# | CS2001- Data Structures | Week 01

Muhammad Rafi September 06, 2021

#### Agenda

- Introduction to Course & Conduct
  - Description
  - Objective
  - Learning Outcomes
  - □ Grading Scheme
  - □ Textbook
- Data Vs. Information Vs. Knowledge Vs. Wisdom
- Abstract Data Types
- Algorithm + Data Structures = Program
- Man vs. Machine
- Conclusion

# Course Description

- Data Structures is a core course in Computer Science curriculum.
- It is an essential building block for solving applied problems with computers.
- The course will introduce the fundamentals of data structures and will provide thorough understanding of how to systematically organize data inside a computer system.

#### Course Description

- The course discusses basic memory management for efficiently solving problems on both time and space requirements.
- A variety of data structures will be discussed theoretically, their efficient implementations and application cases will also be discussed.
- The student will learn abstraction, encapsulation and structures for efficiently processing information in a variety of scenarios.

# Course Objectives

- To understand the design of fundamental data structures and algorithms for problem solving through computer system.
- To study the tradeoff choices in the design and implementation of data structures
- To provide a rigorous "hands-on" experience with implementing different data structures in a high-level programming language
- To analyze time/space tradeoff for different solutions to the same problem.

#### | Learning Outcomes

- Student will be able to learn and understand basic/advanced data structures
- Student will be able to perform analysis of data structures choices for any real-world application.
- Student will learn the tradeoff with different choices of data structures
- Student will be able to write computer solutions for efficiently store, retrieve manipulate and update the data stored inside computers.

# Grading Scheme

Programming Assignments
Quizzes
Midterm Exam
Class Project
Final Exam
50%

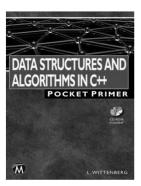
#### Textbook & References

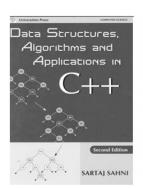


#### **Leading Text in CS**

 Strengthen your understanding of data structures and their algorithms for the foundation you need to successfully design, implement and maintain virtually any software system

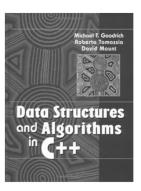
## Some Good References

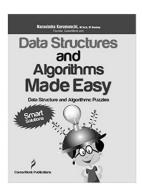






# Some Good References







# Programming Assignments

- There will be 3 programming assignments, each assignment may contains 2-4 problems.
- These programming assignments will be on provided with sample input/output test cases.
- The assignments are for individual, plagiarism will not be tolerated.
- You need to access the platform with your nu mail IDs.
- There may be more hidden test-cases for the problems.

## Programming Assignments

- Deadline and Penalty
  - Deadline is mentioned for each Programming Assignment (Usually 2 weeks time)
  - After the deadline there will be a penalty of 25% if the assignment submitted after first 48 hours, for each 48 hours it reduced to 25% hence there will be no marks after 8 days.
  - Marks are only given if the submission passed plagiarism check and manual check.
  - Plagiarism cases may be awarded an F grade.

# Quizzes

- There will be 4-5 quizzes all surprise quizzes
- Best n-1 will be counted
- Weightage 05 %

### Midterm Exam

- Two midterm exams one hour each as per policy.
- Weight 10% each

## Final Exam

- There will be a 3 hours exam as per policy.
- Weightage 50%

# Class Participation

- Very important instrument for creating an impact.
- I appreciate questioning...
- Weightage 5%

## Class Projects

- There will be a class project -You can have 2-3 members- members allow within sections.
- Weightage 10%
- The "Theme" for CS201- Data Structures class project is "Data Structures for Large Datasets"
- We will have 3-4 BOF meeting during the course for the class projects.
- Class project call and schedule will be announced on slate later.

### Class Projects

- Call for class project
  - You need to submit a proposal mentioning team members name, project title and a brief description about the project. (1 mark for each submitted proposal)
  - □ Class Project Demos 2 marks
  - □ Code review 2 marks
  - □ Idea and completion 4 marks
  - □ Project report 1 mark

Weekly Plan		
Session	Topics	Chapters
	Course Overview, Introduction to Course & Conduct,	
	Grading Scheme, Text Book, Quizzes, Assignments	
2	C++ Language Specification & OOP	Chapter 1
3	C++ Language Specification & OOP	
	Recursion - 1	Chapter 5
5	Recursion - 2	
5	Recursion - 3	
7	C++ Dynamic Memory Management	
}	Arrays (1D) – Dynamic Safe Arrays	
)	Arrays (2D)	
10	Different Type of Arrays	
1	Node and List (Singly Linked List)	Chapter 3
12	Some utility functions of List (Singly Linked List)	
13	List (Circular Linked List)	
4	List (Doubly Linked List)	
15	Elementary Sorting Techniques -1	Chapter 9
16	Midterm I – Exam	

7	Elementary Sorting Techniques -2	Chapter 9
8	Advanced Sorting	
9	Searching	
0	Stack -1	Chapter 4
1	Stack - 2	
2	Stack – application	
3	Queues + Priority Queues	
4	Queue Application	
5 6	Неар	
6	Trees – BT, BST, MWT 1	Chapter 6-7
7	Trees – BT, BST, MWT 2	
8	Trees – BT, BST, MWT 3	
9	Trees – BT, BST, MWT 4	
0	Hashing - 1	Chapter 10
1	Hashing - 2	
2	Graphs - 1	Chapter 8
3	Graphs Traversals- 1	
4	Graphs Traversals- 2	
5	Weighted Graphs	
6	Graph Algorithms	

# Consultancy Hours

#### Consultancy Hours:

Monday: 2-4 PM in my office – prior appointment required Thursday: 2-4 PM in my office – prior appointment required Friday: 8-9am at café informal (individual + groups)- this will not be regular, I will announce it on slate but it will be more often.

