

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الفهرس

Lesson 1 : What is Data Structure ? and Why ?

أمثلة على **Data Structures** التي تم دراستها سابقاً

- Arrays
- Vector
- String

ما هو ؟ Program

Program = Algorithms + Data Structure

١. **Algorithms** هو : الخطوات المتبعة في حل البرنامج
٢. **Algorithms** لا بد له من أدوات تساعد على تطبيق الحل وهذه الأدوات تسمى **Data Structure**

وهذه الأدوات تنقسم إلى قسمين :

- أدوات متعلقة باللغة مثل if , for , while (أدوات اللغة)
- وأدوات تخزن **Data** وتمثلها في **Memory** بحيث تستطيع الوصول إليها أثناء تشغيل البرنامج بسرعة وبكفاءة عالية جدا (**Data Structure**)

مثال للخوارزمية لعمل برنامج يقرأ اسمك ويطبعه على الشاشة

١. طباعة جملة على الشاشة " Please Enter your Name ? "
٢. تعريف متغير من نوع string Name وهو من أنواع (**Data Structure**)
٣. قراءة الاسم من الشاشة وتخزينه في متغير string Name
٤. طباعة الاسم على الشاشة - المخزن في المتغير -

Data Structure : لها علاقة بالتعامل مع البيانات من داخل البرنامج - في الكود -
أو هي وسيلة لتمثيل البيانات داخل البرنامج

طريقة لتنظيم كافة عناصر البيانات وعلاقتها بعضها البعض من أجل التعامل معها بأفضل طريقة ممكنة

طريقة حلك تتأثر باستخدامك لأنواع **Data** كلما كانت معرفتك بأنواع **Data Structure** فستظل حلك محدود ، بحيث تستخدم أنواع من **Structure** كلما استخدمت النوع المناسب منها

إذا لم تعرف جميع أنواع **Data Structure** فستظل حلك محدود ، بحيث تستخدم أنواع من **Structure** في البرنامج بحسب ما يناسبها ، فتكون للبرنامج هيكلة للبيانات بحيث تستطيع عمل عمليات **Storing , Processing , Retrieving** والتعامل معها بكل سلاسة وسهولة

ترتب وتدير وتخزن البيانات بطريقة فعالة ، ولها دور في تحسين البرنامج

لابد من معرفة ما هو النوع الملائم من **Data Structure** لبرنامتك ؟ وما فوائد استخدامه ؟ أو مساوئ وهل استخدامه فعال أم لا ؟

Answer	Question
Fales	Program = Algorithms
True	Program = Algorithms + Data Structure
True	Data Structure : is a way of organizing all data items and their relationships to each others inside the program in order to deal with them
False	Data Structure : does not affects the design of both structural and functional aspects of the program
True	Data structure : affects the design of both structural and functional aspects of the program
True	Data Structure : is how u organize , manage and store data for efficiency reasons
True	A Data structure : is not only used for organizing the data . It is also used for Processing , Retrieving and storing data
True	Various types of data structures have their own characteristics , features , applications , and disadvantages

#Lesson 2 : Differences between Data Structures and Database

هي وسيلة لتمثيل البيانات بداخل البرنامج **Data Structure**

كل البيانات أو المعلومات تكون مخزنة في **RAM** – يعني بمجرد إغلاقه لا تستطيع استرجاع البيانات

هي كيفية تخزين البيانات في **Database** – خارج البرنامج مخزنة في Hard disk أو في **Database Server** (أشبه بحفظها في ملف – مثل مشروع البنك – لكن على شكل جداول)

هي جداول فيها معلومات وبينهم علاقات **Database**

مثال : عند تحويل سطر البيانات في الملف – مبدئيا – هذه هي **Database** – الى أي نوع من **Data Structure** بحيث يستطيع البرنامج قراءته – هذه هي **Data Structure**

Database Management System : DBMS

الفرق بين Database و Data Structure

Data Structure	Database
يتم تخزين البيانات في RAM بمجرد إغلاقه لا تستطيع استرجاع البيانات (Temporary)	يتم تخزين البيانات في Hard desk ، وحفظها بشكل دائم (Permanent)
تخزن على شكل خاص	يتم تخزينها على شكل جدول بينهم علاقة
تستخدم لتحقيق الكفاءة وتقليل تعقيدات البرنامج	تستخدم للوصول الى البيانات وإدارة البيانات
لغات البرمجة مثل : ... Data structure	Structured query language SQL وتحتاج لإجراء العمليات على البيانات
أمثلة على Data structure Linked , List , Stack , Queue , Tree , Graph	MySQL , Oracle , : Database MongoDB , Sybase



Data Structure vs Database?

Data Structure : In computer Programming, Data structure is a way of organizing and storing data so as to ease the accessing and modification of data.

Some commonly used data structures are Array, Linked List, Stack, Queue, Heap, Binary Tree and Graph.

Database: is a collection of data that is stored in an organized fashion in a table containing rows and columns using a software package known as Database Management System (DBMS).

DBMS is used to modify, define, manipulate and manage data. Some examples of DBMS are : MySQL, Oracle Database and Microsoft Access.

Data Structures	VS	Database
Data In RAM inside the program. It is a volatile memory (Temporary).		Data In Harddisk outside the program It is a Non-volatile memory (Permanent)
Special format for storing data		Organized collection of data.
used for efficiency and to reduce the complexities of the program		used to access the data and manage it easily
Programming languages C++, Java, Python are used to perform operations using data Structures.		Structured query language (SQL) is used to perform operations on the data
Example : Array, Linked List, Stack, Queue, Tree, Graph.		Example : MySQL, Oracle, MongoDB, Sybase etc.

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Answer	Question
Fales	Data Structure is the Same as Database
True	Data Structure : In computer Programming, Data structure is a way of organizing and storing data so as to ease the accessing and modification of data
True	Database: is a collection of data that is stored in an organized fashion in a table containing rows and columns using a software package known as Database Management System (DBMS)
True	DBMS is used to modify, define, manipulate and manage data. Some examples of DBMS are : MySQL, Oracle Database and Microsoft Access
True	Some commonly used data structures are Array, Linked List, Stack, Queue, Heap, Binary Tree and Graph
Fales	Data In Database is stored In RAM inside the program
True	Data in data structure is stored In RAM inside the program
True	Structured query language (SQL) is used to perform operations on the data in Database
True	Programming languages C++, Java, Python are used to perform operations using data Structures
Fales	Example of Data Structures : MySQL, Oracle, MongoDB, Sybase etc
True	Example Of DBMS (Database) : MySQL, Oracle, MongoDB, Sybase , SQL Server, Access, etc

أنواع : Data Structure

. ١. أمثلة بسيطة : Primitive Data Structure

• Int , float , char , pointer *

• يتم دمجها في اللغة : تساعدك في تخزينها واسترجاعها من RAM بسهولة

• تعريفها سهل int X = 10

• وتستخدم اللغة machine instruction للتعامل معها في الذاكرة

. ٢. : Completes or Advance متطرفة معقدة وتسمى Non-Primitive Data Structure

❖ مشتقة أو مبنية على Primitive Data Structure مثل

❖ تنقسم الى قسمين :

Linear Data Structure .i

١. Linear : تكون Data فيها مرتبة ، أي تستطيع الوصول الى جميع

عناصرها ب واحد for loop

٢. Linear لها نوعين

: Static Data Structure .a

i. يكون لها حجم ثابت في الذاكرة لا تستطيع تغيير

حجمها في Run time ، يتم حجز حجمها بمجرد

تعريف نوع من array Data Structure مثل

ii. سهولة الوصول الى عناصرها

Dynamic Data Structure .b

i. يكون الحجم فيها غير ثابت ، تستطيع تغيير حجمها

أثناء Run time

ii. مثل vector , Stack , Queue , Linked List

Dynamic Array

Non-Linear Data Structure .ii

١. Non-Linear : تكون Data فيها غير مرتبة ، أي لا تستطيع

الوصول الى جميع عناصرها ب واحد for loop

٢. أمثلة Graph / Tree

❖ إما أن تكون Data Structure ❖

Data Structure تحتوي بداخلها على نوع واحد من **Homogeneous** .iii

1. مثل arr[10]

Data Structure تحتوي بداخلها على أنواع مختلفة من **Heterogeneous** .iv

1. مثل Tree , Graph

❖ العمليات في Data Structure ❖

Differences:

A primitive data structure:

- Is generally a basic structure that is usually built into the language, such as an integer, a float.

A non-primitive data structure:

- Is built out of primitive data structures linked together in meaningful ways, such as arrays, linked-list, binary search tree, Tree, graph etc.

1. إنشاء Create

2. تحديث Update

3. بحث Search

4. اختيار Select

5. ترتيب Sorting

6. دمج Merging

7. حذف Delete

8. تدمير Destroy

Primitive Data Structure:

Primitive Data Structure.

- Integer
- Float
- Char
- Pointer

- They are basic structures and directly operated upon the machine instructions.
- Integer, Float, Char, pointers..etc., fall in this category.

Non-Primitive Data Structure:

Linear List

- Array
- Linked List
- Stack
- Queue

Non-Linear List

- Tree
- Graph

- Complex/Sophisticated Data Structure derived from primitive data structure.
- Emphasize on structuring of group of homogeneous (same type) or heterogeneous (different type) data items.
- The design of an efficient data structure must take operations to be performed on data structure.

Linear vs Non-Linear Data Structures

Linear Data Structure

- Data structure in which data elements are arranged sequentially or linearly, where each element is attached to its previous and next adjacent elements, is called a linear data structure.
- Examples of linear data structures are array, stack, queue, linked list, etc.

Non-Linear Data Structure

- Data structures where data elements are not placed sequentially or linearly are called non-linear data structures. In a non-linear data structure, we can't traverse all the elements in a single run only.
- Examples of this data structure are Tree, Graph, etc.

Static vs Non-Static Data Structures

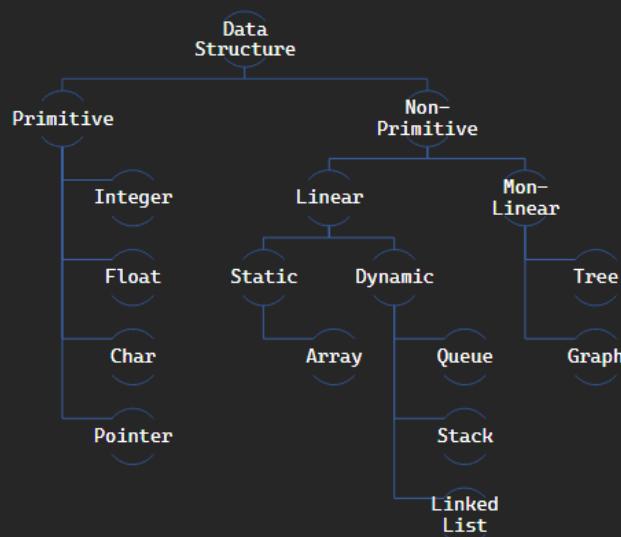
Static data structure

- Static data structure has a fixed memory size. It is easier to access the elements in a static data structure.
- An example of this data structure is an array.

Dynamic data structure

- In dynamic data structure, the size is not fixed. It can be randomly updated during the runtime which may be considered efficient concerning the memory (space) complexity of the code.
- Examples of this data structure are Stack, Queue, etc.

Classifications of Data Structure:



Answer	Question
Fales	Integer is non-Primitive data structure
True	Integer is Primitive data structure
True	Array is Non-Primitive Data Structure
True	Non-Primitive is derived from Primitive Data Structure
True	Heterogenous means Different Types
True	Homogenous means Same Types
Fales	Linear Data Structure means that data is in non-sequence order
True	Linear Data Structure means that data is in sequence order
Non-Linear, Non-Primitive Data Structure	Tree and Graph are
Linear, Non- Primitive Data Structure	Array is
Homogenous Data Structure	Array is
Dynamic Data Structure	Stack, Queue, Linked Lists are

ما هي العوامل التي تؤثر في سرعة أو أداء البرنامج :

- **Algorithm** الخوارزمية :
 - a. الوقت **Time** الذي يتم فيه تشغيل البرنامج
 - b. المساحة **Space** التي تأخذها الخوارزمية من الذاكرة أو حجم استهلاك موارد الجهاز
• كلها يؤثران على الخوارزمية
 - **Complexity Time** و تسمى Time
 - **Complexity Space** و تسمى Space
٢. **Performance** و تسمى **Hardware**
- CPU , RAM , OS
 - هذه تؤثر على سرعة البرنامج

❖ المطور **Developer** له علاقة فقط في **Algorithm** : أي Time / Space Complexity

❖ كلما كان Time / Space Complexity أسرع - على حسب البرنامج -

Answer	Question
Hardware (CPU, RAM) Operating System Algorithm	What Affects Program Speed ?
Time Space	What affects Algorithm ?
Hardware , OS	Performance has to do with ?
Time Complexity Space Complexity	Complexity has to do with ?
Algorithms	Developer should focus on ?

