122com Data structures and types

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Overview

Arrays

C

A series of objects all of the same size and type.

```
char array[] = {'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'};
```

- Stored in contiguous blocks of memory.
- Python lists are functionally closest.
  - But are not arrays.
- Can’t be resized.

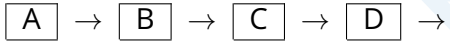
Linked lists

C

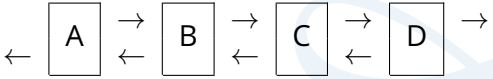
The challenger for array's crown.

- Series of nodes, each of which points to the next element.
  - And to the previous element if it's a doubly linked list.

Singularly linked



Doubly linked

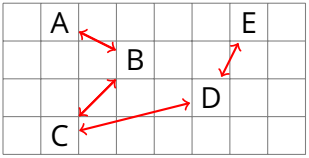


Linked lists II

A

Not in contiguous memory.

- Each node is separate.
- Scattered.
- Dynamic memory (pointers!).



- Why would we use linked lists instead of arrays?
  - Can change size.
  - Can quickly insert and delete elements.

```
class Node:
    __prev = None
    __next = None
    value = None
```

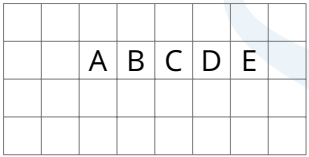
```
class Node
{
private:
    Node *prev;
    Node *next;

public:
    int value;
};
```

Removing array elements

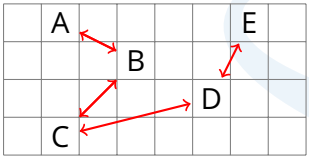
C

```
char array[] = {'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'};
```



- Array in memory, multiple elements in a contiguous block.
- How do we remove elements from the middle?
  1. Remove element from the array.
  2. Move next element to occupy the empty space.
  3. Repeat.
- Is very slow with large arrays.

Removing linked list elements



- Linked list, separate elements scattered in memory.
- Each pointing to the next/prev element.
- How do we remove elements?
  1. Change pointers.
  2. Delete old element.

Linked lists III

Advantages

- Inserting and deleting elements is very fast.
  - $O(1)$.
- No size limits, can keep adding new elements.
- Doesn't waste memory.

Disadvantages

- Not indexed.
  - Can't ask for the 20^{th} element etc.
  - Have to step through the list (slow).
- Needs more memory than an array to store the same number of elements.
  - Have to keep track of where the next/prev nodes are.

Data structures

C

Arrays and linked lists are data structures.

- A specific way of storing data.
- Can see how the various elements of the structure are laid out in memory.
- Direct access to the underlying memory.

Abstract data types

As we move to storing more complex information in our software we well start to encounter Abstract Data Types (ADTs).

- Software engineering principal.
- Keep what a data type can do...
  ...and how it does it separate.

- Unlike data structure ADTs only concerned with the interface.
- Internals of ADTs can vary widely between implementations.

ADT

Imagine an ADT like a car.

- It has a set of supported operations, go faster, go slower, turn left, turn right.
- Don't care how it achieves these.
- Don't care if, internally, it's using a combustion engine or an electric motor.
- Only care about the result.

Queues

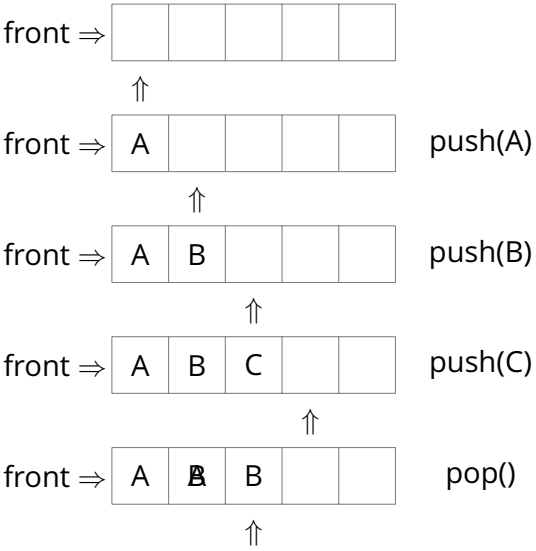
C

A First In First Out (FIFO) ADT.

- Ends of the queue at called the front and back.
- New elements added to back of queue only.
  - Pushing - push(value)
- Old elements removed from front of queue only.
  - Popping - pop()
- No cutting in.
- Buffer to hold items for processing in the order in which they arrive.

- Which would be better for a queue? An array or a linked list?
  - Linked list.

Array as a queue.

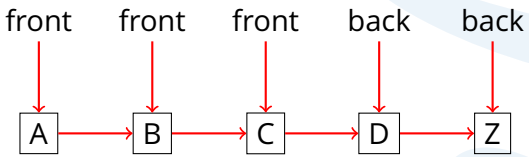


- Very similar to stacks.
  - Keep track of next free space.
  - Limited size.
- What happens when we pop()?
  - Have to shuffle every element forward one space.
  - Inefficient.

Linked list as a queue.

