



Nell Dale

# Plus Data Structures

FIFTH EDITION

## Chapter 2 *Data Design and Implementation*

**[www.kinnisgosa.com/ds/lecture4.pdf](http://www.kinnisgosa.com/ds/lecture4.pdf)**

# Data

- The representation of information in a manner suitable for communication or analysis by humans or machines
- Data are the nouns of the programming world:
  - The objects that are manipulated
  - The information that is processed

# Data Abstraction

- Separation of a data type's logical properties from its implementation.

## LOGICAL PROPERTIES

What are the possible values?

What operations will be needed?

## IMPLEMENTATION

How can this be done in C++?

How can data types be used?

# Data Encapsulation

- **is the separation of the representation of data from the applications that use the data at a logical level; a programming language feature that enforces information hiding.**

## APPLICATION

```
int y;  
  
y = 25;
```

## REPRESENTATION

```
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1
```

# **Abstract Data Type (ADT)**

- A data type whose properties (domain and operations) are specified independently of any particular implementation.



# Bank of America



Cash Only

Cash Only

Multi-Check Deposit

Get Cash  
Check Balance  
Transfer Funds

Get Cash  
Check Balance  
Make a Deposit  
Transfer Funds

Making deposits has never been easier.  
Checks scanned. Cash counted.  
Assurance Insured.  
Deposits made faster than ever.  
See how it works at [BankofAmerica.com](#).  
Si realizas depósitos más rápidamente.  
Ver cómo funciona en [BankofAmerica.com](#).

Transactions made by 8PM will post with today's business.

8PM

Los depósitos realizados antes de las 8PM se registran hoy.



# Data Structures

- A collection of data elements whose organization is characterized by accessing operations that are used to store and retrieve the individual data elements; the implementation of the composite data members in an abstract data type

# ADT



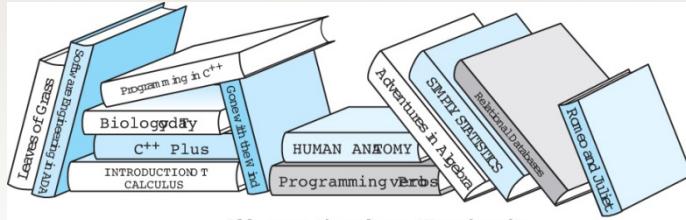
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# Data Structure

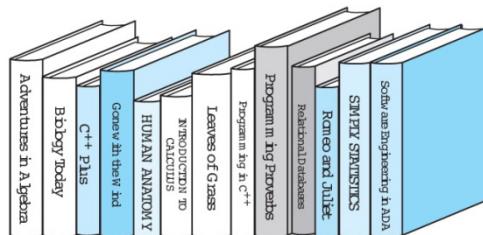
# Data Structures

- 3 Features
  - Can be “Decomposed” into their component elements
  - Arrangement of elements effects HOW each element is accessed
  - Third both the arrangement of elements and how they are accessed can be encapsulated

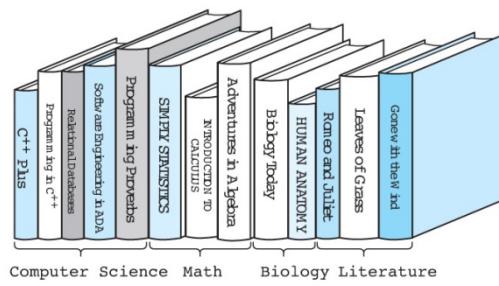
# Collection ordered in different ways



All over the place (Unordered)

