1.Algorithms and Data Structures

算法所需的操作与算法所需的数据关系很大、且速度与数据的利用效率有关。

数据结构是用来储存和处理数据的方法。

2.Data Structure: Stacks (栈)

栈是一种**后进先出**的(Last-In, First-Out, LIFO)数据结构。

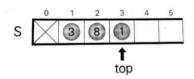
对象可以随时插入栈中,且只能直接关联到最后一个插入的对象,原理可类比查看浏览器中的历史记录。

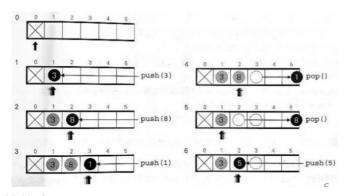
栈是一种抽象数据类型 (Abstract Data Type, ADT) 且支持以下方法:

- push(Obj): Insert object Obj onto the top of the stack. 将对象插入到栈的顶部。
- pop(): Remove (and return) the object from the top of the stack. An error occurs if the stack is empty. 把栈最顶部的对象从栈中移除并返回这个对象,若栈是空栈则报错。
- initialize(): initialize a stack. 将栈初始化。
- isEmpty(): returns a true if stack is empty, false otherwise. 栈为空则返回true,反之则返回false。
- isFull(): returns a true if stack is full, false otherwise. 同理

将对象压入(push)和弹出(pop)栈的方法:

```
PUSH(Obj)
  if size() == N
3
     then indicate stack-full error occurred
4
  else t \leftarrow t + 1
5
          S[t] \leftarrow Obj
POP()
  2 if isEmpty()
     then indicate "stack empty" error occurred
3
  else Obj \leftarrow S[t]
4
5
          S[t] \leftarrow null
          t \leftarrow t - 1
   return Obj
```





栈的应用:

1.Important in run-time environments of modern procedural languages.

2. Evaluating arithmetic expressions can be performed using a stack if they are given using postfix notation (Reverse Polish notation (RPN), named for its developer Jan Łukasiewicz).

例如:将数组倒置

```
ReverseArray(Data: values[])
    // Push the values from the array onto the stack.
    Stack: stack = New Stack
    For i = 0 To <length of values> - 1
        stack.Push(values[i])
    Next i
    // Pop the items off the stack into the array.
    For i = 0 To <length of values> - 1
        values[i] = stack.Pop()
    Next i
End ReverseArray
```

另外, Reverse Polish notation:

在标准的算术表达式中,如 x+y xy 是operands +是addition operator: infix notation 中缀表示法。 但是这种表示方法需要严格要求运算优先级

所以有: postfix notation 后缀表示法 操作的数优先于操作运算符 例如 x y +, x y z + *或 x y + z *

► The postfix expression

$$xywz/- *$$

gets translated into the expression

$$x * (y - w/z)$$

whereas

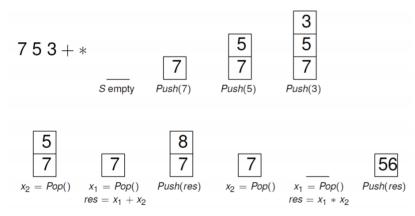
$$xyw/z - *$$

means

$$x * (y/w - z)$$
.

后缀表示法可以用栈来进行理解, 例如 753+*

首先将7,5,3依次推入栈中,如果遇到运算操作符就将栈最顶端两个数推出栈,对这两个数进行操作, 然后将得到的结果压入栈中,继续上述操作。

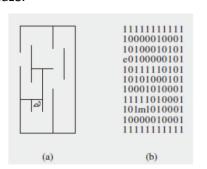


使用这种表示方式不需要用括号来表示运算优先级。

另外的例子: Exiting a maze

Problem: Exiting a Maze.

Consider the problem of a trapped mouse that tries to find its way to an exit in a maze.



Write a program to solve the above problem by using stacks.