يوجد أكثر من طريقة (خوارزمية) لحل أي برنامج ، و **Big O** هو لقياس الحالة الأسوأ – للخوارزمية وليس **Hardware** – وتقدير كفاءتها مقارنة بحجم الإدخال

مثال : عندك 1000 طالب وتبحث عن اسم (محمد) – عن طريق for loop – أسوأ احتما هو أن يكون آخر اسم 1000 وهذه هي الحالة الأسوأ في $O(n)$

(Time / Space) هو معادلة لقياس العلاقة بين المدخلات وتأثير الخوارزمية بذلك – (سواء Big O

$O(n) == \text{Time vs Input} = \text{Complexity Time}$

$O(n) == \text{Space vs Input} = \text{Complexity Space}$

معادلة Big O هي : $O(n)$ – سيدرس لاحقا –

- Order of :
- input size :

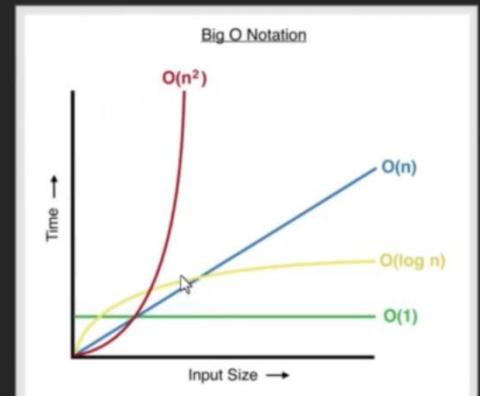
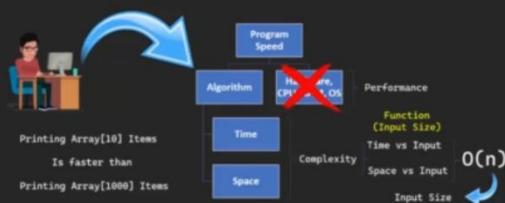
بعض أشهر أنواع – العلاقات في - **Big O**

١. **$O(1)$** معناه ثابت : أي مهما كان حجم input size فإن Time لا يتأثر – سريع
٢. **$O(\log n)$** : عدد التكرار في for loop يكون أقل من input size
٣. **$O(n)$** معناها : كل زاد Input زاد Time – متوازي
٤. **$O(n^2)$** معناها : كل زاد Input تضاعف Time – مضاعفة / تربيع

Big O لا يعطيك كم من الوقت تحتاج لتشغيل البرنامج وإنما علاقة بين المدخلات والوقت

Hardware ليس له علاقة ب Big O

What is Big O?



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Time & Space Complexity

An algorithm's time complexity: specifies how long it will take to execute an algorithm as a function of its input size.

Similarly, an algorithm's space complexity: specifies the total amount of space or memory required to execute an algorithm as a function of the size of the input.

What Big O is NOT?



- Big O is not going to give you an exact answer on how long a piece of code will take to run.
- Does not consider the performance of hardware.

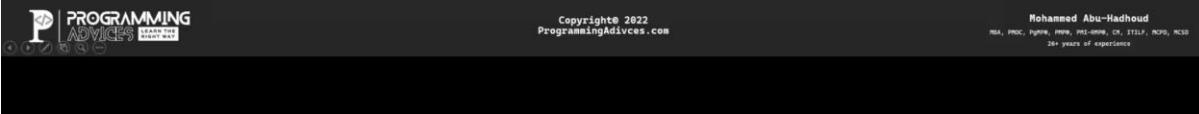
What is Big O Notation?



- The big-O originally stands for “Order Of”.
- Efficiency of Algorithm
- Time Factor of Algorithm
- Space Complexity of Algorithm
- Represented by $O(n)$ where n is the number of Inputs.
- Big O, also known as Big O notation, represents an algorithm’s worst-case complexity.
- It uses algebraic terms to describe the complexity of an algorithm.
- Big O defines the runtime required to execute an algorithm, by identifying how the performance of your algorithm will change as the input size grows.
- Relationship between Input Size and Performance.
- But it does not tell you the exact time your algorithm’s runtime is.
- Big O notation measures the efficiency and performance of your algorithm using time and space complexity.
- Big O allows us to discuss our code algebraically to get a sense of how quickly it might operate under the strain of large data sets.
- with Big O Notation, we can look at our algorithm and see that it will take $O(n)$ time to run. Big O Notation, written as $O(\text{blank})$, show us how many operations our code will run, and how its runtime grows in comparison to other possible solutions.



What is Big O?



Answer	Question
True	An algorithm's time complexity: specifies how long it will take to execute an algorithm as a function of its input size
True	An algorithm's space complexity: specifies the total amount of space or memory required to execute an algorithm as a function of the size of the input
True	The big-O originally stands for "Order Of"
True	Big O tells us about the Efficiency of Algorithm
True	Big O, also known as Big O notation, represents an algorithm's worst-case complexity
False	Big O represents an algorithm's best-case complexity
True	Big O uses algebraic terms to describe the complexity of an algorithm
True	Big O describes the relationship between Input Size and Time/Spaces
False	Big O tells you the exact time your algorithm's runtime is
True	Big O does not tell you the exact time your algorithm's runtime is
True	with Big O Notation, we can look at our algorithm and see that it will take $O(n)$ time to run. Big O Notation, written as $O(\text{blank})$, show us how many operations our code will run, and how its runtime grows in comparison to other possible solutions

Lesson 6 : Big O(1) : Constant Time Function

يعني أن هذه الخوارزمية ليست مربوطة بعدد المدخلات Input size ، مهما كان عدد المدخلات يبقى ثابت وهو أسرع شيء ، وتمسی Time Complexity

مثال : إنشاء برنامج لإرجاع آخر حرف من النص string ؟ يوجد أكثر من حل منها

- ١) هذه الخوارزمية لا يتغير فيها Time Complexity لأنها مهما أخذت من مدخلات تظل بها نفس عدد الخطوات Time لإنتهاء البرنامج - غير مربوطة بعدد الأحرف في النص -

```
char GetLastCharacter(string S1)
{
    return S1[S1.length() - 1];
}
```

- ٢) هذه الخوارزمية مربوطة بعدد الأحرف في النص Input size ، فتوجد علاقة بين Input size - O(n) على حسب عدد حروف النص فيزيد Time - و size for loop

```
char GetLastCharacter2(string S1)
{
    int n = S1.length() - 1;

    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
    {
        if (i == n)
        {
            return S1[n];
        }
    }
}
```

لحساب O لائي خوارزمية : حساب عدد خطوات لإنتهاء الخوارزمية

- سهولة الحساب نفرض أن كل خطوة Time =
- كل خطوة تأخذ نفس Time == "return" Time مثال : "-" , "+" Time == "return"

❖ تطبيق على الخوارزمية الأولى Big O(1) - عدد الخطوات -

```
S1.length() . ١
S1.length() - 1 . ٢
S1[S1.length() - 1]; . ٣
return S1[S1.length() - 1]; . ٤
```

❖ هذا هو Big O(1) لأن الخطوات تكون ثابتة مهما كان عدد Input size

❖ ولهاذا يسمى Constant Time Function

معادلة Big O(1)

$O(1) == "4"$ يتم حذف العامل 4 $O(1) = O(1) * "4" = \text{Big O}$

Calculating Algorithm Complexity:

- Count the number of steps during execution.
- Simplification:
 - Each step costs the same time.
 - +,-,return, access array element, ... etc.

```
char GetLastCharacter(string s1)
{
    return s1[s1.length() - 1];
}
```

Big O= $4 * O(1) = 4 O(1)$
Remove Factor
 $O(1)$

- Number of Steps: 4 Steps, and it will be always 4 steps, it has nothing to do with array size ☺
- Constant Time , independent of array size

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Answer	Question
True	O(1) Means Constant Time Function ?
False	O(1) is affected by Input Size ?
True	O(1) is not affected by Input Size, so it always takes the same time
True	O(1) is the fastest notation, which means that your algorithm is excellent

Lesson 7 : Big O(n) : Linear Time Function

يعني أن هذه الخوارزمية مربوطة بعدد المدخلات Input size ، كلما كان عدد المدخلات أكبر كلما زاد Time ، تكون الزيادة ثابتة – بشكل متوازي (خطى / Linear)

هذه الخوارزمية مربوطة بعدد الأحرف في النص ، فتوجد علاقة بين Input size و Input size – $O(n)$ على حسب عدد حروف النص فيزيد Time – هذه for loop

```
char GetLastCharacter2(string S1)
{
    int n = S1.length() - 1;

    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
    {
        if (i == n)
        {
            return S1[n];
        }
    }
}
```

❖ تطبيق على الخوارزمية (Big O(n) – عدد الخطوات –)

❖ عدد الخطوات خارج Loop

S1.length() . ١

S1.length() - 1 . ٢

int n = S1.length() - 1; . ٣

int i = 0; . ٤

❖ عدد الخطوات داخل Loop

i <= n . ١

i++ . ٢

i == n . ٣

[n]; . ٤

S1[n]; . ٥

return S1[n]; . ٦

معادلة Big O(n)

= عدد الخطوات داخل Loop * "6" المدخل + عدد الخطوات خارج Loop **Big O O(n)**

Comparing the two Algorithms

`char getLastCharacter(string s1)`
{
 return s1[s1.length() - 1];
}

Big O = 4 * O(1) = 4 O(1)
Remove Factor
O(1)

`char getLastCharacter2(string s1)`
{
 int n = s1.length() - 1;
 for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
 {
 if (i == n)
 {
 return s1[n];
 }
 }
}

Number of Steps outside loop = 4
Number of Steps inside loop = 6
Big O = 6 n + 4
Remove Factors
O(n)

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Answer	Question
False	O(n) is a constant time function
True	O(n) is a linear time function
False	(1)O(n) is faster than O
True	O(1) is faster than O(n)
True	O(n) is affected by Input Size Linearly

Lesson 8 : Big O(n^2) : Quadratic Time Function

يعني أن هذه الخوارزمية مربوطة بعدد المدخلات Input size ، كلما كان عدد المدخلات أكبر كلما زاد Time ضعف ، تكون الزيادة مضاعفة – بشكل تربيع – يسمى Quadratic

هذه الخوارزمية مربوطة بعدد Input size ، فتوجد علاقة بين Input size و $O(n^2)$ – هذه Time على حسب عدد المدخل فيتضاعف –

```
int MultiplicationSum(short n)
{
    int Sum = 0;

    for (short i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        for (short j = 1; j <= n; j++)
        {
            Sum = Sum + (i * j);
        }
    }
    return Sum;
}
```

- ❖ تطبيق على الخوارزمية $Big O(n^2)$ – **لعدد الخطوات**
- ❖ عدد الخطوات داخل Loop 2 – الثانية / الداخلية –

1. $j \leq n;$
2. $j++$
3. $(i * j);$
4. $Sum + (i * j);$
5. $Sum = Sum + (i * j);$

حساب Loop 2 هو Big O ب $O(n^2)$ ■

$$5 * n = n \bullet$$

- ❖ عدد الخطوات داخل Loop 1 – الأولى –

1. $i \leq n;$
2. $i++$
3. $short j = 1;$
4. زائد + عدد خطوات Loop 2

حساب Loop 1 هو Big O ب $O(n)$ ■

$$n * (3 = \text{for loop 2} + n = \text{for loop 1}) \bullet$$

$$n^2 = \text{for loop } "n" \text{ تربيعه بعدد المدخل} + 3n = \bullet$$

$$n^2 = \text{الجواب} \bullet$$

❖ عدد الخطوات خارج Loop

```
Sum = 0; .١
short i = 1; .٢
Sum .٣
return Sum .٤
الحساب ■
```

• عدد الخطوات خارج loop

$n^2 =$ •

مثال : الصلاحيات في مشروع البنك ؟ Permissions

- O(1) - Bit && Binary وتم استخدام

```
bool CheckAccessPermission(enPermissions Permission)
{
    if (this->Permissions == enPermissions::eAll)
        return true;
    if ((Permission & this->Permissions) == Permission)
        return true;
    else
        return false;
}
```

- O(n^2) - for loop 2

• من 1 الى عدد User : for loop 1 .a

Permissions : for loop 1 بداخل for loop 2 .b

• مع المقارنة هل User له صلاحية ؟

- كلما زاد عدد for loop وتكراره كان البرنامج أبطأ - قد تكون مضطرا لاستخدامه -

O(n^2) هو Big O أسوأ نوع في

Calculating Quadratic Complexity $O(n^2)$:

```

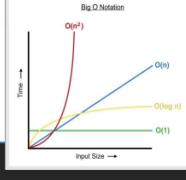
int MultiplicationSum(short n)      Number of Steps outside loop1 = 4
{                                     Number of Steps inside loop2 = 5

    int Sum = 0;

    for (int i = 1; i <= n; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++)
        {
            Sum = Sum + (i * j);
        }
    }

    return Sum;
}
  
```

Big O = $5 * n \rightarrow n$
 Big O = $n * (3 + n) \rightarrow 3n + n^2 \rightarrow n^2$
 Big O = $4 + n^2 \rightarrow n^2$



- Depends on n size, and relation is Quadratic Time Function.

