COMPUTER SCIENCE 123 DATA STRUCTURES

ABSTRACT DATA TYPE

DATA STRUCTURE

TREES BST AVL

HEAPS

ANALYSIS OF ALGORITHMS

GRAPHS

SORTING ALGORITHMS

HASHING

ABSTRACT DATA TYPE

DATA STRUCTURE

DATA STRUCTURE

Organization of data and its storage allocation in a computer.

DATA STRUCTURE

Array
Record
Singly-Linked List
Doubly-Linked List
Adjacency Matrix

ABSTRACT DATA TYPE (ADT)

A mathematical model, together with various operations defined in the model.

ABSTRACT DATA TYPE (ADT)

```
List ADT insert(); delete(); find();
```

ABSTRACT DATA TYPE (ADT)

```
Set ADT
union();
intersection();
size();
```

ABSTRACT DATA TYPE (ADT)

Graph ADT addVertex(); subGraph(); merge();

ADT

DATA STRUCTURE

The List ADT

implemented using

Array or Linked-List

ADT

The Graph ADT

DATA STRUCTURE

implemented using

Adjacency Matrix or Adjacency List

ADTs

LIST STACK QUEUE

LIST Abstract Data Type

LIST ADT

A sequence of zero or more elements of the same type.

LIST ADT

$$a_1, a_2, a_3, ... a_n$$

n = size of the list $i = position of a_i$

LIST ADT Operations

insert delete find findKth

next, previous printList makeNull

List ADT

Array IMPLEMENTATION

Easy to implement.

Fast operation: **findKth**.

Size is fixed (compile time or run-time).

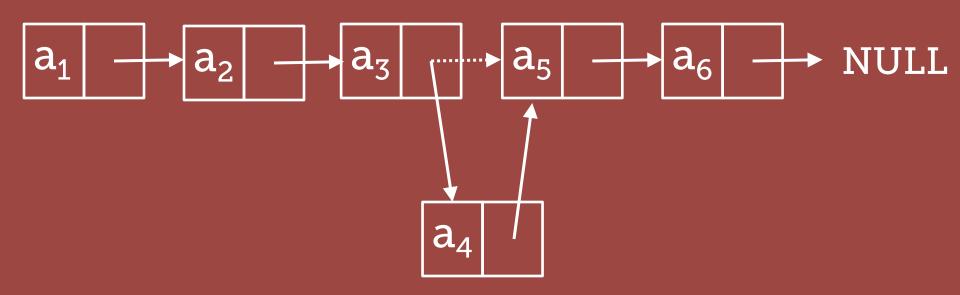
Expensive operations: insert and delete.

Array IMPLEMENTATION

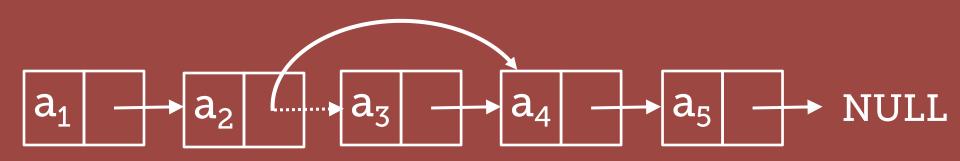
List ADT

Size can grow or shrink.
Easier to do: **insert** and **delete**.
Difficult to implement (?).
Implementation issues (?). **findKth** no longer fast.