如上图所示,将迷宫简化为右边所示的图,迷宫壁用1代替,可走的道路用0代替,出口用e代替,老鼠用m代替,然后给迷宫的每行标注编号:

012345

0111111

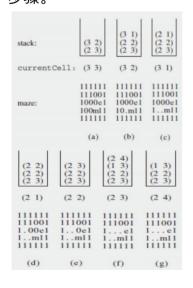
1111001

21000e1

3100m11

4111111

用一个有序数对表示对应的位置,如图所示m现在位于(3,3),然后找出与该点相邻的所有可以走的点的数对,并将这些数对压入栈,然后将最上方的选取为接下来要走的点,将该点弹出,然后压入与该点相邻的所有可以走的点(与上一步相同),同时将选取的点在迷宫中更新为.,然后继续上述步骤。



Write a program to solve the above problem by using stacks.

exitMaze()

initialize stack, exitCell, entryCell, currentCell = entryCell;

while currentCell is not exitCell

mark currentCell as visited;

push onto the stack the unvisited neighbors

of currentCell;

If stack is empty

failure;

else pop off a cell from the stack and make it

currentCell;

success;

3.Data Structure: Queues (队列)

队列是一种先进先出的(Fast-In, First-Out, FIFO)数据结构,与现实生活中的队列类似。对象可以在任何时候插入到队列的尾部,但只有最前面的对象可以被移除。

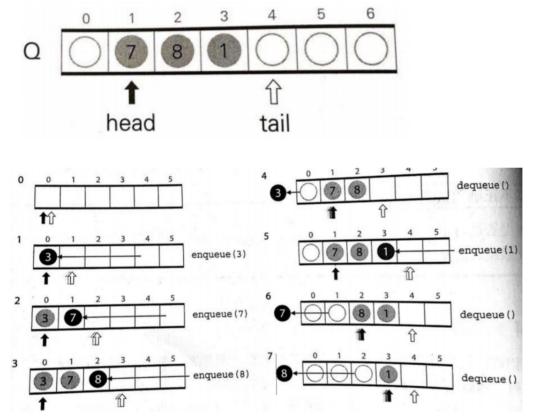
We say that elements enter the queue at the rear and are removed from the front.

队列也是一种ADT, 支持以下的方法:

- enqueue(Obj): inserts object Object the rear of the queue. 队列尾部插入对象。
- dequeue(): removes and returns the object from the front of the queue. An error occurs if the queue is empty. 移除并返回队列前方的对象,空队列将报错。

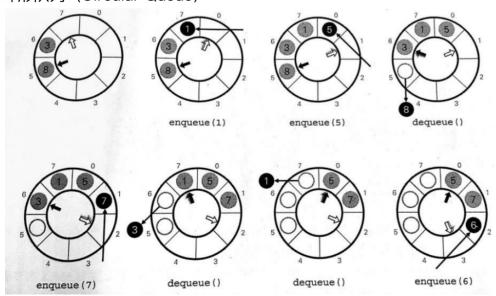
除去以上两个基础的方法,还有:

- size(): Return the number of objects in the queue. 返回队列中对象的数量。
- isEmpty(): Returns true if queue is empty, and false otherwise. 判断队列是否为空。
- isFull(): Returns true if queue is full, and false otherwise. 判断队列是否已满。
- front(): Return, but do not remove, the object at the front of the queue. An error is returned if the queue is empty. 返回但并不移除队列前方的对象,空队列将报错。



Moving to the end of the array ->out of memory

环形队列 (Circular Queue):



多程序设计实现了有限形式的并行且允许多个任务和线程,完成这一目的不允许有一个单独的线程独自占用CPU: One solution is to use a queue to allocate CPU time to threads in a round robin protocol.