Answer	Question
True	Big O(n^2) is Quadratic Time Function
True	$O(n)$ is much faster than $O(n^2)$
False	$O(1)$ is slower than $O(n^2)$
True	$O(1) < O(n) < O(n^2) < O(n^3)$
True	if you have $f = 3 + 5n + 6n^2$, then big O is $O(n^2)$

Lesson 9 : Big O(Log n) : Logarithmic Time Function

يعني أن هذه الخوارزمية مربوطة بعدد المدخلات Input size لكن يتقلص عدد التكرار في for loop بمقدار النصف مثلاً - لا يتم تكرار for loop بعدد المدخلات - يسمى **Logarithmic**

مثال : لتناقص عدد التكرار عن المدخلات بمقدار النصف لكل مرة تكرار

```
void fun1(short n)
{
    short x = n;

    while (n > 0)
    {
        x = x / 2;

        cout << x << endl;
    }
}
```

- ❖ تطبيق على الخوارزمية Big O(log n) – **لعدد الخطوات** –
- ❖ عدد الخطوات داخل while Loop

(n > 0) . ١
x / 2; . ٢
x = x / 2; . ٣
x . ٤
cout << x . ٥
endl . ٦
cout << endl . ٧
الحساب ■

$$\log = \log + 7 \bullet$$

- ❖ عدد الخطوات خارج while Loop

short x = n; . ١
الحساب ■
 $\log = \log + 1 \bullet$

مثال عملي على **Big O(log n)** هو Binary search لاحقا - ستدرس

مثال : البحث عن رقم 5 في array مخزن فيها أرقام من 1 الى 100 بشكل مرتب

تقسم $6 = 2 / 12$ ثم $12 = 2 / 25$ ثم $25 = 2 / 50$ ثم $50 = 2 / \text{array}$ ثم $12 = 2 / 25$ ثم $25 = 2 / 50$ ثم $50 = 2 / \text{array}$
فتبحث من 1 الى 6 - تعرف في أي نطاق تبحث عن 5

Calculating Logarithmic Complexity $O(\log n)$:

The slide contains the following elements:

- C++ Code:**

```
void fun1(short n)
{
    short x = n;
    while (x > 0)
    {
        x = x / 2;
        cout << x << endl;
    }
}
```
- Analysis:** Shows the number of steps outside the loop (1) and inside the loop (7). It also shows the calculation of Big O complexity:
 - Big O = $7 * \log n \rightarrow \log n$
 - Big O = $1 + \log n \rightarrow \log n$
- Graph:** A log-linear plot showing Big O Notation. The Y-axis is labeled "Time" and the X-axis is labeled "Input Size". It compares $O(n^2)$ (quadratic), $O(n)$ (linear), and $O(\log n)$ (logarithmic).
- Speaker Photo:** A photo of a man with a beard sitting on a couch.
- Footers:**
 - Depends on n size, and relation is Logarithmic Time Function.
 - Copyright © 2022 ProgrammingAdvices.com
 - Mohammed Abu-Hadoud
MSA, MSEC, Python, Java, and more, CN, ITSLF, MCSD, MCSD

Answer	Question
True	Log2 always half itself
True	Log means that the number of iterations in the loop is always less than n
True	$O(\log n)$ is much faster than $O(n)$

مثال :

```

short FindNumberAlgorhim1(short arr1[10], short Number)
{
    int n = 10;
    short pos = -1;

    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
    {
        if (arr1[i] == Number)
        {
            pos = i;
        }
    }

    return pos;
}

short FindNumberAlgorhim2(short arr1[10], short Number)
{
    int n = 10;

    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)
    {
        if (arr1[i] == Number)
        {
            return i;
        }
    }

    return -1;
}

```

إذا تم حل مشكلة بخوارزميتين مختلفتين من النوع $O(n)$ فهل لهما نفس السرعة ؟ سؤال في Interview

❖ الخوارزمية الأولى بطيئة : لأنها حتى لو وجدت الرقم المطلوب لن تخرج من for loop بل

ستستمر إلى نهاية العناصر

❖ الخوارزمية الثانية سريعة : بمجرد عثورها على الرقم المطلوب تخرج من Function

❖ وتساوي من ناحية السرعة - والوقت - إذا كان الرقم المطلوب هو آخر عنصر

- إذا تساوايا في Big O لا يعني أنهم قد تساوايا في نفس السرعة

- ○ لا يجاوب على الوقت المستغرق للخوارزمية ، وإنما على نوعها - $O(n)$

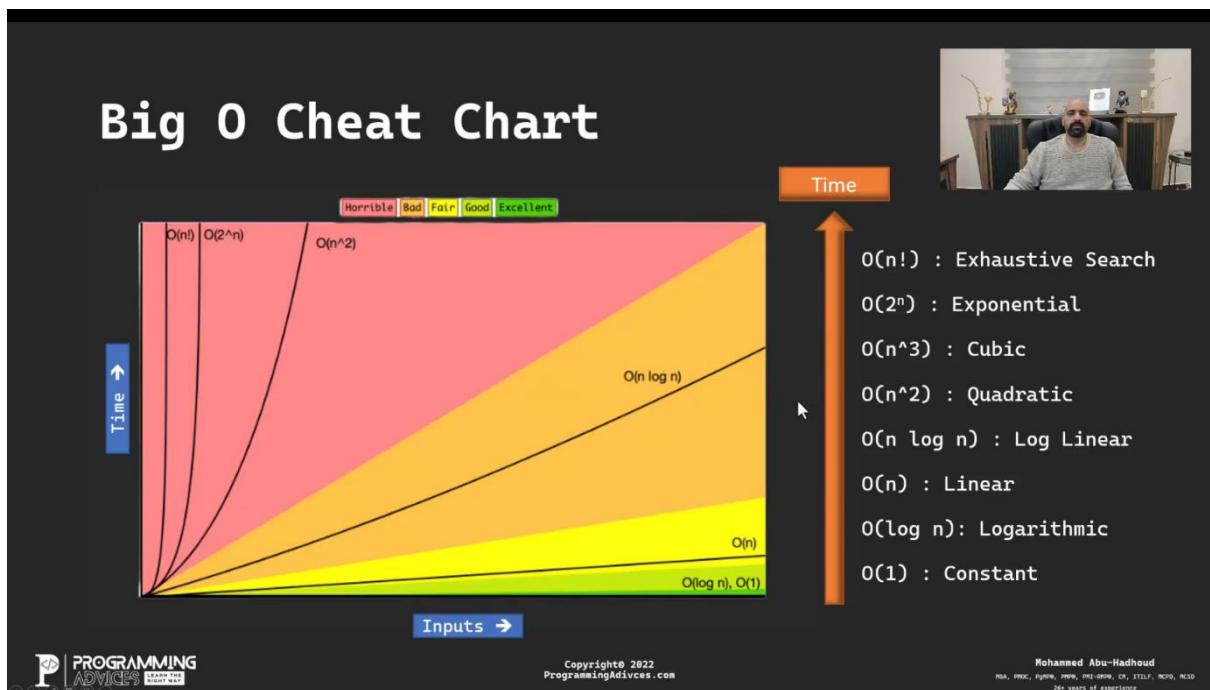
#Lesson 11 : Big O Comparison and Conclusion

Big O هو تعبير جبري في الرياضيات ليبين كيف حالة الخوارزمية ، فيقارن ما بين Input & Time

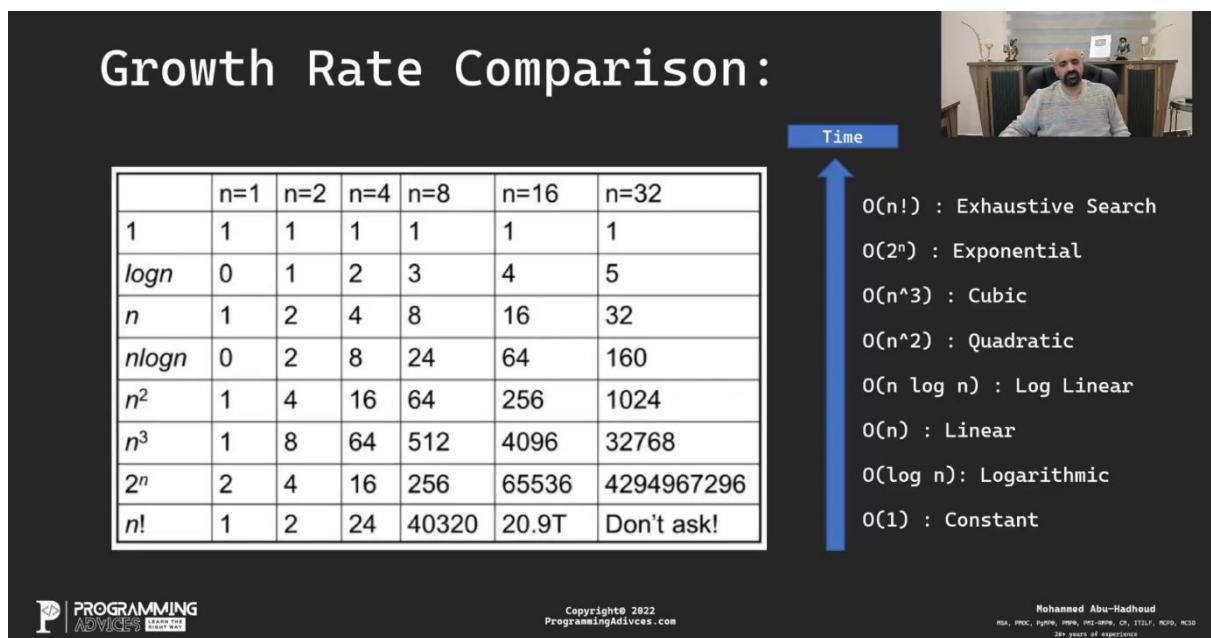
Input مرتب بـ Space كلما زاد Input زادت المساحة RAM للبرنامج

الأفضل أن تكون حالة أو نوع الخوارزمية : $O(1)$ ثم $O(\log n)$ ثم $O(n)$ فما عدا ذلك يكون للضرورة

ترتيب أنواع Big O على حسب Time



مثال على الزمن الذي تحتاجه الخوارزمية مقارنة مع كل Input بثانية لإتمامه لتقرير الفهم



هو نوع من أنواع Data Structure لأنك تستطيع تخزين بيانات برمجية واحدة مثل الصلاحيات
– لن تجد هذا الدرس في أي محتوى آخر –

مثال للصلاحيات Permission في مشروع البنك ، مثال 79 ماذا يوجد فيه من صلاحيات للمستخدم

What is Time & Space Function of it? O(?)