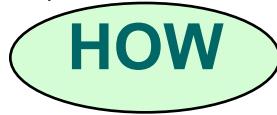


Alphabetical order by title

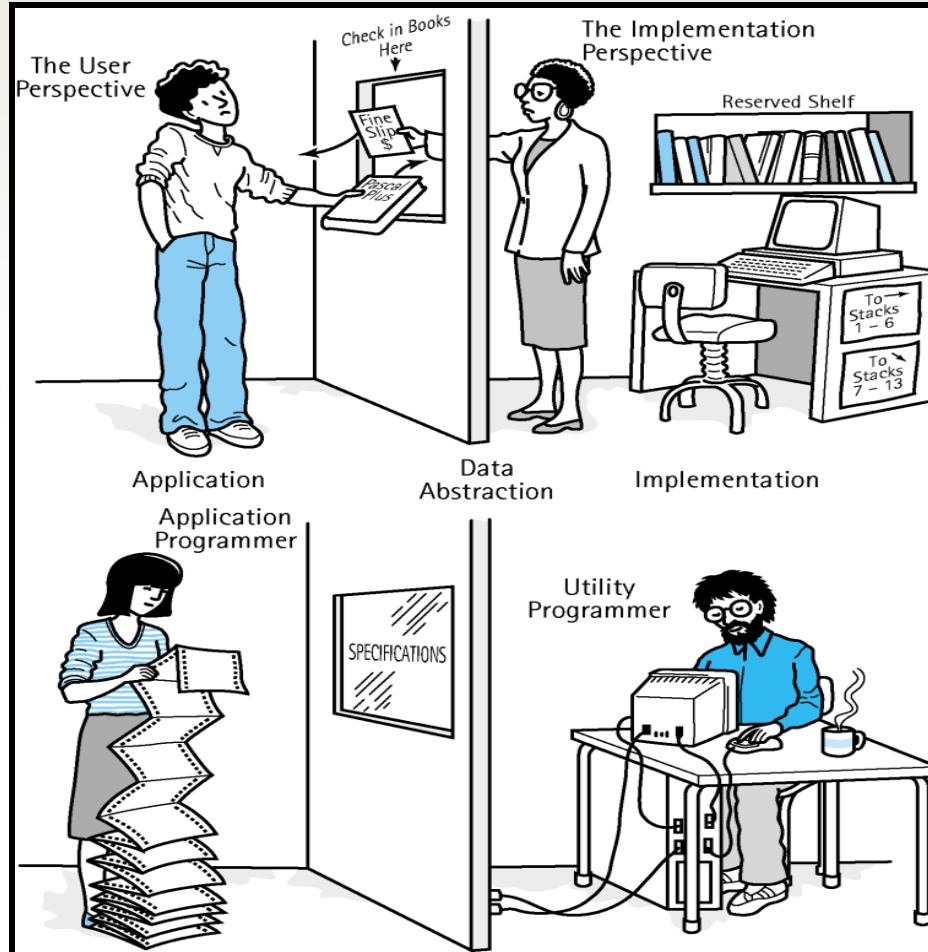


Ordered by subject

# Data from 3 different levels

- ***Application (or user) level:*** modeling real-life data in a specific context.
- ***Logical (or ADT) level:*** abstract view of the domain and operations. 
- ***Implementation level:*** specific representation of the structure to hold the data items, and the coding for operations. 

# Communication between the Application Level and Implementation Level



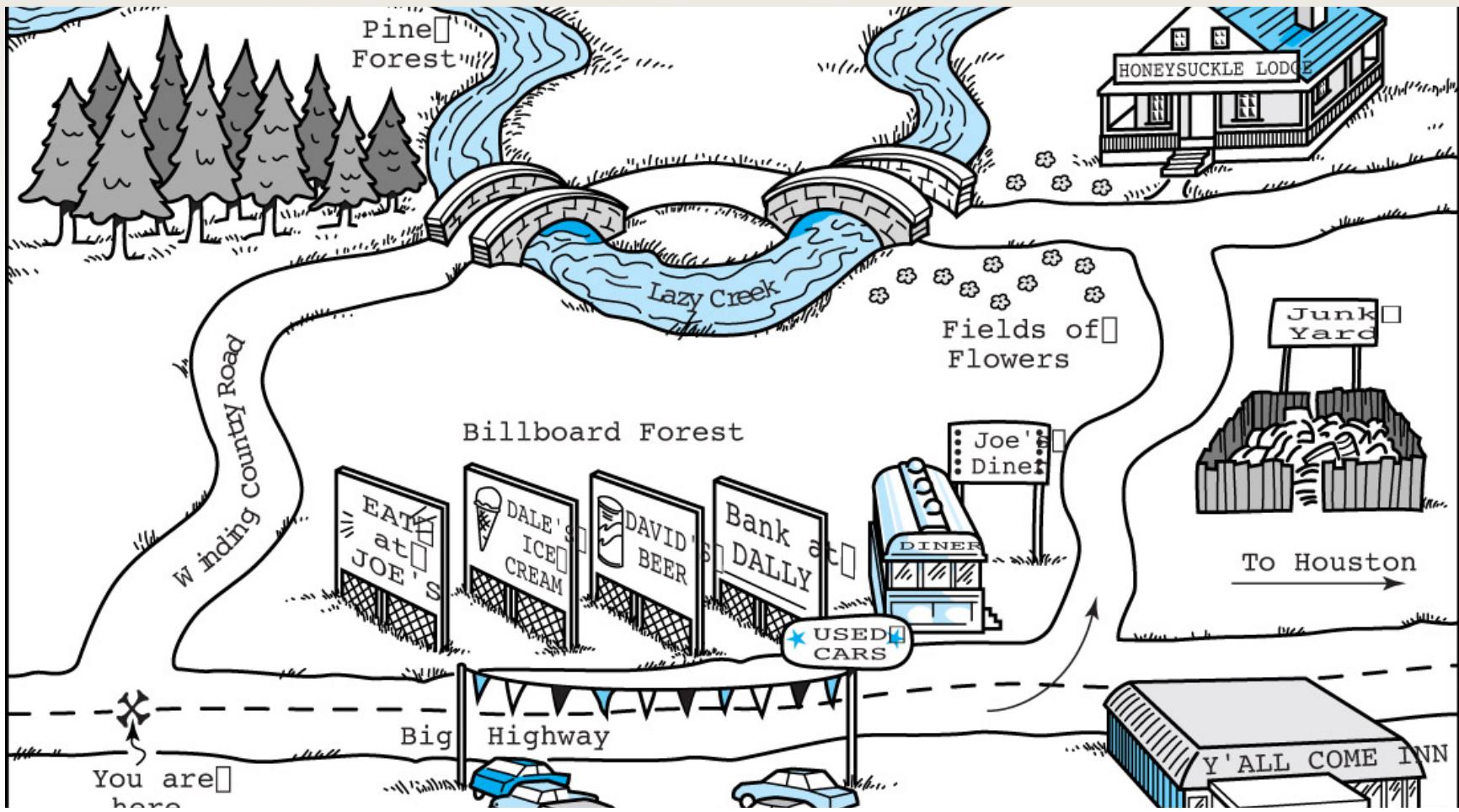
# Viewing a library from 3 different levels

