

Programming Interview Live Coding Cheat Sheet by nirintsoa via cheatography.com/194635/cs/40859/

Data Structures

An array is a data structure that Array collects elements of the same data type and stores them in contiguous memory locations.

String A string (or string literal) is an array of characters (i.e. any combination of numbers, letters, symbols).

Linked A Linked List is a user-defined List data structure that consists of nodes that point to either in one direction (singly Linked List) or both directions (doubly Linked List).

Linear Data Structures

Stack The linear data structure stores the data elements in the LIFO or the 'last-in/ first out' order.

Queue The queue is a linear data structure that follows the FIFO order. FIFO stands for First In and First Out

Linked The last node of a data structure List will be linked to the first node of the next data structure.

Non-Linear Data Structures

Tree data structures are hierar-Tree chic. The tree data structure collects the nodes together to depict and stimulate the sequence. Tree data structure does not store the data sequentially. It stores the data on multiple levels.

Graph In Graph Data Structure, one node is simply connected to the other node through the edge of the graph. The Graph Data Structure obviously uses Non-linear data structures which are not sequentially arranged.

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Algorithm

Recursion While technically not an algorithm, recursion is an algorithm technique used to help break down an algorithm into a base case and recursive cases. While these algorithms can also be implemented using loops, they tend to be more readable.

Sorting and searching Sorting and searching are two fundamental operations that are performed on most data structures. Sorting serves to order elements in a particular way, while searching deals with finding the desired element in a particular data structure.

Sorting Algorithms				
Algorithm	Time complexity	Space complexity		
Selection sort	O(n²)	O(1)		
Insertion sort	O(n²)	O(1)		
Counting sort	O(n + k)	O(k)		
Quicksort	O(nlogn)	O(logn)		
Mergesort	O(nlogn)	O(n)		

Searching Algorithms				
Algorithm	Time complexity	Space complexity		
Linear Search	O(n)	O(1)		
Binary Search	O(logn)	O(1) iterative- O(logn) recursive		
AVL Binary Search Tree	O(logn)	O(n)		

Published 16th October, 2023. Last updated 16th October, 2023. Page 1 of 1.

Searching Algorithms (cont)

BFS O(V + E), where V is the O(V) and number of vertices and E is DFS the number of edges

Stack Methods

Adds a new element at the top of push the stack pop Removes an element at the top of the stack

Queue Methods

insert Inserts an element at the end of the queue delete Removes an element at the top of the queue Gets the time required to retrieve toa an element in the queue

Binary Tree in Array (1-based)

Item	Index
root	1
left child	2n
right child	2n+1
parent	n/2

Binary Tree in Array (0-based)

Item	Index
root	0
left child	2r+1
right child	2r+2
parent	(r-1)/2

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