Permission	Has Permission?	Binary Value
Show Client List	✓ YES	1
Add New Client	✓ YES	2
Delete Client	✓ YES	4
Update Client	✓ YES	8
Find Client	✗ NO	16
Transactions	✗ NO	32
Manage Users	✓ YES	64
Show Login Register	✗ NO	128

If
(PermissonToCheck & UserPermissions == PermissionToCheck)

yes

Else

No



O(1)

- ❖ 79 هو مجموع الأرقام – Binary – التي يسمح للمستخدم الوصول إليها
- ❖ 79 هو رقم له حجم صغير في الذاكرة ، ولكنه مخزن فيه كل صلاحيات للمستخدم
- ❖ 79 مثال على Space Complexity مساحة صغيرة ل int
- اذا تم حلها بطريقة أخرى : فستكون لكل صلاحية مساحة في الذاكرة
- ❖ 79 مثال على Time Complexity : للتحقق من صلاحية المستخدم بشرط واحد فقط

```
if ((Permission & this->Permissions) == Permission)
    return true;
else
    return false;
```

- بطريقة Binary يكون O(1) سريع جدا
- اذا تم حلها بطريقة أخرى : ستتحقق من الصلاحية ب for loop فيكون O(n)

#Lesson 13 : Array is One of the Most Important Data Structures

Array (int , string , struct , Object , char) هي : سلسلة من المتغيرات لها نفس النوع (Array homogeneous data structure) وبما أن المتغيرات التي بداخلها لها نفس النوع فهي

تستطيع الوصول الى أول عنصر في Array عن طريق $Indexes = 0$ (هذا في C++ يوجد لغات أخرى يبدأ Indexes فيها من 1)

وكل عنصر في Array له خاص به في الذاكرة Address

❖ هل Array لها حجم ثابت ؟

على حسب اللغة المستخدمة مثلاً في لغة C يكون له حجم ثابت لا يمكنك تغييره أما في لغة C++ يمكن أن يكون لك Dynamic Array

❖ ما هي العمليات Operations في Array ؟

- تسمح لك بالوصول الى موقع العنصر بسرعة : $x[5]$
- عمليات البحث والإدراج سهلة
- يمكن الوصول الى العنصر باستخدام for loop

Simple التعامل معها لذا هي من أهم أنواع Data Structure (Array)

يبني عليها أنواع أخرى من Data Structure (Array)

ما هو Time Complexity لـ Array ؟

عند تعبئة Array بهذه الطريقة $O(1) = x[5]$ تكون

عند تعبئة أو البحث عن عنصر معين في Array بـ for Loop تكون $O(n)$

```
int arr[10];  
  
for (int i = 0; i < 10 ; i++)  
{  
    cin << arr[i] ;  
}  
short FindNumberAlgorithm2(short arr1[10], short Number)  
{  
    int n = 10;  
    for (int i = 0; i <= n; i++)  
    {  
        if (arr1[i] == Number)  
        {  
            return i;  
        }  
    }  
    return -1;  
}
```

Array Data Structure:



Array: is a variable that can store multiple values of the same type.

Array: An array is a collection of data items stored at contiguous memory locations.

The idea is to store multiple items of the (homogeneous – same type) together.

Array Data Structure:



```
int x[5] = { 22, 18, 2, 55, 520 };
```



Is Array Always of Fixed Size?

Depends on the language for example: In C language, the array has a fixed size meaning once the size is given to it, it cannot be changed i.e. you can't shrink it nor can you expand it.

In C++ you can have dynamic arrays.

Operations on The Array?

- Arrays allow random access to elements. This makes accessing elements by position faster.
- Hence operation like searching, insertion, and access becomes really efficient.
- Array elements can be accessed using the loops.

Time Complexity on The Array?

- **Insertion:** We try to insert a value to a particular array index position, as the array provides random access it can be done easily using the assignment operator.

```
arr[2] = 10;
```

- **Time Complexity:**
 $O(1)$ to insert a single element
 $O(N)$ to insert all the array elements [where N is the size of the array]

Time Complexity on The Array?

- **Access elements in Array:** Accessing array elements become extremely important, in order to perform operations on arrays.

```
return arr[2];
```

- **Time Complexity:**
 $O(1)$ to insert a single element
 $O(N)$ to access all the array elements [where N is the size of the array]

Time Complexity on The Array?

- **Searching in Array:** We try to find a particular value in the array, in order to do that we need to access all the array elements and look for the particular value.

```
// searching for value 55 in the array;
```

```
Loop from i = 0 to 10:  
    check if arr[i] = 55:  
        return true;
```

- **Time Complexity:**
 $O(N)$ [where N is the size of the array]



Applications of The Array?

- Array stores data elements of the same data type.
- Arrays are used when the size of the data set is known.
- Used in solving matrix problems.
- Applied as a lookup table in computer.
- Databases records are also implemented by the array.
- Helps in implementing sorting algorithm.
- The different variables of the same type can be saved under one name.
- Arrays can be used for CPU scheduling.
- Used to Implement other data structures like Stacks, Queues, Heaps, Hash tables, etc.

arr[Row] [Col] : Two Dimensional Array **Matrix**
أو هي تمثيل لمجموعة من الأرقام مرتبة حسب ترتيب الصفوف والأعمدة

Matrix Data Structure:



	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
Row 1	x[0][0]	x[0][1]	x[0][2]	x[0][3]
Row 2	x[1][0]	x[1][1]	x[1][2]	x[1][3]
Row 3	x[2][0]	x[2][1]	x[2][2]	x[2][3]

	Col 1	Col 2	Col 3	Col 4
Row 1	1	2	3	4
Row 2	5	6	7	8
Row 3	9	10	11	12

تستطيع الوصول الى أي عنصر داخل Matrix عن طريق Index مثل رقم 6

❖ ما هو Array ل Time Complexity ؟

عند تعبئة Matrix أو البحث فيها أو تحديتها بهذه الطريقة $O(1)$ تكون $x[1][0] = 20$

عند تعبئة أو البحث عن عنصر معين في Matrix ب Two for Loop تكون $O(n^2)$

```
void FindNumberAlgorithmMatrix(short mat[3][4], short Number)
{
    for (int i = 0; i < 3; i++)
    {
        for (int j = 0; j < 4; j++)
        {
            if (mat[i][j] == Number)
            {
                cout << "\nIndex " << Number << " is = [" << i << "][" << j << "]\n";
                break;
            }
        }
    }
}

int main()
{
    short matrix[3][4] =
    {
        { 1,2,3,4 },
        { 5,6,7,8 },
        { 9,10,11,12 } };

    FindNumberAlgorithmMatrix(matrix, 7);
}
```

Matrix Data Structure:



Matrix: A matrix represents a collection of numbers arranged in an order of rows and columns.

Time Complexity on The Matrix?

- **Insertion:** We try to insert a value to a particular array index position, as the array provides random access it can be done easily using the assignment operator.

```
arr[2][1] = 10;
```

- **Time Complexity:**
 $O(1)$ to insert a single element
 $O(N^2)$ to insert all the matrix elements [where N is the size of the array]

Time Complexity on The Matrix?

- **Access elements in Matrix:** Accessing Matrix elements become extremely important, in order to perform operations on arrays.

```
return arr[2][1];
```

- **Time Complexity:**
 $O(1)$ to insert a single element
 $O(N^2)$ to access all the matrix elements [where N is the size of the array]

Time Complexity on The Array?

- **Searching in Array:** We try to find a particular value in the matrix, in order to do that we need to access all the matrix elements and look for the particular value.

```
// searching for value 55 in the matrix;
```

```
Loop from i = 0 to 10:  
Loop from j = 0 to 10:  
    check if arr[i][j] = 55:  
        return true;
```

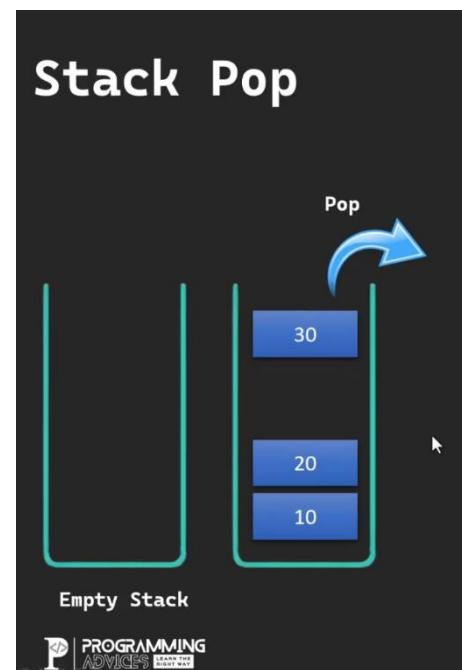
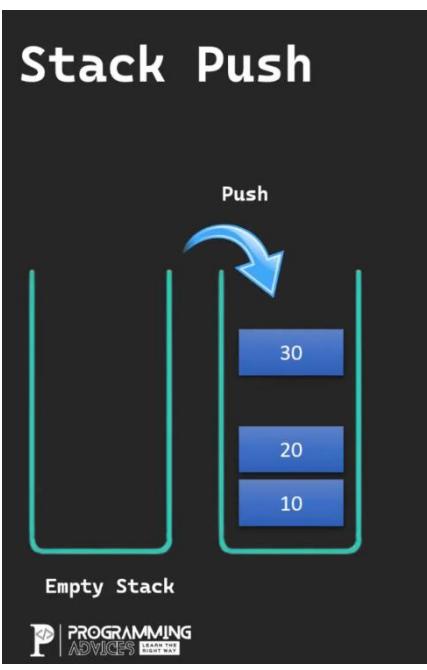
- **Time Complexity:**
 $O(N^2)$ [where N is the size of the array]



#Lesson 15 : Important: What is Stack Data Structure ?

هو أول عنصر دخل Stack هو آخر عنصر يخرج من Stack ، وآخر عنصر دخل Stack هو أول عنصر يخرج من Stack (Last in First Out : اختصاراً LIFO)

عند إضافة أكثر من عنصر في Stack ، لا تستطيع إخراج Pop أول عنصر تمت إضافته في وإنما يخرج Pop آخر عنصر تمت إضافته



- ❖ Stack Data Structure مبني على Vector Data Structure
- ❖ Array Data Structure مبني على Stack Data Structure
- ❖ من استخدامات Call Stack – Function – OR Call Hierarchy هي Stack
- ❖ بمعنى آخر Stack Data Structure مبنية على Call Stack

يوجد في C++ مكتبة متقدمة تقدم خدمات جاهزة لتكون أسرع في البرمجة وهي : **STL**

Standard Template Library : اختصار **STL**

مثال لبعض المكتبات في **STL** :

#include <stack> : **Stack**

طريقة استدعاء **Stack** يكون مثل **Vector**

```
#include <iostream>
#include <stack>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    // create a stack of int
    stack <int> stkNumbers;

    // push into stack
    // big O = O(1)
    stkNumbers.push(10);
    stkNumbers.push(20);
    stkNumbers.push(30);
    stkNumbers.push(40);
    stkNumbers.push(50);

    // we can access the element by getting the top and popping
    // until the stack is empty
    // big O = O(1)
    cout << "\ncount=" << stkNumbers.size() << endl;

    cout << "Numbers are:\n";
    // big O = O(1)
    while (!stkNumbers.empty())
    {
        // big O = O(n) = loop
        // big O to program = O(n)

        // print top element
        // stack : ترجع آخر رقم دخل : top()
        // big O = O(1)
        cout << stkNumbers.top() << "\n";

        // pop top element from stack
        // big O = O(1)
        stkNumbers.pop();
    }
    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

Answer	Question
push()	To add an Item to a stack you use
pop()	To remove the top item from stack you use
top()	To access the last item in stack you use
size()	To get the count of the items in stack you use
empty()	To check if the stack has items or not you use
True	LIFO means Last In First Out

#Lesson 17 : Stack Swap

Stack1 مكان Stack2 وتبديل Stack1 Stack Swap

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <stack>
using namespace std;

int main()
{
    // stack container declaration
    stack<int> MyStack1;
    stack<int> MyStack2;

    // pushing elements into first stack
    MyStack1.push(10);
    MyStack1.push(20);
    MyStack1.push(30);
    MyStack1.push(40);

    // pushing elements into 2nd stack
    MyStack2.push(50);
    MyStack2.push(60);
    MyStack2.push(70);
    MyStack2.push(80);

    // using swap() function to swap elements of stacks
    MyStack1.swap(MyStack2);

    // printing the first stack
    cout << "MyStack1 = ";
    while (!MyStack1.empty()) {
        cout << MyStack1.top() << " ";
        MyStack1.pop();
    }

    // printing the second stack
    cout << endl << "MyStack2 = ";
    while (!MyStack2.empty()) {
        cout << MyStack2.top() << " ";
        MyStack2.pop();
    }

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

Result

MyStack1 = 80 70 60 50

MyStack2 = 40 30 20 10

Stack Data Structure مبني على **Vector Data Structure**

Stack شبيه جدا ب Vector

والفرق بينهما

❖ أوسع من Stack و يوجد به كثير من Method

❖ تعامله معاملة Array مثل : vNumber[2] : Vector

- تستطيع الوصول الى العناصر بشكل مباشر

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    vector <int> vNumber;

    vNumber.push_back(10);
    vNumber.push_back(20);
    vNumber.push_back(30);
    vNumber.push_back(40);

    cout << "\nElement 3 = " << vNumber[2] << endl; // print = 30
    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

❖ أما في stack لا تستطيع الوصول إلى العناصر بشكل مباشر

#Lesson 19 : Important: What is Queue Data Structure ?

هو أن أول عنصر يدخل Queue عن طريق Push وهو أول عنصر يخرج عن طريق Pop (First In First Out : FIFO) تأخذ مبدأ Queue عن طريق Pop (Last in First Out : LIFO) اختصاراً لعكس Stack

#Lesson 20 : STL : Queue

يوجد في C++ مكتبة متقدمة تقدم خدمات جاهزة لتكون أسرع في البرمجة وهي : **STL**

Standard Template Library : STL
مثلاً لبعض المكتبات في **STL** هي **Vector**, **Stack**, **Queue**

لابد من استدعاء مكتبة **Queue** مثل **Vector & Stack**

طريقة استدعاء **Queue** يكون مثل

