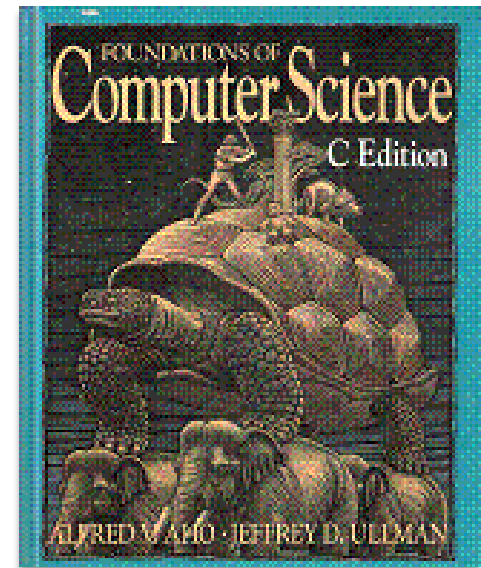


Data Structure

List

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

Chapter 6. The List Data Model

List

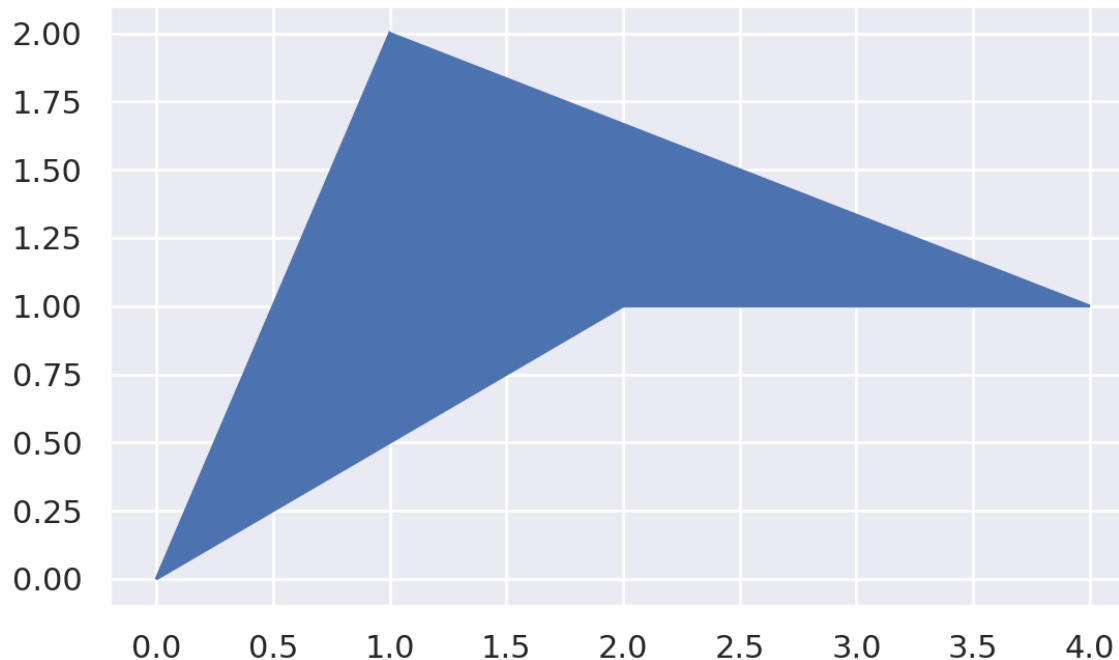
2

- 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. $((0,0), (2, 1), (4, 1), (1, 2), (0,0))$



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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)

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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 $a_{k_2} = c$

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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

Data Structure

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