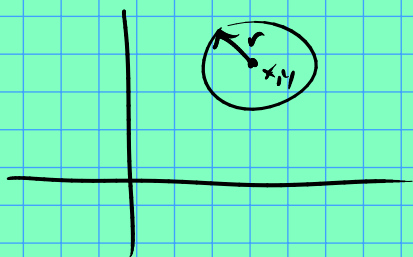


Structs / classes.

≈ like an array, but

- ① heterogeneous datatypes for elements
- ② use names not numbers for elements.

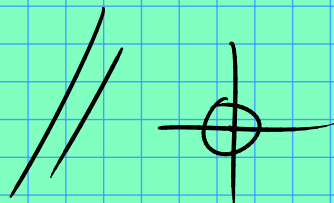
E.s. to store a circle in the plane:



```
struct circle {  
    double x; // x coord  
    double y; // y coord  
    float r;  // radius  
};
```

// Now circle is a new
// datatype.

```
circle c;  
c.x = 0;  
c.y = 0;  
c.r = 1;
```



```
circle C[10]; // 10 circles!
```

```
C[0].x = 0;
```

type is circle.

Lists.



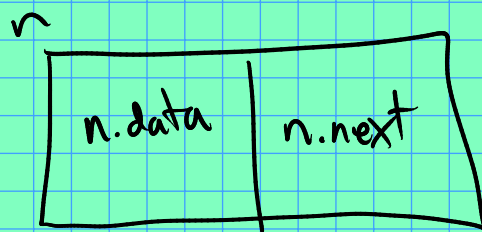
Trade offs w/ arrays & vectors:

| Vector/Array | List |
|--|--|
| fast "random access" VC:3 | Bad at random access: finding ith element requires linear scan |
| Insert at front or middle is <u>slow</u> (costs $\approx n$ steps if $n = \# \text{ elements}$) | Fast to insert at front. |

How to implement in C/C++?

```
struct node {  
    int data;  
    node* next;  
};
```

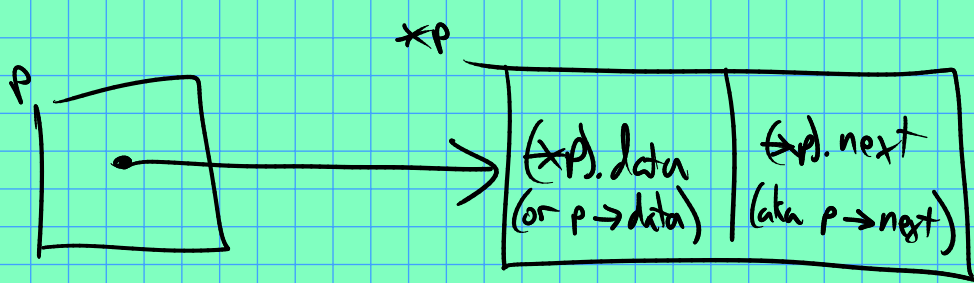
If we declare one as node n;, this
is the picture:



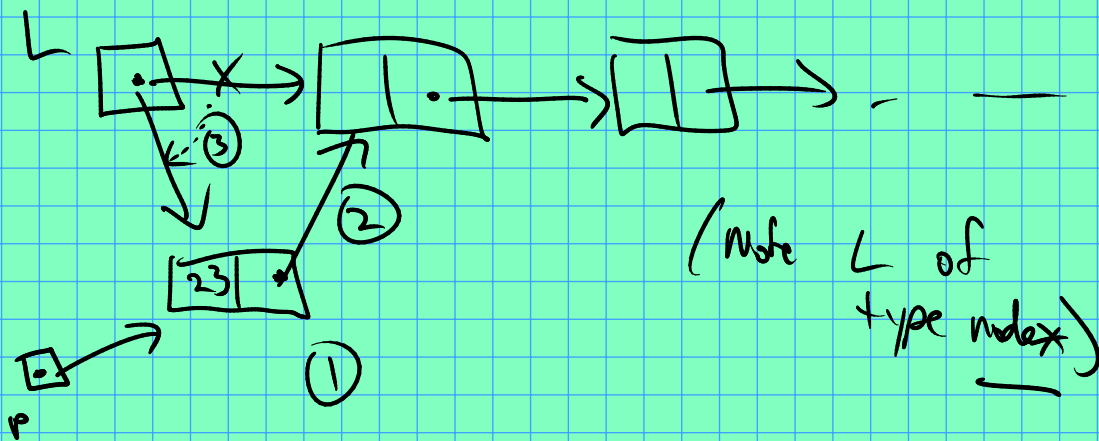
More common to dynamically allocate:

```
node* p = new node;
```

picture:



Add node to beginning:



node * p = new node; // ①

p->data = 23; // also ①

p->next = L; // ②

L = p; // ③

