

# DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

## LECTURE 7

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- XOR List
- Skip List
- Linked Lists on Arrays

- Iterator
- Stack, Queue, Deque
- Priority Queue
- Binary Heap

# Iterator - why do we need it? I

- Most containers have iterators and for every data structure we will discuss how we can implement an iterator for a container defined on that data structure.
- Why are iterators so important?

# Iterator - why do we need it? II

- They offer a uniform way of iterating through the elements of any container

**subalgorithm** printContainer(c) **is:**

*//pre: c is a container*

*//post: the elements of c were printed*

*//we create an iterator using the iterator method of the container*

iterator(c, it)

**while** valid(it) **execute**

*//get the current element from the iterator*

elem ← getCurrent(it)

**print** elem

*//go to the next element*

next(it)

**end-while**

**end-subalgorithm**

# Iterator - why do we need it? III

- For most containers the iterator is the only thing we have that lets us see the content of the container.
  - ADT List is the only container that has positions, for other containers we can use only the iterator.

# Iterator - why do we need it? IV

- Giving up positions, we can gain performance.
  - Containers that do not have positions can be represented on data structures where some operations have good complexities, but where the notion of a position does not naturally exist and where enforcing positions is really complicated.

# Iterator - why do we need it? V

- Even if we have positions, using an iterator might be faster.
  - Going through the elements of a linked list with an iterator is faster than going through every position one-by-one.



- The ADT *Stack* represents a container in which access to the elements is restricted to one end of the container, called the *top* of the stack.
  - When a new element is added, it will automatically be added to the top.
  - When an element is removed, the one from the top is automatically removed.
  - Only the element from the top can be accessed.
- Because of this restricted access, the stack is said to have a **LIFO** policy: **L**ast **I**n, **F**irst **O**ut (the last element that was added will be the first element that will be removed).

# Representation for Stack

- Data structures that can be used to implement a stack:
  - Arrays
    - Static Array - if we want a fixed-capacity stack
    - Dynamic Array
  - Linked Lists
    - Singly-Linked List
    - Doubly-Linked List

# Array-based representation

- Where should we place the top of the stack for optimal performance?

# Array-based representation

- Where should we place the top of the stack for optimal performance?
- We have two options:
  - Place top at the beginning of the array - every push and pop operation needs to shift every element to the right or left.
  - Place top at the end of the array - push and pop elements without moving the other ones.

# Stack - Representation on SLL

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# Stack - Representation on SLL

- Where should we place the top of the stack for optimal performance?
- We have two options:
  - Place it at the end of the list (like we did when we used an array) - for every push, pop and top operation we have to iterate through every element to get to the end of the list.
  - Place it at the beginning of the list - we can push and pop elements without iterating through the list.

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- How could we implement a stack with a fixed maximum capacity using a linked list?
- Similar to the implementation with a static array, we can keep in the *Stack* structure two integer values (besides the top node): maximum capacity and current size.

# GetMinimum in constant time

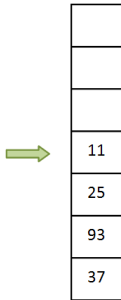
- How can we design a *special stack* that has a *getMinimum* operation with  $\Theta(1)$  time complexity (and the other operations have  $\Theta(1)$  time complexity as well)?

# GetMinimum in constant time

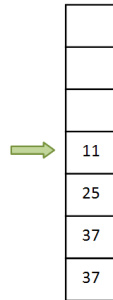
- How can we design a *special stack* that has a *getMinimum* operation with  $\Theta(1)$  time complexity (and the other operations have  $\Theta(1)$  time complexity as well)?
- We can keep an auxiliary stack, containing as many elements as the original stack, but containing the minimum value up to each element. Let's call this auxiliary stack a *min stack* and the original stack the *element stack*.

# GetMinimum in constant time - Example

- If this is the *element stack*:



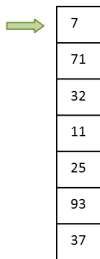
- This is the corresponding *min stack*:



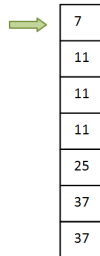
# GetMinimum in constant time - Example

- When a new element is pushed to the *element stack*, we push a new element to the *min stack* as well. This element is the minimum between the top of the *min stack* and the newly added element.

