ARLIZ

A JOURNEY THROUGH ARRAYS

Mahdi

In Praise of Arliz

MAHDI

This book evolves. Every insight gainedwhether a circuit, a structure, or a simple ideais absorbed and integrated.

FIRST EDITION
May 30, 2025

© 2025 Mahdi Genix Released under the MIT License To those who build from first principles.

To the silent thinkers who design before they speak.

To the ones who see in systems

not just machines, but metaphors.

This is for you.

Preface

Every book has its own story, and this book is no exception. If I were to summarize the process of creating this book in one word, that word would be improvised. Yet the truth is that Arliz is the result of pure, persistent curiosity that has grown in my mind for years. What you are reading now could be called a technical book, a collection of personal notes, or even a journal of unanswered questions and curiosities. But Iofficiallycall it a *book*, because it is written not only for others but for myself, as a record of my learning journey and an effort to understand more precisely the concepts that once seemed obscure and, at times, frustrating.

The story of Arliz began with a simple feeling: **curiosity**. Curiosity about what an array truly is. Perhaps for many this question seems trivial, but for me this wordencountered again and again in algorithm and data structure discussionsalways raised a persistent question.

Every time I saw terms like array, stack, queue, linked list, hash table, or heap, I not only felt confused but sensed that something fundamental was missing. It was as if a key piece of the puzzle had been left out. The first brief, straightforward explanations I found in various sources never sufficed; they assumed you already knew exactly what an array is and why you should use it. But I was looking for the *roots*. I wanted to understand from zero what an array means, how it was born, and what hidden capacities it holds.

That realization led me to decide: If I truly want to understand, I must start from zero.

There is no deeper story behind the name Arliz. There is no hidden philosophy or special inspirationjust a random choice. I simply declared: *This book is called Arliz*. You may pronounce it "Ar-liz," "Array-Liz," or any way you like. I personally say "ar-liz." That is allsimple and arbitrary.

But Arliz is not merely a technical book on data structures. In fact, **Arliz grows along- side me**.

Whenever I learn something I deem worth writing, I add it to this book. Whenever I feel a section could be explained better or more precisely, I revise it. Whenever a new idea strikes mean algorithm, an exercise, or even a simple diagram to clarify a struc-

tureI incorporate it into Arliz.

This means Arliz is a living project. As long as I keep learning, Arliz will remain alive. The structure of this book has evolved around a simple belief: true understanding begins with context. Thats why Arliz doesnt start with code or syntax, but with the origins of computation itself. We begin with the earliest tools and ideascounting stones, the abacus, mechanical gears, and early notions of logiclong before transistors or binary digits came into play. From there, we follow the evolution of computing: from ancient methods of calculation to vacuum tubes and silicon chips, from Babbages Analytical Engine to the modern microprocessor. Along this journey, we discover that concepts like arrays arent recent inventionsthey are the culmination of centuries of thought about how to structure, store, and process information.

In writing this book, I have always tried to follow three principles:

- **Simplicity of Expression:** I strive to present concepts in the simplest form possible, so they are accessible to beginners and not superficial or tedious for experienced readers.
- Concept Visualization: I use diagrams, figures, and visual examples to explain ideas that are hard to imagine, because I believe visual understanding has great staying power.
- Clear Code and Pseudocode: Nearly every topic is accompanied by code that can be easily translated into major languages like C++, Java, or C#, aiming for both clarity and practicality.

An important note: many of the algorithms in Arliz are implemented by myself. I did not copy them from elsewhere, nor are they necessarily the most optimized versions. My goal has been to understand and build them from scratch rather than memorize ready-made solutions. Therefore, some may run slower than standard implementationsor sometimes even faster. For me, the process of understanding and constructing has been more important than simply reaching the fastest result.

Finally, let me tell you a bit about myself: I am **Mehdi**. If you prefer, you can call me by my alias: *Genix*. I am a student of Computer Engineering (at least at the time of writing this). I grew up with computersfrom simple games to typing commands in the terminaland I have always wondered what lies behind this screen of black and green text. There is not much you need to know about me, just that I am someone who works with computers, sometimes gives them commands, and sometimes learns from them.

