

# **CS2400 - Data Structures and Advanced Programming**

## **Module 1: Introduction**

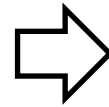
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# Data Structures

- One of the most fundamental topics in Computer Science
  - A particular way to **store and organize data** so that it can be used **efficiently**.



A good data structure can make massive savings in computation time and space!

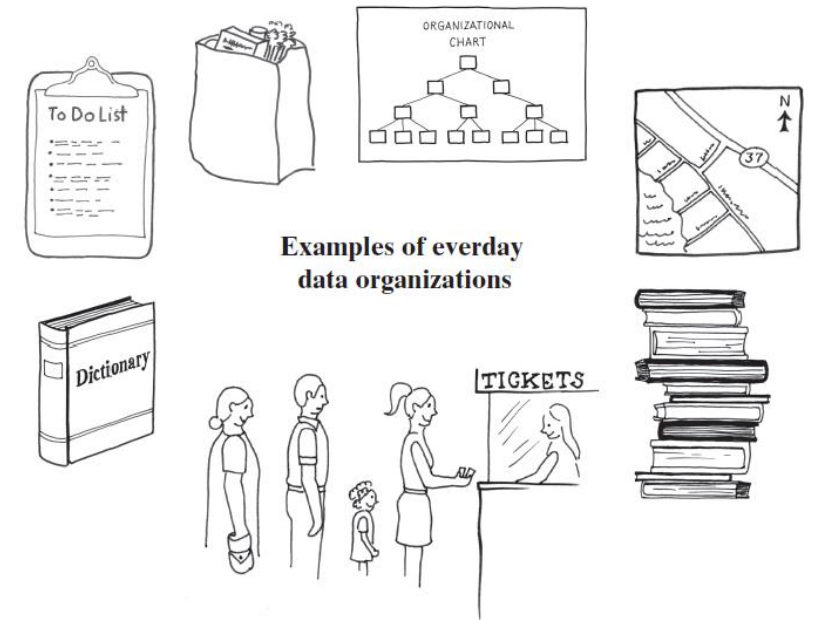
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*Almost every high-tech company asks data structure questions from this course in coding interviews.*

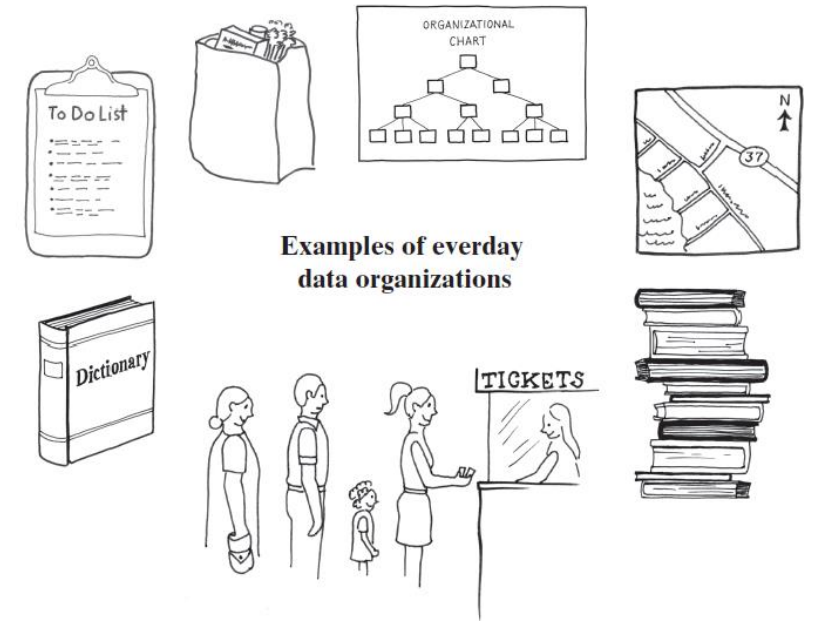
# Data Structures

- One of the most fundamental topics in Computer Science
  - A particular way to **store and organize data** so that **it can be used efficiently**.
- (Look around and see) Data organization in life
  - Standing in a line
  - Stack of books
  - To-Do list
  - Dictionary
  - Road map
  - ...