- The *element stack*:



- The corresponding *min stack*:



# GetMinimum in constant time

- When an element  $s_i$  is popped from the *element stack*, we will pop an element from the *min stack* as well.
- The *getMinimum* operation will simply return the *top* of the *min stack*.
- The other stack operations remain unchanged (except *init*, where you have to create two stacks).

- Let's implement the *push* operation for this *SpecialStack*, represented in the following way:

SpecialStack:

elementStack: Stack

minStack: Stack

- We will use an existing implementation for the stack and work only with the operations from the interface.



# Push for SpecialStack

```
subalgorithm push(ss, e) is:
  if isFull(ss.elementStack) then
    @throw overflow (full stack) exception
  end-if
  if isEmpty(ss.elementStack) then //the stacks are empty, just push the elem
    push(ss.elementStack, e)
    push(ss.minStack, e)
  else
    push(ss.elementStack, e)
    currentMin  $\leftarrow$  top(ss.minStack)
    if currentMin < e then //find the minim to push to minStack
      push(ss.minStack, currentMin)
    else
      push(ss.minStack, e)
    end-if
  end-if
end-subalgorithm //Complexity:  $\Theta(1)$ 
```

- We designed the special stack in such a way that all the operations have a  $\Theta(1)$  time complexity.
- The disadvantage is that we occupy twice as much space as with the regular stack.
- Think about how can we reduce the space occupied by the *min stack* to  $O(n)$  (especially if the minimum element of the stack rarely changes). *Hint: If the minimum does not change, we don't have to push a new element to the min stack.* How can we implement the *push* and *pop* operations in this case? What happens if the minimum element appears more than once in the *element stack*?

- The ADT Queue represents a container in which access to the elements is restricted to the two ends of the container, called *front* and *rear*.
  - When a new element is added (pushed), it has to be added to the *rear* of the queue.
  - When an element is removed (popped), it will be the one at the *front* of the queue.
- Because of this restricted access, the queue is said to have a **FIFO** policy: First In First Out.

- What data structures can be used to implement a Queue?
  - Dynamic Array - circular array (already discussed)
  - Singly Linked List
  - Doubly Linked List

# Queue - representation on a SLL

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# Queue - representation on a SLL

- If we want to implement a Queue using a singly linked list, where should we place the *front* and the *rear* of the queue?
- In theory, we have two options:
  - Put *front* at the beginning of the list and *rear* at the end
  - Put *front* at the end of the list and *rear* at the beginning
- In either case we will have one operation (push or pop) that will have  $\Theta(n)$  complexity.

# Queue - representation on a SLL

- We can improve the complexity of the operations if, even though the list is singly linked, we keep both the head and the tail of the list.
- What should the tail of the list be: the *front* or the *rear* of the queue?

# Queue - representation on a DLL

- If we want to implement a Queue using a doubly linked list, where should we place the *front* and the *rear* of the queue?



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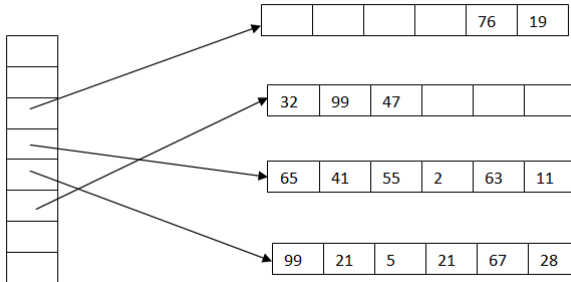
- The ADT Deque (Double Ended Queue) is a container in which we can insert and delete from both ends:
  - We have *push\_front* and *push\_back*
  - We have *pop\_front* and *pop\_back*
  - We have *top\_front* and *top\_back*
- We can simulate both stacks and queues with a deque if we restrict ourselves to using only part of the operations.

