

### Lesson 5: Use Arrays



Variable length arrays, implementing stacks

1. Why Arrays?
2. Variable Length Arrays
3. Programming Language
4. Implementing Stacks



## Use Arrays

- An array is a contiguous chunk of memory
- In C we can create arrays using  
`int *array = new int[20]`
- The array has an access time of  $\Theta(1)$
- The constant factor is small (i.e. access time  $\approx 1$  time step)
- Arrays provide a very efficient use of memory
- 95% of the time using arrays is going to give you the best performance, although never use raw arrays!

## Disadvantages of Arrays

- Arrays have a fixed length
- Very often we don't know how big an array we want
  - ★ E.g. reading words from a file
- Adding or deleting elements from the middle of an array is costly
- Sorted arrays are expensive to maintain
- Arrays don't know how big they are—annoying

# Outline

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# Variable Length Arrays

- We want a variable length array
- Initially a variable length array would have length zero
- We should be able to
  - ★ Add an element to an array
  - ★ Access any element in the array
  - ★ Change an element
  - ★ Delete elements
  - ★ Know how many elements we have

## ADT for a List

- What do we want of a list of `ints`?
  - ★ `void push_back(int value)`
  - ★ random access `array[i]`
  - ★ `int size()`
- It would be useful if it resized
- It would be great to have some algorithms (e.g. sort) that can be run on a list

## Implementation

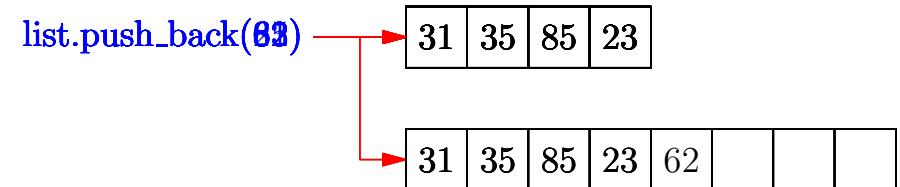
- How should we implement a list?
- Use an array, of course!
- We need to distinguish between
  - ★ the number of elements in the list `size()`
  - ★ the number of elements in the array `capacity()`
- If the number of elements grows larger than the capacity then we need to increase the capacity

## Initial Capacity

- We could prevent resizing arrays by using a huge initial capacity
- However, how big is big enough?
- What happens when we have an array of arrays?
- Memory like time is resource we should care about
- In an analogy with **time complexity** we also care about **space complexity** (i.e. how much memory we need)
- If we want to store  $n$  elements it is reasonable to expect that we use  $c n$  bits of memory where we want to keep  $c$  small

## Resizing Memory

- We start with some reasonable capacity
- We can add elements until we reach the capacity
- A simple method for resizing memory is
  - ★ create a new array with double the capacity of the old array
  - ★ copy the existing elements from the old array to the new array



## Amortised Time Analysis

- How efficient is resizing?
- Most `push_back (elem)` operations are  $\Theta(1)$
- When we are at full capacity we have to copy all elements
- Adding to a full array is slow but it is **amortised** by other quick adds

**amortised:** effect of a single operations 'deadened' by other operations

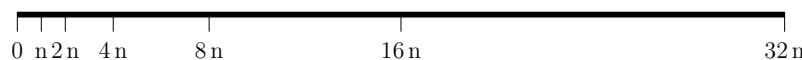
## Example

- If we have an initial capacity of 10 and add 100 elements then the number of operations needed is
  - ★ adds: 100
  - ★ copies:  $10 + 20 + 40 + 80 = 150$
  - ★ `new int []`: 4
- 250 adds and copies operations + 4 `new` operations

## General Time Analysis

- If we perform  $N$  adds with an initial capacity of  $n$

- We must perform  $m$  copies where



$$n \times 2^{m-1} < N \leq n \times 2^m \quad \text{i.e. } m = \left\lceil \log_2 \left( \frac{N}{n} \right) \right\rceil$$

- The number of elements copied is

$$n + 2n + 4n + \dots + 2^{m-1} n = n(1 + 2 + \dots + 2^{m-1}) = n(2^m - 1)$$

- Total number of operations is (using  $\lceil \log(a) \rceil < \log(a) + 1$ )

$$N + n(2^m - 1) = N + n2^{\lceil \log_2(\frac{N}{n}) \rceil} - n < N + 2N - n < 3N$$

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## Insertion and Deletion

- `vector<T>` is very useful and very fast for lots of things

- But if you try to insert or delete an element anywhere other than the end then you have to shove all the subsequent elements one space forward

- This is not the right data structure if you want to keep elements in order (binary trees will do that for you much more efficiently)

- Linked lists allow you to splice in a sublist into a list in constant time although linked lists have a lot of drawbacks

## Computer Languages

- Different computer languages are designed for different roles and have different advantages and disadvantages
- **C++** was designed to be fast (as fast as C) it pays the price of allowing bugs that hard to detect
- **Java** was designed to be very safe (avoiding lots of bugs), but is not fast and a bit long winded
- **Python** was designed so you can rapidly write powerful programmes with a small amount of code, but it is not fast or safe

- Amongst a number of issues that make C++ dangerous are
  - ★ Memory management
  - ★ Writing to parts of memory that you should not
  - ★ Multiple inheritance, although you seldom need to do this
- However, by using existing data structures (STL) and following established programming patterns these don't have to be an issue