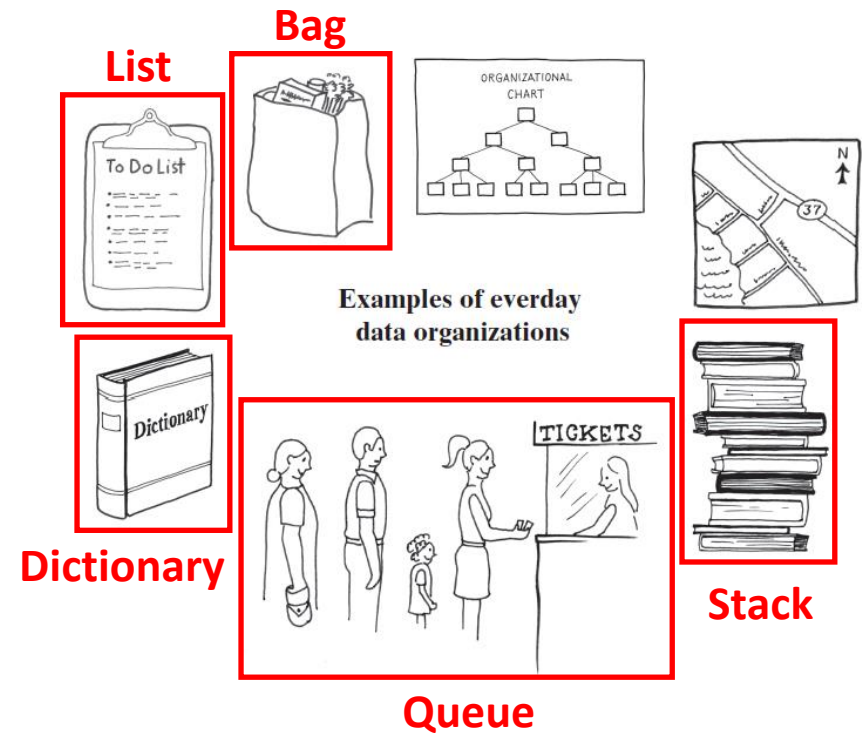
# Data Structures (Cont'd)

- **Collection** contains a group of objects



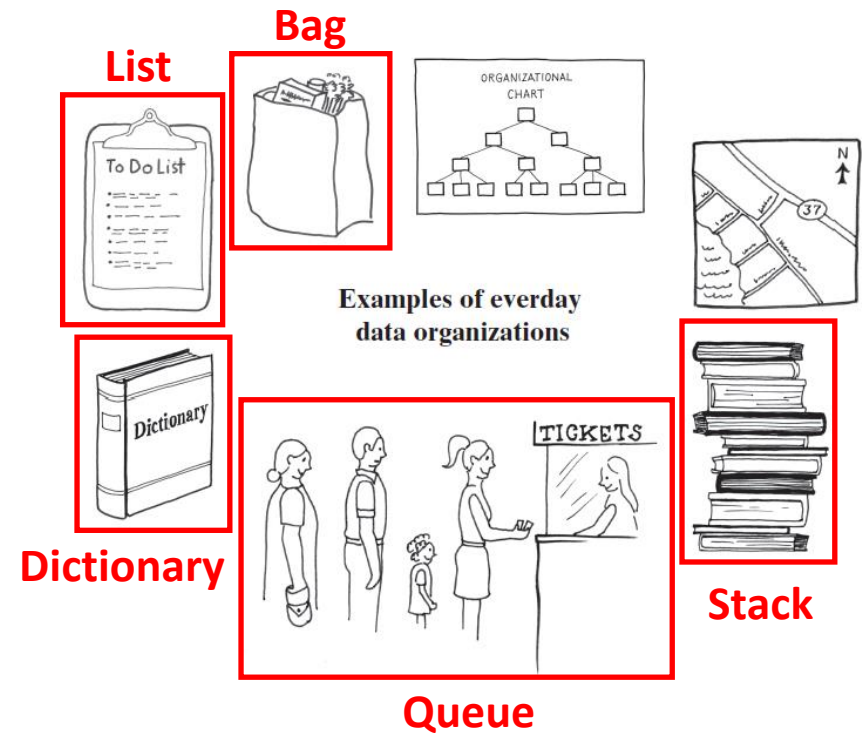
# Data Structures (Cont'd)