- Possible (good) representations for a Deque:
  - Circular Array
  - Doubly Linked List
  - A dynamic array of constant size arrays

# ADT Deque - Representation

- An interesting representation for a deque is to use a dynamic array of fixed size arrays:
  - Place the elements in fixed size arrays (blocks).
  - Keep a dynamic array with the addresses of these blocks.
  - Every block is full, except for the first and last ones.
  - The first block is filled from right to left.
  - The last block is filled from left to right.
  - If the first or last block is full, a new one is created and its address is put in the dynamic array.
  - If the dynamic array is full, a larger one is allocated, and the addresses of the blocks are copied (but elements are not moved).

# Deque - Example



- Elements of the deque: 76, 19, 65, ..., 11, 99, ..., 28, 32, 99, 47

# Deque - Example

- Information (fields) we need to represent a deque using a dynamic array of blocks:
  - Block size
  - The dynamic array with the addresses of the blocks
  - Capacity of the dynamic array
  - First occupied position in the dynamic array
  - First occupied position in the first block
  - Last occupied position in the dynamic array
  - Last occupied position in the last block
- The last two fields are not mandatory if we keep count of the total number of elements in the deque.

- The ADT Priority Queue is a container in which each element has an associated *priority* (of type *TPriority*).
- In a Priority Queue access to the elements is restricted: we can access only the element with the highest priority.
- Because of this restricted access, we say that the Priority Queue works based on a **HPF - Highest Priority First** policy.

# Priority Queue - Representation

- What data structures can be used to implement a priority queue?
  - Dynamic Array
  - Linked List
  - (Binary) Heap - will be discussed later



# Priority Queue - Representation

- If the representation is a Dynamic Array or a Linked List we have to decide how we store the elements in the array/list:
  - we can keep the elements ordered by their priorities
    - Where would you put the element with the highest priority?
  - we can keep the elements in the order in which they were inserted

# Priority Queue - Representation

- Complexity of the main operations for the two representation options:

Operation	Sorted	Non-sorted
push	$O(n)$	$\Theta(1)$
pop	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$
top	$\Theta(1)$	$\Theta(n)$

- What happens if we keep in a separate field the element with the highest priority?

# Binary Heap

- A binary heap is a data structure that can be used as an efficient representation for Priority Queues.
- A binary heap is a kind of hybrid between a dynamic array and a binary tree.
- The elements of the heap are actually stored in the dynamic array, but the array is visualized as a binary tree.

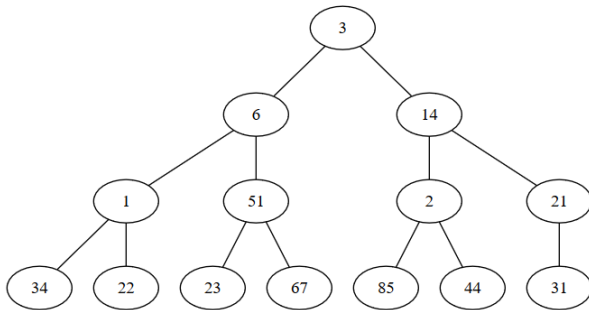
# Binary Heap

- Assume that we have the following array (upper row contains positions, lower row contains elements):

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	6	14	1	51	2	21	34	22	23	67	85	44	31

# Binary Heap

- We can visualize this array as a binary tree, where the root is the first element of the array, its children are the next two elements, and so on. Each node has exactly 2 children, except for the last two rows, but there the children of the nodes are completed from left to right.



# Binary Heap

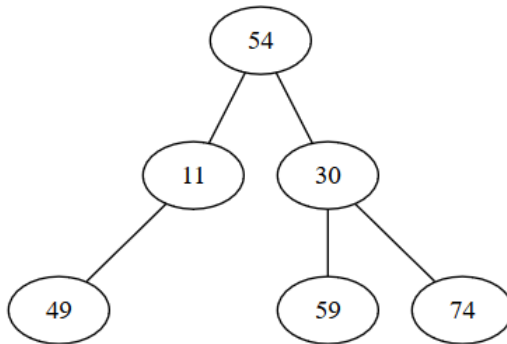
- If the elements of the array are:  $a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_n$ , we know that:
  - $a_1$  is the root of the heap
  - for an element from position  $i$ , its children are on positions  $2 * i$  and  $2 * i + 1$  (if  $2 * i$  and  $2 * i + 1$  is less than or equal to  $n$ )
  - for an element from position  $i$  ( $i > 1$ ), the parent of the element is on position  $\lfloor i/2 \rfloor$  (integer part of  $i/2$ )

# Binary Heap

- A *binary heap* is an array that can be visualized as a binary tree having a *heap structure* and a *heap property*.
  - *Heap structure*: in the binary tree every node has exactly 2 children, except for the last two levels, where children are completed from left to right.
  - *Heap property*:  $a_i \geq a_{2*i}$  (if  $2 * i \leq n$ ) and  $a_i \geq a_{2*i+1}$  (if  $2 * i + 1 \leq n$ )
  - The  $\geq$  relation between a node and both its descendants can be generalized (other relations can be used as well).

