# **WELCOME TO SE103!**

Please make sure to include your pod number in your zoom name (mentors included)! E.g. "7 - Mari"

*In Zoom:* Go to Participants → More → Rename

Find out your pod number in the "Groupings" page in the course portal

# **Linked Lists**

### AGENDA & ANNOUNCEMENTS

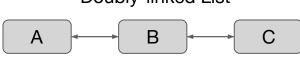
- Linked Lists (30 mins)
- Breakout sessions w/ mentors (60 mins)
- · Common Interview Practice Mistakes, feedback survey, questions (30 mins)
- · If you want me to see a question/comment ask in the Slack help chat
- There will be Office Hours with Bashir on Monday 5pm PST
- Getting assignment help order of operations:
  - 1. Ask your pod teammates
  - 2. Ask your mentor
  - 3. Look at online resources (e.g. Leetcode discussion forums, Youtube, etc.)
  - 4. Post in the help chat with your problem and how you tried to solve it

# **Linked Lists**

### LINKED LISTS

- Comprised of nodes that store an arbitrary value (usually a string or a number)
- Different types of linked lists
- Singly-linked list each node only has a *next* pointer
- Doubly-linked list each node has a next and previous pointer

# Singly-linked List A B C Doubly-linked List



### LINKED LIST CLASS

- You only need a value in order to initialize a node
- next and prev (if doubly linked-list) are optional

```
1 v class LinkedListNode:
2 v     def __init__(self, value):
3         self.next = None
4         self.value = value
```

### CREATING LINKED LISTS

• Initialize each node and assign the next pointers properly



### LINKED LISTS: THINGS TO KNOW

- All problems deal with pointer-manipulation and traversing the list
- Most problems require you to use O(1) space
- Common patterns in solving these problems:
  - Dummy-head
  - Two-pointer
  - Multi-pass

### Singly-linked List

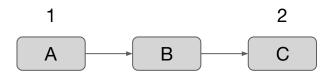


#### Doubly-linked List



# TWO-POINTER

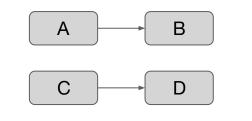
- Use two/multiple pointers to manipulate references to nodes (e.g. reversing a linked list)
- Also used to get/infer certain information about list (e.g. detect cycle)



# DUMMY HEAD

- Create a 'dummy head' node and construct a list using its next pointer
- Return dummyHead.next to return the newly constructed list
- Very useful when you need to manipulate pointers and create a list with the same nodes but different ordering
- Also very useful for edge-cases

#### Interleave Two Lists



#### **Dummy Head**



# OTHER PATTERNS

- Multi-pass
- Useful if you can guarantee constant amount of passes or if you need to know the length of the list
- LL Reverse
  - Adding two lists together
  - LL Palindrome

# REMOVE NTH NODE

- Remove the nth node from the end of the list
- Leetcode Link

# **Breakout Sessions**

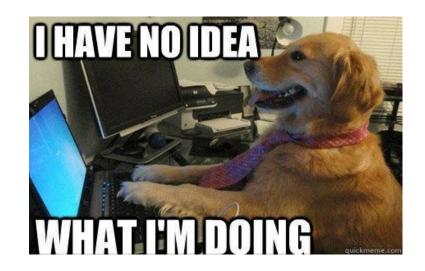
# BREAKOUT SESSIONS

- Mentors, introduce yourselves to your pod!
- Swap Nodes in Pairs
- Rotate Linked List
- If you finish early, do additional problems together
- DM me if you don't have a mentor in your pod

# **Common Interview Practice Mistakes**

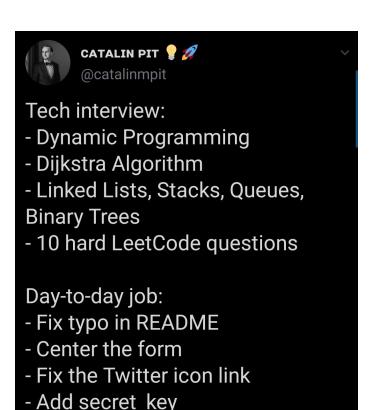
# A LITTLE BACKGROUND ABOUT ME

- I was never naturally good at algorithmic interviews
- I failed a bunch of interviews and had impostor syndrome
- I lucked out on my intern interview and didn't get asked data structures/algorithms



