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## Introduction

Data structures is the study of how to organize information in a computer so as to ensure efficiency. Note that I am not taking this class purely of my own volition, so I will be much more sarcastic in these notes than even the PDEs notes.

## Reintroduction to Java

Everyone here has learned how to write code in Java,<sup>1</sup> so we're going to go over a quick review of everything we learned in Java.

The variable types are as follows:

- **String**: text, like "Hello";
- **int**: integers, like 123;
- **double**: floating point numbers, like 19.99;
- **char**: characters, like 'a';
- **boolean**: stores the states `true` or `false`.

---

### Hello World

---

```

1 public class Main{
2     public static void main(String[] args) {
3         System.out.println("Hello, World.");
4     }
5 }
```

---

Note that unlike Python, we need to specify the data type of each variable. For instance,

---

### Values to Variables

---

```

1 String message;
2 message = "Hello, World";
3
4 int value1;
5 value1 = 15;
6
7 double value2;
8 value2 = 24.8;
```

---

To obtain values from user inputs, we need to use the Scanner library.

---

<sup>1</sup>Well, "learned" is a strong word.

---

### User Input

---

```

1 import java.util.Scanner;
2 public class Main{
3     public static void main(String[] args){
4         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
5
6         System.out.println("Integer:");
7         int a=input.nextInt();
8
9         System.out.println("Double:");
10        double b = input.nextDouble();
11
12        System.out.println("Text:");
13        input.nextLine(); //Need this, else will return blank line
14        String c=input.nextLine();
15    }
16 }

```

---

We can also include if/else statements.

---

### Using If/Else Statements

---

```

1 public class Main{
2     public static void main(String[] args){
3         int a=10;
4         int b=2;
5         if(a > b){
6             System.out.println("a is greater than b");
7         } else if (a < b){
8             System.out.println("b is greater than a");
9         } else {
10            System.out.println("a and b are equal");
11        }
12    }
13 }

```

---

The loop syntaxes<sup>II</sup> are as follows:

---

### While Loop

---

```

1 int a=0;
2 int b=0;
3 int c=5;
4
5 while (a < c){
6     b = b + 10;
7     a = a + 1;
8 }

```

---



---

### For Loop

---

```

1 int a;
2 int b=0;
3 int c = 5;
4 for(a=0; a < c; a= a + 1){
5     b = b+10;
6 }

```

---

The next most important structure we use a lot is the Array/Array List.

---

### Arrays and Array List

---

```

1 import java.util.*;
2 public class PlayingWithArrays{
3     public static void main(String[] args){
4         List<Integer> a = new ArrayList<>();

```

---

<sup>II</sup>Syntices?

```

5     a.add(10);
6     a.add(11);
7     a.add(12);
8     System.out.println(a);
9     a.set(0,20);
10    System.out.println(a.get(0));
11
12    int[] b = {30,31,32};
13    System.out.println(b[0]);
14    System.out.println(Arrays.toString(b));
15 }
16 }

```

Note that array lists are data structures, as well as arrays.

Java also admits functions (but, in classic Java fashion, they are called methods).

#### Functions and Methods

```

1 public class Main{
2     public static double area (int base, int height){
3         double result;
4         result = base * height/2;
5         return result;
6     }
7 }

```

Java is an object-oriented language, so there are all the fun parts of OOP, like classes, instances, etc.

#### Classes and Instances

```

1 class Professor{
2     String first_name;
3     String last_name;
4     String email_address;
5     String office_location;
6 } // A class.
7 public class Main{
8     public static void main(String[] args){
9         // Instances
10        Professor the_reader = new Professor();
11        Professor not_the_reader = new Professor();
12    }
13 }

```

The two most important types of methods in Java are the getter and the setter.

