

# Lecture 12: More Data Structures

BT 3051 – Data Structures and Algorithms for Biology

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# Queue

- ▶ Queues can be implemented using an array or linked list

## Operations

- ▶ `create()`
- ▶ `delete()`
- ▶ `isEmpty()`
- ▶ `length()`
- ▶ `enqueue()`
- ▶ `dequeue()`
- ▶ `front()`

# Array-based Queue implementation

- ▶ How will you implement a queue using an array?
- ▶ Can the same stack idea work?
- ▶ Self-assessment Exercise: Implement ArrayQueue class

# Linked Lists

- ▶ A singly linked list, in its simplest form, is a collection of nodes that collectively form a linear sequence
- ▶ Each node stores a reference to an object that is an element of the sequence, as well as a reference to the next node of the list
- ▶ Sedgewick's definition: *A linked list is a recursive data structure that is either empty (null) or a reference to a node having a generic item and a reference to a linked list.*

# Linked Lists

## Efficiency

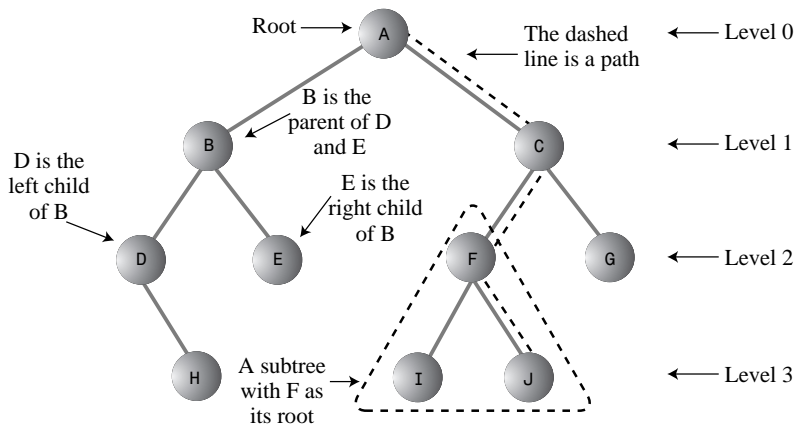
- ▶ Insertion and deletion at the beginning of a linked list are very fast
  - ▶ involve changing only one or two pointers, which takes  $O(1)$  time
- ▶ Finding or deleting a specified item requires searching through, on the average, half the items in the list —  $O(N)$  comparisons
- ▶ An array is also  $O(N)$  for these operations, but the linked list is nevertheless faster because nothing needs to be moved when an item is inserted or removed
- ▶ The increased efficiency can be significant, especially if a copy takes much longer than a comparison
- ▶ Linked list uses exactly as much memory as it needs, and can expand to fill all available memory
- ▶ Even use of memory by dynamically resizing arrays is still not as efficient as a linked list

# Linked List

## Design Questions

- ▶ When is a linked list preferred over an array?
- ▶ When is an array preferred over a linked list?

# Trees



H, E, I, J, and G are leaf nodes

# Tree Jargon

- ▶ Node
- ▶ Root
- ▶ Parent
- ▶ Child, [Left Child, Right Child]
- ▶ Leaf
- ▶ Subtree
- ▶ Visiting (a node)
- ▶ Traversing (all nodes)
- ▶ Keys
- ▶ Binary Tree
- ▶ Balanced Tree



# Implementing a Binary Tree

Figure 8.1 from *Data Structures and Algorithms in Python*