I hope this book will be useful for understanding concepts, beginning your learning

journey, or diving deeper into data structures.

Arliz is freely available. You can access the PDF, LaTeX source, and related code at:

https://github.com/m-mdy-m/Arliz

In each chapter, I have included exercises and projects to aid your understanding. Please do not move on until you have completed these exercises, because true learning happens only by solving problems.

I hope this book serves you wellwhether for starting out, reviewing, or simply satisfying your curiosity. And if you learn something, find an error, or have a suggestion, please let me know. As I said: *This book grows with me*.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my gratitude to everyone who supported me during the creation of this book. Special thanks to the open-source community for their invaluable resources and to all those who reviewed early drafts and provided feedback.

Contents

Contents				
Ι	Ph	ilosophical & Historical Foundations	4	
1	The Primordial Urge to Count and Order			
	1.1	The Philosophy of Measurement and Representation	8	
	1.2	From Stones to Symbols: Early Counting Systems	8	
	1.3	The Birth of Position and Place	8	
	1.4	Sacred Geometry and Ordered Patterns	8	
2	And	ient Civilizations and Systematic Thinking	9	
	2.1	Mesopotamian Clay Tablets and Cuneiform Arrays	9	
	2.2	Egyptian Hieroglyphic Systems and Papyrus Records	9	
	2.3	Chinese Oracle Bones and Early Matrix Concepts	9	
	2.4	Indus Valley: Lost Systems of Organization	9	
3	The Abacus Revolution: Humanity's First Computational Array			
	3.1	Mesopotamian Counting Boards: The Genesis	10	
	3.2	Chinese Suanpan: Perfecting the Art	10	
	3.3	Greco-Roman Abacus: Spreading the Concept	10	
	3.4	Philosophical Implications: State, Position, and Transformation	10	
4	Clas	ssical Mathematical Foundations	11	
	4.1	Greek Philosophy of Numbers and Sets	11	
	4.2	Aristotelian Logic and Categorical Thinking	11	
	4.3	Diophantine Equations and Early Matrix Operations	11	
	4.4	Chinese Mathematical Texts: The Nine Chapters	11	
5	Med	dieval Synthesis and the Algorithmic Awakening	12	
	5.1	Islamic Golden Age: Al-Khwarizmi and Systematic Procedures	12	

	5.2	The Hindu-Arabic Numeral Revolution	12		
	5.3	Monastic Scriptoriums: Knowledge Preservation and Organization	12		
	5.4	Persian and Central Asian Mathematical Traditions	12		
6	Higl	n Medieval Mathematical Renaissance	13		
	6.1	European University System: Systematic Mathematical Education	13		
	6.2	Fibonacci and the Liber Abaci: Bringing Systems to Europe	13		
	6.3	Islamic Mathematical Synthesis: Al-Samaw'al and Polynomial Arrays .	13		
	6.4	Medieval Astronomy: Tabular Data and Systematic Observation	13		
7	Late Medieval to Renaissance Transition 1				
	7.1	Scholastic Method: Systematic Logical Analysis	14		
	7.2	Commercial Mathematics: Practical Systematic Calculations	14		
	7.3	Medieval Islamic Algebraic Traditions	14		
	7.4	Early Renaissance Humanism: Rediscovery and Systematization	14		
8	Renaissance Symbolic Revolution 1				
	8.1	Viète's Algebraic Symbolism: The Birth of Abstract Representation	15		
	8.2	Cardano and Systematic Solution Methods	15		
	8.3	$\label{thm:period} \mbox{Decimal System Standardization: Stevin and Systematic Notation} \ . \ . \ . \ .$	15		
	8.4	Renaissance Art and Mathematical Perspective: Systematic Spatial Rep-			
		resentation	15		
9	Early Modern Mathematical Systematization				
	9.1	Cartesian Coordinate System: Systematic Spatial Representation	16		
	9.2	lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:lem:	16		
	9.3	Pascal's Triangle and Combinatorial Arrays	16		
	9.4	Early Probability Theory: Systematic Analysis of Uncertainty	16		
10	The	Threshold of Mechanical Computation	17		
	10.1	Pascal's Calculator: Mechanizing Systematic Calculation	17		
	10.2	Leibniz's Step Reckoner: Toward Universal Calculation	17		
	10.3	Euler's Systematic Mathematical Notation	17		
	10.4	The Encyclopédie: Systematic Organization of Human Knowledge	17		

