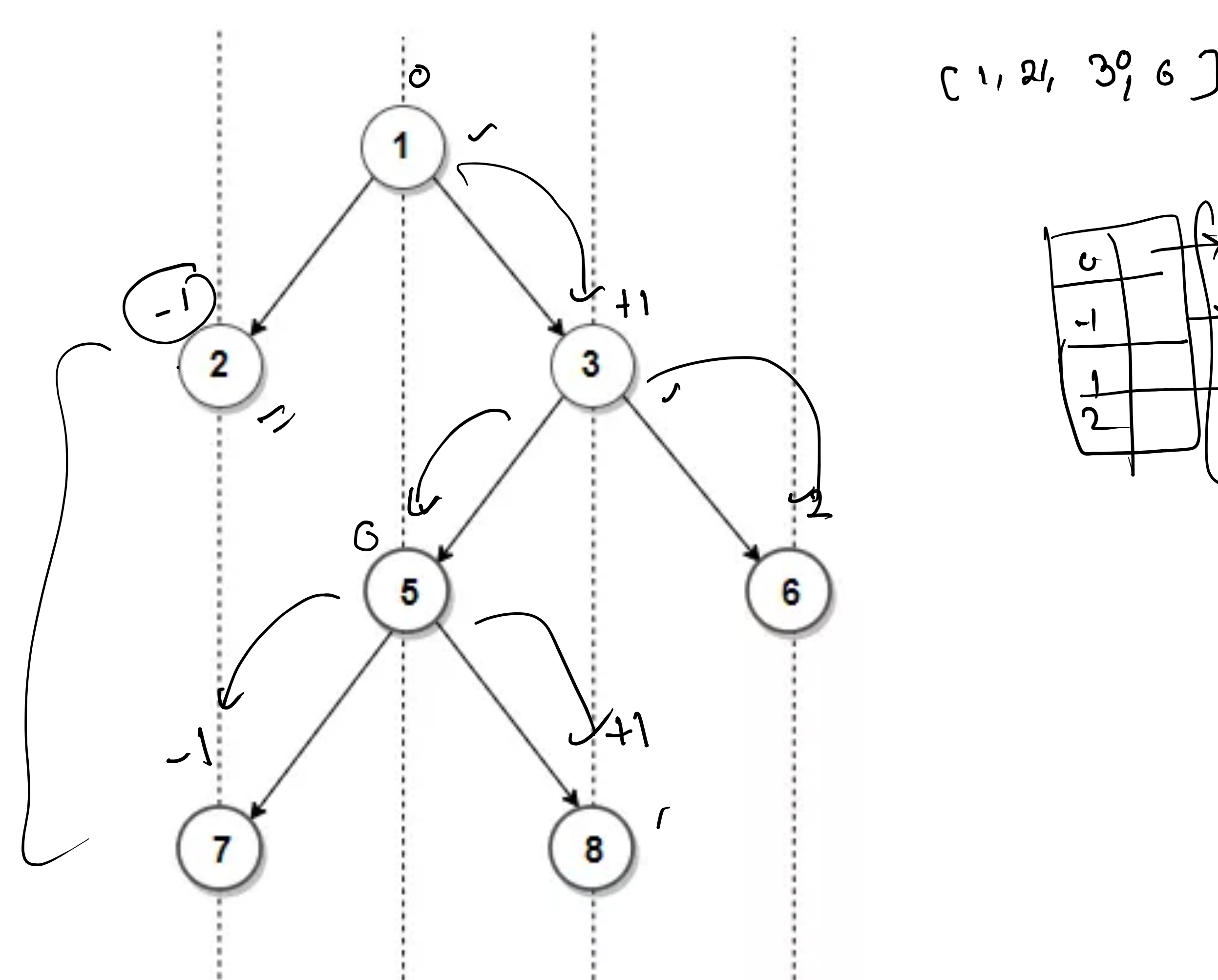


Tree-Topview



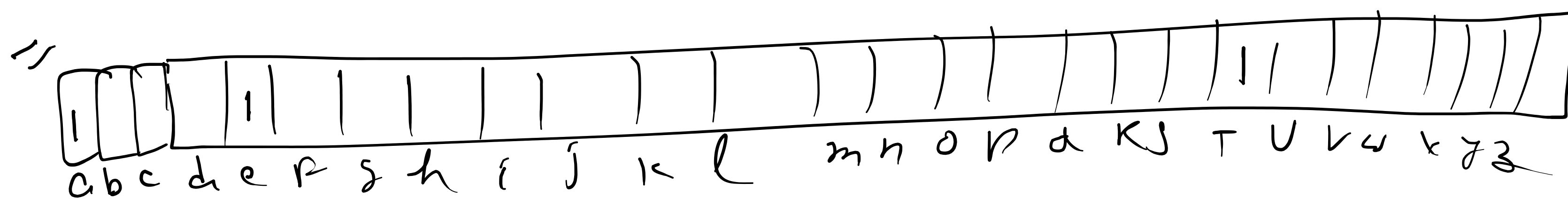
Input: strs = ["eat", "tea", "tan", "ate", "nat", "bat"]