- **Collection** contains a group of objects
- **Bag, List, Queue, Stack, and Dictionary**
  - Each of them is a collection that **stores its entries in a linear sequence**, and in which entries may be added or removed at will.
  - They differ in the **restrictions** they place on how these entries may be added, removed, or accessed.



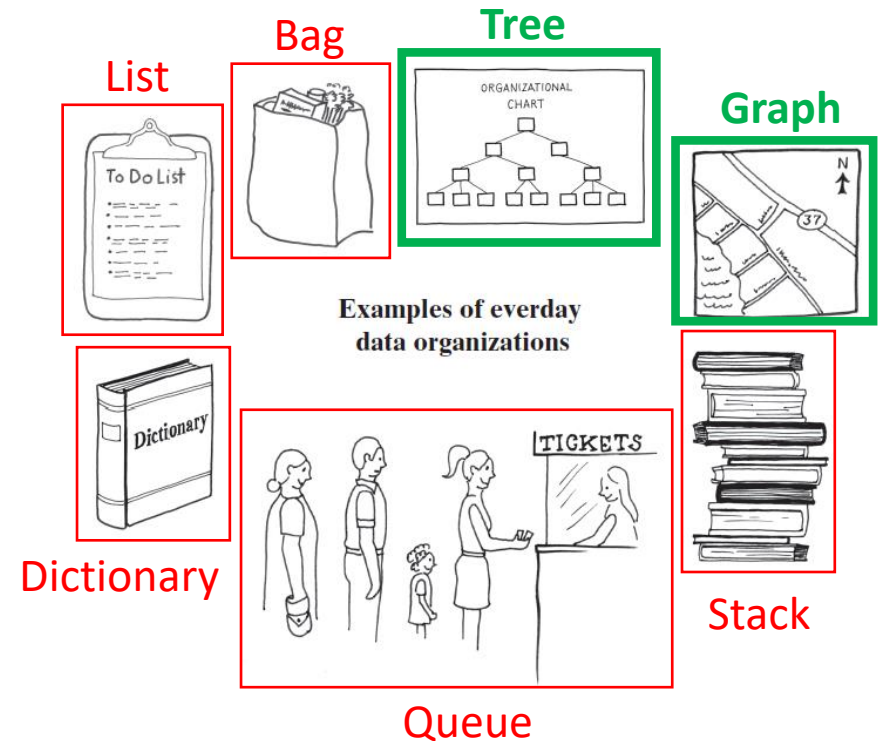
# Data Structures (Cont'd)

- **Bag** consists of an unordered collection that allows duplicates.
- **List** numbers its items.
- **Queue** and **Stack** order their items chronologically.
- **Dictionary** contains pairs of items.