- ***Application (or user) level:*** Library of Congress, or Baltimore County Public Library.
- ***Logical (or ADT) level:*** domain is a collection of books; operations include: check book out, check book in, pay fine, reserve a book.
- ***Implementation level:*** representation of the structure to hold the “books”, and the coding for operations.

# 4 Basic Kinds of ADT Operations

- **Constructor** -- creates a new instance (object) of an ADT.
- **Transformer** -- changes the state of one or more of the data values of an instance.
- **Observer** -- allows us to observe the state of one or more of the data values without changing them.
- **Iterator** -- allows us to process all the components in a data structure sequentially.

# Map to Joe's Diner



# How do we compare algorithms?

- Code both and compare run times?
- Count the number of statements executed?
- Isolate a particular operation fundamental to the algorithm and count the number of times it is performed?

# Which Store is the Cheapest?



# Order of Magnitude of a Function

The **order of magnitude**, or **Big-O notation**, of a function expresses the computing time of a problem as the term in a function that increases most rapidly relative to the size of a problem.

# Names of Orders of Magnitude

**O(1)** bounded (by a constant) time

**O( $\log_2 N$ )** logarithmic time

**O(N)** linear time

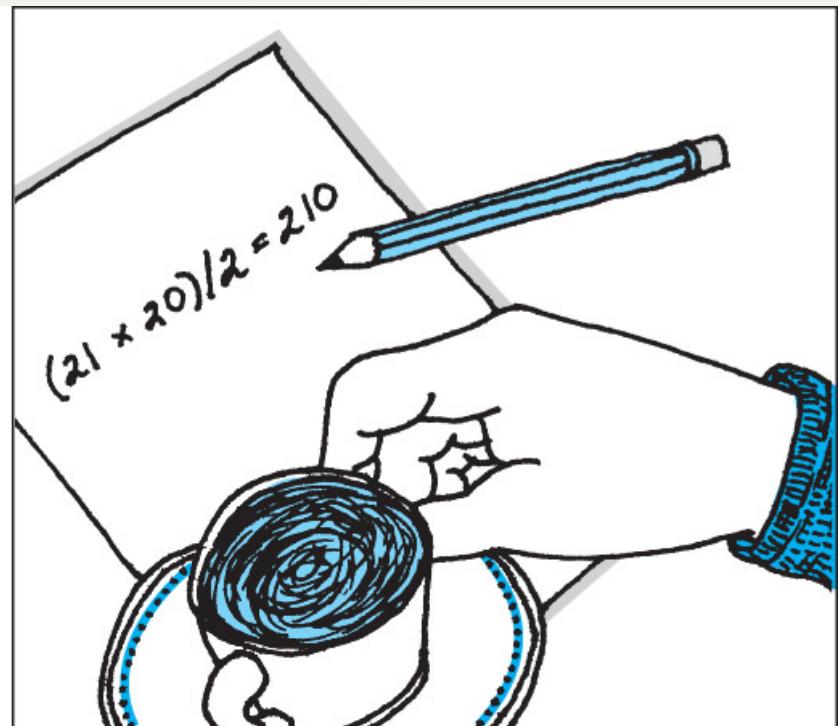
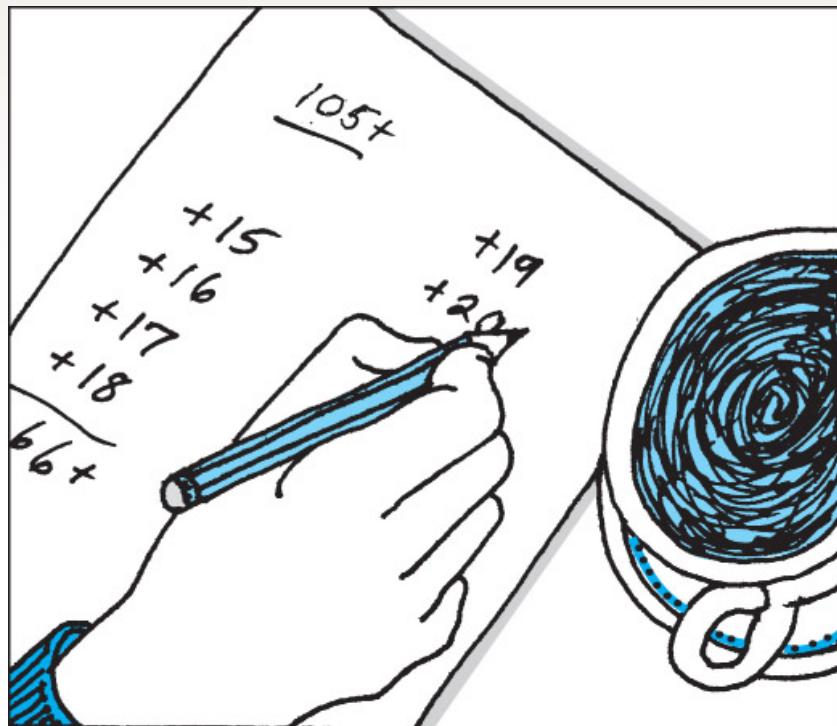
**O( $N \cdot \log_2 N$ )**  $N \cdot \log_2 N$  time

