

Data Structures Efficiency

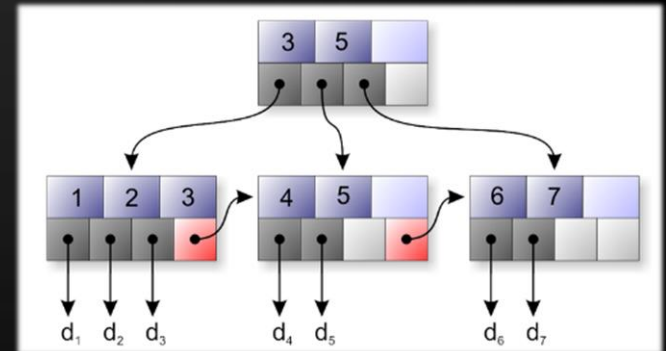
Computational Complexity of Fundamental Data Structures, Choosing a Data Structure



Data Structures and Algorithms

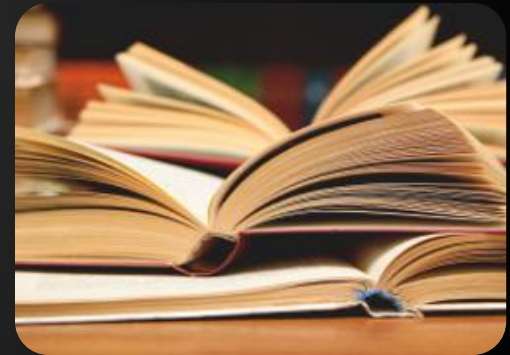
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1. Fundamental Data Structures – Comparison

- ♦ Arrays
- ♦ Lists
- ♦ Trees
- ♦ Hash-Tables
- ♦ Sets
- ♦ Bags



2. Choosing Proper Data Structure



Comparing Data Structures

Time Complexity of Basic Operations

Data Structures Efficiency

Data Structure	Add	Find	Delete	Get-by-index
Array (T[])	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$
Linked list (LinkedList<T>)	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Resizable array list (List<T>)	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(1)$
Stack (Stack<T>)	$O(1)$	-	$O(1)$	-
Queue (Queue<T>)	$O(1)$	-	$O(1)$	-

Data Structures Efficiency (2)

Data Structure	Add	Find	Delete	Get-by-index
Hash table (Dictionary<K,T>)	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	-
Tree-based dictionary (Sorted Dictionary<K,T>)	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	-
Hash table based set (HashSet<T>)	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	-
Tree based set (SortedSet<T>)	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	$O(\log n)$	-

Choosing Data Structure

- ◆ **Arrays ($T[]$)**
 - ◆ Use when fixed number of elements should be processed by index
- ◆ **Resizable array lists ($List<T>$)**
 - ◆ Use when elements should be added and processed by index
- ◆ **Linked lists ($LinkedList<T>$)**
 - ◆ Use when elements should be added at the both sides of the list
 - ◆ Otherwise use resizable array list ($List<T>$)

Choosing Data Structure (2)

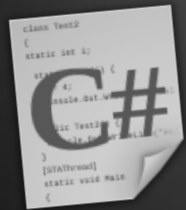
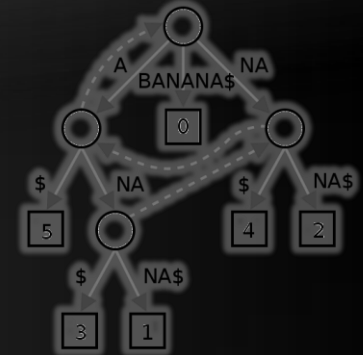
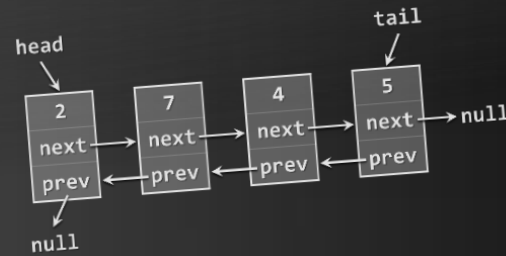
- ◆ **Stacks (Stack<T>)**
 - ◆ Use to implement LIFO (last-in-first-out) behavior
 - ◆ List<T> could also work well
- ◆ **Queues (Queue<T>)**
 - ◆ Use to implement FIFO (first-in-first-out) behavior
 - ◆ LinkedList<T> could also work well
- ◆ **Hash table based dictionary (Dictionary<K, T>)**
 - ◆ Use when key-value pairs should be added fast and searched fast by key
 - ◆ Elements in a hash table have no particular order

