# An Introduction to Data Structures

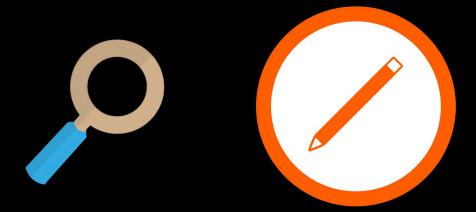
Measuring Efficiency with BigO Notation

- We want a quantifiable way to measure how efficient certain data structures are at different tasks we might ask of it
  - Searching through
  - Modifying
  - Accessing

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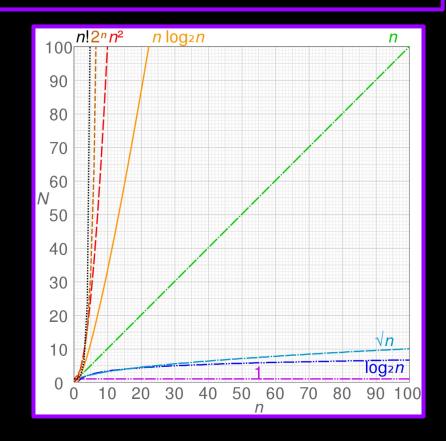
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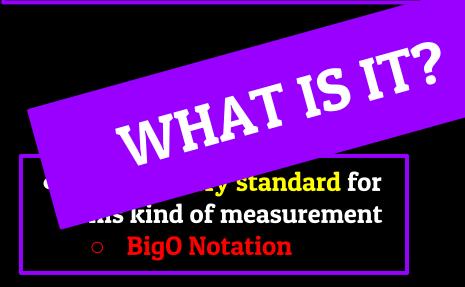


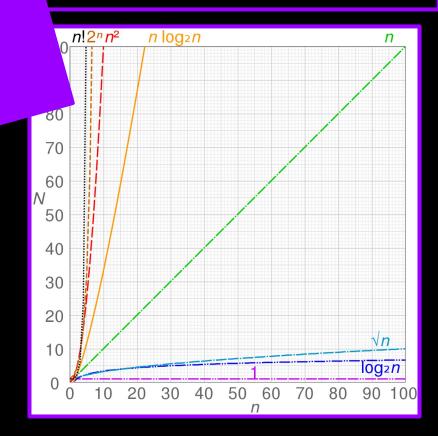
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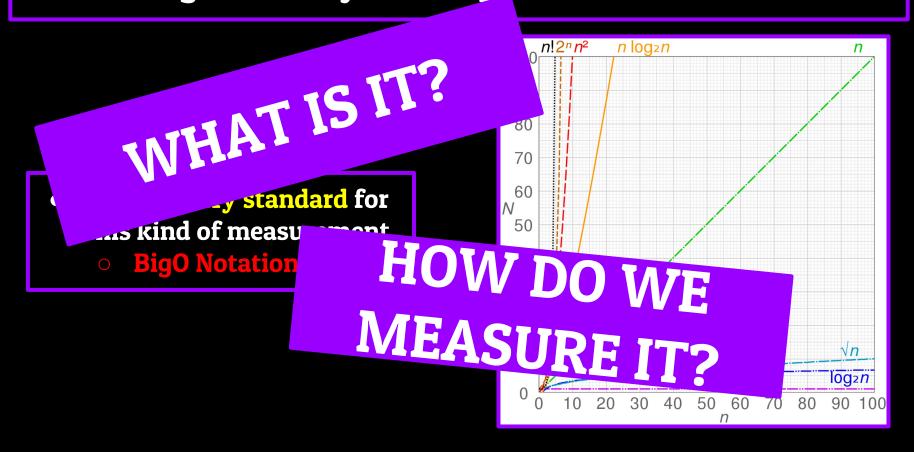


- The industry standard for this kind of measurement
  - BigO Notation









- A way to basically "Score" a data structure based on 4 criteria
- The most common functions you might want from a data structure
  - Accessing elements
  - Searching for an element
  - Inserting an element
  - Deleting an element