A

pop() , pop() , push(Z)



Stacks

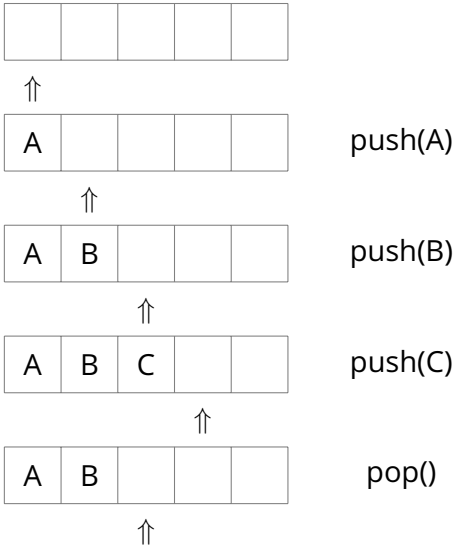
C

A First In Last Out (FILO) ADT.

- Ends of the stack are called the top and bottom.
- New elements add to top of stack only.
  - Pushing - push(value)
- Old elements removed from top of stack only.
  - Popping - pop()
- No cutting in.

- Which would be better for a stack? An array or a linked list?
  - Doesn't matter performance wise.
  - Linked list if *n* is unknown.

Array as a stack.

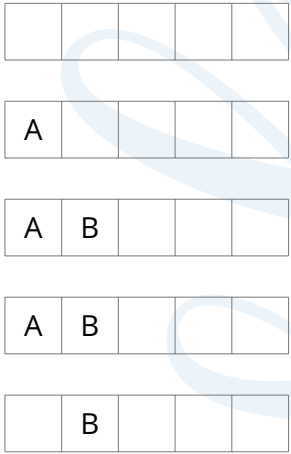


- Keep track of position of the next free space in the array.
- Arrays have a fixed size.
  - Can't hold more values than we have space for.

Sets

- An unordered ADT.
  - Items can be rearranged.
- Sets contain unique elements.
  - Can't contain duplicates.

- Can add items to a set.
- Can remove items from a set.
- Can see if an item is in a set.
- Can't get the n^{th} element.



...and the others

C

- Lots of other ADTs.
- Different names in different languages.

- Lists.
- Circular lists.
- Associative arrays.
  - Dictionaries/Maps.
- Double-ended queues.
- Trees.
- Graphs.

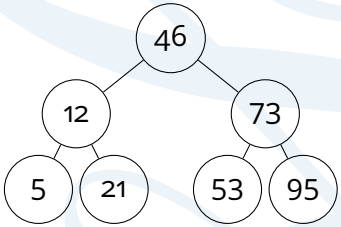
Trees

A

Variation on linked lists.

- Made of nodes and relationships.
- Root node at top.
- Each node can have $\geq$ 0 children.

- Binary search tree.
  - Very common type.
  - Ordered.
  - Max two children.
  - Binary searching.
  - Very good for sets.

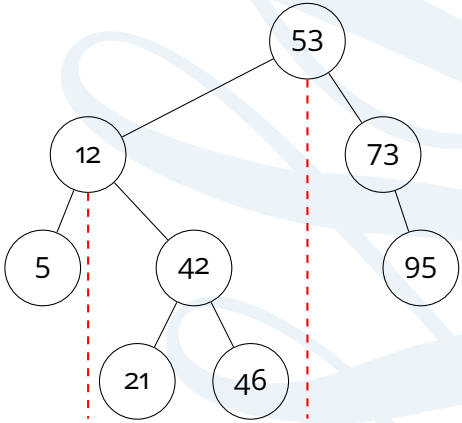


Balance

A

- Trees can be balanced or unbalanced.
- Not required for all trees.
- Going to be talking about BSTs from here on.

- Unbalanced because more than a one node difference between the two halves.
  - For the whole tree...
  - ...and one of the subtrees.

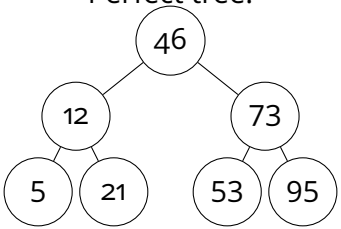


Balance

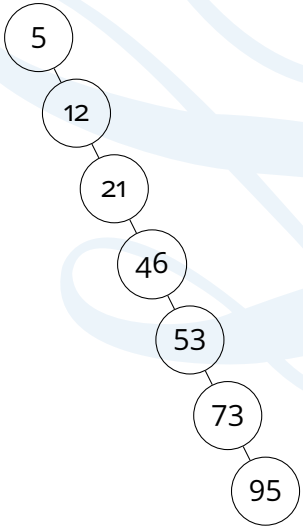
A

Important that you keep your BSTs balanced.

Perfect tree.



Degenerate tree.



Quiz

Recap

- Arrays.
  - Advantages/disadvantages.
- Linked lists .
  - Advantages/disadvantages.
  - How to insert/delete.
- Difference between data structure and ADTs.
- Stack.
  - FILO.
  - Using an array as one.
  - Using a LL as one.
- Queue.
  - FIFO.
  - Using an array as one.
  - Using a LL as one.
- Sets.
  - No duplicates.
  - Unordered.
- Trees.
  - Balanced/unbalanced.

The End