#### Getting and Setting

```

1 class Movie{
2     private String title;
3     public void setTitle(String title){
4         this.title = title; //use of this keyword tells us that we want to change the title that is
5         part of the class Movie rather than the title that is our argument.
6     } // our title setter
7     public String getTitle(){
8         return this.title; //Similarly, this returns the value of our previously set title.
9     }
10 }
11 public class Main{
12     public static void main(String[] args){
13         Movie our_american_programming_language = new Movie();
14         our_american_programming_language.setTitle("Our American Programming Language"); //Use setter
15         to set title
16         System.out.println(our_american_programming_language.getTitle()); //Use getter to access
17         title (without changing it)
18     }
19 }

```

## Data Structures

We use data structures to achieve efficiency, in the sense that it uses the least time, fewest instructions, and least memory usage. When evaluating an algorithm, we need to understand all of these methods.

Consider a guessing game where one participant chooses a number and the other participant tries to guess. There are two ways to guess:

- guessing directly (i.e., just guessing in increasing order);
- guessing via binary search.

The latter approach is significantly more efficient than the former.

### Lab 1: Playing with Arrays

---

#### Finding Maximum Value in an Array

---

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class FindingMaximum {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         int[] main_array = new int[6];
5         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
6         for(int i = 0; i < main_array.length; i++){
7             System.out.print("Please provide an integer to go into the array: ");
8             main_array[i] = input.nextInt();
9             System.out.println();
10
11         }
12         int currentMax = main_array[0];
13         for(int i = 0; i < main_array.length; i++){
14             if(main_array[i] > currentMax){
15                 currentMax = main_array[i];
16             }
17             System.out.println("Current maximum value: " + currentMax);
18         }
19         System.out.println("The maximum value of the array is "+ currentMax);
20     }
21 }
```

---

---

#### Finding Maximum Value in an Array

---

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class FindingMinimum {
3     public static void main(String[] args) {
4         int[] main_array = new int[6];
5         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
6         for(int i = 0; i < main_array.length; i++){
7             System.out.print("Please provide an integer to go into the array: ");
8             main_array[i] = input.nextInt();
9             System.out.println();
10
11         }
12         int currentMax = main_array[0];
13         for(int i = 0; i < main_array.length; i++){
14             if(main_array[i] < currentMax){
15                 currentMax = main_array[i];
16             }
17             System.out.println("Current minimum value: " + currentMax);
18         }
19         System.out.println("The minimum value of the array is "+ currentMax);
20     }
21 }
```

---

---

Finding the Maximum n Values in an Array

---

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class MaximumValues{
3     public static void main(String[] args){
4         // want to find the n maximum values of an array.
5         int[] numbers = new int[6];
6         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
7         for(int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++){
8             System.out.print("Please provide an integer to go into the array (from highest to lowest):
9             ");
10            numbers[i] = input.nextInt();
11            System.out.println();
12        }
13        System.out.print("Please provide how many maximum values you wish to retrieve: ");
14        int inputLength = input.nextInt();
15        System.out.println();
16        System.out.println(outputValues(numbers, inputLength));
17    }
18    public static String outputValues(int[] inputArray, int inputIndex){
19        String outputString = "The maximum ";
20        if(inputIndex <= 1){
21            outputString = outputString + " value of the array is " + inputArray[0];
22            return outputString;
23        } else{
24            int arrayIndex = inputIndex;
25            if(inputIndex > inputArray.length){
26                arrayIndex = inputArray.length;
27            }
28            outputString = outputString + arrayIndex + " values of the array are ";
29            String valueString = "";
30            for(int i = 0; i < arrayIndex; i++){
31                valueString = valueString + inputArray[i] + ", ";
32            }
33            valueString = valueString.substring(0, valueString.length()-2);
34            outputString = outputString + valueString;
35            return outputString;
36        }
37    }
38 }
```

---

---

Finding the Minimum n Values in an Array

---