```
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>

using namespace std;

int main()
{
    // Queue container declaration
    queue<int> MyQueue;

    // pushing elements into first stack
    MyQueue.push(10);
    MyQueue.push(20);
    MyQueue.push(30);
    MyQueue.push(40);

    cout << "\nCount: " << MyQueue.size();
    cout << "\nFront: " << MyQueue.front();
    cout << "\nBack: " << MyQueue.back() << endl;

    cout << "\nMyQueue = ";
    while (!MyQueue.empty())
    {
        cout << MyQueue.front() << " ";
        MyQueue.pop();
    }

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

Result
Count: 4
Front: 10
Back: 40
MyQueue = 10 20 30 40

Answer	Question
True	FIFO: means First In First Out
front()	If you want to print the first item in Queue, you use
back()	If you want to print the last item in Queue, you use
size()	If you want to print the count of items in Queue, you use
push()	If you want add item in Queue, you use
pop()	If you want to remove item from Queue, you use
False	Queue is using LIFO
True	Queue is using FIFO

Queue1 مکان Queue2 و تبدیل Queue1 : هو تبدیل Queue Swap

Stack Swap مثل

```
// queue container declaration
queue<int> MyQueue1;
queue<int> MyQueue2;

// pushing elements into first queue
MyQueue1.push(10);
MyQueue1.push(20);
MyQueue1.push(30);
MyQueue1.push(40);

// pushing elements into 2nd queue
MyQueue2.push(50);
MyQueue2.push(60);
MyQueue2.push(70);
MyQueue2.push(80);

// using swap() function to swap elements of queues
MyQueue1.swap(MyQueue2);
```

```
// printing the first queue
cout << "MyQueue1 = ";
while (!MyQueue1.empty()) {
    cout << MyQueue1.front() << " ";
    MyQueue1.pop();
}

// printing the second queue
cout << endl << "MyQueue2 = ";
while (!MyQueue2.empty()) {
    cout << MyQueue2.front() << " ";
    MyQueue2.pop();
}

system("pause>0");
return 0;
```

#Lesson 21 : What is Linked List ?

Array هي Linear Data Structure – خطية – مثل

سلسلة من Data هي تؤشر على بعض **Linked List Data Structure**

Array تشبه Array ولكنها ليست Linked List

هي مجموعة من Nodes وكل Node ينقسم الى جزئين Data و Pointer يُؤشر على Node التالية

Singly Linked List

- ❖ يُؤشر على مكان أول Node - البداية -
- ❖ : نهاية السلسلة - فراغة -

❖ ينقسم الى قسمين رئيسيتين **Node**

Datatype : سواء كانت int , string , Object ... **Data** ○

❖ : مؤشر يُؤشر على Node Address لـ Next (**Pointer**) ○

▪ و تؤشر Node الأخيرة على لا شيء - فراغ - من Address ويسمى Null

Dynamic Array : إضافة Data في Run Time من غير معرفة مسبقة بحجم المضافة

وكانت Dynamic Array لا توجد في لغة C لهذا استخدموا Linked List

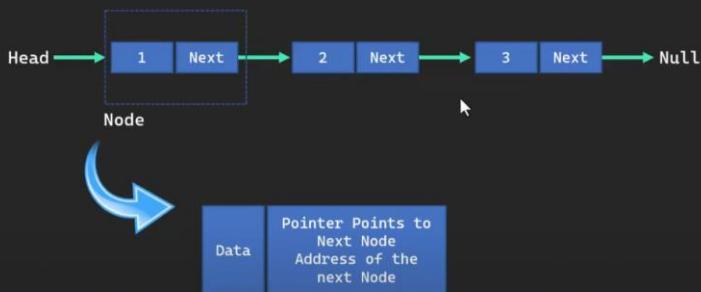
Linked List هي Data Structure إضافة وحذف Data وربط هذه Data

بعلاقة كل Node يُؤشر على Node التالية

يبني عليها أنواع أخرى من Data Structure مثل **Linked List**

Linked List (Singly Linked List)

A linked list is a linear data structure that includes a series of connected nodes.



Answer	Question
True	A linked list is a linear data structure that includes a series of connected nodes
True	In singly linked list each node consists of two parts: Data and Pointer to the address of next node
True	Linked List is a data structure used to build other data structures like Stack, Queue , and others
True	Linked list allows you to add data dynamically on run time

#Lesson 22 : Singly Linked List Implementation

هي مجموعة من Nodes وكل Node ينقسم الى جزئين Data و Pointer يؤشر على التالية Node

تستطيع تمثيلها ب Class و Structure Node

❖ مثال على Class

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// Creating a node
class Node
{
public:
    int value; // Data
    Node* next; // يتم تخزين التالية Node ل Address = Pointer
};

int main()
{
    Node* head;

    // Class Node من Object 3 إنشاء
    Node* Node1 = NULL;
    Node* Node2 = NULL;
    Node* Node3 = NULL;

    // allocate 3 nodes in the heap
    // Data & Address = Pointer موجودين في الذاكرة ولكن بدون
    Node1 = new Node();
    Node2 = new Node();
    Node3 = new Node();

    // Assign value values
    Node1->value = 1;
    Node2->value = 2;
    Node3->value = 3;

    // Connect nodes
    Node1->next = Node2; // Node1 value = 1 && Node1 * next = Address Node2
    Node2->next = Node3; // Node2 value = 2 && Node2 * next = Address Node3
    Node3->next = NULL; // Node3 value = 3 && Node3 * next = Address NULL
    // Linked List نهاية NULL

    // print the linked list value
    head = Node1; // head = Node1 value = 1 && Node1 * next = Address Node2

    while (head != NULL)
    {
        cout << head->value << endl;
        head = head->next; // Node1 * next = Address Node2
        // Node2 * next = Address Node3
        // Node3 * next = Address NULL
    }
}
```

❖ مثال على Structure

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

struct stNODE
{
    int value;
    stNODE* Next;
};

int main()
{
    stNODE* HEAD;

    stNODE* stNODE4 = NULL;
    stNODE* stNODE5 = NULL;
    stNODE* stNODE6 = NULL;

    stNODE4 = new stNODE();
    stNODE5 = new stNODE();
    stNODE6 = new stNODE();

    stNODE4->value = 4;
    stNODE5->value = 5;
    stNODE6->value = 6;

    stNODE4->Next = stNODE5;
    stNODE5->Next = stNODE6;
    stNODE6->Next = NULL;

    HEAD = stNODE4;
    while (HEAD != NULL)
    {
        cout << HEAD->value << endl;
        HEAD = HEAD->Next;
    }

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

#Lesson 23 : Operations - Insert At Beginning

إضافة Node الى بداية أو أول Singly Linked List

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// Creating a node
class Node
{
public:
    int value; // Data
    Node* next; // يتم تخزين Node لـ Address = Pointer
};

void InsertAtBeginning(Node*& head, int value)
{
    // Allocate memory to a node
    Node* new_node = new Node();

    // insert the data
    new_node->value = value; // 5 --> 4 --> 3 --> 2 --> 1
    new_node->next = head; // *5 --> *4 --> *3 --> *2 --> *1 --> NULL
    // value وليس لـ Class Node لـ Address *1 المقصود بـ

    // Move head to new node
    head = new_node;
    // main يتم تخزينها في head لتخزينها في
}

// Print the linked list
void PrintList(Node* head)

{
    while (head != NULL)
    {
        cout << head->value << " ";
        head = head->next;
    }
}

int main()
{
    Node* head = NULL;

    InsertAtBeginning(head, 1);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 2);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 3);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 4);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 5);

    PrintList(head);
}
```

#Lesson 24 : Operations - Find

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

class Node
{
public:
    int value; // Data
    Node* next; // التالية Node ل Address يتم تخزين = Pointer
};

void InsertAtBeginning(Node*& head, int value)
{
    Node* new_node = new Node();

    new_node->value = value; // 5 --> 4 --> 3 --> 2 --> 1
    new_node->next = head; // *5 --> *4 --> *3 --> *2 --> *1 --> NULL

    head = new_node;
}

void PrintList(Node* head)
{
    while (head != NULL)
    {
        cout << head->value << " ";
        head = head->next;
    }
}

Node* Find(Node* head, int Value)
{
    while (head != NULL) {

        if (head->value == Value)
            return head;

        head = head->next;
    }
    return NULL;
}

int main() {
    Node* head = NULL;

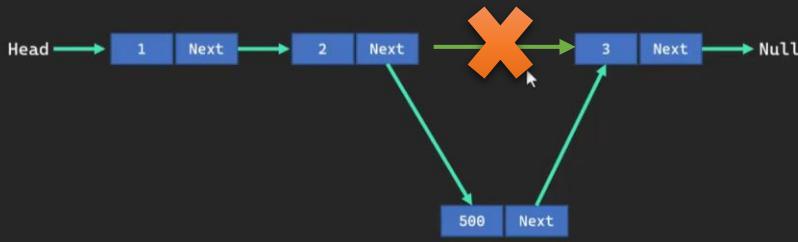
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 1);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 2);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 3);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 4);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 5);

    PrintList(head);

    Node* N1 = Find(head, 2);

    if (N1 != NULL)
        cout << "\nNode Found :-\)\n";
    else
        cout << "\nNode Is not found :-(\n";
}
```

Insert After



مثل الكود السابق + الكود التالي :

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void InsertAfter(Node* prev_node, int value)
{
    if (prev_node == NULL)
    {
        cout << "the given previous node cannot be NULL";
        return;
    }

    Node* new_node = new Node();

    new_node->value = value; // 500
    new_node->next = prev_node->next; // next address *500 = address *1
    prev_node->next = new_node; // next address *2 = address *500
    // value وليس Class node J Address *1 بـ المقصود
}
```

```
int main()
{
    Node* N1 = Find(head, 2);

    InsertAfter(N1, 500);

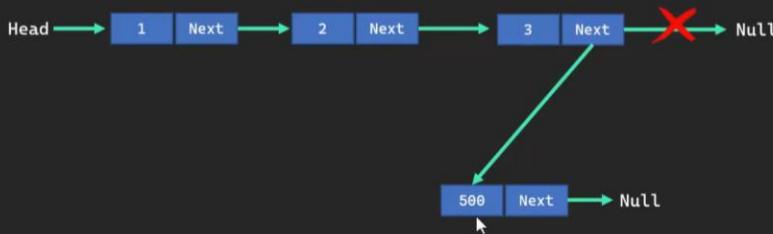
    PrintList(head);

    cout << "\n\n";

    N1 = Find(head, 500);
    InsertAfter(N1, 600);
    PrintList(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

Insert At End



مثل الكود السابق + الكود التالي :

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// Insert at the end
void InsertAtEnd(Node*& head, int Value) {

    Node* new_node = new Node();

    new_node->value = Value;
    new_node->next = NULL;

    if (head == NULL) {
        head = new_node;
        return;
    }

    Node* LastNode = head;
    while (LastNode->next != NULL)
    {
        LastNode = LastNode->next;
    }

    LastNode->next = new_node;
    return;
}
int main()
{
    Node* head = NULL;

    InsertAtEnd(head, 1);
    InsertAtEnd(head, 2);
    InsertAtEnd(head, 3);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 0);

    InsertAtEnd(head, 9);

    PrintList(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0; }
```

#Lesson 27 : Operations – Delete Node

Delete Node



مثل الكود السابق + الكود التالي :

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// Delete a node
void DeleteNode(Node*& head, int Value) {

    Node* Current = head, * Prev = head;

    if (head == NULL)
    {
        return;
    }

    if (Current->value == Value)
    {
        head = Current->next;
        delete Current; //free from memory
        return;
    }

    // Find the key to be deleted
    while (Current != NULL && Current->value != Value)
    {
        Prev = Current;
        Current = Current->next;
    }

    // If the value is not present
    if (Current == NULL)
        return;