#### Contact me

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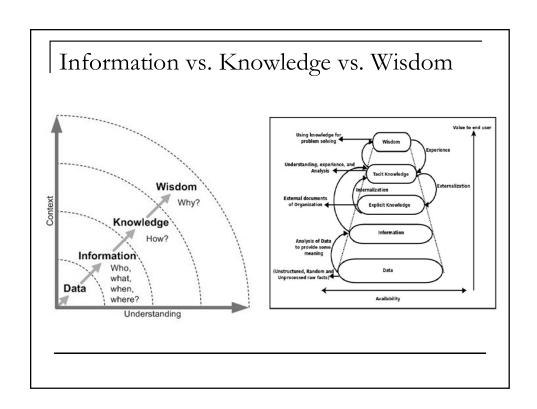
### Data vs. Information vs. Knowledge

#### Data

- □ Raw facts
- Data in electronic form is easy to retrieve, manipulate, fused and remember(recall).
- Data is not always in a shape to facilitate information and knowledge
- Information
  - Interplay with data in context
- Knowledge
  - Some actionable information for ROI

# Information vs. Knowledge vs. Wisdom

- Wisdom
  - □ Related to the interplay of knowledge and apply some deductive reasoning.
  - □ The power to make things happen.



### Information vs. Knowledge vs. Wisdom

- Data unprocessed facts, obtained via receptors/instruments
- Information Processed data, structured data with context (Increases understanding)
- Knowledge ability to use information, strategic use to achieve certain objectives.
- Wisdom ability to select best possible objective using knowledge ( make to happen)

#### | Abstract Data Types (ADT)

- ADTs are a theoretical concept in computer science.
- An abstract data type (ADT) is basically a logical description or a specification of components of the data and the operations that are allowed, that is independent of the implementation.

#### Definition – Data Structures

- Logical and formal abstract way to represent and store data in such a way that it will quickly available for processing within the application context.
- It is an organized collection of data which perform a set of operations effectively on the data. These set of operations are formally related to an idea of specific processing related to problem solving.

## Definition – Algorithm

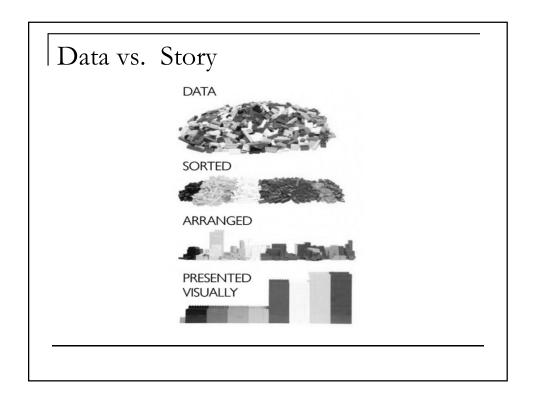
- An algorithm is a fancy to-do list for a computer. Algorithms take in zero or more inputs and give back one or more outputs.
- You explicitly need to tell a computer to perform each step that eventually transform some input into a desire output. It should be finite set of instruction.

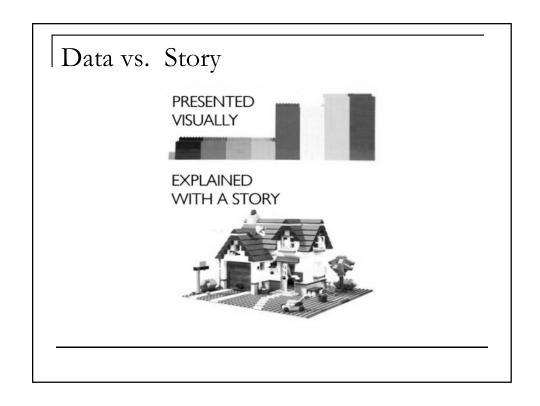
# | Algorithm+ Data Structures = Program

- This was title of a very good book by Niklaus Wirth
- Half of the problem is selecting the right data structures and half of the problem is to select right algorithm.

#### Man Vs. Machine

- Computation -Processing
- Memory
- Abilities
  - Sequential vs. Parallel
  - Optimized vs. Satisfier
  - □ Algorithmic vs. Non-Algorithmic





# Conclusion

- Data structures and algorithm are integral parts of problem solving through computer.
- Human and computer ways of solving problems are different.
- Data, Information, Knowledge and wisdom are distinguishable concepts for representation.