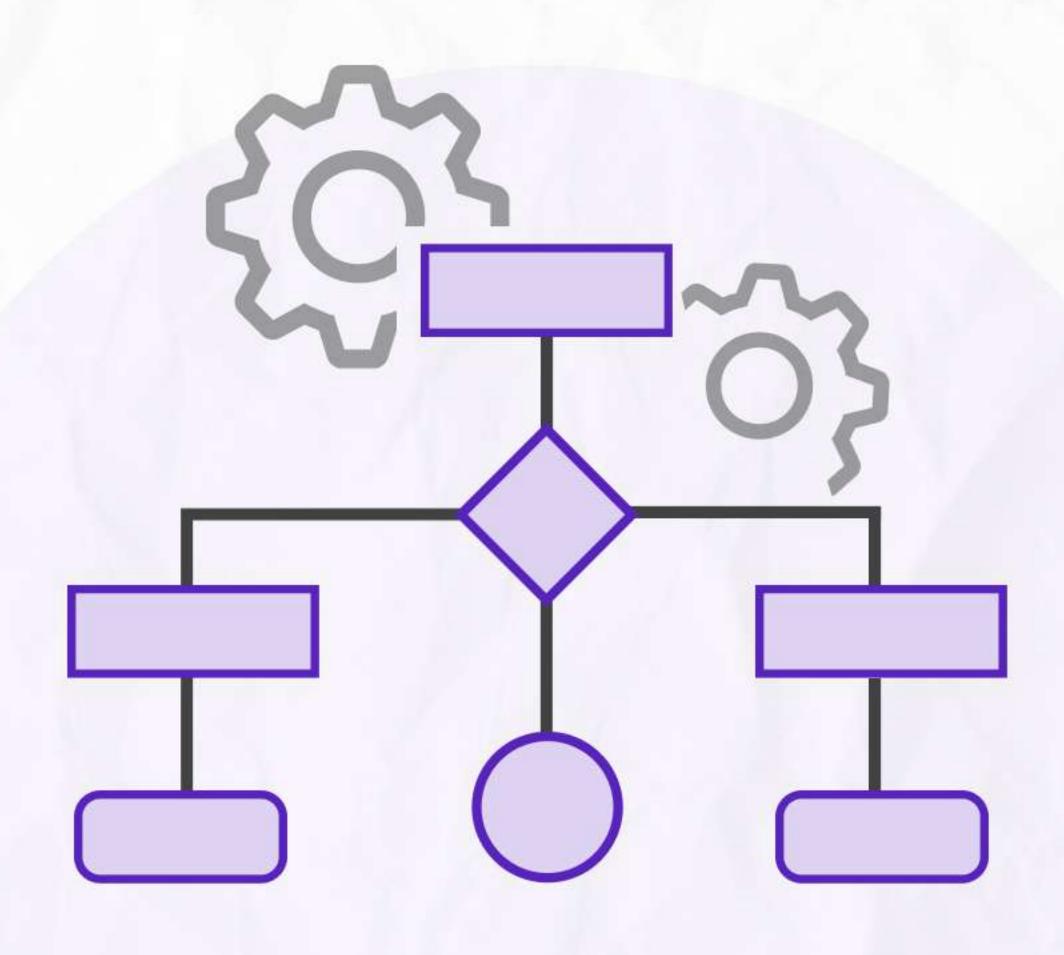


ULTIMATE

# DSA

# INTERVIEW GUIDE





## \*Disclaimer\*

Everyone learns uniquely.

What matters is developing the problem solving ability to solve new problems.

This Doc will help you with the same.



# **Array and Strings**

Array and String problems are fundamental in coding interviews. They test the candidate's understanding of data manipulation and memory management.

#### **Two Sum**

Given an array of integers 'nums' and an integer 'target', return indices of the two numbers such that they add up to target. You may assume that each input would have exactly one solution, and you may not use the same element twice.

**Practice** 

Asked in: 5



## **Longest Substring Without Repeating** Characters

Given a string 's', find the length of the longest substring without repeating characters.

Practice



#### **Container With Most Water**

Given n non-negative integers 'a1, a2, ..., an' where each represents a point at coordinate (i, ai). n vertical lines are drawn such that the two endpoints of the line 'i' are at '(i, ai)' and '(i, 0)'. Find two lines, which together with the x-axis forms a container, such that the container contains the most water.

**Practice** 

Asked in: (XX)



## Median of Two Sorted Arrays

Given two sorted arrays 'nums1' and 'nums2' of size 'm' and 'n' respectively, return the median of the two sorted arrays.

