# BIG-O COMPLEXITY

Operation	Time	Space
Array Access	O(1)	O(1)
Hash Lookup	O(1)	O(n)
Binary Search	O(log n)	O(1)
Linear Search	O(n)	O(1)
Quick Sort	O(n log n)	O(log n)
Merge Sort	O(n log n)	O(n)
DFS/BFS	O(V+E)	O(V)

Excellent	Good	— Fair	Poor			
© DATA STRUCTURES BY PRIORITY						

### **MUST KNOW**

- Arrays: Random access O(1), insertion/deletion O(n)
- Strings: Immutable, substring operations
- Hash Maps: Key-value pairs, O(1) average lookup
- · Linked Lists: Dynamic size, O(1) insertion at head
- Stacks: LIFO push, pop, peek operations
- Queues: FIFO enqueue, dequeue operations
- Two Pointers: Fast/slow, left/right techniques

### **IMPORTANT**

- Binary Trees: BST properties, traversals
- Heaps: Priority queue, min/max heap operations
- Sets: Unique elements, union/intersection
- · Prefix Arrays: Cumulative sums, range queries
- Matrix: 2D array operations, rotation
- Deque: Double-ended queue operations

# **ADVANCED**

- · Tries: Prefix trees for string operations
- Segment Trees: Range queries and updates
- Union-Find: Disjoint set operations
- · Fenwick Trees: Binary indexed trees
- Red-Black Trees: Self-balancing BST
- B-Trees: Multi-way search trees

## PROBLEM-SOLVING PATTERNS

Sliding Window	Subarray/substring problems	
Two Pointers	Sorted arrays, palindromes	
Fast & Slow	Cycle detection, middle element	
Merge Intervals	Overlapping ranges	
Cyclic Sort	Missing/duplicate numbers	
Tree BFS	Level-order traversal	
Tree DFS	Path sum, diameter problems	
Backtracking	Generate all combinations	
Binary Search	Search space reduction	
Top K Elements	Heap-based solutions	
Modified Binary Search	Rotated/modified arrays	
Subsets	Bit manipulation, recursion	

### KEY TECHNIQUES

### Dynamic Programming

- Memoization: Top-down, recursive with cache
- Tabulation: Bottom-up, iterative approach
- 1D DP: Fibonacci, house robber, climb stairs
- 2D DP: Grid paths, edit distance, LCS
- Knapsack: 0/1 and unbounded variants

## Bit Manipulation

- XOR: Find unique number, swap without temp
- AND (&): Check if bit is set
- OR (|): Set a specific bit
- Left Shift (<<): Multiply by 2^n
- Right Shift (>>): Divide by 2^n
- Complement (~): Flip all bits

# Graph Algorithms

- Diikstra: Single-source shortest path
- Bellman-Ford: Handles negative weights
- Floyd-Warshall: All-pairs shortest path
- Kruskal/Prim: Minimum spanning tree
- Union-Find: Cycle detection in graphs
- A\* Search: Heuristic pathfinding

### CORE ALGORITHMS

### Sorting & Searching

- Binary Search: O(log n), requires sorted array
- Merge Sort: O(n log n), stable, divide & conquer
- Quick Sort: O(n log n) avg, in-place partitioning
- Heap Sort: O(n log n), in-place, not stable
- Counting Sort: O(n+k), for integer keys
- Radix Sort: O(nk), non-comparison based

### Tree/Graph Traversal

- DFS: Stack/recursion, explores depth first
- BFS: Queue-based, level-by-level exploration
- Inorder: Left-Root-Right (gives sorted BST)

• Topological: DAG ordering, dependency resolution

- Preorder: Root-Left-Right (tree copying)
- · Postorder: Left-Right-Root (tree deletion)

## **8-WEEK STUDY PATH**

### Week 1 Foundation

Big-O, Arrays, Strings, Hash Maps

### Week 3 Trees

Binary Trees, DFS, BFS, Recursion

### Week 5

**Dynamic Programming** Memoization, Tabulation, Cla

Problems

### Week 7 **Advanced Topics**

Heaps, Tries, Union-Find, Backtracking

# Week 2

Linear Structures Linked Lists, Stacks, Queues

# Week 4 Sorting

Merge, Quick, Heap Sort, Binary Search

### Week 6 Graphs

DFS, BFS, Shortest Path, MST

### Week 8 **Practice**

Company Problems, Mock Interviews

# **INTERVIEW SUCCESS TIPS**

## **Before Coding**

- · Clarify requirements and constraints
- Ask about input size and edge cases
- Discuss your approach before coding
- Estimate time and space complexity

### **While Coding**

- Think out loud and explain your logic
- Start with brute force, then optimize
- Use meaningful variable names
- Test with examples as you code

### **Common Pitfalls**

- Not handling null/empty inputs
- Off-by-one errors in loops
- Integer overflow in calculations
- · Wrong loop termination conditions

## Time Management (45min)

- 5min: Problem understanding
- 5min: Approach discussion
- 25min: Implementation
- 10min: Testing & debugging