**O( $N^2$ )** quadratic time

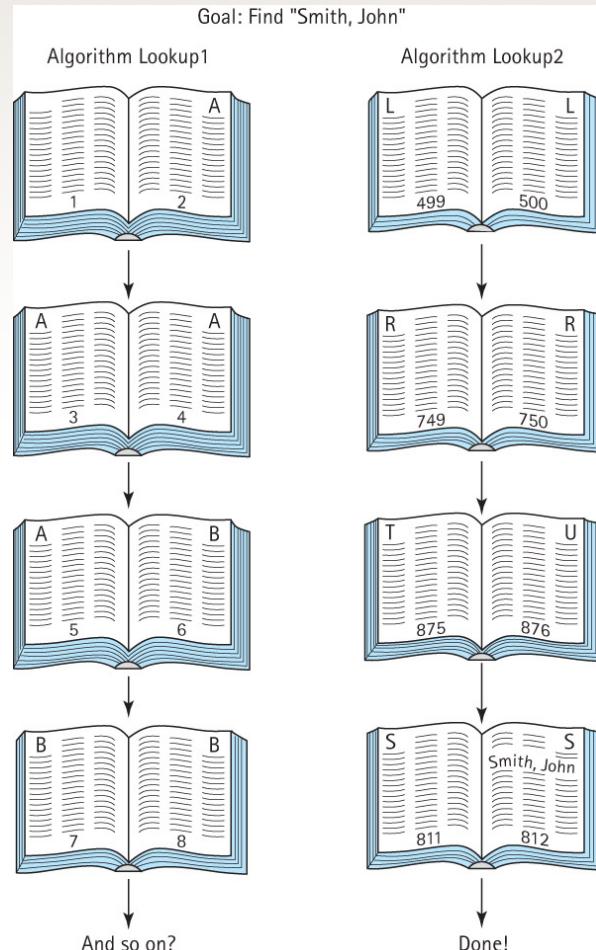
**O( $2^N$ )** exponential time

N	$\log_2 N$	$N * \log_2 N$	$N^2$	$2^N$
1	0	0	1	2
2	1	2	4	4
4	2	8	16	16
8	3	24	64	256
16	4	64	256	65,536
32	5	160	1024	4,294,967,296
64	6	384	4096	
128	7	896	16,384	

# Comparison of Two Algorithms



# Find “John Smith”



# Names of Orders of Magnitude

$O(1)$

**bounded (by a constant) time**

$O(\log_2 N)$

**logarithmic time**

$O(N)$

**linear time**

<https://www.bigocheatsheet.com/>

$O(N * \log_2 N)$

**$N * \log_2 N$  time**

$O(N^2)$

**quadratic time**

$O(2^N)$

**exponential time**