# Data Structures (Cont'd)

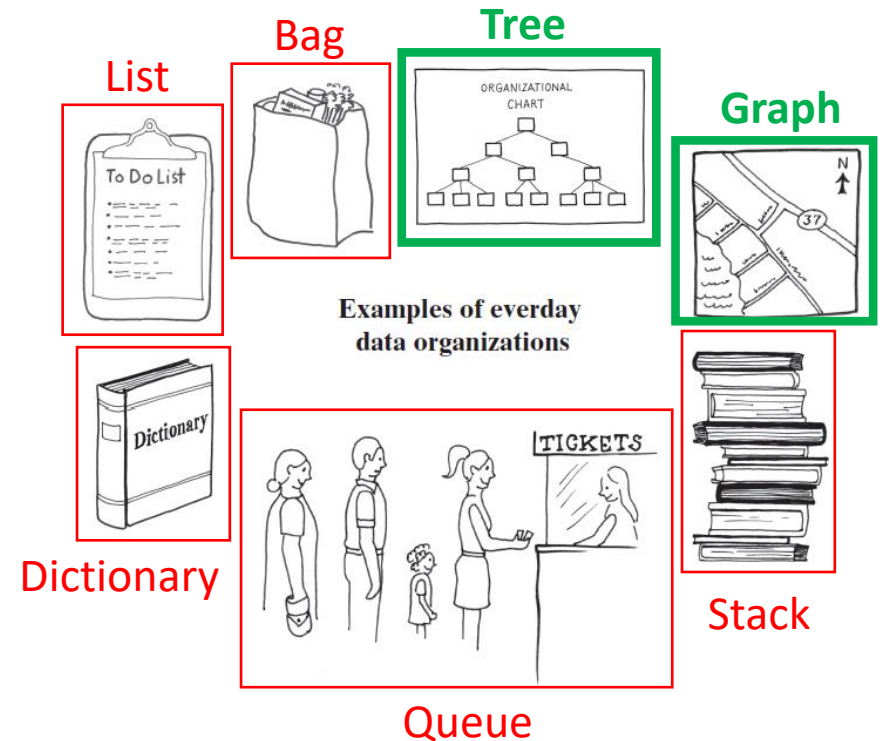
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- **Tree and Graph**
  - Data entries are **not arranged in a sequence**, but with **different rules**





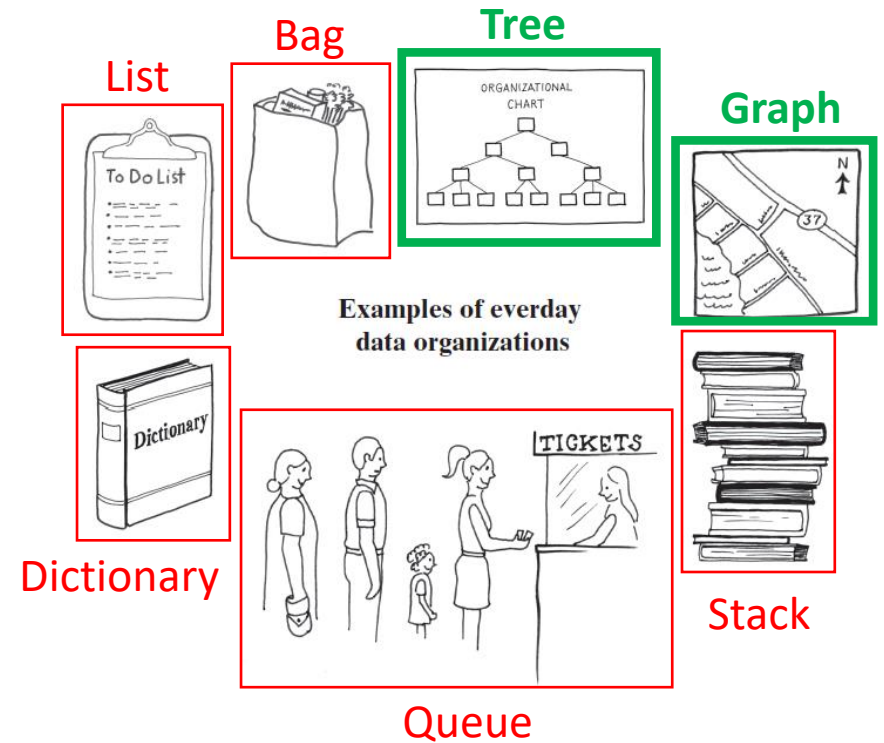
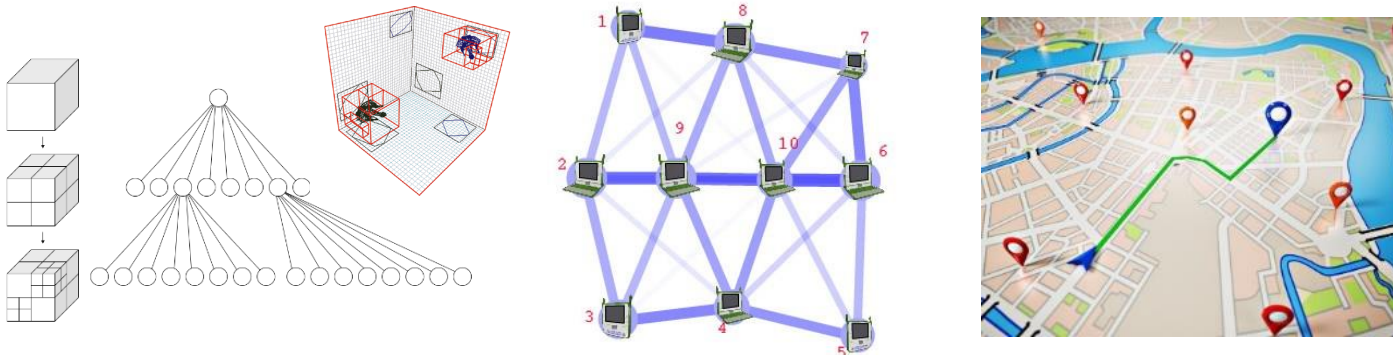
# Data Structures (Cont'd)