**Practice** 



## **Linked Lists**

Linked Lists are a fundamental data structure for managing collections of data. Questions often involve traversal, insertion, deletion, and reversing operations.

#### **Reverse Linked List**

Given the head of a singly linked list, reverse the list and return the reversed list.

Practice

Asked in:



#### **Merge Two Sorted Lists**

Merge two sorted linked lists and return it as a new sorted list. The new list should be made by splicing together the nodes of the first two lists.

**Practice** 



## **Linked List Cycle**

Given a linked list, determine if it has a cycle in it.

Practice

Asked in: **a** 



#### LRU Cache

Design a data structure that follows the constraints of a Least Recently Used (LRU) cache.

**Practice** 

Asked in: (XX)





## Stacks and Queues

Stacks and Queues are abstract data types used in various applications. They are often tested in scenarios involving backtracking, scheduling, and real-time data processing.

#### Valid Parentheses

Given a string 's' containing just the characters '(', ')', '{', '}', '[' and ']', determine if the input string is valid.

Practice

Asked in: 5



#### Min Stack

Design a stack that supports push, pop, top, and retrieving the minimum element in constant time.

**Practice** 

Asked in: a



#### Implement Queue using Stacks

Implement a first in first out (FIFO) queue using only two stacks.

Practice

Asked in:



## **Decode String**

Given an encoded string, return its decoded string. The encoding rule is: k[encoded\_string], where the encoded\_string inside the square brackets is being repeated exactly k times.

Practice

Asked in: (XX)



# **Trees and Graphs**

Trees and Graphs are essential for understanding hierarchical data and network flows. These questions often involve traversal, searching, and dynamic updates.

## **Binary Tree Inorder Traversal**

Given the root of a binary tree, return the inorder traversal of its nodes' values.

Practice

Asked in: (X)



## **Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Tree**

Given a binary tree, find the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of two given nodes in the tree.

**Practice** 

Asked in: C



#### **Course Schedule**

There are a total of 'numCourses' courses you have to take, labeled from 0 to 'numCourses - 1'. You are given an array 'prerequisites' where 'prerequisite[i] = [ai, bi]' indicates that you must take course 'bi' first if you want to take course 'ai'.

Practice

Asked in: d



# **Dynamic Programming**

Dynamic Programming (DP) is a technique for solving problems by breaking them down into simpler subproblems. DP questions test a candidate's ability to optimize solutions and manage overlapping subproblems.

#### **Climbing Stairs**

You are climbing a staircase. It takes 'n' steps to reach the top. Each time you can either climb 1 or 2 steps. In how many distinct ways can you climb to the top?

Practice

Asked in: d



## **Longest Increasing Subsequence**

Given an integer array nums, return the length of the longest strictly increasing subsequence.

**Practice** 



#### **Edit Distance**

Given two strings 'word1' and 'word2', return the minimum number of operations required to convert 'word1' to 'word2'.

Practice



# Sorting and Searching

Sorting and Searching are fundamental operations in computer science. Interview questions often focus on implementing and optimizing these algorithms.

#### Merge Intervals

Given an array of intervals where 'intervals[i] = [starti, endi]', merge all overlapping intervals, and return an array of the nonoverlapping intervals that cover all the intervals in the input.

**Practice** 

Asked in: 5



## Search in Rotated Sorted Array

There is an integer array 'nums' sorted in ascending order (with distinct values). Prior to being passed to your function, 'nums' is possibly rotated at an unknown pivot index 'k'  $(1 \le k \le nums.length)$ such that the resulting array is '[nums[k], nums[k+1], ..., nums[n-1], nums[0], nums[1], ..., nums[k-1]]' (0-indexed). Given the array 'nums' after the possible rotation and an integer 'target', return the index of 'target' if it is in 'nums', or -1 if it is not in 'nums'.

**Practice** 

Asked in: d





# **Graphs and Shortest Paths**

Graphs and Shortest Path algorithms are crucial for problems involving networks, maps, and optimization. These questions often require understanding graph traversal, minimum spanning trees, and shortest path calculations.

#### Dijkstra's Algorithm

Given a graph and a source vertex, find the shortest path from the source vertex to all other vertices in the graph.

**Practice** 

Asked in: 5



#### Bellman-Ford Algorithm

Given a graph and a source vertex, find the shortest path from the source vertex to all other vertices, accounting for the possibility of negative weight edges.

**Practice** 



#### Floyd-Warshall Algorithm

Find the shortest paths between all pairs of vertices in a graph, which can have positive or negative edge weights.

Practice

Asked in: (XX)



## **Prim's Algorithm**

Given a graph, find the minimum spanning tree that connects all the vertices with the least total edge weight.

Practice

Asked in: d









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