### THINGS TO KNOW ABOUT PROGRAMMING INTERVIEWS

- For the most part, it's a separate skill
- There are different types of interviews
- Data structures and algorithm interviews have a steep learning curve, but once you crack it then you will be able to ace a good amount of interviews



# HOW YOU PRACTICE MATTERS

- How you practice has a huge impact on your performance
- Very few people practice effectively for interviews

"Most people have the will to win, few have the will to prepare to win." - Bobby Knight

### COMMON MISTAKES WHEN PRACTICING FOR INTERVIEWS

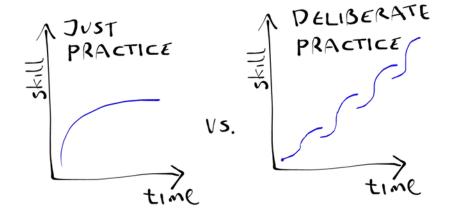
 What do you think are the most common mistakes people make when practicing for interviews?

### **COMMON MISTAKES**

- 1. Mindlessly doing as many problems as you can
- 2. Forgetting about problems/patterns already seen
- 3. Not being emotionally prepared
- 4. Getting demotivated
- 5. Not preparing for other types of interviews

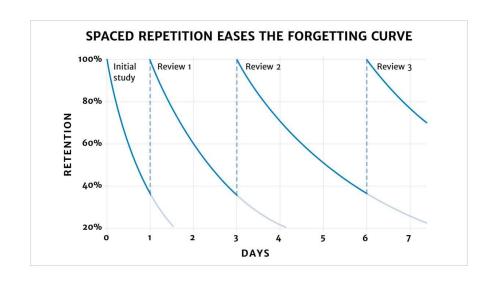
### MINDLESSLY DOING AS MANY PROBLEMS AS YOU CAN

- Amount of Leetcode questions done != Amount of your understanding of the material
- Brute-Memorizing solutions is not efficient
- Add *deliberate practice* to your regimen
  - "...a special type of practice that is purposeful and systematic"



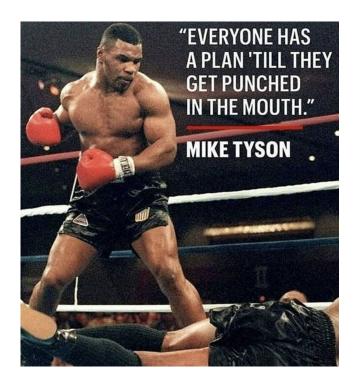
#### FORGETTING ABOUT PROBLEMS/PATTERNS ALREADY SEEN

- Acing interviews is largely on recognizing a pattern/solution you've previously used and applying it to the problem at hand
- Fast recall is important during interviews
- Add spaced repetition to your regimen to retain as much information as possible
  - Use Anki to create custom flashcards with built-in spaced repetition



# NOT BEING EMOTIONALLY PREPARED

- The emotional and physical (pre-COVID) environment during interviews are different
- Simulate conditions similar to an actual interview:
  - time limit, no compiler, no autocomplete
  - practice interviews with others (e.g. Pramp)



# GETTING DEMOTIVATED

- Doing all hard problems is a recipe for demotivation, and ultimately failure
- Interleave easy-medium-hard problems together to gain confidence and challenge yourself
- Stuck in a problem? Look at the solution, then redo it later

"A competitor needs to be process-oriented, always looking for stronger opponents to spur growth, but it is also important to keep on winning enough to maintain confidence" - The Art of Learning: A Journey in the Pursuit of Excellence

# TODAY'S RECAP

- Using UMPIRE in problems
- Common linked list patterns
- How to practice effectively

# See you next time!

Please take < 3 mins to complete our feedback survey here.

This helps us improve the class for you!