insert



delete



```
typedef struct node{
    int num;
    struct node *next;
}list;

list *head;
```

```
head = (list *)malloc(sizeof(list));
head->num = 1;
head->next = NULL;
```

```
temp = (list *)malloc(sizeof(list));
temp->num = 1;
temp->next = NULL;
head->next = temp;
```

```
p = head;
while(there is data){
    temp = (list *)malloc(sizeof(list));
    temp->num = data;
    temp->next = NULL;
    p->next = temp;
    p = p->next;
```

```
void printList(list *head){
    list *temp;
    temp = head;
    while(temp!=NULL){
        print temp->num;
        temp = temp->next;
```

```
typedef struct node{
    int num;
    struct node *next;
}list;
```

```
ptr = (list *)malloc(sizeof(list));
ptr->num = 1;
ptr->next = ptr;
```

```
p = ptr;
while(there is data){
    temp = (list *)malloc(sizeof(list));
    temp->num = data;
    temp->next = ptr;
    p->next = temp;
    p = p->next;
```

```
void printList(list *ptr){
    list *temp;
    temp = ptr;
    do{
        print temp->num;
        temp = temp->next;
    }while(temp!=ptr);
```

```
typedef struct node{
    int num;
    struct node *prev, *next;
}list;

list *head;
```

```
head = (list *)malloc(sizeof(list));
head->num = 1;
head->prev = NULL;
head->next = NULL;
```

```
p = head;
while(there is data){
    temp = (list *)malloc(sizeof(list));
    temp->num = data;
    temp->prev = p;
    temp->next = NULL;
    p->next = temp;
    p = p->next;
```

STACK Abstract Data Type

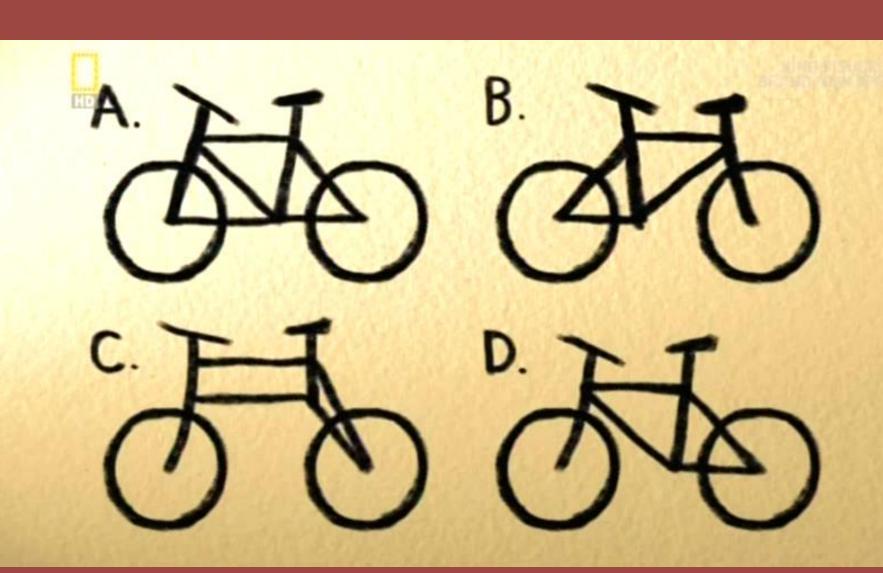
A List with a restriction:

insert and delete can be performed in only one position: end of the list called TOP.

Last In, First Out







TOS Top of Stack

STACK ADT Operations

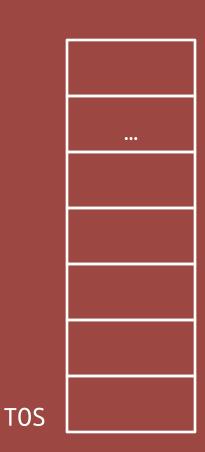
push

equivalent to insert

STACK ADT Operations

pop

equivalent to delete



```
push("coke");
push("cola");
x = pop();
push("pepsi");
x = pop();
x = pop();
```

TOS "coke"

```
push("coke");
push("cola");
x = pop();
push("pepsi");
x = pop();
x = pop();
```

TOS "cola" "coke"

```
push("coke");
push("cola");
x = pop();
push("pepsi");
x = pop();
x = pop();
```

TOS "coke"

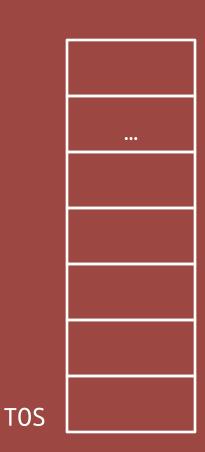
```
push("coke");
push("cola");
x = pop();
push("pepsi");
x = pop();
x = pop();
```

TOS "pepsi" "coke"

```
push("coke");
push("cola");
x = pop();
push("pepsi");
x = pop();
x = pop();
```

TOS "coke"

```
push("coke");
push("cola");
x = pop();
push("pepsi");
x = pop();
x = pop();
```



```
push("coke");
push("cola");
x = pop();
push("pepsi");
x = pop();
x = pop();
```

STACK POSSIBLE ERRORS

Stack Underflow

attempt to **pop** a value from an **empty** stack.