    // Remove the node
    Prev->next = Current->next;
    delete Current; //free from memory
}

int main()
{
    DeleteNode(head, 2);

    PrintList(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

Delete First Node



مثل الكود السابق + الكود التالي :

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// Delete First Node
void DeleteFirstNode(Node*& head) {
    Node* Current = head;

    if (head == NULL)
    {
        return;
    }

    head = Current->next;
    delete Current; //free from memory
    return;
}

int main()
{
    Node* head = NULL;

    InsertAtEnd(head, 1);
    InsertAtEnd(head, 2);
    InsertAtEnd(head, 3);
    InsertAtEnd(head, 4);
    InsertAtEnd(head, 5);
    InsertAtEnd(head, 6);
    PrintList(head);

    DeleteFirstNode(head);

    PrintList(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

Delete Last Node



مثل الكود السابق + الكود التالي :

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
// Delete Last node
void DeleteLastNode(Node*& head)
{
    Node* Current = head, * Prev = head;

    if (head == NULL)
    {
        return;
    }

    if (Current->next == NULL) {
        head = NULL;
        delete Current; //free from memory
        return;
    }

    // Find the key to be deleted
    while (Current != NULL && Current->next != NULL) {
        Prev = Current;
        Current = Current->next;
    }

    // Remove the node
    Prev->next = NULL;
    delete Current; //free from memory
}

int main()
{
    DeleteLastNode(head);

    PrintList(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

All Operations – LinkedList (Singly Linked List)

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// Creating a node
class Node
{
public:
    int value; // Data
    Node* next; // يتم تخزين Node ل Address = Pointer
};

void InsertAtBeginning(Node*& head, int value)
{
    // Allocate memory to a node
    Node* new_node = new Node();

    // insert the data
    new_node->value = value; // 5 --> 4 --> 3 --> 2 --> 1
    new_node->next = head; // *5 --> *4 --> *3 --> *2 --> *1 --> NULL
    // value ل Class Node L Address *1 وليس المقصود ب

    // Move head to new node
    head = new_node;
    // main يتم تخزينها في head لتخزينها في
}

Node* Find(Node* head, int Value)
{
    while (head != NULL) {
        if (head->value == Value)
            return head;

        head = head->next;
    }

    return NULL;
}

// Print the linked list
void PrintList(Node* head)
{
    while (head != NULL)
    {
        cout << head->value << " ";
        head = head->next;
    }
}
```

```

// Insert a node after a node
void InsertAfter(Node* prev_node, int value)
{
    if (prev_node == NULL)
    {
        cout << "the given previous node cannot be NULL";
        return;
    }

    Node* new_node = new Node();

    new_node->value = value; // 500
    new_node->next = prev_node->next; // next address *500 = address *1
    prev_node->next = new_node; // next address *2 = address *500
    // value وليس Class node J Address *1 المقصود ب
}
المقصود ب value وليس Class node J Address *1 المقصود ب

// Insert at the end
void InsertAtEnd(Node*& head, int Value) {

    Node* new_node = new Node();

    new_node->value = Value;
    new_node->next = NULL;

    if (head == NULL) {
        head = new_node;
        return;
    }

    Node* LastNode = head;
    while (LastNode->next != NULL) // NULL != next على Node الأخيرة لا تؤشر *
    {
        LastNode = LastNode->next;
    }

    LastNode->next = new_node;
    return;
}

// Delete a node
void DeleteNode(Node*& head, int Value) {

    Node* Current = head, * Prev = head;

    if (head == NULL)
    {
        return;
    }

    if (Current->value == Value)
    {
        head = Current->next;
        delete Current; //free from memory
        return;
    }
}

```

```

// Find the key to be deleted
while (Current != NULL && Current->value != Value)
{
    Prev = Current;
    Current = Current->next;
}

// If the value is not present
if (Current == NULL)
    return;

// Remove the node
Prev->next = Current->next;
delete Current;//free from memory
}

// Delete First Node
void DeleteFirstNode(Node*& head) {

    Node* Current = head;

    if (head == NULL)
    {
        return;
    }

    head = Current->next;
    delete Current;//free from memory
    return;
}

// Delete Last node
void DeleteLastNode(Node*& head)
{
    Node* Current = head, * Prev = head;

    if (head == NULL)
    {
        return;
    }

    if (Current->next == NULL) // NULL == next على الأخيرة تؤشر * هل Node
    {
        head = NULL;
        delete Current;//free from memory
        return;
    }

    // Find the key to be deleted
    while (Current != NULL && Current->next != NULL)
// NULL != next على الأخيرة لا تؤشر * هل Node
    {
        Prev = Current;
        Current = Current->next;
    }

    // Remove the node
    Prev->next = NULL;
    delete Current;//free from memory
}

```

```

// Print the linked list
void PrintList(Node* head)

{
    while (head != NULL)
    {
        cout << head->value << " ";
        head = head->next;
    }
    cout << "\n";
}

int main()
{

    Node* head = NULL;

    //=====
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 1);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 2);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 3);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 4);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 5);

    cout << "\n Insert At Beginning : \n";
    PrintList(head);

    //=====

    Node* N1 = Find(head, 2);

    if (N1 != NULL)
        cout << "\nNode Found :-)\n";
    else
        cout << "\nNode Is not found :-(\n";

    //=====

    cout << "\n Insert After : \n";
    InsertAfter(N1, 500);
    PrintList(head);

    N1 = Find(head, 500);
    InsertAfter(N1, 600);
    PrintList(head);

    //=====

    cout << "\n Insert At End : \n";
    InsertAtEnd(head, 9);
    PrintList(head);

    //=====
}

```

Result

: Insert At Beginning

1 2 3 4 5

(-: Node Found

: Insert After

1 500 2 3 4 5

1 600 500 2 3 4 5

: Insert At End

9 1 600 500 2 3 4 5

: Delete Node

6 5 4 3 2 1

6 5 4 3 1

: Delete First Node

6 5 4 3

: Delete Last Node

5 4 3

```

cout << "\n Delete Node : \n";
head = NULL;

InsertAtEnd(head, 1);
InsertAtEnd(head, 2);
InsertAtEnd(head, 3);
InsertAtEnd(head, 4);
InsertAtEnd(head, 5);
InsertAtEnd(head, 6);
PrintList(head);

DeleteNode(head, 2);
PrintList(head);
//=====================================================================

cout << "\n Delete First Node : \n";
DeleteFirstNode(head);
PrintList(head);

//=====================================================================

cout << "\n Delete Last Node : \n";
DeleteLastNode(head);
PrintList(head);
//=====================================================================

system("pause>0");
return 0;
}

```

#Lesson 30 : What is Doubly Linked List ?

الفرق بين Doubly Linked List و Singly Linked List

❖ هي مجموعة من Node وكل Node ينقسم الى جزئين Data و Nodes ينقسم الى جزئين Data و Node Pointer

❖ هي مجموعة من Node وكل Node ينقسم الى ثلاثة أجزاء Datatype كانت int , string , Object , Structure ... Data ○ أو أي نوع من Next (Pointer) ○ مؤشر يُؤشر على Address لـ Node التالية ○ و تؤشر Node الأخيرة على لا شيء - فراغ - من Address ويسمى Null ▪ و تؤشر Previous (Pointer) ○ مُؤشر يُؤشر على Address لـ Node السابقة ○ و تمتاز عن Singly Linked List : بأنها تستطيع المرور على العناصر فيها من طريقين ▪ من البداية Head مثل Singly Linked List ▪ ومن النهاية NULL ▪

Linked List (Doubly)



Pointer Points to
Prev Node
Address of the
Prev Node

Data

Pointer Points to
Next Node
Address of the
next Node

Answer	Question
True	In Doubly Linked List Each node consists of a data value, a pointer to the next node, and a pointer to the previous node
True	In Doubly Linked List: Traversal can occur in both ways
False	In singly linked list: Traversal can occur in both ways
True	In Doubly Linked List: It requires more space because of an extra pointer

#Lesson 31 : Doubly Linked List Implementation

prev كل Node تؤشر على Node التالية next، و تؤشر على السابقة في Doubly Linked List

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

// Creating a node
class Node
{
public:
    int value; // Data
    Node* next; // يتم تخزين Node لـ Address = Pointer
    Node* prev;
};

int main()
{
    Node* head;

    Node* Node1 = NULL;
    Node* Node2 = NULL;
    Node* Node3 = NULL;

    // allocate 3 nodes in the heap
    Node1 = new Node();
    Node2 = new Node();
    Node3 = new Node();

    // Assign value values
    Node1->value = 1;
    Node2->value = 2;
    Node3->value = 3;

    // Connect nodes
    Node1->next = Node2;
    Node1->prev = NULL;

    Node2->next = Node3;
    Node2->prev = Node1;

    Node3->next = NULL;
    Node3->prev = Node2;

    // print the linked list value
    head = Node1;

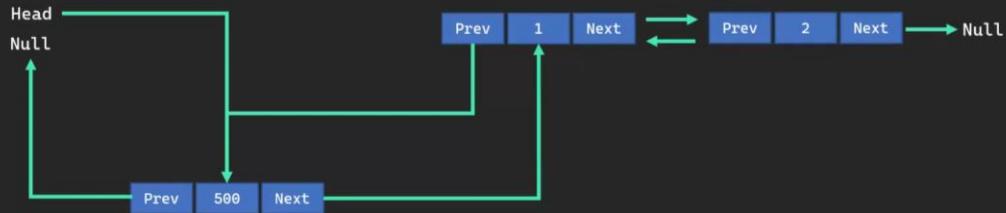
    while (head != NULL) {
        cout << head->value << endl;
        head = head->next;
    }

    system("pause>0");

    return 0;
}
```

#Lesson 32 : Operations -Insert At Beginning

Linked List (Doubly)



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void InsertAtBeginning(Node*& head, int value) {

    /*
        1-Create a new node with the desired value.
        2-Set the next pointer of the new node to the current head of the list.
        3-Set the previous pointer of the current head to the new node.
        4-Set the new node as the new head of the list.
    */

    Node* newNode = new Node();
    newNode->value = value;
    newNode->next = head;
    newNode->prev = NULL;

    if (head != NULL) {
        head->prev = newNode;
    }
    head = newNode;
}

int main()
{
    Node* head = NULL;

    InsertAtBeginning(head, 5);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 4);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 3);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 2);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 1);

    cout << "\nLinked List Content:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

#Lesson 33 : Operations – Find Node

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

Node* Find(Node* head, int Value)
{
    while (head != NULL) {
        if (head->value == Value)
            return head;

        head = head->next;
    }

    return NULL;
}

// Print the linked list
void PrintList(Node* head)
{
    cout << "NULL <--> ";
    while (head != NULL) {
        cout << head->value << " <--> ";
        head = head->next;
    }
    cout << "NULL";
}

int main()
{
    Node* head = NULL;

    InsertAtBeginning(head, 5);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 4);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 3);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 2);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 1);

    PrintList(head);

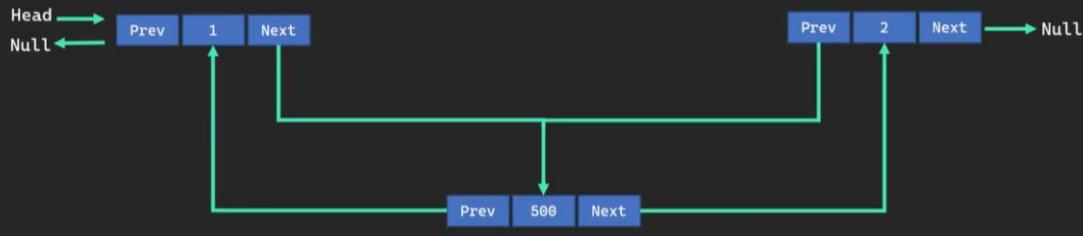
    Node* N1 = Find(head, 2);

    if (N1 != NULL)
        cout << "\nNode Found :-)\n";
    else
        cout << "\nNode Is not found :-(\n";

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

#Lesson 34 : Operations – Insert After

Linked List (Doubly)



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void InsertAfter(Node* current, int value) {

    /* 1 - Create a new node with the desired value.
       2-Set the next pointer of the new node to the next node of the current
node.
       3-Set the previous pointer of the new node to the current node.
       4-Set the next pointer of the current node to the new node.
       5-Set the previous pointer of the next node to the new node(if it
exists).
    */

    Node* newNode = new Node();
    newNode->value = value;
    newNode->next = current->next;
    newNode->prev = current;

    if (current->next != NULL) {
        current->next->prev = newNode;//current = 2 next --> 3 prev <-- (2) = 500
    }
    current->next = newNode;
}

int main()
{
    cout << "\n Insert After : \n";