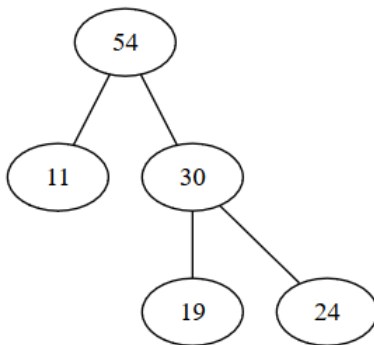
# Binary Heap - Examples I

- Are the following binary trees heaps? If yes, specify the relation between a node and its children. If not, specify if the problem is with the structure, the property, or both.

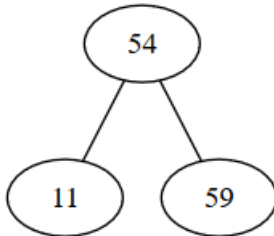




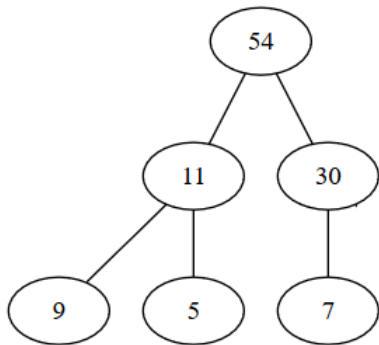
# Binary Heap - Examples II



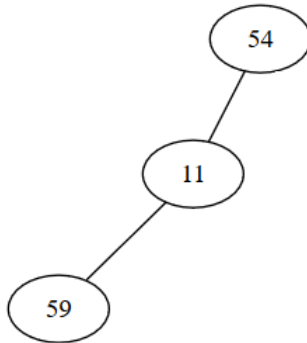
# Binary Heap - Examples III



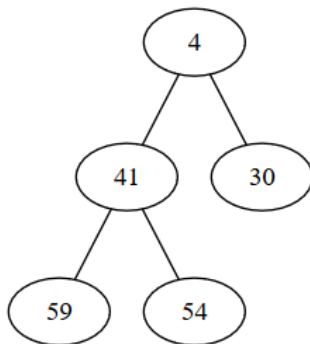
# Binary Heap - Examples IV



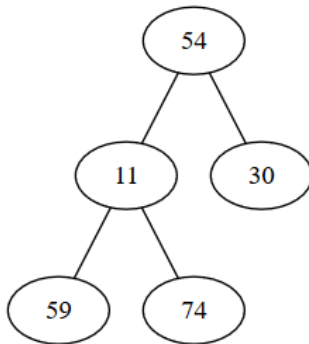
# Binary Heap - Examples V



# Binary Heap - Examples VI



# Binary Heap - Examples VII



# Binary Heap - Examples VIII

- Are the following arrays valid heaps? If not, transform them into a valid heap by swapping two elements.

1 [70, 10, 50, 7, 1, 33, 3, 8]

2 [1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 65, 10]

3 [10, 12, 100, 60, 13, 102, 101, 80, 90, 14, 15, 16]

- If we use the  $\geq$  relation, we will have a *MAX-HEAP*. Do you know why?



# Binary Heap - Notes

- If we use the  $\geq$  relation, we will have a *MAX-HEAP*. Do you know why?
- If we use the  $\leq$  relation, we will have a *MIN-HEAP*. Do you know why?

- If we use the  $\geq$  relation, we will have a *MAX-HEAP*. Do you know why?
- If we use the  $\leq$  relation, we will have a *MIN-HEAP*. Do you know why?
- The height of a heap with  $n$  elements is  $\log_2 n$ .