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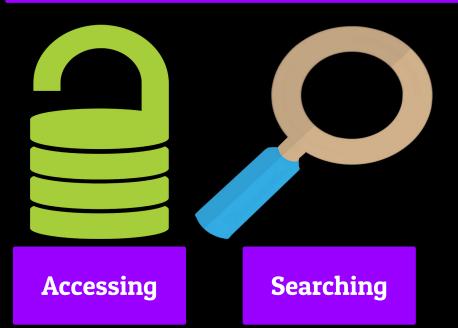
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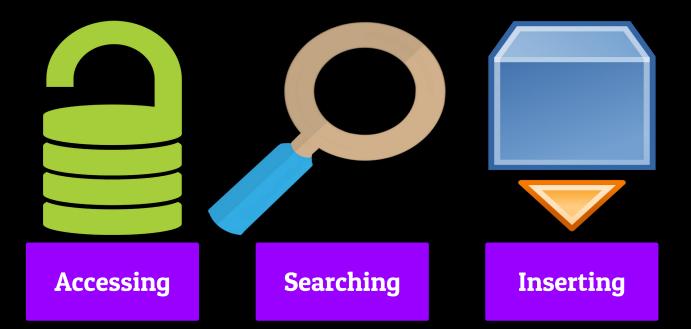


Accessing

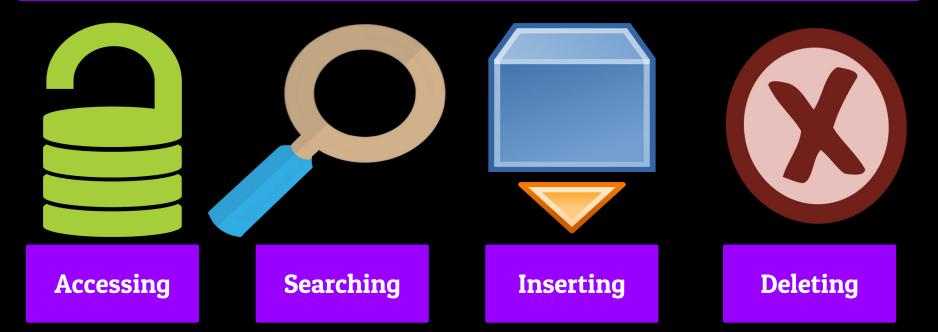
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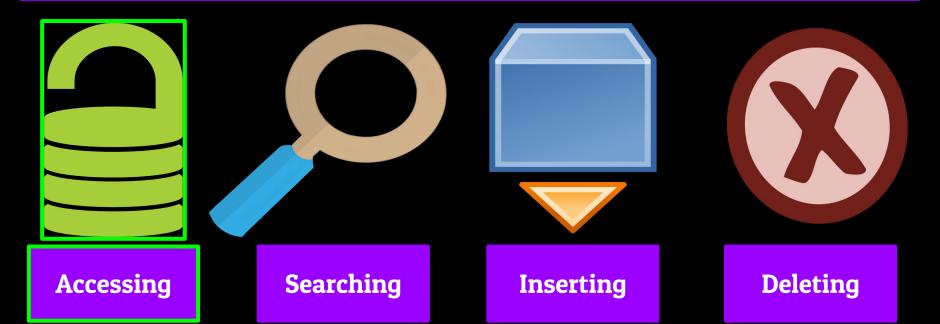
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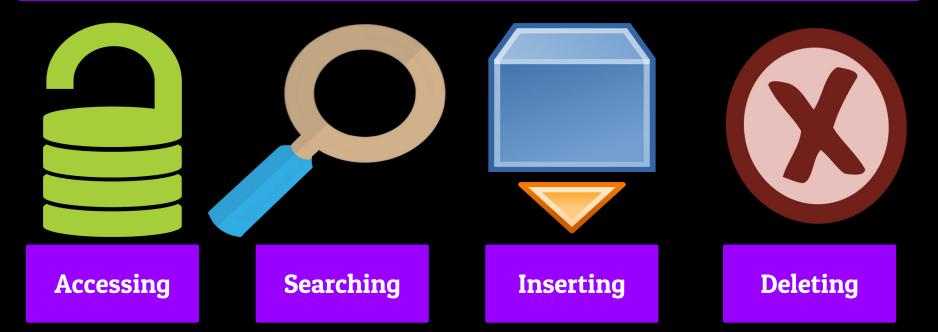
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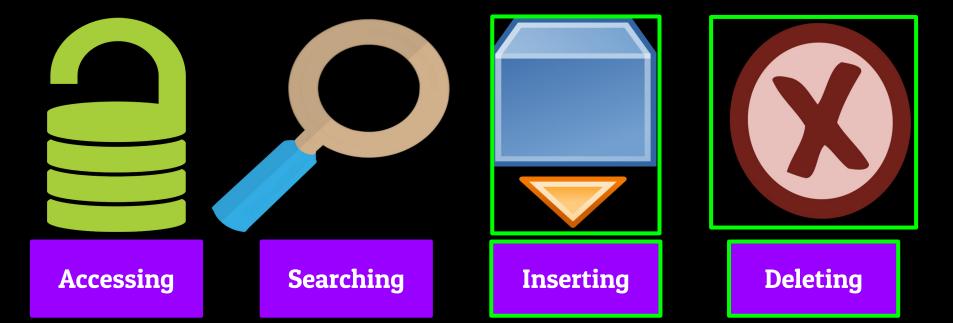
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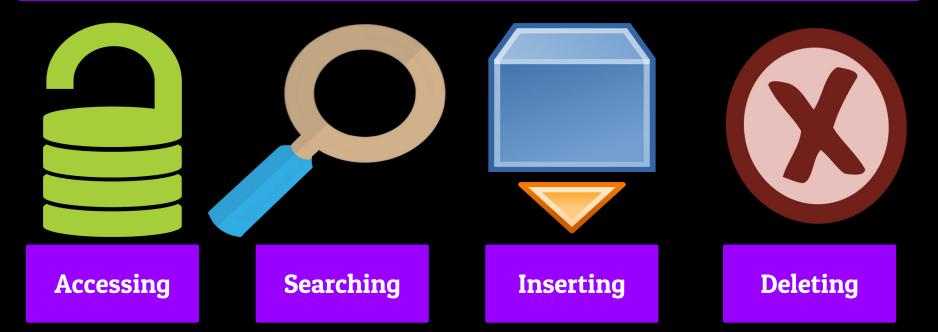
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> N = The Size of the Data Set (Amount of elements contained within the Data Structure)

