

UNIT I — Introduction to Algorithms

1. Algorithm Basics

- Definition and properties
- Characteristics of a good algorithm

2. Analysis Framework

- Time Complexity vs Space Complexity
- Best Case / Worst Case / Average Case
- How to measure efficiency

3. Asymptotic Notations

- Overview and why we use them
- Big O Notation — upper bound — definition + example
- Omega Notation — lower bound — definition + example
- Theta Notation — tight bound — definition + example

4. Solving Recurrence Relations

- What is a recurrence relation 
- Master Theorem — 3 cases with examples  
- Substitution Method — steps with example  

5. Searching Algorithms

- Linear Search — how it works + complexity  
- Binary Search — how it works + complexity  

UNIT II — Divide and Conquer & Greedy

1. Divide and Conquer

- Principle and how it works
- Control abstraction
- Advantages

2. Merge Sort

- How it divides and merges

- Step by step sorting on a given array
- Time complexity — $O(n \log n)$ all cases

3. Quick Sort

- Pivot selection and partitioning
- Step by step sorting on a given array
- Best case $O(n \log n)$ / Worst case $O(n^2)$

4. Divide and Conquer vs Greedy

- Comparison table — 4 to 5 points
- When to use which

5. Greedy Strategy

- Principle and how it works
- Control abstraction
- Characteristics — local optimal choice

6. Fractional Knapsack

- Greedy approach using profit/weight ratio
- Sort by ratio, pick greedily
- Step by step solving on given items

7. Job Sequencing with Deadlines

- Sort jobs by profit descending
- Check feasibility slot by slot
- Step by step solving on given jobs

8. Huffman Encoding

- Build min-heap from frequencies
- Combine two lowest nodes repeatedly
- Generate codes from tree
- Calculate compression ratio

UNIT III — Graphs + Symbol Tables

1. Graph Basic Terminology

- Vertices, edges, degree

- vertices, edges, degree
- Path, cycle, connected graph
- Weighted vs unweighted

2. Types of Graphs

- Directed graph vs Undirected graph
- Differences with examples

3. Graph Representations

- Adjacency Matrix — how it works + advantages/disadvantages
- Adjacency List — how it works + advantages/disadvantages
- Comparison table between the two

4. Graph Traversals

- BFS — Breadth First Search — level by level using queue
- DFS — Depth First Search — deep first using stack/recursion
- Traversal on a given graph step by step

5. Prim's Algorithm

- Find Minimum Spanning Tree
- Start from any vertex, always pick minimum edge
- Step by step on a given weighted graph

6. Kruskal's Algorithm

- Find Minimum Spanning Tree
- Sort all edges by weight, pick smallest without forming cycle
- Step by step on a given weighted graph

7. Prim's vs Kruskal's

- Comparison table — 4 to 5 points
- When to use which

8. Dijkstra's Algorithm

- Single source shortest path
- Greedy approach — always pick minimum distance vertex
- Step by step table on a given graph

9. Topological Sorting

- Only for Directed Acyclic Graph (DAG)

- Find valid ordering of vertices
- Step by step on a given DAG

10. Symbol Tables

- What is a symbol table and why it is used
- Static Tree Table — structure and properties
- Dynamic Tree Table — structure and properties
- Difference between static and dynamic

11. AVL Tree

- What is a height balanced tree
- Balance Factor — definition and formula ($BF = \text{height of left subtree} - \text{height of right subtree}$)
- Valid balance factors are $-1, 0, +1$ only
- When imbalance occurs — 4 rotation types
 - LL Rotation
 - RR Rotation
 - LR Rotation
 - RL Rotation
- Insert elements one by one and apply rotations