- **Tree** organizes its entries according to some hierarchy.
- **Graph** is a generalization of the ADT tree that focuses on the relationship among its entries instead of any hierarchical organization.



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# Data Structures (Cont'd)

- To represent real world objects into computer programs, we need to consider
  - What data we want to store?
  - What operations we want on the data?
  - How to store the data?
  - How to implement the operations?

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*ADT*

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- What operations we want on the data?

- How to store the data?
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**ADT**

**An abstract data type, or ADT, is a specification that describes a data set and the operations on that data.**

# Data Structures (Cont'd)

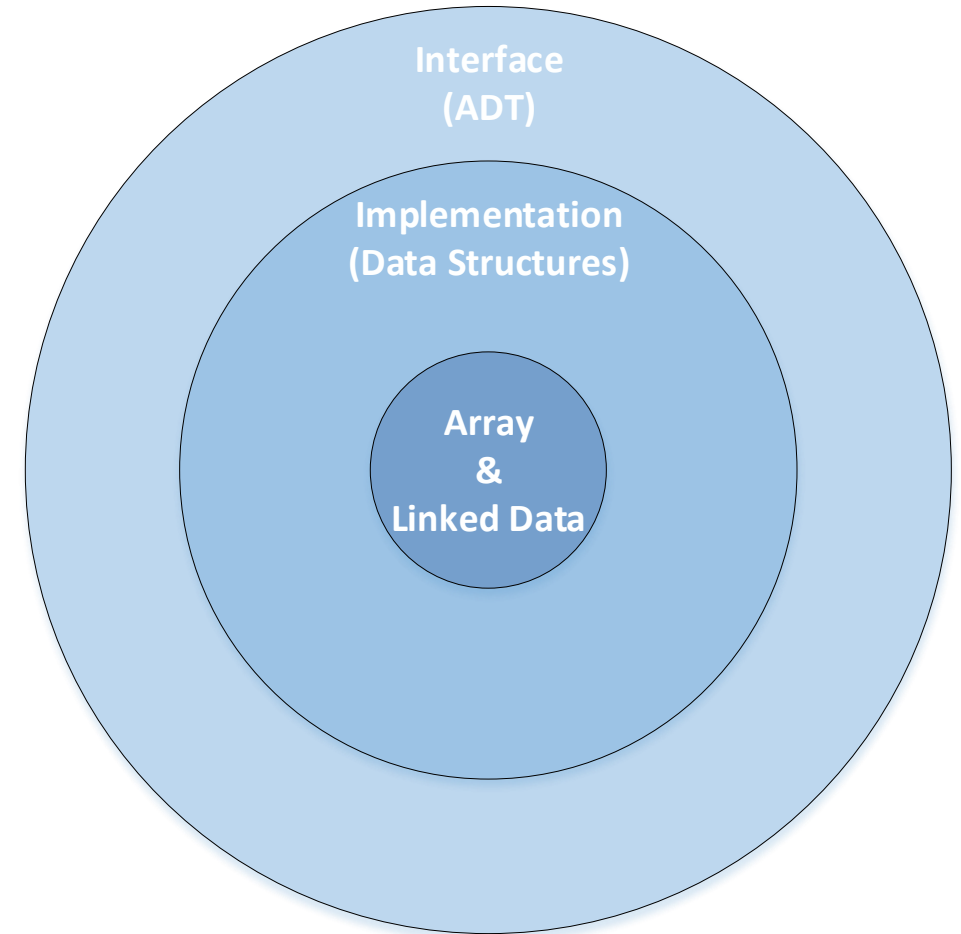
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## *Data Structures*

