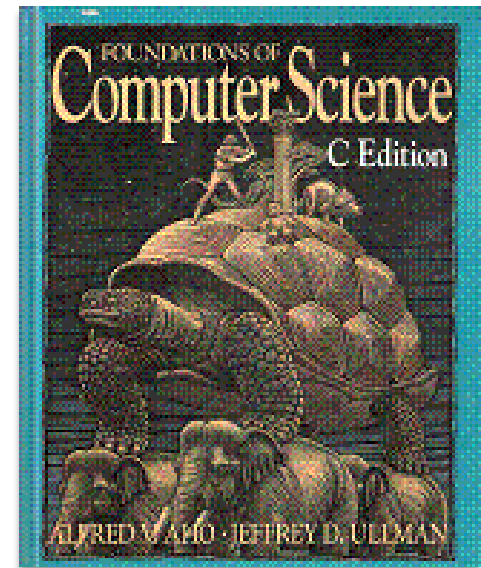


Data Structure

List

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<http://infolab.stanford.edu/~ullman/focs.html>

Chapter 6. The List Data Model

List

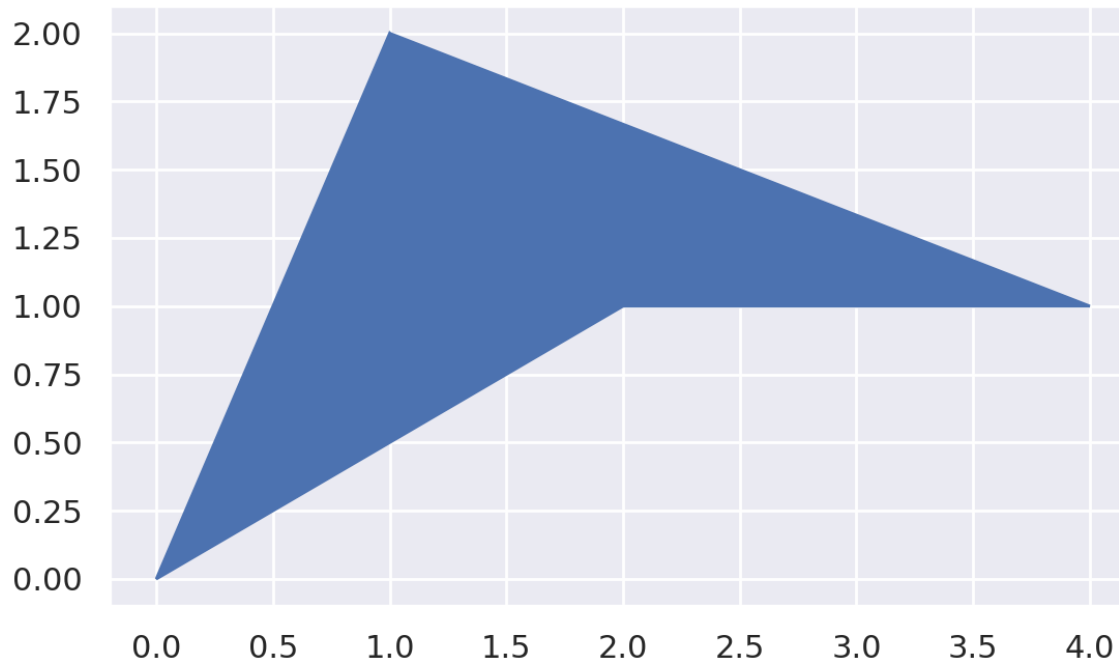
2

- A list is a finite sequence of zero or more elements
 - a list is a list of a type T if all its elements belong to T
 - a list is written with its elements separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses: (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)
 - we say that element a_i occurs at position i
- Examples
 - (2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19)
 - (helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, radon)
 - (31, 28, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31, 31, 30, 31, 30, 31)
 - A text document is a list of strings, and a string is a list of characters

Example: 2D Polygon

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- A list of points where the first and the last are the same
- A point is a list of two real numbers (or a pair of two real numbers)
- Ex. $((0,0), (2, 1), (4, 1), (1, 2), (0,0))$



Attributes of List

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- The length of a list is the number of occurrences of elements on the list
 - the empty list is a list of length 0
 - the length counts positions, not distinct symbols
- A non-empty list has a head and a tail
 - head: first element
 - tail: the remainder list excluding the first element
 - ex. (helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, radon)
 - head: helium
 - tail: (neon, argon, krypton, xenon, radon)

List

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Sublist and Subsequence

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- A sublist of a list $L = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ is a list formed by starting at a position i and taking all the elements up to a later position j $(a_i, a_{i+1}, \dots, a_j)$ for $1 \leq i \leq j \leq n$, or ϵ
 - a sublist is sometime called as substring
 - prefixes and suffixes are sublists
- A subsequence is a list $L = (a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ formed by selecting some elements while keeping the same order, $(a_{k_1}, a_{k_2}, \dots, a_{k_m})$ where $1 \leq m \leq n$ and $k_j < k_{j+1}$ for $1 \leq j < m$ or ϵ
- E.g., Given list (a, b, c)
 - (a,b) is a sublist, but (a,c) is not a sublist;
 - (a,c) is a subsequence where $m=2$ and $a_{k_1} = a$ and $a_{k_2} = c$

List

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Operations on List

- insertion
- deletion
- lookup
- concatenation
- sorting
- merging

Insertion, Deletion and Concatenation

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- Insert an element x onto a list L
 - add x after the last element
 - add one more occurrence of x
- Delete an occurrence of x from L
 - need to specify which occurrence to delete
 - e.g., delete first occurrence, delete all occurrences, etc.
- Concatenate two lists L and M by forming the list that begins with the elements of L and continues with the elements of M

Data Structure for List

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- Data structure
 - Data type
 - A set of operations
- List data structure
 - Array list
 - Linked list
- List operations
 - add, remove, delete, retrieve, concatenate, etc.

List

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Array-based List

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- An array-based list consists of
 - an array to hold elements
 - a variable to represent the number of the elements currently held
 - a variable to represent the number of elements possible to hold (i.e., capacity)
- Operations
 - insert a new integer to the list
 - look up from the list to check whether a specific integer is stored in the list
 - remove a specific element from the list
 - merge two lists into one list

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Linked List Data Structure (1/4)

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- A list is either an empty list, or a pair of an integer (head) and a following list (tail)
- An integer is contained in a list if the integer is the head of the list, or if the integer belongs to the tail
 - an empty list does not contain any integer

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Linked List Data Structure (2/4)

- A linked list can be represented as a pointer to first node
 - an empty list is represented as a null
 - node is a structure to represent a pair of an integer and a list, which is a building block of a linked list
 - a node consists of an integer and a pointer to a list

Linked List Data Structure (3/4)

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- Operations
 - insert a new integer to the list
 - look up from the list to check whether a specific integer is stored in the list
 - remove a specific element from the list
 - merge two lists into one list
- See `linkedList/version1`

List

Data Structure

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Linked List Data Structure (4/4)

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- A linked list can be represented as a pointer to first node and a pointer to last node
 - a node consists of an integer and a pointer to next node
 - Ex. see `linkedlist/ver2`
- Array-based list vs. Linked list

List

Data Structure

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Sorted List

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- A sorted list arranges elements in ascending/descending order
 - A sorted list without duplicate elements works as a set
 - Ex. `sortedlist/arraylist`
- Operations
 - insert a new integer to the list
 - look up from the list to check whether a specific integer is stored in the list
 - remove a specific element from the list
 - merge two lists into one list

List

Data Structure

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