Output: [["bat"], ["nat", "tan"], ["ate", "eat", "tea"]]

bb=98+98  
ac=97+99  
eat

w	2k
4	3k
2	4k

eat	tea	ate
tan	nat	
bat		



```
public static List<List<String>> groupAnagrams(String[] arr) {  
    HashMap<String, List<String>> map = new HashMap<>();  
    for (int i = 0; i < arr.length; i++) {  
        String key = GetKey(arr[i]);  
        if (!map.containsKey(key)) {  
            map.put(key, new ArrayList<>());  
        }  
        map.get(key).add(arr[i]);  
    }  
    List<List<String>> ll = new ArrayList<>();  
    for (String key : map.keySet()) {  
        ll.add(map.get(key));  
    }  
    return ll;  
}
```

w	2k	eat	tea	ate
4	3k	tan	nat	
2	4k	bat		

0 1 0 1 0 0  
0 0 1 0 0 0

["b d d d d d d d d d", "b b b b b b b b b c"]

0	1	0	1	0	0
a	b	c	d	e	

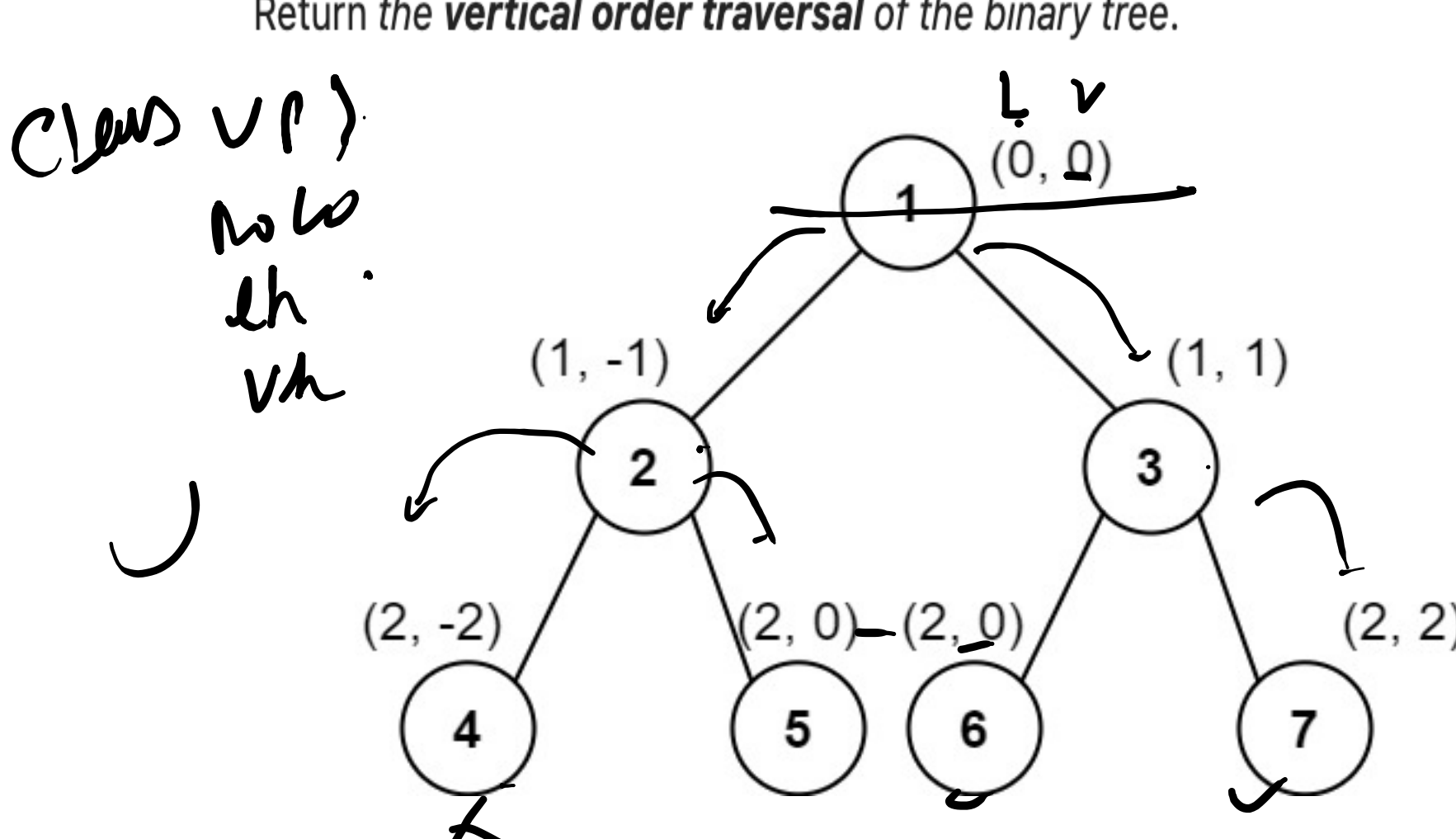