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$$N = 10$$

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Accessing Equation

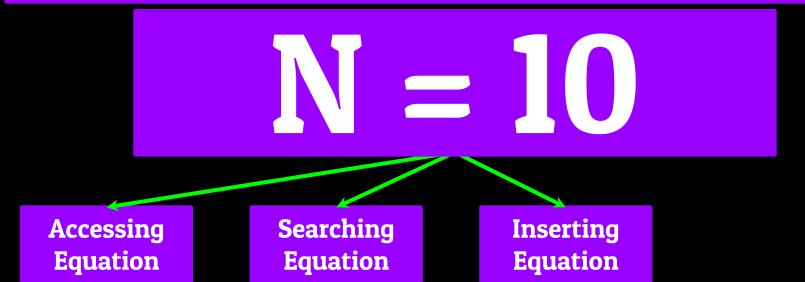
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Accessing Equation

Searching Equation

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Accessing Equation

Searching Equation

Inserting Equation

Deleting Equation

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The Number of operations that need to be conducted by the computer before completion of that function

Accessing Equation

Searching Equation

Inserting Equation

Deleting Equation

 We always use the worst-case scenario when judging these data structures

8 Operations

2 Operations

**50 Operations** 

**42 Operations** 

**1898 Operations** 

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# Measuring Efficiency with BigO Notation - The Meaning of BigO

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  - The parenthesis houses the function

# Measuring Efficiency with BigO Notation - The Meaning of BigO

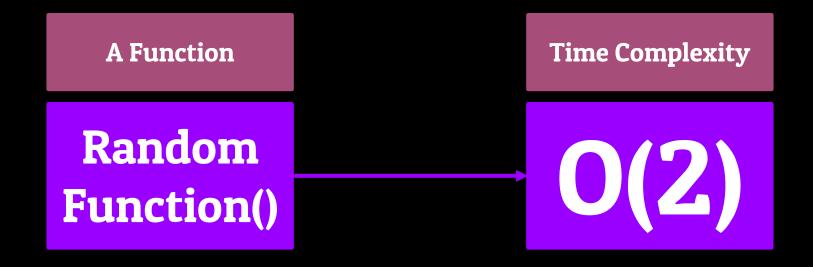
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A Function