Stack Overflow

attempt to **push** a value into a **full** stack.

STACK Array IMPLEMENTATION

```
#define LIMIT 1000
int stack[LIMIT];
int top = 0;
```

Array IMPLEMENTATION

```
void push(int x){
    if (top < LIMIT)</pre>
         stack[top++] = x;
    else
         stack overflow
```

```
int pop(){
    if (top > 0)
        return stack[--top];
    else
        stack underflow
```

STACK Singly-Linked List IMPLEMENTATION

```
typedef struct node{
    int value;
    struct node *next;
}stack;
stack *top = NULL;
```

Singly-Linked List IMPLEMENTATION

```
void push(int x, stack *top){
  stack *temp;
  temp=(stack*)malloc(sizeof(stack));
  if(temp == NULL){
     stack overflow
  else{
     temp->value = x;
     temp->next = top;
     top = temp;
```

Singly-Linked List IMPLEMENTATION

```
int pop(stack *top){
   stack *temp; int x;
   temp = top;
   if(temp == NULL){
     stack underflow
   else{
     top = top->next;
     x = temp->value;
     free(temp);
     return x;
```

Singly-Linked List IMPLEMENTATION

STACK ADT Applications

```
#DFS
my @STACK;
my %visited;
push @STACK, $arb;
do{
    my \ \$v = pop \ @STACK;
    if(!exists $visited{$v}){
        visited{v}=1;
        print "$v\n";
        for (keys %{ $adjMST{$v} }){
            my $s = $;
            if($s ne 0){
                push @STACK, $s;
}while(@STACK ne 0);
```

Balancing Symbols

```
make an empty stack
read characters until end of file:
     if the character is an open symbol
          push it onto the stack.
     if it is a close symbol
          if the stack is empty
               report error
          else
               pop the stack
               if the symbol does not
               correspond to the
               opening symbol
                    report error
if the stack is not empty
     report error
```

4 6 + 3 5 + * 2 *

Postfix Expressions

make an empty stack read characters until end of file:

if a number is encountered push it onto the stack.

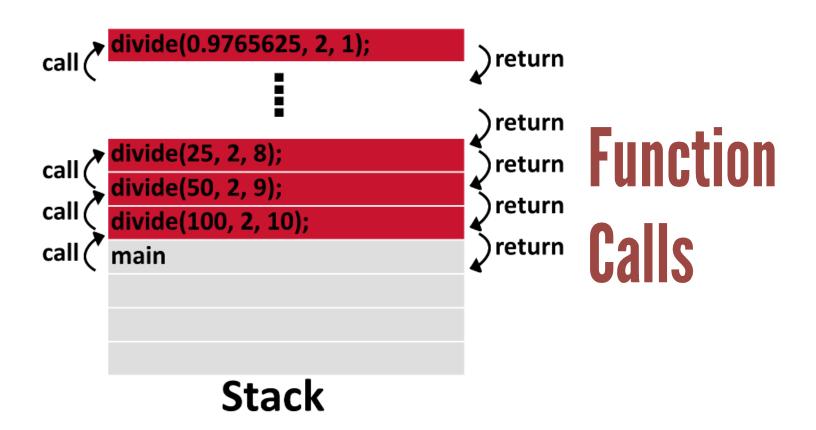
if it is an operator symbol

apply it to the two numbers that are popped.

push the result onto the stack

4 + 6 * 3 + 5 * 2

Infix to Postfix Conversion



QUEUE Abstract Data Type



tail head

QUEUE ADT

A List with a restriction:

QUEUE ADT

insert is done at one end, whereas delete is performed at the other end.