0	1	0	1	0	0
a	b	c	d	e	

Given the root of a binary tree, calculate the vertical order traversal of the binary tree.

For each node at position (row, col), its left and right children will be at positions (row + 1, col - 1) and (row + 1, col + 1) respectively. The root of the tree is at (0, 0).

The vertical order traversal of a binary tree is a list of top-to-bottom orderings for each column index starting from the leftmost column and ending on the rightmost column. There may be multiple nodes in the same row and same column. In such a case, sort these nodes by their values.

Return the vertical order traversal of the binary tree.

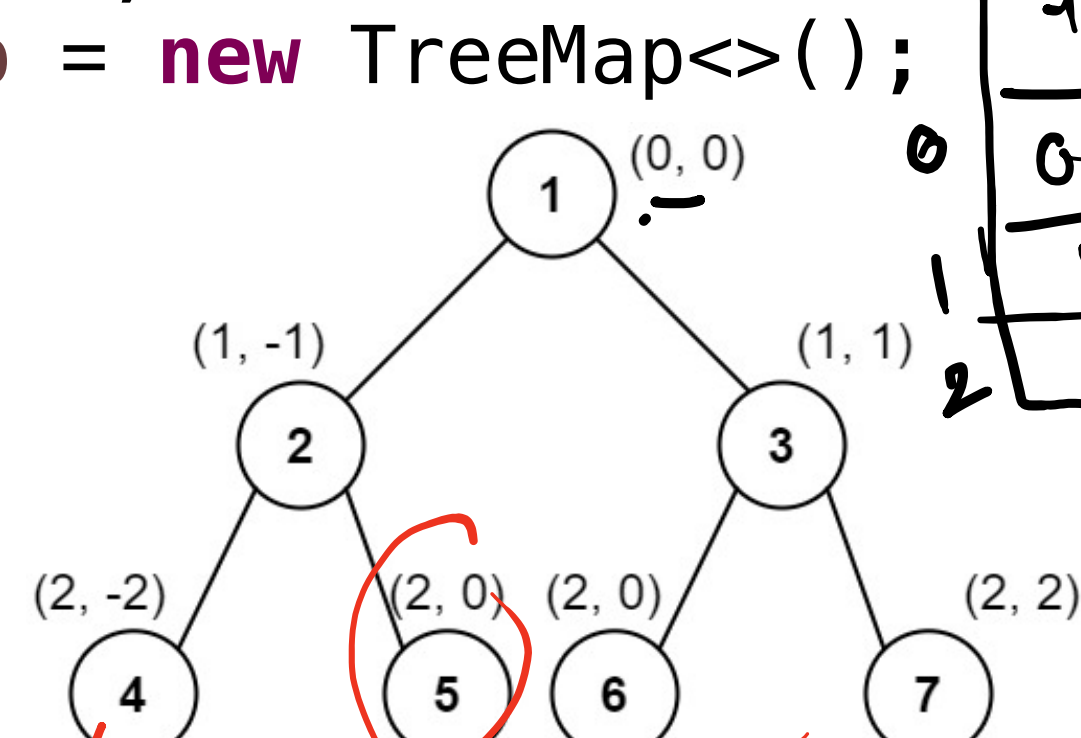


-2	1	1k	4, 2, -2
-1	1	1k	2, 1, -1
0	0	2k	1, 0, 0   5, 2, 0   6, 2, 0
1	1	4k	3, 1, 1
2	2	3k	7, 2, 1