## Trouble with Memory Management

- If you don't release memory acquired with `new` using `delete` you cause a **memory leak**
- Often memory leaks are no concern, but in large programs memory leaks will rapidly exhaust the computer's memory, slowing down the code and eventually leading to the programme crashing
- To release a block of memory we can use:  
`delete[] storage;`
- Now `storage` is a **dangling pointer** and must not be used as it is no longer valid
- If we accidentally delete the `storage` twice we get an *undefined behaviour*, but often the programme will crash

- Most programming languages have two types of memory
  - The Stack:** is the area of memory controlled by compiler for local variables, function calls, etc.
  - The Heap:** is area that the programmer (you) can request, which is nice
- In C++ you are given the **right** to ask for memory  
`int *storage = new int[n];`
- You have **responsibility** to free the memory  
`delete[] storage;`

## Resource Acquisition is Initialisation (RAII)

- Java and Python use garbage collectors which automatically checks whether memory can be accessed and if not it is removed
- In C++ this is your responsibility
- But there is a standard **programming pattern** to elevate the problem known as **Resource Acquisition is Initialisation (RAII)**  
*Wrap all resources in classes. Request the resources in the constructor and release the resource in the destructor*
- When the object goes out of scope (you leave a `for` loop, function call, etc.) the destructor is called and the resource is safely released

```

template <typename T>
class container {
private:
    T* data;

public:
    container(unsigned n) {data = new T[n];}
    ~container(unsigned n) {delete[] data;}
};

main() {
    for (int i=0; i<1000; ++i) {
        container<int> my_container(10000);
        // do something
    }
}

```

## Guarding Against Mistakes

- These are really hard problems to debug because where the program goes wrong or crashes can be very far from the assignment that caused the error
- Java takes the approach that it always tests whether you are writing in valid memory
- By default C++ doesn't even ~~for~~ for data structures—making this check slows down random access
- Checks can also make pipeline optimisations harder to make
- The onus is on the user to use the memory correctly

- In C++ the following will compile and run

```

int *array = new int[4];
int *a = new int[2];
double *darray = new double[4];
array[4] = 4;

```

- However array[4] has not been assigned (unlike array[0], array[1], array[2] and array[3])
- The memory on the heap corresponding to the address of array[4] might have been assigned to a[0] in which case you may inadvertently have set a[0] to 4 leading to the program not doing what you want
- It might be that you have put an int into darray[0] which will then crash the system when you read darray[0]

## Follow Programming Idioms

- Using common data structures and following common idioms will prevent most errors

```

int n = 5;
vector<int> array(n);

for(int i=0; i<array.size(); ++i) {
    array[i] = i;
}

for(auto pt=array.begin(); pt != array.end(); ++pt) {
    *pt *= 2
}

for(int& element: array) {
    element += 2;
}

```

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## Stacks

- Lets look at implementing a stack
- Remember a stack has methods
  - \* push(Object )
  - \* pop()
  - \* top()
  - \* empty()

## Implementation of Stack

```
template <typename T>
class MyStack
{
private:
    std::vector<T> stack;

public:
    void push(const T& obj) {stack.push_back(obj);}

    T top() const {return stack.back();}

    T pop() {
        T tmp = stack.back();
        stack.pop_back();
        return tmp;
    }

    T empty() {return stack.size()==0;}
};
```

## Notes on Implementation

- I don't need to write a constructor as C++ generates a default constructor that will initialise the stack correctly
- I don't need to write a desctuctor because by default the destructor for `vector<T>` will be called which releases memory
- I've written the `pop` command, that I like, but if I run

```
stack<Widget> widget_stack;
Widget w;
widget_stack.push(w);
Widget wl(widget.pop());
```

if the last command throws an exception then the last term on the stack is lost for ever

## Why not use a vector

- Surely it is mad to use `MyStack<T>` as I could just use the more powerful `vector<T>`!
- I can make `MyStack<T>` as efficient as `vector<T>` by inlining function calls!
- But why would I want to lose functional?
- By using `MyStack<T>` I am **declaring my intention** of using this data structure as a stack!
- I'm not going to do something weird like modify an element inside the stack!
- My code becomes self-explanatory—I don't need to write comments as it is clear what I am doing!

## Using MyStack

- Implementing a stack using a dynamically re-sizeable array is trivial!
- Stacks have many applications!
- E.g. suppose we want to write a program to reverse the order of strings in a file!

**you can't swallow a cage can it you**

you  
can't  
swallow  
a  
cage  
can  
you

## Reversing Strings in File

```
#include <stack>
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
using namespace std;

int main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
    ifstream in(argv[1]);

    stack<string> stack;

    string word;
    while (in >> word)
        stack.push(word);

    while(!stack.empty()) {
        cout << stack.top() << '_';
        stack.pop();
    }
}
```

## Lessons

- Arrays are very efficient both in space (memory) and access time!
- Resizing an array is not that costly!
- Insertion and deletion from the middle of an array are expensive,  $O(n)$ !
- Arrays are often the simplest way to implement many other data structures, e.g. stacks!
- Use (dynamically re-sizeable) arrays (`vector<T>`) frequently!
- Stop using raw arrays!