II	Mathematical Fundamentals	18
III	Data Representation	20
IV	Computer Architecture & Logic	22
V	Array Odyssey	24
VI	Data Structures & Algorithms	26
VII	Parallelism & Systems	28
VII	I Synthesis & Frontiers	30

How to Read This Book

This book is structured as a comprehensive journey through the concept of arraysfrom their deepest philosophical and historical roots to their most advanced modern applications. Understanding how to navigate this journey will significantly enhance your learning experience and ensure you gain both practical skills and profound insights into one of computing's most fundamental concepts.

The Seven-Part Architecture:

Each part serves a specific purpose in building your complete understanding. **Part 1: Philosophical & Historical Foundations** establishes the intellectual framework by tracing how humans developed systematic thinking about organized information across millennia. This provides essential context for understanding why arrays work as they do and why certain operations are natural while others are complex.

Part 2: Mathematical Fundamentals formalizes the intuitive concepts from Part 1 into rigorous mathematical frameworks. Here you encounter set theory, functions, combinatorics, and linear algebrathe mathematical foundations that underpin all array operations. This part bridges historical intuition with formal mathematical thinking.

Part 3: Data Representation explores how abstract mathematical concepts become concrete computational reality. Number systems, encoding schemes, memory models, and data type systems transform mathematical arrays into practical programming tools.

Part 4: Computer Architecture & Logic reveals how hardware systems physically implement array operations. From logic gates to memory hierarchies, you learn how silicon and electrons create the foundation for array manipulation.

Part 5: Array Odyssey forms the heart of the book, providing comprehensive coverage of array concepts, operations, algorithms, and optimization techniques. This is where theoretical understanding meets practical application.

Parts 6-7: Data Structures & Algorithms, Parallelism & Systems extend array concepts into advanced topics, showing how fundamental array principles enable sophisticated computational systems and high-performance computing applications.

Reading Strategies:

The Complete Scholar's Path: Read sequentially from Part 1 through Part 7. This provides the deepest understanding, showing how each concept builds upon previous foundations. Recommended for those seeking comprehensive mastery and appreciation of arrays as both practical tools and intellectual achievements.

The Practical Developer's Path: Begin with Part 1 (for essential context), focus intensively on Parts 2, 5, and 6, while skimming Parts 3-4 and 7. This approach emphasizes immediately applicable knowledge while maintaining sufficient theoretical grounding.

The Mathematical Explorer's Path: Emphasize Parts 1-2 and 5, with careful attention to mathematical proofs and theoretical frameworks. This approach suits those interested in the formal mathematical foundations underlying computational systems.

The Systems Engineer's Path: Focus on Parts 3-4 and 7, with supporting material from Parts 2 and 5. This approach emphasizes implementation details, performance optimization, and system-level considerations.

Active Engagement Techniques:

Don't read passively. Each chapter includes conceptual questions, historical connections, and mathematical relationships that require active mental engagement. Keep a notebook for tracking recurring themes, noting connections between different parts, and developing your own insights about how historical developments influence modern implementations.

When encountering mathematical formalism in later parts, reference the historical context from Part 1. When learning practical programming techniques, consider the mathematical foundations from Part 2. This cross-referencing creates a rich, interconnected understanding that goes far beyond mere technical knowledge.

Prerequisites and Preparation:

This book assumes basic familiarity with programming concepts but does not require advanced mathematical background. Mathematical concepts are introduced gradually, building from historical intuition to formal precision. However, comfort with algebraic thinking and willingness to engage with abstract concepts will significantly enhance your experience.

Beyond the Book:

This book provides comprehensive coverage, but arrays connect to virtually every area of computer science and mathematics. Use this foundation to explore specialized topics: computer graphics, scientific computing, database systems, machine learning, and countless other domains where array-based thinking proves essential.

Remember: arrays are not just programming tools. They represent one of humanity's

most successful attempts to create systematic methods for organizing and manipulating information. Understanding arrays deeply means understanding fundamental patterns of human thought about order, structure, and systematic transformation. This perspective will serve you throughout your technical career and intellectual development.

