

DCC024 Linguagens de Programação
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Tipos Abstratos de Dados

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Abstração

- ▷ Bárbara Liskov, recebedora do *Turing Award* em 2008, foi pioneira no uso de abstrações em linguagens de programação, nos anos 1970
- ▷ Um tipo abstrato de dado é definido por
 - ▶ operações
 - ▶ dados

The **use** which may be made of an abstraction is **relevant**.
The **implemented** of the abstraction is **irrelevant**.

Abstração

- ▷ Diferentes níveis de abstração facilitam *modularização*
 - ▶ Separar um problema em diferentes partes e entendê-las individualmente
 - Definições locais
 - ▶ Entender o relacionamento entre as diferentes partes
 - Contratos
 - ▶ Combinar as diferentes partes para a resolução do problema em questão

Conjuntos em C

```
typedef struct  
{ ... } set;
```

```
void new(set* s);  
void add(set* s, unsigned e);  
void del(set* s, unsigned e);  
int contains(set* s, unsigned e);
```

Conjuntos em C

```
typedef struct
{ ... } set;

void new(set* s);
void add(set* s, unsigned e);
void del(set* s, unsigned e);
int contains(set* s, unsigned e);

int main()
{
    set s; new(&s); add(&s, 2); add(&s, 3); add(&s, 5);
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 1, contains(&s, 1));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 2, contains(&s, 2));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 5, contains(&s, 5));
    del(&s, 5);
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 5, contains(&s, 5));
}
```

Implementando conjuntos em C

```
typedef struct
{ unsigned* vector; unsigned size; unsigned capacity; } set;

void new(set* s)
{
    s->vector = (unsigned*) malloc(2 * sizeof(unsigned));
    s->size = 0; s->capacity = 2;
}

void add(set* s, unsigned e)
{
    if (contains(s, e)) return;
    if (s->size == s->capacity) {
        s->capacity *= 2;
        s->vector = realloc(s->vector, s->capacity * sizeof(int));
    }
    s->vector[s->size++] = e;
}
```

Implementando conjuntos em C

```
void del(set* s, unsigned e)
{
    unsigned deleted = s->size;
    for (unsigned i = 0; i < s->size; ++i)
        if (s->vector[i] == e)
        {
            deleted = i; break;
        }
    if (deleted == s->size) return;
    for (unsigned i = deleted; i < s->size - 1; ++i)
        s->vector[i] = s->vector[i+1];
    s->size--;
}

int contains(set* s, unsigned e)
{
    for (unsigned i = 0; i < s->size; ++i)
        if (s->vector[i] == e) return 1;
    return 0;
}
```

Implementando conjuntos em C *com bitsets*

```
typedef struct
{ unsigned* vector; unsigned capacity; } set;

#define INT_BITS 32

void new(set* s)
{
    s->vector = (unsigned*)malloc((1 + (60 / INT_BITS)) * sizeof(unsigned));
    s->capacity = 60;
}

void add(set* s, unsigned e)
{
    unsigned index = e / INT_BITS;
    unsigned offset = e % INT_BITS;
    unsigned bit = 1 << offset;
    s->vector[index] |= bit;
}
```


Implementando conjuntos em C *com bitsets*

```
void del(set* s, unsigned e)
{
    unsigned index = e / INT_BITS;
    unsigned offset = e % INT_BITS;
    unsigned bit = 1 << offset;
    s->vector[index] &= ~bit;
}

int contains(set* s, unsigned e)
{
    unsigned index = e / INT_BITS;
    unsigned offset = e % INT_BITS;
    unsigned bit = 1 << offset;
    return s->vector[index] & bit;
}
```

```
int main()
{
    set s; new(&s);
    add(&s, 2); add(&s, 3); add(&s, 5);
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 1,
           contains(&s, 1));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 2,
           contains(&s, 2));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 3,
           contains(&s, 3));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 5,
           contains(&s, 5));
    del(&s, 5);
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 5,
           contains(&s, 5));
}
```

Implementando conjuntos em C *com bitsets*

```
int main()
{
    set s; new(&s);
    add(&s, 2); add(&s, 3); add(&s, 5);
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 1, contains(&s, 1));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 2, contains(&s, 2));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 3, contains(&s, 3));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 5, contains(&s, 5));
    del(&s, 5);
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 5, contains(&s, 5));

    s.vector[0] = 16;
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 2, contains(&s, 2));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 3, contains(&s, 3));
    printf("Contains %d? %d\n", 4, contains(&s, 4));
}
```

Implementando conjuntos em SML com módulos

```
signature SET =  
sig  
  type set  
  val new : set  
  val add : set -> int -> set  
  val contains : set -> int -> bool  
  val remove : set -> int -> set  
end ;  
  
structure S = FunSet ;  
val s = S.new ;  
val s = S.add s 3 ;  
val contains1 = S.contains s 1 ;  
val contains3 = S.contains s 3 ;  
val s = S.remove s 3 ;  
val contains3 = S.contains s 3 ;
```

```
structure FunSet :> SET =  
struct  
  type set = int -> bool  
  val new = fn x => false  
  fun add s i = fn (x : int) => if x = i then true else s x  
  fun contains s i = s i  
  fun remove s i = fn (x : int) => if x = i then false else s x  
end;
```

Implementando conjuntos em SML com módulos

Selamento opaco ($:>$) ou transparente ($:$)

```
structure FunSet : SET =  
struct  
  type set = int -> bool  
  val new = fn x => false  
  fun add s i = fn (x : int) => if x = i then true else s x  
  fun contains s i = s i  
  fun remove s i = fn (x : int) => if x = i then false else s x  
end;
```