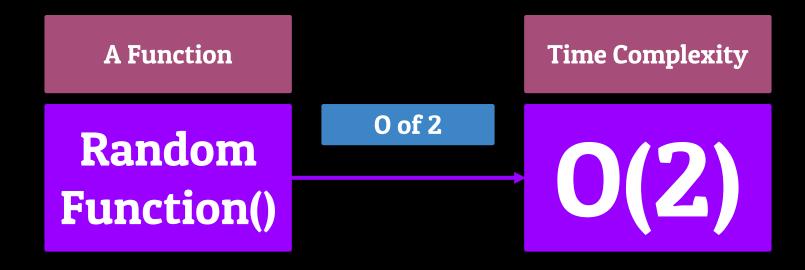
Random Function()

# Measuring Efficiency with BigO Notation - The Meaning of BigO

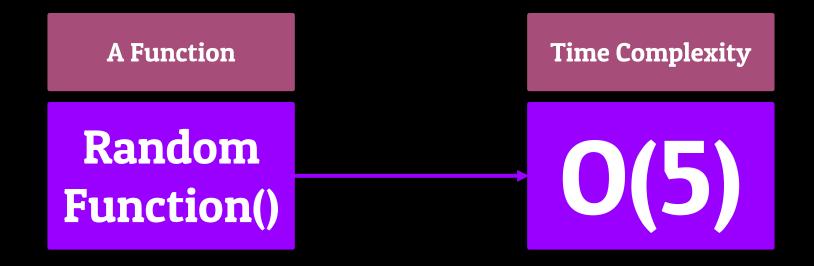
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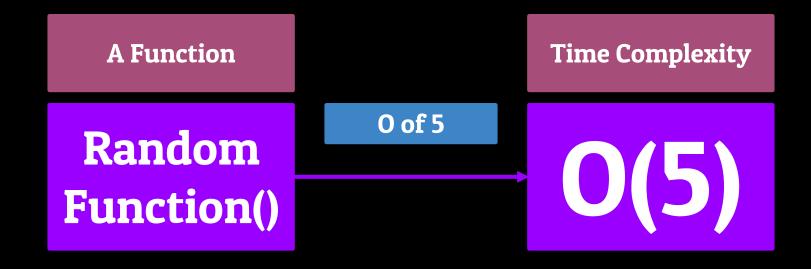
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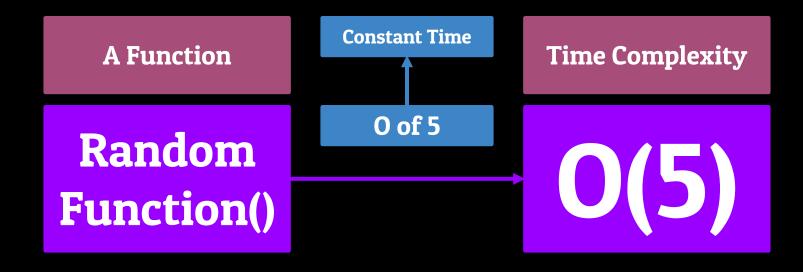
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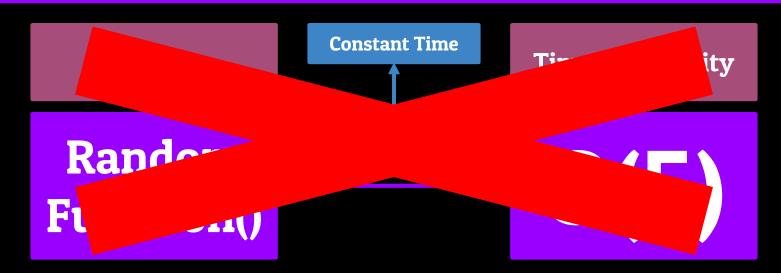
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Larger Data
Set

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Most of the time, our integer n, is going to have some adverse-effect on how many operations it takes

Larger Data
Set

Instructions

- We measure efficiency in # of operations performed because measuring by how long the function takes to run would be silly
  - Measuring by time is biased towards better hardware

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Speed



- We measure efficiency in # of operations performed because measuring by how long the function takes to run would be silly
  - Measuring by time is biased towards better hardware





