

PROGRAMMING CLASSES

UNIT OF MAGENOTO SOFTWARE PVT LTD
AN ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED

SYLLABUS OF DATA STRUCTURE

Introduction to Data Structure

- ✓ Overview of data structure
- ✓ Environment Setup

Algorithms

- ✓ Algorithms Basics
- ✓ Asymptotic Analysis
- ✓ Greedy Algorithms
- ✓ Divide and Conquer
- ✓ Dynamic Programming

Performance Analysis

- ✓ Time complexity
- ✓ Space complexity

Asymptotic Notations-

- ✓ Big O
- ✓ Omega
- ✓ Theta notations

Arrays

Structures

Pointers

Dynamic Memory allocation

- ✓ Malloc()
- ✓ calloc()
- ✓ realloc()
- ✓ free()

- ✓ Stacks
- ✓ Stack Operations
- ✓ push()
- ✓ pop()
- ✓ peex()
- ✓ distzay()
- ✓ isEmpty()
- ✓ isFull()
- ✓ Stack implementation using arrays
- ✓ Applications
- ✓ Decimal to Binary
- ✓ String reverse
- ✓ Number reverse
- ✓ Recursion – Towers of Hanoi
- ✓ Balanced Parentheses
- ✓ Expressions
- ✓ Stack Implementation using pointer (dynamic)

Expression

- ✓ **Introduction to Notations**
- ✓ **Importance of Notations in expression evaluation**
- ✓ **Conversion Algorithms**
- ✓ **Infix to prefix**
- ✓ **Infix to postfix**
- ✓ **Prefix to infix**
- ✓ **Prefix to postfix**
- ✓ **Postfix to infix**
- ✓ **Postfix to prefix**
- ✓ **Implementation of all the conversions**

Queues

- ✓ **Operations on Queue – enqueue(), dequeue()**
- ✓ **Queue implementation using static arrays**
- ✓ **Applications**
- ✓ **Queues Implementations using pointer (dynamic)**

Circular queues

Double Ended queue (Deque)

Single linked list

- ✓ **Introduction**
- ✓ **Construction**
- ✓ **Length**
- ✓ **Insertion**
- ✓ **Deletion**
- ✓ **Sort**
- ✓ **Reverse list**
- ✓ **Swap node data**
- ✓ **Swap nodes**
- ✓ **Applications**

Stack implementation using linked list

Queue implementation using linked list

Doubly linked list

Circular linked list

Circular Doubly Linked List

Binary Tree

- ✓ **Terminology**
- ✓ **Differences between Tree and Binary Tree**
- ✓ **Binary Tree Representations**
- ✓ **Expression Trees**
- ✓ **Traversals**
- ✓ **In-order**
- ✓ **pre-order**
- ✓ **post-order**

Binary Search Tree

- ✓ **Introduction to BST**
- ✓ **Insertion**
- ✓ **Deletion**
- ✓ **Search**
- ✓ **Implementation**

Graph

- ✓ **Introduction & Terminology**
- ✓ **Graph Representations**

- ✓ Traversal
- ✓ BFS (Breadth First Search)
- ✓ DFS (Depth First Search)

Searching Algorithms

- ✓ Linear search
- ✓ Binary search

Sorting Algorithms

- ✓ Bubble sort
- ✓ Selection sort
- ✓ Insertion sort
- ✓ Heap sort
- ✓ Merge sort
- ✓ Quick sort

AVL Trees

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ BST v/s AVL
- ✓ Rotations
- ✓ L-L-Rotation
- ✓ R-R-Rotation
- ✓ L-R-Rotation
- ✓ R-L-Rotation
- ✓ Insertion
- ✓ Deletion
- ✓ Traversal

Red Black Trees

- ✓ Introduction
- ✓ BST v/s AVL v/s RBT
- ✓ Rotations
- ✓ L-L-Rotation
- ✓ R-R-Rotation
- ✓ L-R-Rotation
- ✓ R-L-Rotation
- ✓ Insertion
- ✓ Deletion

B trees

- ✓ M-way Search Tree
- ✓ Search
- ✓ Insertion
- ✓ Deletion

Hashing

- ✓ Hash Table representation
- ✓ Hash function-Division Method
- ✓ Collision
- ✓ Collision Resolution Techniques
- ✓ Separate Chaining
- ✓ open addressing
- ✓ linear probing
- ✓ quadratic probing
- ✓ double hashing
- ✓ Rehashing

Priority Queue-Definition

- ✓ Operations-Insertion, Deletion,

Heap

- ✓ Definition
- ✓ Max Heap

- ✓ **Min Heap**
- ✓ **Insertion and deletion**

Pattern matching algorithms

- ✓ **Brute force**
- ✓ **Boyer –Moore algorithm**
- ✓ **Knuth-Morris-Pratt algorithm**

Tries

- ✓ **Standard Tries**
- ✓ **Compressed Tries**
- ✓ **Suffix tries**

Dynamic Programming

Greedy Method

Divide and conquer method