4.Data Structure: List (列表)

列表是一组对象的集合,每个对象都被储存在一个节点(node)中,包含有一个数据区域和一个指向列表中下一个元素的指针(pointer)。

数据可以插入列表中的任何位置(插入一个新节点并且重新指定指针)。

列表分为单链表和双链表(singly- or doubly-linked)。

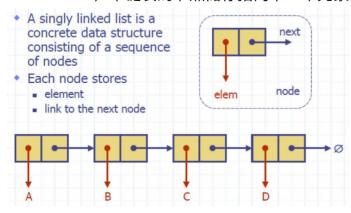
A list ADT supports: referring, update (both insert and delete) aswell as searching methods. 列表支持以下的方法:

- first(): Return position of first element; error occurs if list S is empty. 返回第一个元素的位置,空列表报错。
- last(): Return the position of the last element; error occurs if list S is empty. 返回最后一个元素的位置,空列表报错。
- isFirst(p): Return true if element p is first item in list, false otherwise. 判断元素是否为列表中第一个元素。
- isLast(p): Return true is element p is last element in list, false otherwise. 判断元素是否为列表中最后一个元素。
- before(p): Return the position of the element in S preceding the one at position p; error if p is first element. 返回列表中p前面的元素,如果p是第一个则报错。
- after(p): Return the position of the element in S following the one at position p; error if p is last element. 返回列表中p后面的元素,如果p是最后一个则报错。

列表的更新方法:

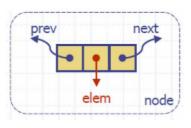
- replaceElement(p,e): p position, e element.
- swapElements(p,q): p,q positions.
- insertFirst(e): e element.
- insertLast(e): e element.
- insertBefore(p,e): p position, e element.
- insertAfter(p,e): p position, e element.
- remove(p): p position.

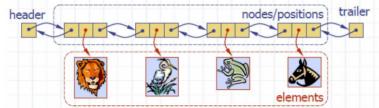
A node in a singly-linked list stores a next link pointing to next element in list (null if element is last element). 单链表的节点储存指向下一个元素的指针。



双链表除此之外还有一个指向上一个元素的指针。

- A doubly linked list provides a natural implementation of the List ADT
- · Nodes implement Position and store:
 - element
 - link to the previous node
 - link to the next node
- · Special trailer and header nodes

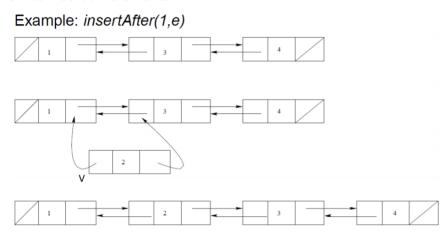




From now on, we will concentrate on doubly-linked lists.

插入元素的例子:

How to insert an element?



Pseudo-code for insertAfter(p,e):

INSERTAFTER(p,e)

//Create a new node v

2 v.element ← e

//Link v to its predecessor

4 v.prev ← p

//Link v to its successor

6 v.next ← p.next

//Link p's old successor to v

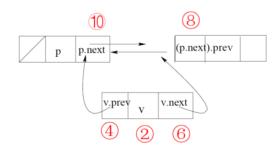
8 (p.next).prev $\leftarrow v$

//Link p to its new successor v

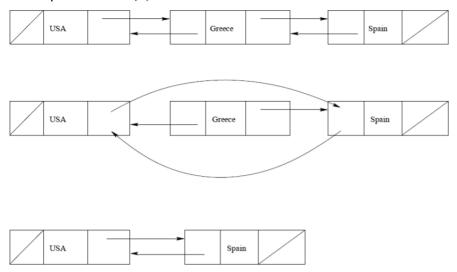
10 p.next ← **v**

11 return v

移除元素的例子:



Example: remove(2)



The pseudo-code for remove(p):

REMOVE(p)

//Assign a temporary variable to hold return value

- 2 t ← p.element //Unlink p from list
- 4 (p.prev).next \leftarrow p.next
- 5 (p.next).prev ← p.prev //invalidate p
- 7 $p.prev \leftarrow null$
- 8 p.next ← null
- 9 return t