**Operations** 



We measure **efficiency** based on 4 metrics

We measure **efficiency** based on 4 metrics

Accessing

We measure efficiency based on 4 metrics

Accessing

Searching

We measure **efficiency** based on 4 metrics

Accessing

Searching

Inserting

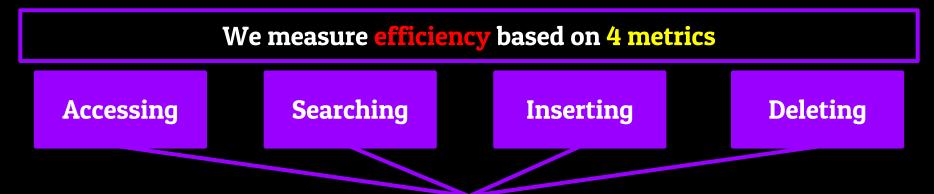
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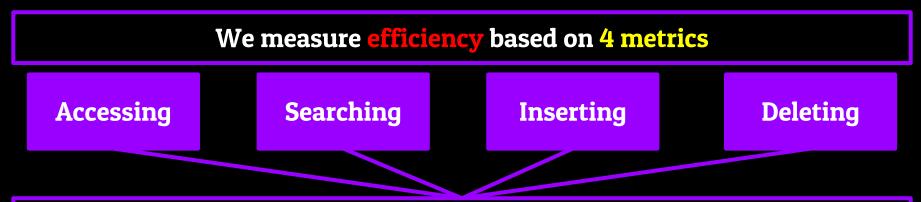
Searching

Inserting

**Deleting** 



Modeled by an equation which takes in size of data-set (n) and returns number of operations needed to be performed by the computer to complete that task

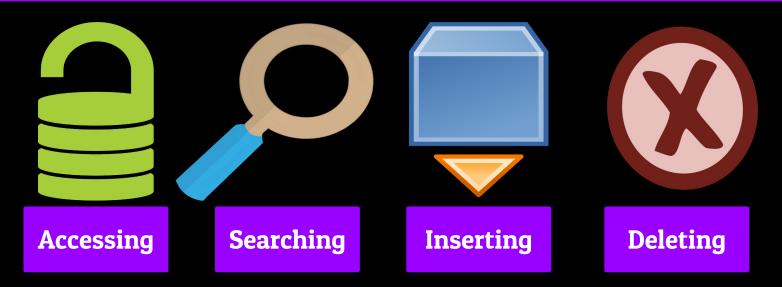


Modeled by an equation which takes in size of data-set (n) and returns number of operations needed to be performed by the computer to complete that task

What the data structure is good at, and what the data structure is bad at

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  - Some have specific quarks or features which separate them

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# Should not be the ONLY metric used

- Let's dive straight into what the actual equations mean in terms of efficiency
  - o 6 most common Time Complexity Equations

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O(1)

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O(1) O(n)

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O(1) O(n) O(log n)

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 $O(1) \qquad O(n) \qquad O(\log n) \qquad O(n \log n)$ 

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Size of Data Set (N)

1

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Operations
Required

Size of Data Set (N)

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Operations Required

1

Size of Data Set (N)

100

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Operations Required

1

Size of Data Set (N)

1,000,000

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Operations Required

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Size of Data Set (N)

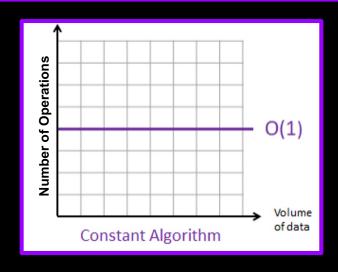
800 Quadrillion

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When we graph Volume of Data vs # Of Instructions Required

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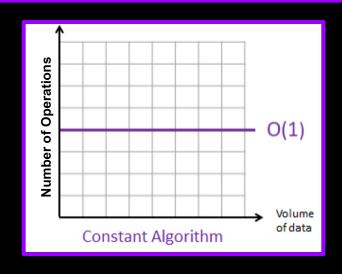
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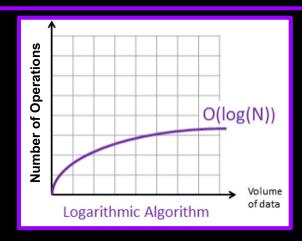
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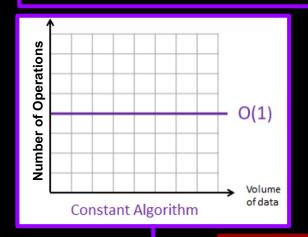
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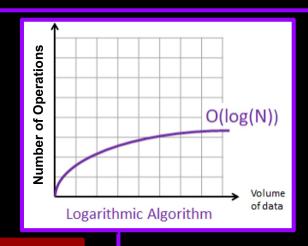