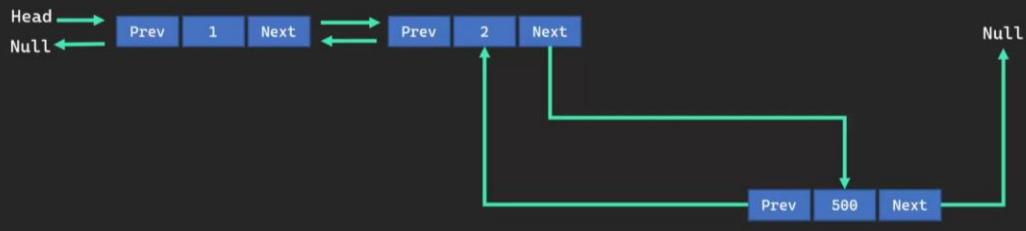
    N1 = Find(head, 2);

    InsertAfter(N1, 500);

    cout << "\n\n\nLinked List Content after InsertAfter:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

Linked List (Doubly)



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
void InsertAtEnd(Node* head, int value) {

    /*
        1-Create a new node with the desired value.
        2-Traverse the list to find the last node.
        3-Set the next pointer of the last node to the new node.
        4-Set the previous pointer of the new node to the last node.
    */

    Node* newNode = new Node();
    newNode->value = value;
    newNode->next = NULL;

    if (head == NULL) {
        newNode->prev = NULL;
        head = newNode;
    }
    else {
        Node* current = head;
        while (current->next != NULL) {
            current = current->next;
        }
        current->next = newNode;
        newNode->prev = current;
    }
}

int main()
{
    cout << "\nLinked List Content:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

    InsertAtEnd(head, 500);

    cout << "\n\nLinked List Content after InsertAtEnd:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);
    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

#Lesson 36 : Operations – Delete Node

Linked List (Doubly)



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void DeleteNode(Node*& head, Node*& NodeToDelete) {

    /*
        1-Set the next pointer of the previous node to the next pointer of the
        current node.
        2-Set the previous pointer of the next node to the previous pointer of
        the current node.
        3>Delete the current node.
    */
    if (head == NULL || NodeToDelete == NULL) {
        return;
    }
    if (head == NodeToDelete) {
        head = NodeToDelete->next;
    }
    if (NodeToDelete->next != NULL) {
        NodeToDelete->next->prev = NodeToDelete->prev;
    }
    if (NodeToDelete->prev != NULL) {
        NodeToDelete->prev->next = NodeToDelete->next;
    }
    delete NodeToDelete;
}

int main()
{
    cout << "\nLinked List Content:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

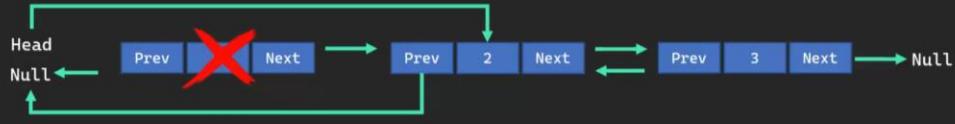
    //Traverse the list to find the node to be deleted.
    N1 = Find(head, 4);

    DeleteNode(head, N1);

    cout << "\n\nLinked List Content after delete:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

Linked List (Doubly)



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void DeleteFirstNode(Node*& head) {

    /*
        1-Store a reference to the head node in a temporary variable.
        2-Update the head pointer to point to the next node in the list.
        3-Set the previous pointer of the new head to NULL.
        4>Delete the temporary reference to the old head node.
    */

    if (head == NULL) {
        return;
    }
    Node* temp = head;
    head = head->next;

    if (head != NULL) {
        head->prev = NULL;
    }
    delete temp;
}

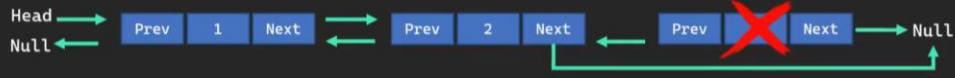
int main()
{
    DeleteFirstNode(head);

    cout << "\n\n\nLinked List Content after delete:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

#Lesson 38 : Operations – Delete Last Node

Linked List (Doubly)



```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void DeleteLastNode(Node*& head) {

    /*
        1-Traverse the list to find the last node.
        2-Set the next pointer of the second-to-last node to NULL.
        3>Delete the last node.
    */

    if (head == NULL) {
        return;
    }
    if (head->next == NULL) {
        delete head;
        head = NULL;
        return;
    }
    Node* current = head;
    while (current->next->next != NULL) {
        current = current->next;
    }
    Node* temp = current->next;
    current->next = NULL;
    delete temp;
}

int main()
{
    cout << "\nLinked List Content:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

    DeleteLastNode(head);

    cout << "\n\n\nLinked List Content after delete last node:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

All Operations – Doubly Linked List

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;

void InsertAtBeginning(Node*& head, int value) {

    /*
        1>Create a new node with the desired value.
        2>Set the next pointer of the new node to the current head of the list.
        3>Set the previous pointer of the current head to the new node.
        4>Set the new node as the new head of the list.
    */

    Node* newNode = new Node();
    newNode->value = value;
    newNode->next = head;
    newNode->prev = NULL;

    if (head != NULL) {
        head->prev = newNode;
    }
    head = newNode;
}

void PrintNodeDetails(Node* head)
{
    if (head->prev != NULL)
        cout << head->prev->value;
    else
        cout << "NULL";

    cout << " <--> " << head->value << " <--> ";

    if (head->next != NULL)
        cout << head->next->value << "\n";
    else
        cout << "NULL";
}

Node* Find(Node* head, int Value)
{
    while (head != NULL) {
        if (head->value == Value)
            return head;

        head = head->next;
    }

    return NULL;
}
```

Result

:Linked List Content

NULL <--> 1 <--> 2 <--> 3 <--> 4 <--> 5 <-->
NULL

NULL <--> 1 <--> 2

3 <--> 2 <--> 1

4 <--> 3 <--> 2

5 <--> 4 <--> 3

4

NULL <--> 5 <-->

(-: Node Found

: Insert After

:Linked List Content after Insert After

NULL <--> 1 <--> 2 <--> 500 <--> 3 <--> 4 <--> 5 <--> NULL

NULL <--> 1 <--> 2

500 <--> 2 <--> 1

3 <--> 500 <--> 2

4 <--> 3 <--> 500

5 <--> 4 <--> 3

NULL <--> 5 <--> 4

```

// Print the linked list
void PrintListDetails(Node* head)
{
    cout << "\n\n";
    while (head != NULL) {
        PrintNodeDetails(head);
        head = head->next;
    }
}

// Print the linked list
void PrintList(Node* head)
{
    cout << "NULL <--> ";
    while (head != NULL) {
        cout << head->value << " <--> ";
        head = head->next;
    }
    cout << "NULL";
}

```

```

void InsertAfter(Node* current, int value) {

    /* 1 - Create a new node with the desired value.
       2-Set the next pointer of the new node to the next node of the current
node.
       3-Set the previous pointer of the new node to the current node.
       4-Set the next pointer of the current node to the new node.
       5-Set the previous pointer of the next node to the new node(if it
exists).
    */
    Node* newNode = new Node();
    newNode->value = value;
    newNode->next = current->next;
    newNode->prev = current;

    if (current->next != NULL) {
        current->next->prev = newNode;//current = 2 next --> 3 prev --- (2) = 500
    }
    current->next = newNode;
}

void InsertAtEnd(Node* head, int value) {

    /*
        1-Create a new node with the desired value.
        2-Traverse the list to find the last node.
        3-Set the next pointer of the last node to the new node.
        4-Set the previous pointer of the new node to the last node.
    */
    Node* newNode = new Node();
    newNode->value = value;
    newNode->next = NULL;
}

```

:Linked List Content after Insert at End

```

NULL <--> 1 <--> 2 <--> 500 <--> 3 <--> 4 <--> 5
<--> 500 <--> NULL

NULL <--> 1 <--> 2
500 <--> 2 <--> 1
3 <--> 500 <--> 2
4 <--> 3 <--> 500
5 <--> 4 <--> 3
500 <--> 5 <--> 4
NULL <--> 500 <--> 5

```

```

if (head == NULL) {
    newNode->prev = NULL;
    head = newNode;
}
else {
    Node* current = head;
    while (current->next != NULL) {
        current = current->next;
    }
    current->next = newNode;
    newNode->prev = current;
}
}

void DeleteNode(Node*& head, Node*& NodeToDelete) {

```

```

/*
    1-Set the next pointer of the previous node to the next pointer of the
    current node.
    2-Set the previous pointer of the next node to the previous pointer of
    the current node.
    3>Delete the current node.
*/
if (head == NULL || NodeToDelete == NULL) {
    return;
}
if (head == NodeToDelete) {
    head = NodeToDelete->next;
}
if (NodeToDelete->next != NULL) {
    NodeToDelete->next->prev = NodeToDelete->prev;
}
if (NodeToDelete->prev != NULL) {
    NodeToDelete->prev->next = NodeToDelete->next;
}
delete NodeToDelete;
}
```

```

void DeleteFirstNode(Node*& head) {

/*
    1-Store a reference to the head node in a temporary variable.
    2-Update the head pointer to point to the next node in the list.
    3-Set the previous pointer of the new head to NULL.
    4>Delete the temporary reference to the old head node.
*/

if (head == NULL) {
    return;
}
Node* temp = head;
head = head->next;

if (head != NULL) {
    head->prev = NULL;
}
delete temp;
}
```

:Linked List Content after delete

```

NULL <--> 1 <--> 2 <--> 500 <--> 3 <-->
5 <--> 500 <--> NULL

NULL <--> 1 <--> 2
500 <--> 2 <--> 1
3 <--> 500 <--> 2
5 <--> 3 <--> 500
500 <--> 5 <--> 3
NULL <--> 500 <--> 5

```

```

void DeleteLastNode(Node*& head) {
/*
    1-Traverse the list to find the last node.
    2-Set the next pointer of the second-to-last node to NULL.
    3>Delete the last node.
*/
    if (head == NULL) {
        return;
    }
    if (head->next == NULL) {
        delete head;
        head = NULL;
        return;
    }
    Node* current = head;
    while (current->next->next != NULL) {
        current = current->next;
    }
    Node* temp = current->next;
    current->next = NULL;
    delete temp;
}

int main()
{
    Node* head = NULL;

    InsertAtBeginning(head, 5);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 4);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 3);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 2);
    InsertAtBeginning(head, 1);

    cout << "\nLinked List Content:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

    //=====
    Node* N1 = Find(head, 2);

    if (N1 != NULL)
        cout << "\nNode Found :-\)\n";
    else
        cout << "\nNode Is not found :-(\n";

    //=====

    cout << "\n Insert After : \n";

    N1 = Find(head, 2);

    InsertAfter(N1, 500);

    cout << "\n\nLinked List Content after Insert After:\n";
    PrintList(head);
    PrintListDetails(head);

    //=====
}

```

:Linked List Content after First delete

NULL <-> 2 <-> 500 <-> 3 <-> 5 <-> 500 <->
NULL

NULL <-> 2 <-> 500

3 <-> 500 <-> 2

5 <-> 3 <-> 500

500 <-> 5 <-> 3

NULL <-> 500 <-> 5

:Linked List Content after delete last node

NULL <-> 2 <-> 500 <-> 3 <-> 5 <-> NULL

NULL <-> 2 <-> 500

3 <-> 500 <-> 2

5 <-> 3 <-> 500

NULL <-> 5 <-> 3

```

cout << "\nLinked List Content:\n";
PrintList(head);
PrintListDetails(head);

InsertAtEnd(head, 500);

cout << "\n\n\nLinked List Content after InsertAtEnd:\n";
PrintList(head);
PrintListDetails(head);

//=====

cout << "\nLinked List Content:\n";
PrintList(head);
PrintListDetails(head);

//Traverse the list to find the node to be deleted.
N1 = Find(head, 4);

DeleteNode(head, N1);

cout << "\n\n\nLinked List Content after delete:\n";
PrintList(head);
PrintListDetails(head);

//=====

cout << "\nLinked List Content:\n";
PrintList(head);
PrintListDetails(head);

DeleteFirstNode(head);

cout << "\n\n\nLinked List Content after First delete:\n";
PrintList(head);
PrintListDetails(head);

//=====

cout << "\nLinked List Content:\n";
PrintList(head);
PrintListDetails(head);

DeleteLastNode(head);

cout << "\n\n\nLinked List Content after delete last node:\n";
PrintList(head);
PrintListDetails(head);

//=====

system("pause>0");
return 0;
}