Part I

Philosophical & Historical Foundations

Long before arrays existed as data structures in programming languageslong before computers, algorithms, or even formal mathematicshumans possessed an innate drive to organize, count, and systematically represent the world around them. This part of our journey explores not just the technical evolution of computational tools, but the profound intellectual transformation of human thought about order, sequence, and structured information.

Arrays are not merely programming constructs. They are the culmination of humanity's oldest and most fundamental intellectual pursuit: the systematic organization of information. Their conceptual roots stretch back thousands of years, embedded in the clay tablets of Mesopotamia, the geometric patterns of ancient Egypt, the bead arrangements of the abacus, and the philosophical frameworks of classical mathematics. To truly understand arrays, we must first understand the human mind's relentless quest to impose order upon chaos, to find patterns within complexity, and to create systems that can capture, manipulate, and transform structured knowledge.

Our exploration begins in the prehistoric dawn of human consciousness, when our ancestors first felt compelled to count beyond their fingers, to track seasons and harvests, to record transactions and astronomical observations. We witness the birth of positional notation in ancient Mesopotamiathe revolutionary idea that the **position** of a symbol could carry meaning, laying the conceptual groundwork for array indexing. We follow the development of the abacus across civilizations, seeing how different cultures refined this early computational array, creating sophisticated systems for parallel calculation that echo modern array operations.

As we progress through classical antiquity, we encounter the Greek philosophers who first formalized concepts of **sets**, **sequences**, and **ordered arrangements**. Aristotle's categorical thinking, Euclid's systematic geometry, and the Pythagorean exploration of number patterns all contributed essential building blocks for understanding structured data. The Chinese mathematical tradition, with its matrix-like arrangements for solving systems of equations, demonstrates early intuitive grasp of multidimensional data organization.

The medieval period brings us algorithmic thinking Al-Khwarizmi's systematic procedures, the revolutionary introduction of zero and positional notation from the Hindu-Arabic tradition, and the monastic scriptoriums that pioneered systematic knowledge organization. These developments mark the transition from intuitive arrangement to formal, reproducible methods of data manipulation.

The Renaissance and early modern period witness the birth of symbolic thinking Viète's

algebraic notation, Descartes' coordinate systems, Pascal's triangular arrangements of combinatorial coefficients. Each breakthrough represents a step toward the abstract, systematic representation that enables modern computational thinking. By the time we reach the threshold of mechanical computation with Pascal's calculator and Leibniz's universal symbolic aspirations, the conceptual foundations for array-based thinking are fully established.

This historical foundation is not mere academic curiosity. Every concept explored in later parts of this bookfrom basic array operations to complex algorithmic optimizationsbuilds upon intellectual frameworks developed across millennia. Understanding this deep history provides not just context, but genuine insight into why arrays work the way they do, why certain operations are natural while others are complex, and how the fundamental patterns of structured thinking manifest in modern computational systems.

When you encounter array indexing, you're participating in a tradition that began with Mesopotamian scribes arranging cuneiform symbols on clay tablets. When you manipulate matrices, you're extending methods pioneered by Chinese mathematicians over two thousand years ago. When you design data structures, you're continuing humanity's ancient quest to create order from complexity, to find systematic methods for representing and transforming information.

This part prepares you for the mathematical formalism of Part 2, the technical implementation details of later sections, and ultimately, for a deeper appreciation of arrays as both practical tools and profound expressions of human intellectual achievement.

How to Read

This part is structured as a chronological journey through humanity's development of systematic thinking about information organization. Each chapter builds upon previous concepts while introducing new layers of complexity. The progression is intentionally gradualfrom concrete counting methods to abstract mathematical frameworksmirroring how human understanding evolved over millennia.

For the Complete Journey: Read chapters sequentially. This provides the full historical and conceptual foundation, showing how each civilization and era contributed essential elements to our modern understanding of structured data. Pay particular attention to recurring themes: position and place-value systems, systematic arrangement methods, symbolic representation, and the gradual abstraction from concrete tools to mathematical concepts.

For Focused Study: If you're primarily interested in specific aspects, you can emphasize certain chapters while skimming others.