1, 0, 0	2, 1, -1	3, 1, 1	4, 2, -2	5, 2, 0
6, 2, 0	7, 2, 1			

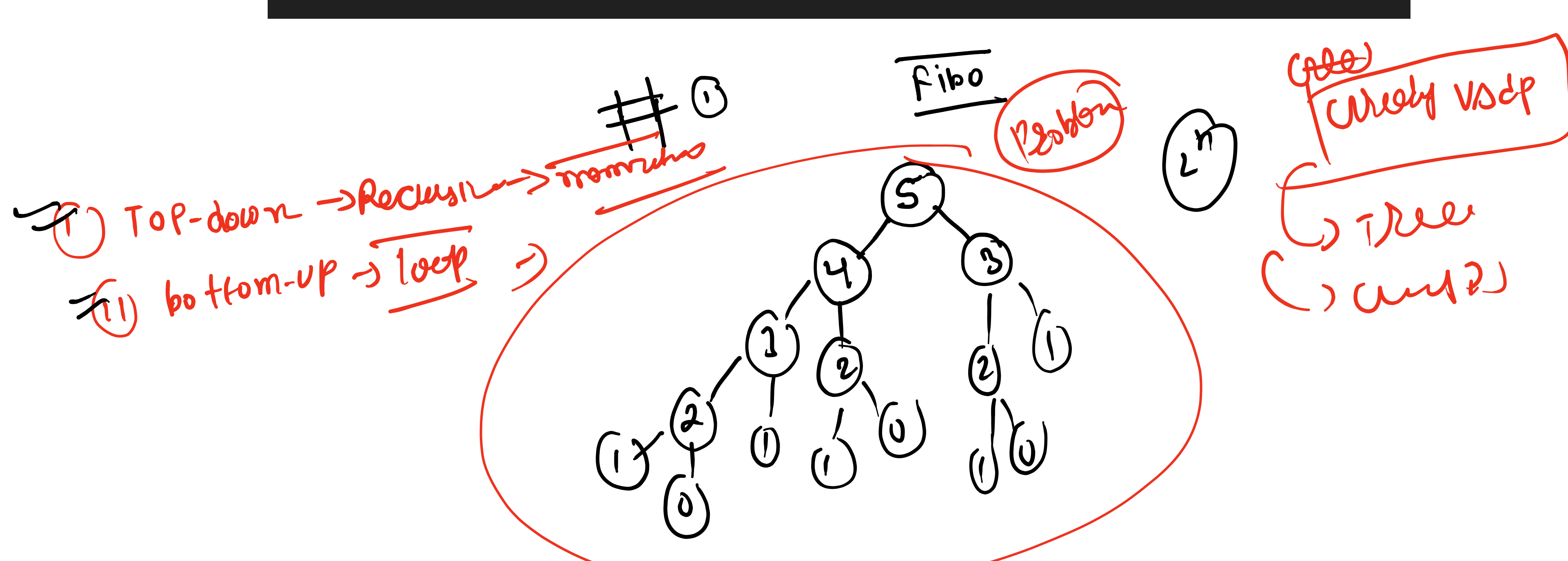
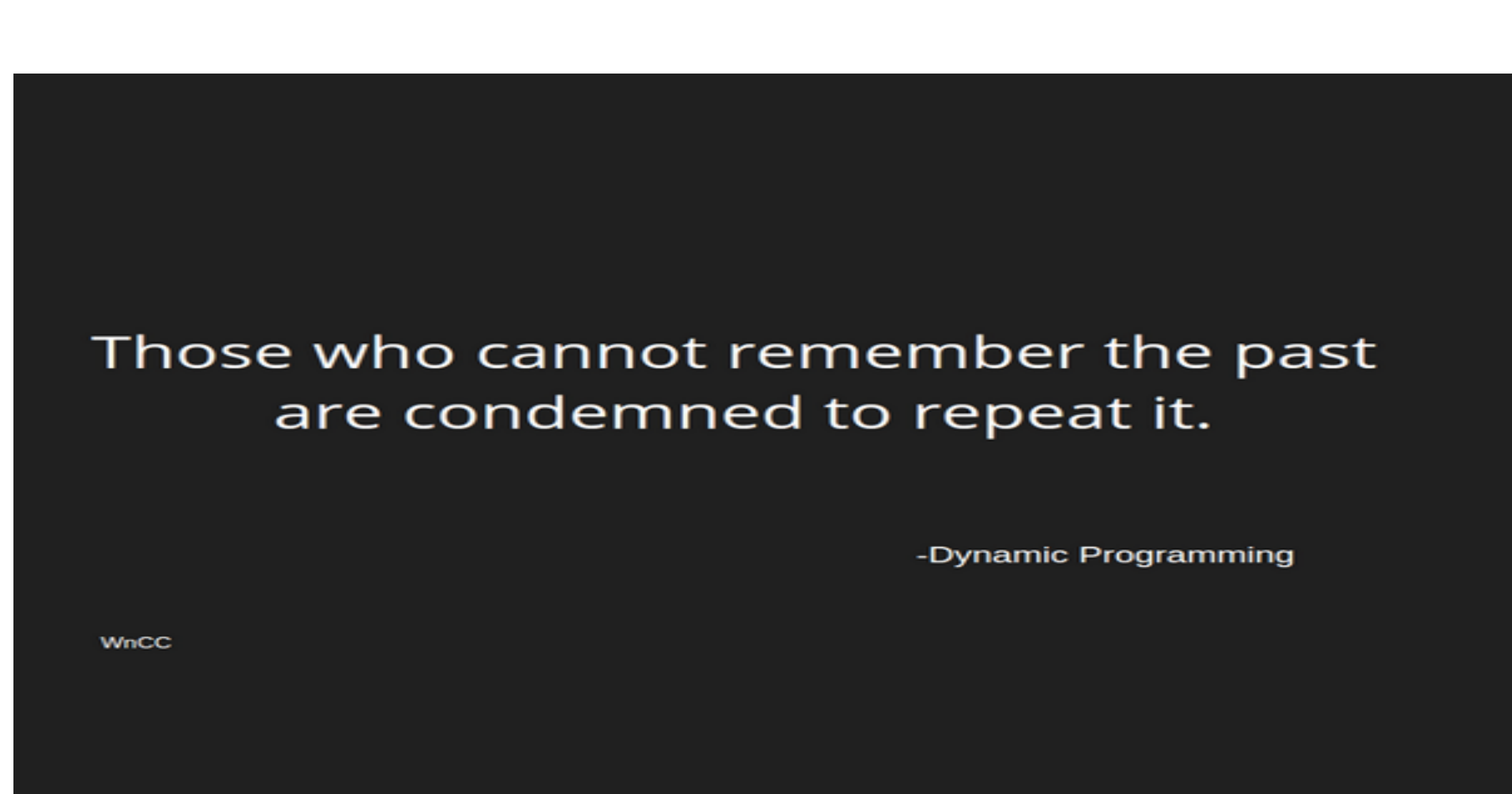
1, 0, 0 | 2, 1, -1 | 3, 1, 1 | 4, 2, -2 | 5, 2, 0 | 6, 2, 0 | 7, 2, 1

```
public List<List<Integer>> verticalTraversal(TreeNode root) {  
    Queue<VerticalPair> q = new LinkedList<>();  
    TreeMap<Integer, List<VerticalPair>> map = new TreeMap<>();  
    q.add(new VerticalPair(root, 0, 0));  
    while(!q.isEmpty()) {  
        VerticalPair vp = q.poll();  
        if(!map.containsKey(vp.v)) {  
            map.put(vp.v, new ArrayList<>());  
        }  
        map.get(vp.v).add(vp);  
        if(vp.node.left!=null) {  
            q.add(new VerticalPair(vp.node.left, vp.l+1, vp.v-1));  
        }  
        if(vp.node.right!=null) {  
            q.add(new VerticalPair(vp.node.right, vp.l+1, vp.v+1));  
        }  
    }  
}
```