Choosing Data Structure (3)

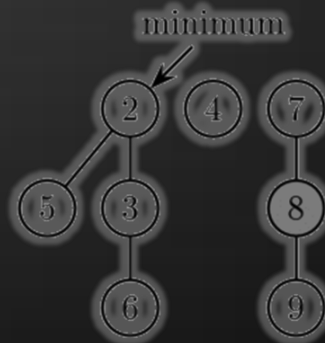
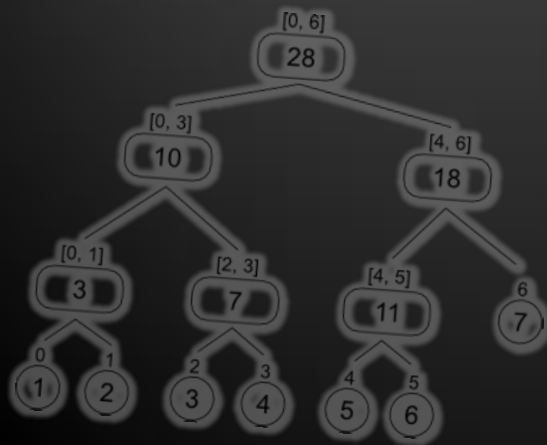
- ◆ **Balanced search tree based dictionary (`SortedDictionary<K,T>`)**
 - ◆ Use when key-value pairs should be added fast, searched fast by key and enumerated sorted by key
- ◆ **Hash table based set (`HashSet<T>`)**
 - ◆ Use to keep a group of unique values, to add and check belonging to the set fast
 - ◆ Elements are in no particular order
- ◆ **Search tree based set (`SortedSet<T>`)**
 - ◆ Use to keep a group of ordered unique values

- ◆ **Algorithm complexity is rough estimation of the number of steps performed by given computation**
 - ◆ Complexity can be logarithmic, linear, $n \log n$, square, cubic, exponential, etc.
 - ◆ Allows to estimating the speed of given code before its execution
- ◆ **Different data structures have different efficiency on different operations**
 - ◆ The fastest add / find / delete structure is the hash table – $O(1)$ for all these operations

Data Structures Efficiency



Questions?



1. A text file `students.txt` holds information about students and their courses in the following format:

Kiril	Ivanov	C#
Stefka	Nikolova	SQL
Stela	Mineva	Java
Milena	Petrova	C#
Ivan	Grigorov	C#
Ivan	Kolev	SQL

Using `SortedDictionary<K, T>` print the courses in alphabetical order and for each of them prints the students ordered by family and then by name:

```
C#: Ivan Grigorov, Kiril Ivanov, Milena Petrova
Java: Stela Mineva
SQL: Ivan Kolev, Stefka Nikolova
```

2. A large trade company has millions of articles, each described by barcode, vendor, title and price. Implement a data structure to store them that allows fast retrieval of all articles in given price range $[x..y]$. Hint: use `OrderedMultiDictionary<K, T>` from [Wintellect's Power Collections for .NET](#).
3. Implement a class `BiDictionary<K1, K2, T>` that allows adding triples `{key1, key2, value}` and fast search by `key1`, `key2` or by both `key1` and `key2`. Note: multiple values can be stored for given key.

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