Connecting to Later Parts: As you read, note how concepts introduced here reappear in mathematical formalization (Part 2), data representation (Part 3), and implementation details (Parts 4-7). The philosophical frameworks developed in early chapters provide context for technical decisions made in modern computing systems.

Each chapter includes timeline markers and focuses on specific conceptual developments. Don't merely read for historical factsengage with the underlying ideas. Ask yourself: How did this development change how humans thought about organized information? What limitations did it overcome? What new possibilities did it create? This active engagement will deepen your understanding of both historical development and modern applications.

The Primordial Urge to Count and Order

- 1.1 The Philosophy of Measurement and Representation
- 1.2 From Stones to Symbols: Early Counting Systems
- 1.3 The Birth of Position and Place
- 1.4 Sacred Geometry and Ordered Patterns

Ancient Civilizations and Systematic Thinking

- 2.1 Mesopotamian Clay Tablets and Cuneiform Arrays
- 2.2 Egyptian Hieroglyphic Systems and Papyrus Records
- 2.3 Chinese Oracle Bones and Early Matrix Concepts
- 2.4 Indus Valley: Lost Systems of Organization

The Abacus Revolution: Humanity's First Computational Array

- 3.1 Mesopotamian Counting Boards: The Genesis
- 3.2 Chinese Suanpan: Perfecting the Art
- 3.3 Greco-Roman Abacus: Spreading the Concept
- 3.4 Philosophical Implications: State, Position, and Transformation

Classical Mathematical Foundations

- 4.1 Greek Philosophy of Numbers and Sets
- 4.2 Aristotelian Logic and Categorical Thinking
- 4.3 Diophantine Equations and Early Matrix Operations
- 4.4 Chinese Mathematical Texts: The Nine Chapters

Medieval Synthesis and the Algorithmic Awakening

- 5.1 Islamic Golden Age: Al-Khwarizmi and Systematic Procedures
- 5.2 The Hindu-Arabic Numeral Revolution
- 5.3 Monastic Scriptoriums: Knowledge Preservation and Organization
- 5.4 Persian and Central Asian Mathematical Traditions

High Medieval Mathematical Renaissance

- 6.1 European University System: Systematic Mathematical Education
- 6.2 Fibonacci and the Liber Abaci: Bringing Systems to Europe
- 6.3 Islamic Mathematical Synthesis: Al-Samaw'al and Polynomial Arrays
- 6.4 Medieval Astronomy: Tabular Data and Systematic Observation

Late Medieval to Renaissance Transition

- 7.1 Scholastic Method: Systematic Logical Analysis
- 7.2 Commercial Mathematics: Practical Systematic Calculations
- 7.3 Medieval Islamic Algebraic Traditions
- 7.4 Early Renaissance Humanism: Rediscovery and Systematization

Renaissance Symbolic Revolution

- 8.1 Viète's Algebraic Symbolism: The Birth of Abstract Representation
- 8.2 Cardano and Systematic Solution Methods
- 8.3 Decimal System Standardization: Stevin and Systematic Notation
- 8.4 Renaissance Art and Mathematical Perspective: Systematic Spatial Representation

Early Modern Mathematical Systematization

- 9.1 Cartesian Coordinate System: Systematic Spatial Representation
- 9.2 Leibniz's Characteristica Universalis: Dreams of Universal Symbolism
- 9.3 Pascal's Triangle and Combinatorial Arrays
- 9.4 Early Probability Theory: Systematic Analysis of Uncertainty

The Threshold of Mechanical Computation

- 10.1 Pascal's Calculator: Mechanizing Systematic Calculation
- 10.2 Leibniz's Step Reckoner: Toward Universal Calculation
- 10.3 Euler's Systematic Mathematical Notation
- 10.4 The Encyclopédie: Systematic Organization of Human Knowledge

Part II Mathematical Fundamentals

How to Read

Part III Data Representation

How to Read

Part IV Computer Architecture & Logic

How to Read

Part V Array Odyssey

How to Read

Part VI Data Structures & Algorithms

How to Read

Part VII Parallelism & Systems

How to Read

Part VIII Synthesis & Frontiers

How to Read