```
1 import java.util.*;
2 public class MinimumValues{
3     public static void main(String[] args){
4         // want to find the n maximum values of an array.
5         int[] numbers = new int[6];
6         Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
7         for(int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++){
8             System.out.print("Please provide an integer to go into the array (from lowest to highest):
9             ");
10            numbers[i] = input.nextInt();
11            System.out.println();
12        }
13        System.out.print("Please provide how many minimum values you wish to retrieve: ");
14        int inputLength = input.nextInt();
15        System.out.println();
16        System.out.println(outputValues(numbers, inputLength));
17    }
18    public static String outputValues(int[] inputArray, int inputIndex){
19        String outputString = "The minimum ";
20        if(inputIndex <= 1){
21            outputString = outputString + " value of the array is " + inputArray[0];
22            return outputString;
23        } else{
24            int arrayIndex = inputIndex;
25            if(inputIndex > inputArray.length){
26                arrayIndex = inputArray.length;
27            }
28            outputString = outputString + arrayIndex + " values of the array are ";
29            String valueString = "";
30            for(int i = 0; i < arrayIndex; i++){
31                valueString = valueString + inputArray[i] + ", ";
32            }
33            valueString = valueString.substring(0, valueString.length()-2);
34            outputString = outputString + valueString;
35            return outputString;
36        }
37    }
38 }
```

```

25     arrayIndex = inputArray.length;
26 }
27 outputString = outputString + arrayIndex + " values of the array are ";
28 String valueString = "";
29 for(int i = 0; i < arrayIndex; i++){
30     valueString = valueString + inputArray[i] + ", ";
31 }
32 valueString = valueString.substring(0,valueString.length()-2);
33 outputString = outputString + valueString;
34 return outputString;
35 }
36 }
37 }

```

In Java, we use the `final` keyword to render it impossible to change something or the other.

- A final variable cannot have its value changed.
- A final method cannot be overridden by any child methods.
- A final class cannot be extended or inherited.

Finally, one more thing is that if we do not care about indices, and just want to access all the elements of an array, we may use the following code snippet.

#### Accessing Array

```

1  int[] numbers = {1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8};
2  for(int n : numbers){
3      System.out.println(n);
4  }

```

## Abstract Data Types and Complexity

When we discuss abstract data types, we are focused on higher-level programming, rather than the low-level understanding of how the data type works. Typically, if we have an array with data, we need to find

Abstract Data Type	Description	Underlying Primitive Data Structure(s)
list	ordered data	Array, linked list
dynamic array	ordered data with indexed access	Array
stack	items are only inserted or removed at the top of the stack	linked list, array
queue	items are inserted at the end of the queue and removed from the front of the queue	linked list, array
deque	stands for "double ended queue," items can be inserted and removed from the front and back	linked list, array
bag	order does not matter, duplicate items are allowed	array, linked list
set	order does not matter, distinct items	binary search tree, hash table
priority queue	queue where each item has a designated priority, those with higher priority are closer to front of the queue	heap
dictionary	associates keys with values	hash table, binary search tree

Table 1: Abstract Data Types

where in the array a specific value is being held. Consider the following array.

#### Searching An Array

```

1  int[] num = {2,4,7,10,11,32,45,87};

```

If we want to search for an entered key, we can go about this by two fashions. The first is linear search.

### Linear Search

---

```
1  int[] num = {2,4,7,10,11,32,45,87};
2  int key; // asked for by system
3  // insert necessary lines here
4  for(int i = 0; i < num.length; i++){
5      if(num[i] == key){
6          System.out.println("We have found the key value of " + key + " at index " + i);
7          break;
8      }
9  }
```

---

### Writing a Linear Search

---

```
1
2  import java.util.*;
3  public class LinearSearch{
4      public static void main(String[] args){
5          int[] numbers = {2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 32, 45, 87};
6          System.out.println("The array is {2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 32, 45, 87}");
7          Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
8          System.out.print("Please specify a search key: ");
9          int key = input.nextInt();
10         System.out.println();
11         int targetIndex = -1;
12         for(int i = 0; i < numbers.length; i++){
13             System.out.println("Searching for key value " + key + " at index " + i + "...");
14             if(numbers[i] == key){
15                 targetIndex = i;
16                 break;
17             }
18         }
19         if(targetIndex == -1){
20             System.out.println("Key value not found");
21         } else{
22             System.out.println("Found key value " + key + " at index " + targetIndex);
23         }
24     }
25 }
```

---