QUEUE ADT

First In, First Out

QUEUE ADT Operations

enqueue

equivalent to insert

QUEUE ADT Operations

dequeue

equivalent to delete

3 21 16 ...

head tail

```
enqueue(45);
enqueue(6);
x = dequeue();
enqueue(123);
x = dequeue();
x = dequeue();
```

```
head
tail
enqueue(45);
enqueue(6);
x = dequeue();
enqueue(123);
x = dequeue();
x = dequeue();
```

```
head
tail
enqueue(45);
enqueue(6);
x = dequeue();
enqueue(123);
x = dequeue();
x = dequeue();
```

45 6 ...

head tail

enqueue(45); enqueue(6); x = dequeue(); enqueue(123); x = dequeue(); x = dequeue();

tail

head

enqueue(45);

enqueue(6);

x = dequeue();

enqueue(123);

x = dequeue();

x = dequeue();

6

```
head
tail
enqueue(45);
enqueue(6);
x = dequeue();
enqueue(123);
x = dequeue();
x = dequeue();
```

6 123 ...

head tail

enqueue(45); enqueue(6); x = dequeue(); enqueue(123); x = dequeue(); x = dequeue();

```
tail
     head
enqueue(45);
enqueue(6);
x = dequeue();
enqueue(123);
x = dequeue();
x = dequeue();
```

```
head
tail
enqueue(45);
enqueue(6);
x = dequeue();
enqueue(123);
x = dequeue();
x = dequeue();
```

```
head
tail
enqueue(45);
enqueue(6);
x = dequeue();
enqueue(123);
x = dequeue();
x = dequeue();
```

QUEUE POSSIBLE ERRORS

Queue Underflow

attempt to
dequeue a value
from an empty
queue.

Queue Overflow

attempt to enqueue a value into a full queue.

QUEUE Array IMPLEMENTATION

123 | 42 | 66 | 97 |

head tail

57 7 15 29

tail head

```
#define LIMIT 1000
int queue[LIMIT];
int tail = 0, head = 0;
```

Circular Array IMPLEMENTATION

```
void enqueue(int x){
    tail = (tail+1)%LIMIT;
    if(tail!=head)
        queue[tail] = x;
    else
        queue overflow
```

Circular Array IMPLEMENTATION

```
int dequeue(int x){
    if(head!=tail){
        head = (head+1)%LIMIT;
        return queue[head];
    else
        queue underflow
```

Circular Array IMPLEMENTATION

QUEUE Singly-Linked List IMPLEMENTATION

```
typedef struct node{
    int value;
    struct node *next;
}queue;
queue *head = NULL;
queue *tail = NULL;
```

Singly-Linked List IMPLEMENTATION

```
void enqueue(int x, queue *head, queue *tail){
  queue *temp;
  temp=(queue*)malloc(sizeof(queue));
   if(temp == NULL){
      queue overflow
   else{
      temp->value = x;
      temp->next = NULL;
```

Singly-Linked List IMPLEMENTATION

```
void enqueue(int x, queue *head, queue *tail){
   queue *temp;
   temp=(queue*)malloc(sizeof(queue));
   if(temp
  queue
temp->value = x;
temp->next = NULL;
   else{
       temp->value = x;
       temp->next = NUL
```

```
void enqueue(int x, queue *head, queue *tail){
  queue *temp;
  temp=(queue*)malloc(sizeof(queue));
              temp->value = x;
temp->next = NULL;
   if(temp
               if(tail == NULL)
                  head = tail = temp;
   else{
               else{
                  tail->next = temp;
      temp->value = x:
      temp->next = NUL
      if(tail \neq NULL)
                  tail = temp;
```

```
int dequeue(queue *head, queue *tail){
   queue *temp; int x;
   temp = head;
   if(temp == NULL){
       queue underflow
   else{
       if(temp->next == NULL)
              head = tail = NULL;
       else{
              head = head->next;
       x = temp->value;
       free(temp);
       return x;
```

Singly-Linked List IMPLEMENTATION

```
int dequeue(queue *head, queue *tail){
  queue *temp; int x;
             if(temp->next == NULL)
  head = tail = NULL;
      queue
             else{
                   head = head->next;
  else{
      if(temp->next ==
             x = temp->value;
             free(temp);
              return x;
```

QUEUE ADT Applications