**Data structures** is an implementation of an ADT with a programming language, which focuses on the concrete issues of implementations.

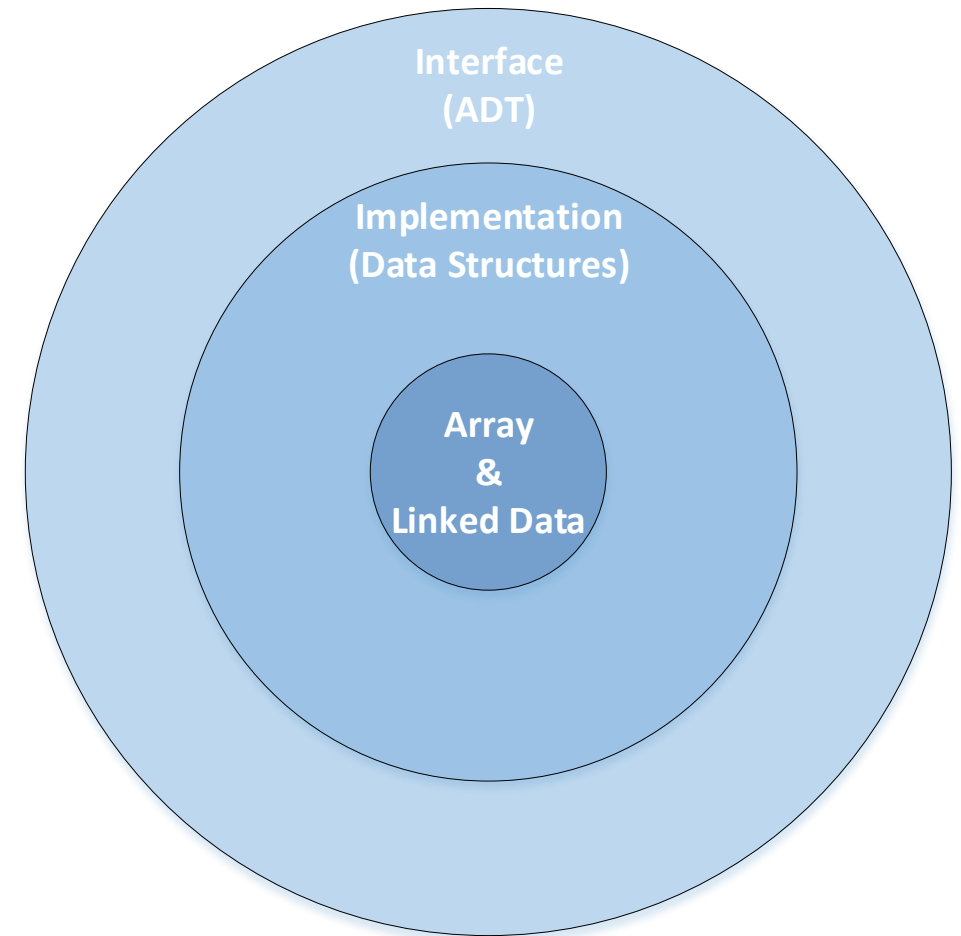
# Data Structures (Cont'd)

- An ADT makes a clean separation between **interface** and **implementation**
  - The **user only sees the interface** and therefore does not need to tamper with the implementation.
  - The **abstraction** makes **the code more robust and easier to maintain**.



