* Records
  + A named heterogeneous (different types of data) collection of items in which individual items are accessed by name. For example, we could bundle name, age, and hourly wage items into a record named Employee.
  + Similar to database
    - Records = rows
    - Fields = columns
* Arrays
  + A named homogeneous (same types of data) collection of items in which an individual item is accessed by its position (index) within the collection.
* Sequential search of an unsorted array
  + A sequential search examines each item in turn compares it to the one we are searching.
  + If it matches, we have found the item. If not, we look at the next item.
* Boolean operators
  + Location in memory that contain either true or false
* Sorted arrays
  + Values have unique keys of a type for which the relational operators are defined
  + Sorting rearranges the elements into asc or dec order within the array
* Sequential search
  + Search beings at the beginning of the list and continues until the item is found or the entire list has been searched.
* Binary search
  + Search beings at the middle and finds the item or eliminates half of the unexamined items; process is repeated on the half where the item might be
* Sorting
  + Arranging items
* Selection sort
  + Given a list of names, put them in alphabetical order
* Bubble sort
  + Find the next item
  + Heavier things go down, lighter things go up
* Insertion sort