CRACKING THE CODING SKILLS

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Best Conceivable Runtime (BCR)

BCR is the runtime you *know* you can't beat. For example, if asked to compute the intersection of two sets, you know you can't beat O(|A|+|B|).

5 Approaches

- BUD: Look for bottlenecks, unnecessary work, duplicated work.
- DIY: Do It Yourself
- Simplify & Generalize:Solve a simpler version.
- Base Case & Build: Solve for the base cases then build from there.
- Data Structure Brainstorm:
 Try various data structures.

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Listen - - - -

Pay very close attention to any info in the problem description. You probably need it all for an optimal algorithm.

BUD Optimization

Bottlenecks

Unnecessary Work

Duplicated Work

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Test

Test in this order:

- Conceptual test. Walk through your code like you would for a detailed code review.
- 2. Unusual or non-standard code.
- 3. Hot spots, like arithmetic and null nodes.
- 4. Small test cases. It's much faster than a big test case and just as effective.
- Special cases and edge cases.And when you find bugs, fix them carefully!

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Implement

Your goal is to write beautiful code.

Modularize your code from the beginning

and refactor to clean up anything that isn't beautiful.

2 Example

Most examples are too small or are special cases. **Debug your example.** Is there any way it's a special case? Is it big enough?

3

Brute Force **←** -

Get a brute-force solution as soon as possible. Don't worry about developing an efficient algorithm yet. State a naive algorithm and its runtime, then optimize from there. Don't code yet though!

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Optimize - - -

Walk through your brute force with **BUD optimization** or try some of these ideas:

- Look for any unused info. You usually need all the information in a problem.
- Solve it manually on an example, then reverse engineer your thought process. How did you solve it?
- Solve it "incorrectly" and then think about why the algorithm fails. Can you fix those issues?
- Make a time vs. space tradeoff. Hash tables are I especially useful!

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Walk Through ◆

Now that you have an optimal solution, walk through your approach in detail. Make sure you

understand each detail before you start coding.

What You Need To Know



Data Structures: Hash Tables, Linked Lists, Stacks, Queues, Trees, Tries, Graphs, Vectors, Heaps.



Algorithms: Quick Sort, Merge Sort, Binary Search, Breadth-First Search, Depth-First Search.



Concepts: Big-O Time, Big-O Space, Recursion & Memoization, Probability, Bit Manipulation.







Books by Gayle

Exercises:

- Implement data structures & algorithms from scratch.
- Prove to yourself the runtime of the major algorithms.

Do not...

- Do not ignore information given. Info is there for a reason.
- Do not try to solve problems in your head. Use an example!
- Do not push through code when confused. Stop and think!
- Do not dive into code without interviewer "sign off."