

INDEX

Sr.No.	Title of Topic	Page No.
1>	Data structure introduction.	3
2>	classification of data structure.	7
3>	introduction to algorithm	9
4>	asymptotic analysis	15
5>	DS - pointer	18
6>	DS - structure	20
7>	DS - Array	23
8>	DS - linked list	30
9>	DS - skip list	35
10>	DS - stack	41
11>	DS - Queue	44
12>	DS - Tree	48
13>	Types of Tree	58
14>	DS - Graph	62

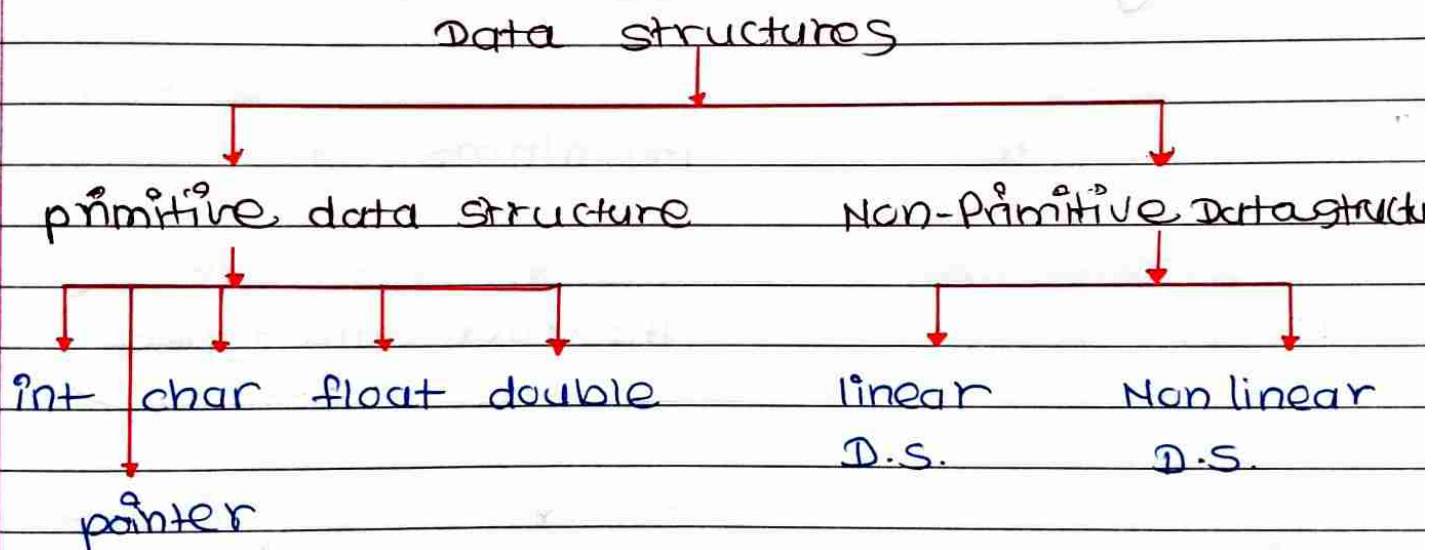
Sr. No	Topic Name	Page No.
15).	Graph Traversal Algorithms	65
16).	Searching	71
17).	Searching Algorithms with example	82
18).	Sorting Algorithms	86.
19).	Implementations of sorting Algorithms	89.
20).	Data Structure Interview questions with Answers (50 questions with Answers)	95.
21).	DATA STRUCTURE CODING- QUE.	104.
22).	END	

What is Data Structure ?

→ Data structure is a way to store and organize data so that it can be used efficiently.

As per name indicates itself that organizing the data in memory.

The data structure is not any programming language like c, c++, Java etc. It is set of **algorithms** that we can use in any programming language to structure data in memory.



Linear Data structure :-

The arrangement of data in the sequential manner is known as linear data structure. The data structure used for this purpose are **Arrays, linked list, stacks and queues.**

In this data structures, one element is connected to only one another element in a

linear form.

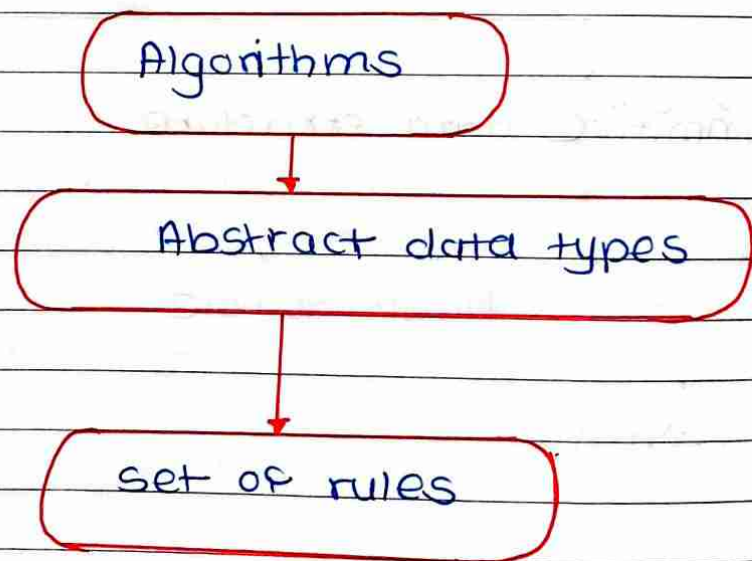
Non-linear data structure :-

When one element is connected to the 'n' number of elements known as non-linear data structures.

Example :- **trees** and **graphs**.

In this case, elements are arranged in a random manner.

Algorithms and Abstract Data types ??



Why →

To structure the data in memory, 'n' number of algorithms are proposed, and all these algorithms are known as **Abstract Data Types**.

An Abstract Data Type tells **what is to be done** and data structure tells **how is to be done** ?

ADT gives us the blueprint while data structure provides the implementation part.

What is **Data** ?

Data can be defined as the elementary value / collection of values.

for example :- student's name and its id are the data about student.

What is **Record** ?

Record can be defined as collection of various data items

example :- student entity's name, address, course and marks can be grouped together to form record.

What is **File** ?

File is a collection of various records of one type of entity

example :- if there are 50 employees in class, then there will be 50 records in related file where record contains info of employee

What is **Attribute and Entity** ?

An entity represents class of certain objects. it contains various attributes. each attribute represents particular property of that entity.