```

أنواع Linked List

١. Singly Linked List
٢. Doubly Linked List
٣. Circular Singly Linked List
٤. Circular Doubly Linked List

Circular : دائرة لا نهائية - تكرر Linked List بـ Loop ل النهائي

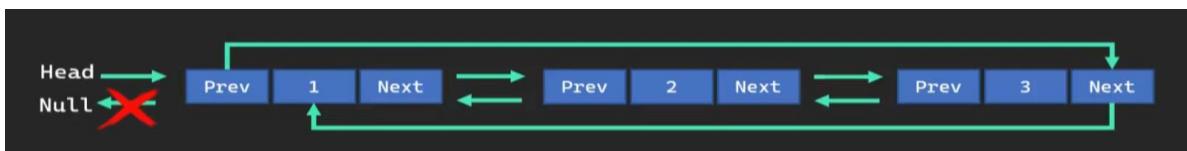
١. عند تحويل Singly Linked List - العادي - إلى **Circular** يتم عمل التالي :

 - ❖ تحويل مؤشر next Node الأخيرة التي كانت = NULL إلى Node الأولى



٢. عند تحويل Doubly Linked List - العادي - إلى **Circular** يتم عمل التالي :

 - ❖ تحويل مؤشر next Node الأخيرة التي كانت = NULL إلى Node الأولى
 - ❖ تحويل مؤشر prev Node الأولى التي كانت = NULL إلى Node الأخيرة



مفيدة في بعض التطبيقات مثل **Circular Linked List**

- ❖ مثال تقريبي : أن buffer يستطيع تخزين 100 عنصر ، وعند امتلاء يتم إلغاء أول عنصر وتخزين عنصر جديد مكانه مبدأ (FIFO) . (يكون Circular buffer)
- ❖ عند تشغيل البرنامج في C++ تظهر شاشة سوداء وتسمى **console** أو **output screen** ، النتائج التي تظهر هي من buffer – البيانات المخزنة في buffer
- ❖ مثال اطبع كل الاحتمالات من aaa الى zzz
 - إذا رجعت الى بداية الشاشة لن تجد aaa لأنه قد تمت طباعتها ثم تم حذفها
 - لأن buffer قد امتلئ واستبدل مكانها ببيانات أخرى ...

Abstract Data Type : اختصار لـ ADT

هي عبارة عن Class فيها Methods التي تساعدك على التعامل مع Data Structure

الهدف منه هو تسهيل حياة المبرمج تم إخفاء Function التي تبني Members Data Type وإظهار Members التي تفيدك فقط ، من غير معرفة كيف تم بناء

أي Class هي Abstract Data Type إذا كان يوجد فيها Methods ، وغيرها أمثلة على Abstract Data Type مثل مكتبة STL التي منها

push , pop , size ... Members التي بداخلها مثل ... push , pop ... و مثل بناء Class خاص بك مثل

تم استخدام Class Employee ○ (إخفاء Function & Procedure) Class

Abstract Data Type (ADT)



- ADT stands for Abstract Data Type. It is a mathematical model of a data type, where the behavior and properties of the data type are defined, but not its implementation.
- ADT is a set of objects together with a set of operations.
- In other words, an ADT defines what a data type can do, but not how it does it.
- An ADT specifies a set of operations that can be performed on the data type, and defines the behavior of those operations.
- Examples: Vectors, Stack, Queue, ...etc



STL من أنواع Data Structure من مكتبة **Map**

Index مثل الممرور على العناصر ب **for loop** أو الوصول الى عنصر معين ب **Map**

وفي **Map** تستطيع الوصول الى العناصر عن طريق **Key**

Key و **value** يتم تمثيلها بشيئين : **Map**
مثال : Key هو اسم الطالب ، و Value هو علامة الطالب

الفرق بين **Map** و **Array** هو :

يكون الوصول إليها عن طريق Index يكون دائما رقم **Array** ❖

يكون الوصول إليها عن طريق **Key** ❖

لا بد أن يكون فريد - لا يتم تكراره - **Key**

في **C++** اسمها **Map** وفي جميع اللغات الأخرى مثل **C# & Python** تسمى **Dictionary**

يتم ترتيب العناصر على حسب **Key** بشكل تصاعدي بشكل افتراضي - مثل الترتيب الأبجدي -

وهذا الترتيب يفيد في البحث والإدراج والحذف وإيجادها - يكون البحث عن إيجادها جدا سريعا لأن هناك **Algorithm Balance3** وغيرها

Answer	Question
A container in the Standard Template Library (STL) that represents an associative array	What is a std::map in C++ ?
Ascending order	What is the default sorting order of std::map ?
The value associated with the key will be updated	What happens if you attempt to insert a duplicate key in a std::map

```

#include <iostream>
#include <map>

using namespace std;
int main()
{
// Declare a map with string keys and int values
map<string, int> studentGrades;

// Inserting grades for three students
studentGrades["Ali"] = 77;      // Assigning a grade of 77 to the student
"Ali"
studentGrades["Ahmed"] = 85;    // Assigning a grade of 85 to the student
"Ahmed"
studentGrades["Fadi"] = 95;     // Assigning a grade of 95 to the student
"Fadi"

// Printing all map values
cout << "\nPrinting all map values..\n\n";

// Iterating over the map
for (const auto& pair : studentGrades) {
    cout << "Student: " << pair.first << ", Grade: " << pair.second << endl;
}
// Finding the grade for a specific student
string studentName = "Fadi";
if (studentGrades.find(studentName) != studentGrades.end()) {
    cout << studentName << "'s grade: " << studentGrades[studentName] <<
endl;
} else {
    cout << "Grade not found for " << studentName << endl;
}

system("pause>0");
return 0;
}

```

What is Map?



- In C++, a `std::map` is a container in the Standard Template Library (STL) that represents an associative array.
- It is a sorted associative container that contains key-value pairs, where each key must be unique.
- The elements are ordered based on the keys, which are sorted in ascending order by default.
- This sorting allows for efficient search, insertion, and deletion of elements.
- In many programming languages, the concept of a map is similar to that of a dictionary.

What is map?

In C++, a `std::map` is a container in the Standard Template Library (STL) that represents an associative array. It is a sorted associative container that contains key-value pairs, where each key must be unique. The elements are ordered based on the keys, which are sorted in ascending order by default. This sorting allows for efficient search, insertion, and deletion of elements.

Here are some key characteristics and features of `std::map`:

- Associative Container:
 - `std::map` is an associative container, meaning it associates a key with a value.
- Sorted Order:
 - The elements are sorted based on the keys. By default, sorting is done using the `<` operator.
- Unique Keys:
 - Each key in a `std::map` must be unique. If you attempt to insert a key that already exists, the associated value will be updated.
- Balanced Binary Search Tree:
 - Internally, `std::map` is usually implemented as a balanced binary search tree, such as a red-black tree. This ensures efficient search, insertion, and deletion operations.
- Efficient Lookups:
 - Searching for an element based on its key has a time complexity of $O(\log n)$, making it efficient for large datasets.
- Dynamic Sizing:
 - `std::map` dynamically adjusts its size as elements are inserted or removed.
- Key-Value Pairs:
 - Each element in the map is a key-value pair, where the key and value can be of any data type.
- Iterator Support:
 - It provides iterators that allow you to traverse the elements in sorted order.

In many programming languages, the concept of a `map` is similar to that of a `dictionary`. Both represent an associative container that stores key-value pairs, allowing efficient retrieval, insertion, and deletion of elements based on their keys.

يجب الحذر عند استعمال **Union** لكي لا يحدث خطأ في البرنامج

Structure لـ **Union** مثل Syntex

Structure من أنواع Data Structure مثله مثل **Union**

باستخدام **Union** تستطيع تخزين أكثر من Data Type في مكان واحد في الذاكرة

عند تعريف struct يكون لكل واحد من Data Type له مكان خاص له في الذاكرة ، مثال :

```
struct MyStruct
{
    int x;
    float r;
    char s;
};
```

أما **Union** يكون كل لهم مكان واحد فقط مشترك فيما بينهم في الذاكرة ويكون حجم لأكبر Data Type موجود فيه **Union**

يتم استخدام **Union** لكي يتم توفير مساحة في الذاكرة

عند استخدام **Union** لابد من تذكر آخر عملية قمت بها في **Union** وإلا حدث خطأ في

لأنه يوجد بها أكثر من Data Type داخل **Union** فيجب تذكر آخر عملية ...

```
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;
union MyUnion
{
    int intValue;
    float floatValue; // union ∪ float يتم حجز حجم
    char charValue;
};

int main()
{
    MyUnion myUnion;

    myUnion.intValue = 42;
    cout << "Integer value: " << myUnion.intValue << endl;

    myUnion.floatValue = 3.14f;
    cout << "Float value: " << myUnion.floatValue << endl;

    myUnion.charValue = 'A';
    cout << "Char value: " << myUnion.charValue << endl;

    system("pause>0");
    return 0;
}
```

Answer	Question
A user-defined data type that allows you to use the same memory location for different types of data	What is a union in C++ ?
Members of a union share the same memory space	How are members of a union stored in memory ?
It modifies the shared memory space of the union	What happens when you assign a value to one member of a union ?
The size of its largest member	What is the size of a union determined by ?
The value might not make sense for that type, resulting in undefined behavior	What can happen if you access a member of a union that wasn't the last one written to ?

What is Union?

- In C++, a union is a user-defined data type that allows you to use the same memory location for different types of data.
- The main reason to use a union is to save memory.

Example:

```
union MyUnion
{
    int intValue;
    float floatValue;
    char charValue;
};
```



Note: the size of a union is determined by the size of its largest member.

Unlike structures, where each member has its own memory space, members of a union share the same memory space.

Be careful:

- Keep in mind that unions have some limitations and should be used with caution because they can lead to undefined behavior if not used properly.
- When one member of the union is accessed, you should be careful about which member was last assigned a value.

In C++, a union is a user-defined data type that allows you to use the same memory location for different types of data. Unlike structures, where each member has its own memory space, members of a union share the same memory space.

Here's a simple example of a union in C++:

```
#include <iostream>

union MyUnion {
    int intValue;
    float floatValue;
    char charValue;
};

int main() {
    MyUnion myUnion;

    myUnion.intValue = 42;
    std::cout << "Integer value: " << myUnion.intValue << std::endl;

    myUnion.floatValue = 3.14f;
    std::cout << "Float value: " << myUnion.floatValue << std::endl;

    myUnion.charValue = 'A';
    std::cout << "Char value: " << myUnion.charValue << std::endl;

    return 0;
}
```

In this example, `MyUnion` is a union that can store an integer, a float, or a character. When you assign a value to one of the members, it modifies the shared memory space, and accessing another member will give you the interpretation of that data based on its type.

Keep in mind that unions have some limitations and should be used with caution because they can lead to undefined behavior if not used properly. When one member of the union is accessed, you should be careful about which member was last assigned a value. Also, the size of a union is determined by the size of its largest member.

- Undefined Behavior:
 - When you use a union, it's important to be mindful of which member was last assigned a value. Accessing a member that wasn't the last one written to results in undefined behavior. This is because the union shares the same memory space for all its members. If you read from a member that was not the last one written to, the value might not make sense for that type.
- Careful Member Access:
 - If you assign a value to one member of the union and then access another member, you might get unexpected results. For example, if you store an integer and then read it as a floating-point number, the interpretation of the bits will be different.
- Size Determined by Largest Member:
 - The size of a union is determined by the size of its largest member. This means that if you have a union with an `int`, a `float`, and a `char`, the size of the union will be the size of the `float` since it's the largest member. This can lead to inefficient memory usage if you're not careful with the design of your union.

الفهرس

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3	<u>Lesson 2 : Differences between Data Structures and Database</u>
6	<u>Lesson 3 : What are the Classification/Types of Data Structures ?</u>
10	<u>Lesson 4 : Things Affect Program Speed & Efficiency</u>
11	<u>Lesson 5 : Time & Space Complexity - Big O Notation</u>
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19	<u>Lesson 8 : Big O(n^2) : Quadratic Time Function</u>
22	<u>Lesson 9 : Big O(Log n) : Logarithmic Time Function</u>
24	<u>Lesson 10 : Important Question :-), Work Smart</u>
25	<u>Lesson 11 : Big O Comparison and Conclusion</u>
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64	<u>All Operations – Doubly Linked List</u>
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هذا وصلى الله على نبينا محمد وعلى الله وصحبه أجمعين ، وآخر دعوانا أن الحمد لله رب العالمين