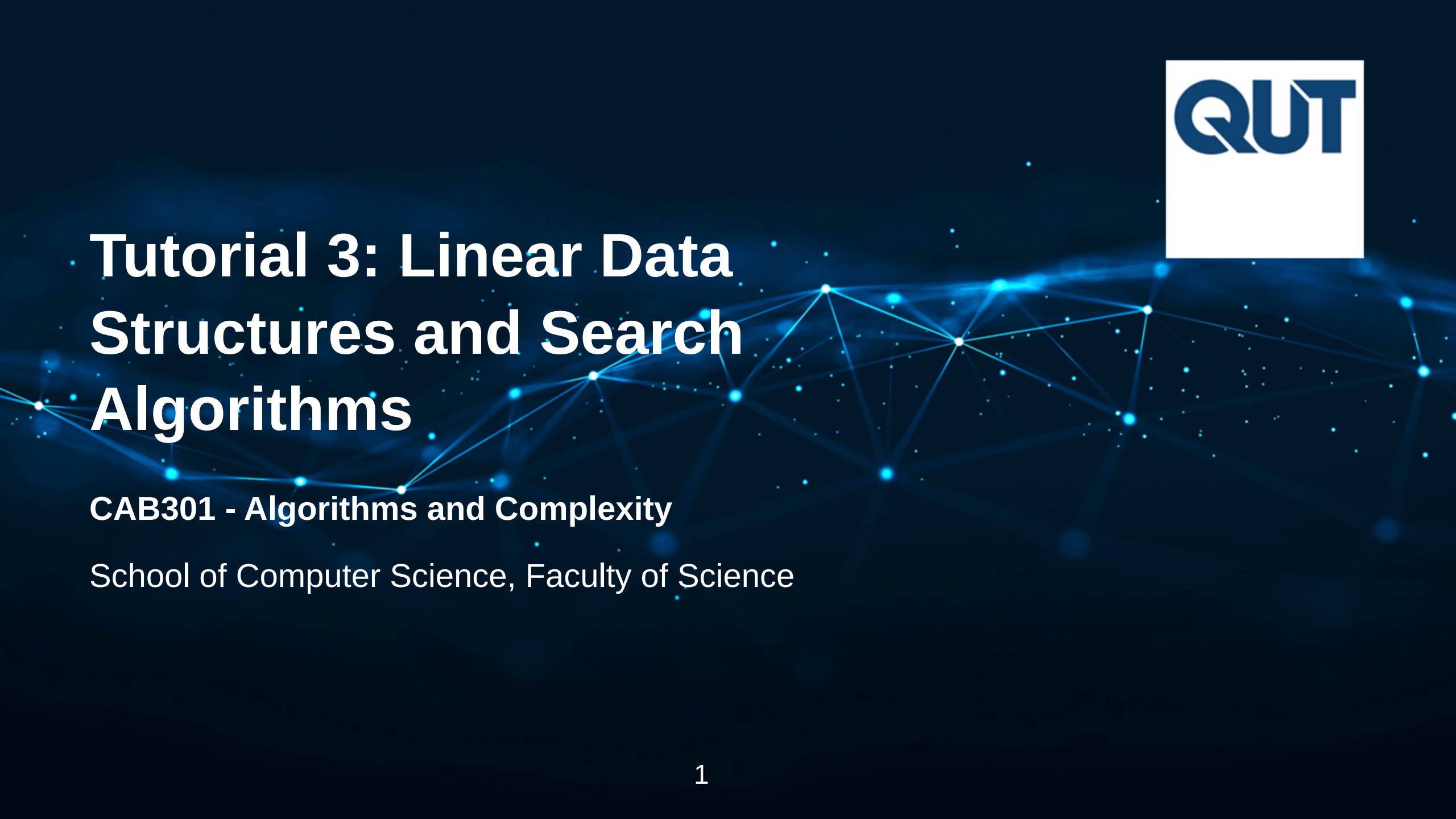

Tutorial 3: Linear Data Structures and Search Algorithms

CAB301 - Algorithms and Complexity

School of Computer Science, Faculty of Science

Agenda

1. Recap:
    i. Linear Data Structures
    ii. Search Algorithms
2. Tutorial Questions:
    i. **Part A**: Linear Data Structure - Stack
    ii. **Part B**: Searching Algorithms - Binary Search
    iii. **Part C**: Programming tasks - Stack, Circular Linked List, Collections of Custom Objects

Recap: Linear Data Structures

A **data structure** stores and organises data so that it can be accessed and modified efficiently.

Provides operations such as **insertion**, **deletion**, **searching**, and **sorting**.

Linear Data Structure:

- Elements stored in a sequence
- Except for first and last, each element has a unique predecessor and successor
- *Examples*: Array, Linked List, Stack, Queue

```
int[] numbers = new int[5] { 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 };
```

Recap: Search Algorithms

Searching is used to find an element in a collection of elements, to either:

- Confirm if the element exists
- Get the key (e.g., index) of the element

	Sequential Search	Binary Search
Idea	Go through each element one by one from start	Reduce the search space by half each time
Time Complexity	$\mathcal{O}(n)$	$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$

Part A - Question 1: Stack

- **Enqueue**(4)
- **Enqueue**(1)
- **Enqueue**(3)
- **Dequeue**()
- **Enqueue**(8)
- **Dequeue**()

Part A - Question 2: Binary Search

<script src="./themes/hover-line.js"></script> <small style="font-size: 20px" class="hover-line">

ALGORITHM BinarySearch($A[0..n-1], K$)

$l \leftarrow 0; r \leftarrow n-1$

while $l \leq r$ **do**

$m \leftarrow \lfloor (l+r)/2 \rfloor$

if $A[m] = K$ **then**

return m

else if $A[m] < K$ **then**