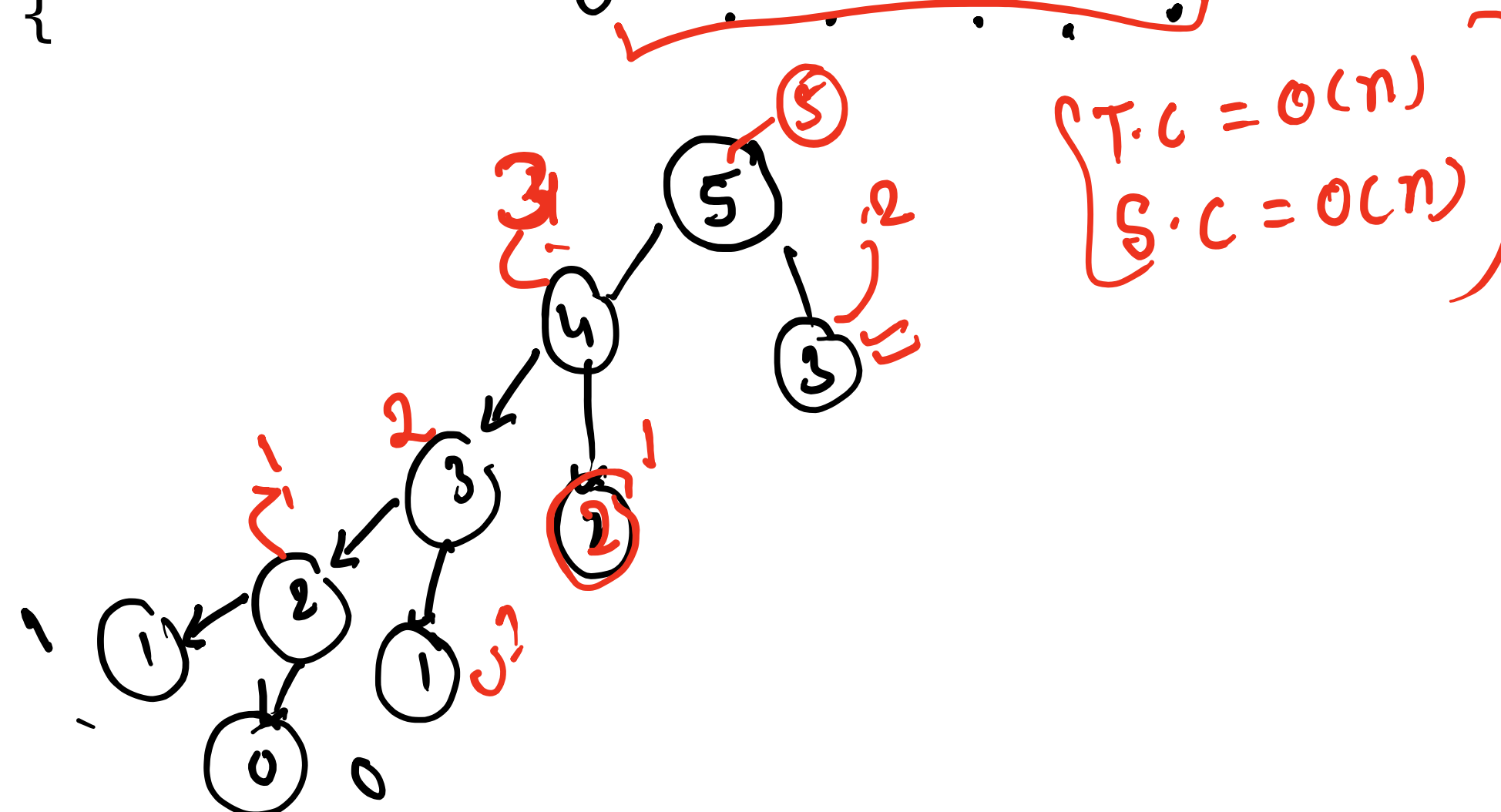
-2	1k	4, 2, -2
-1	1k	2, 1, -1
0	2k	1, 0, 0   5, 2, 0   6, 2, 0
1	1k	3, 1, 1
2	3k	7, 2, 1

-2	1k	4, 2, -2
-1	1k	2, 1, -1
0	2k	1, 0, 0   5, 2, 0   6, 2, 0
1	1k	3, 1, 1
2	3k	7, 2, 1



```
public static int Fib(int n) {  
    if (n == 0 || n == 1) {  
        return n;  
    }  
    int f1 = Fib(n - 1);  
    int f2 = Fib(n - 2);  
    return f1 + f2;  
}
```

		1	2	3	5
0	1	2	3	4	5



```
public static int FibTD(int n, int[] dp) {  
    if (n == 0 || n == 1) {  
        return n;  
    }  
    if (dp[n] != 0) {  
        return dp[n];  
    }  
    int f1 = FibTD(n - 1, dp);  
    int f2 = FibTD(n - 2, dp);  
    return dp[n] = f1 + f2;  
}
```

0	1	1	2	3	5
0	1	2	3	5	

dp(0)=dp(-1)+dp(-2)  
i=2 dp(2)=dp(1)+dp(0)  
i=3 dp(3)=dp(2)+dp(1)  
i=4 dp(4)=dp(3)+dp(2)  
i=5 dp(5)=dp(4)+dp(3)