

Sorting - Time Complexities

	Best	Average	Worst	Space
Merge Sort	$O(n \log(n))$	$O(n \log(n))$	$O(n \log(n))$	$O(n)$
Quick Sort	$O(n \log(n))$	$O(n \log(n))$	$O(n^2)$	$O(\log(n))$
Bubble Sort	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(1)$
Insertion Sort	$O(n)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(n^2)$	$O(1)$

Insertion Sort

Split the collection into an ordered & unordered part.

At first the ordered part is just the first element.

Start from the first unordered index and move the item left until you find its place.

Insertion Sort

```
function insertionSort(arr) {
    let currentVal
    for (let i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
        currentVal = arr[i]
        for (let j = i - 1; j >= 0 && arr[j] > currentVal; j--) {
            arr[j+1] = arr[j]
        }
        arr[j+1] = currentVal
    }
    return arr
}
```

Quick Sort

```
// place pivot in the right index and return pivot index
function pivot(arr: number[], start = 0, end = arr.length - 1) {
    const pivot = arr[start];
    let pivotIndex = start;

    for (let i = start + 1; i < end; i++) {
        if (arr[i] < pivot) {
            pivotIndex++;
            [arr[pivotIndex], arr[i]] = [arr[i], arr[pivotIndex]];
        }
    }
    [arr[start], arr[pivotIndex]] = [arr[pivotIndex], arr[start]];
}

function quickSort(arr: number[], start = 0, end = arr.length - 1) {
    if (left < right) {
        const pivot = pivot(arr, start, end);

        // left
        quickSort(arr, start, pivotIndex - 1);
        // right
        quickSort(arr, pivotIndex + 1, end);
    }
}

return arr;
}
```

Merge Sort

```
function merge(arr1: number[], arr2: number[]): number[] {
    let result = []
    let i = 0
    let j = 0

    while (i < arr1.length && j < arr2.length) {
        if (arr1[i] < arr2[j]) {
```



Merge Sort (cont)

```
        result.push(arr1[i])
        i++
    } else {
        result.push(arr2[j])
        j++
    }
}

while (i < arr1.length) {
    result.push(arr1[i])
    i++
}
while (j < arr2.length) {
    result.push(arr2[j])
    j++
}

return result
}

function mergeSort(arr: number[]): number[] {
    if (arr.length <= 1) return arr

    const middle = Math.floor(arr.length / 2)

    const left = mergeSort(arr.slice(0, middle))
    const right = mergeSort(arr.slice(middle))

    return merge(left, right)
}
```

BFS vs DFS

Breadth-first

Use for finding the shortest path between 2 nodes

Level-order

Better when target is far from the source

Generally slower

Queue (FIFO)

Depth-first

Getting all the way to the end of a tree

Recursive

Better when target is closer

Generally faster

Stack (LIFO)

BFS: Max Depth of Binary Tree

```
var maxDepth = function(root) {

    if (!root) return 0

    let queue = [root]
    let max = 0

    while (queue.length > 0) {

        max++
        let len = queue.length

        for (let i = 0; i < len; i++) {
            let node = queue.shift()
            if (node.left) queue.push(node.left)
            if (node.right) queue.push(node.right)
        }

    }

    return max
};
```



By menos

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Binary Search

```
function binarySearch(sortedArr: number[], value: number): number {
    let left = 0;
    let right = sortedArr.length - 1;

    while (left <= right) {
        const middle = Math.round((right + left) / 2);

        if (sortedArr[middle] > value) {
            right = middle - 1;
        } else if (sortedArr[middle] < value) {
            left = middle + 1;
        } else {
            return middle;
        }
    }

    return -1;
}
```

Min Window Substring (Sliding window) (cont)

```
let end = 0
let charsNeeded = t.length
let minSubstring = s + ' '

while (end < s.length) {

    if (map.has(s[end])) {
        map.set(s[end], map.get(s[end]) - 1)
        if (map.get(s[end]) >= 0) {
            charsNeeded--
        }
    }

    while (charsNeeded === 0 && start <= end) {
        let currentString = s.slice(start, end+1)
        if (currentString.length <= minSubstring.length) {
            minSubstring = currentString
        }
    }

    if (map.has(s[start])) {
        map.set(s[start], map.get(s[start]) + 1)
        if (map.get(s[start]) > 0) {
            charsNeeded++
        }
    }
    start++
}

end++

return minSubstring.length > s.length ? '' : minSubstring
};
```

Min Window Substring (Sliding window)

```
/** Given two strings s and t of lengths m and n respectively, return the minimum window substring of s such that every character in t (including duplicates) is included in the window. If there is no such substring, return the empty string "". */
var minWindow = function(s, t) {

    let map = new Map()

    for (let c of t) {
        map.set(c, map.has(c) ? map.get(c) + 1 : 1)
    }

    let start = 0
```

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