# Data Structures (Cont'd)

- An ADT makes a clean separation between **interface** and **implementation**
  - The **user only sees the interface** and therefore does not need to tamper with the implementation.
  - The abstraction makes the code more robust and easier to maintain.
- We will study **different abstract data types, different data structures, their java implementations, and efficiency analysis.**





# What Is an Algorithm?

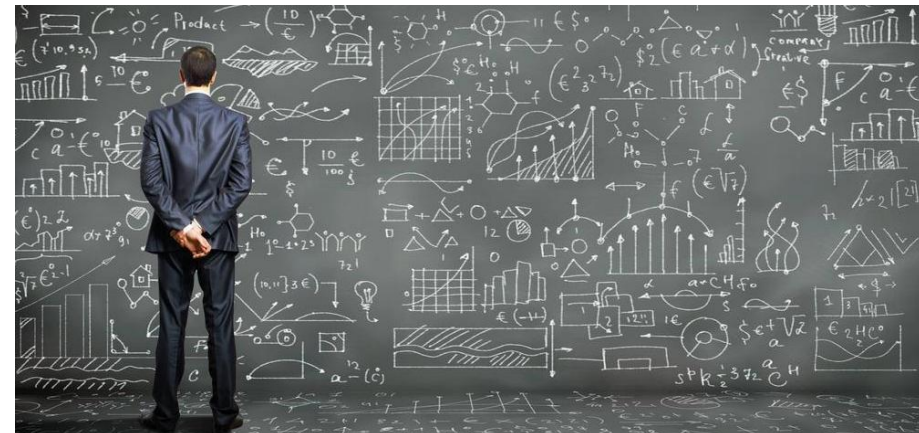
- An algorithm is a procedure
  - A finite set of well-defined instructions, for solving a problem which, given an initial state, will terminate in a defined end-state.
- The **computational complexity** and **efficient implementation** of the algorithm are important in computing, and this depends on suitable data structures.
- Efficiency of algorithms
  - Running Time (Time complexity)
  - Memory Cost (Space complexity)

# How Do I Choose the Right Data Structures?

- When writing a program, one of the first steps is determining or choosing the data structures.
- What are the "right" data structures for the program?
  - The **interface of operations** supported by a data structure is one factor to consider when choosing between several available data structures.
  - Another important factor is the **efficiency** of the data structure: how much **space** does the data structure occupy, and what are the **running times** of the operations in its interface?

# Moving Algorithm into Development

- The Development Process (not necessarily in order):
  - Specification of the task
  - Design of a solution
  - Implementation (coding) of the solution
  - Analysis of the solution
  - Testing and debugging
  - Maintenance



# Interactive and Visualization Tools

- <https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/Algorithms.html>

## Data Structure Visualizations

About  
Algorithms  
F.A.Q  
Known Bugs /  
Feature Requests  
Java Version  
Flash Version  
Create Your Own /  
Source Code  
Contact

Currently, we have visualizations for the following data structures and algorithms:

- Basics
  - Stack: Array Implementation
  - Stack: Linked List Implementation
  - Queues: Array Implementation
  - Queues: Linked List Implementation
  - Lists: Array Implementation (available in java version)
  - Lists: Linked List Implementation (available in java version)
- Recursion
  - Factorial
  - Reversing a String
  - N-Queens Problem
- Indexing

- <https://visualgo.net/en>



# Data Structures and **Advanced Programming**



Java

Please see

“Module 2 - Review of Java Programming Basics, Interface, and Generic Data Types.pdf”