- The next fastest type of time complexity equation os O(log n)
  - Still provides fast completion time
  - Gets more efficient as the size of the data set increases



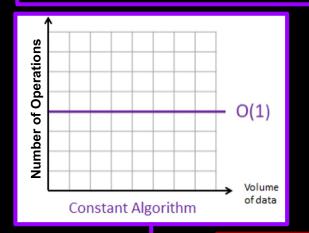
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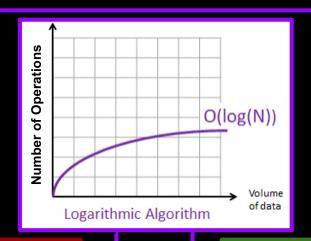


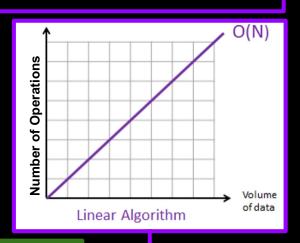


**Slower Than** 

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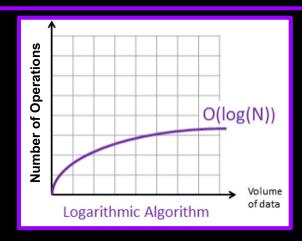




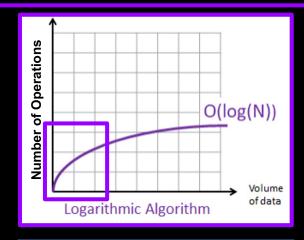
**Slower Than** 

**Faster Than** 

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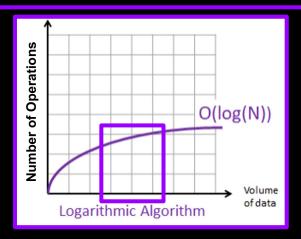


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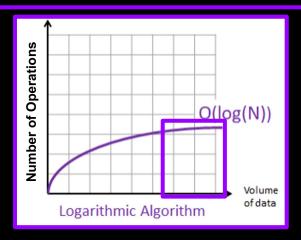
Skyrockets

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**Increases More Slowly** 

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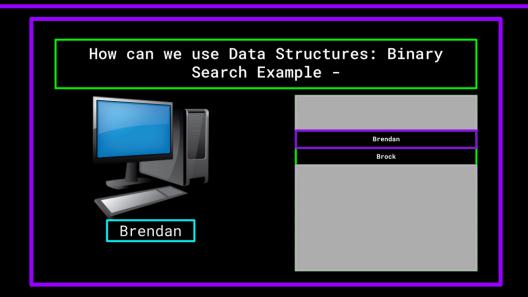


**Increases Way More Slowly** 

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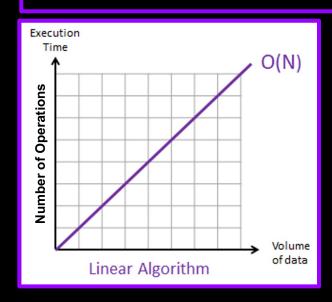


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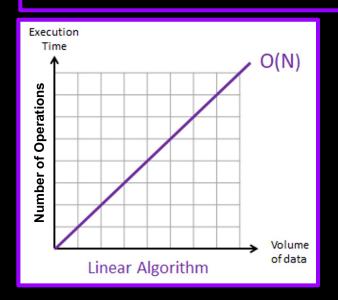


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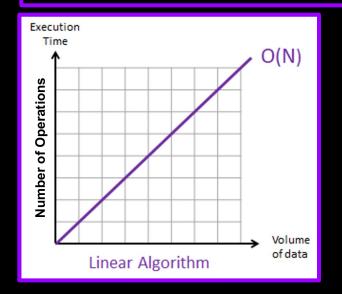
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Size of Data Set (N)

10

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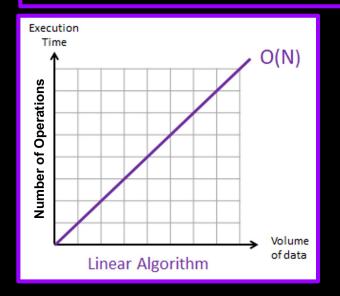
Operations Required

10

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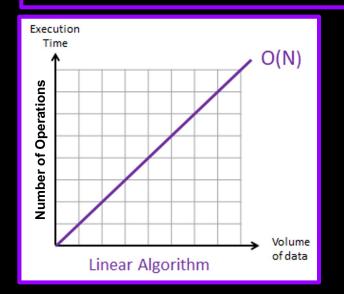
Operations Required

50

Size of Data Set (N)

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Operations Required

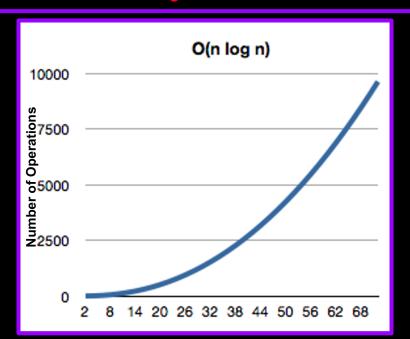
1,000

Size of Data Set (N)

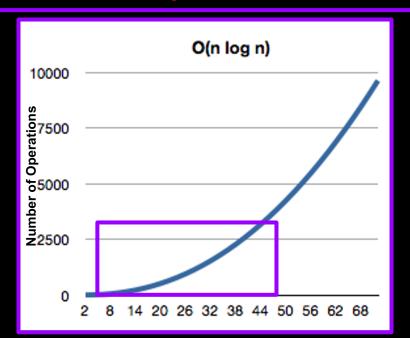
1,000

- The next type of equation that will come up is O(n log n)
  - The first which is relatively bad in terms of efficiency

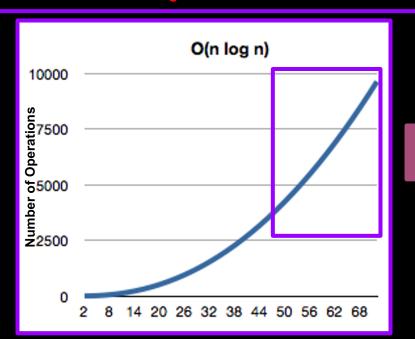
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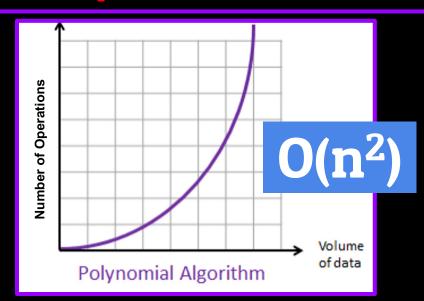
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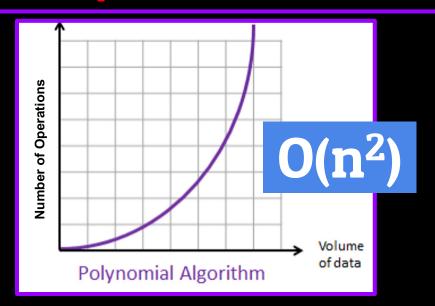
**Slope Increases** 

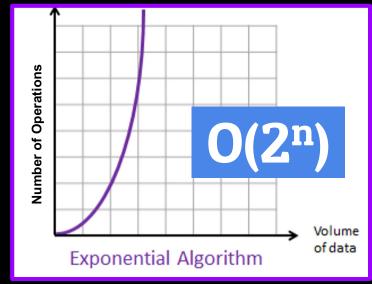
- The last 2 types of equations are  $O(n^2)$  and  $O(2^n)$ 
  - Very bad in terms of efficiency
  - Exponential in structure

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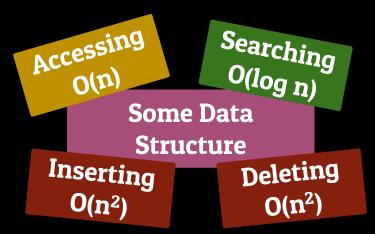


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Some Data
Structure

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