

Marwadi
University

01CE1301 – Data Structure

Unit - 2

Linear Data Structure & their presentation (Part 01 - Array)

Prof. Kishan Makadiya
Department of Computer Engineering



- Representation of Arrays & storage structure
- Sparse matrix and its representation
- Application of Arrays

Representation of Arrays & storage structure



❑ What is Array?

- ▶ An **array** is a collection of elements of the **same data types**.
- ▶ Number of memory locations is **sequentially** allocated to the array.
- ▶ A array size is fixed and therefore requires a fixed number of memory locations.

❑ Two types of Array

- 1-Dimension Array
- Multi Dimension Array

1-Dimensional Arrays

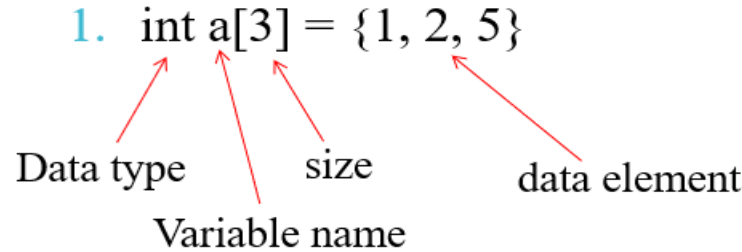
❑ 1-D Array

- ▶ Single dimensional array or 1-D array is the simplest form of array.
- ▶ This type of array consists of elements of similar types and these elements can be accessed through their indices.



❑ Declaration and Storing Array Elements

1. `int a[3] = {1, 2, 5}` [Compile Time]



Data type size data elements

Variable name

2. `int i, a[3];` [Run time]
`for (i=0 ; i < 3; i++)`
`a[i] = i;`

3. `int i, a[3];` [Run time]
`for (i=0 ; i < 3 ; i++)`
`scan("%d", &a[i]);`

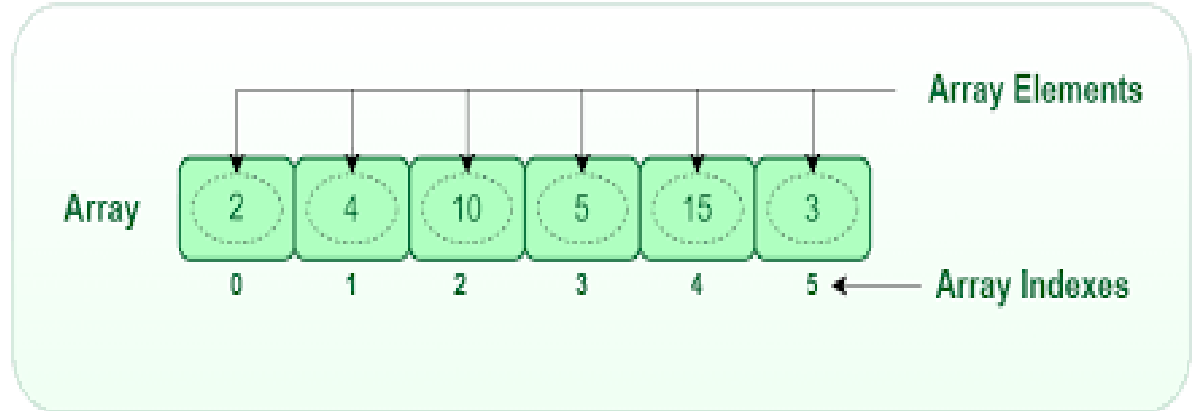
1-Dimensional Arrays

❑ Store array elements

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
{  
    scanf("%d", &a[i]);  
}
```

❑ Display

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  
{  
    printf("%d ", a[i]);  
}
```



1-Dimensional Arrays

❑ Insert elements at any position

```
n=n+1;           //n=size of array
for(i = n; i > pos; i--)
{
    a[i]=a[i-1];
}
a[pos-1]=x; //x=element
```

index	0	1	2	3	4		
a	10	20	30	40	50		
Insert at a[1], 45						POS=1	
index	0	1	2	3	4		
a	10	20	30	40	50		
index	0	1	2	3	4	5	
a	10	20	30	40	50	50	
index	0	1	2	3	4	5	
a	10	20	30	40	40	50	
index	0	1	2	3	4	5	
a	10	20	30	30	40	50	
index	0	1	2	3	4	5	
a	10	20	20	30	40	50	
index	0	1	2	3	4	5	
a	10	45	20	30	40	50	

1-Dimensional Arrays

❑ Delete an element

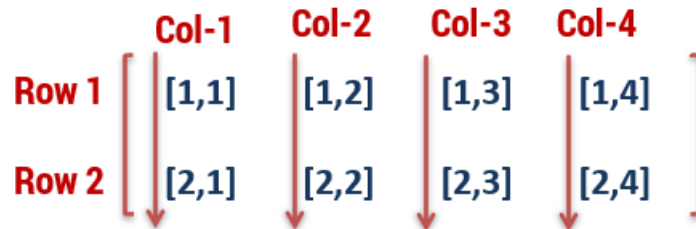
```
for (i = pos - 1; i < num - 1; i++)  
{  
    arr[i] = arr[i+1]; // assign arr[i+1] to arr[i]  
}
```

index	0	1	2	3	4		
a	10	20	30	40	50		
		↑					
		Delete, POS					
						POS = 2	
index	0	1	2	3	4		i=POS
a	10	20	30	40	50		i=1
index	0	1	2	3	4		
a	10	30	30	40	50		i=2
index	0	1	2	3	4		
a	10	30	40	40	50		i=3
index	0	1	2	3	4		
a	10	30	40	50	50		i=4
index	0	1	2	3	4		
a	10	30	40	50	50		N=N-1

2-Dimensional Arrays

❑ 2-D Array

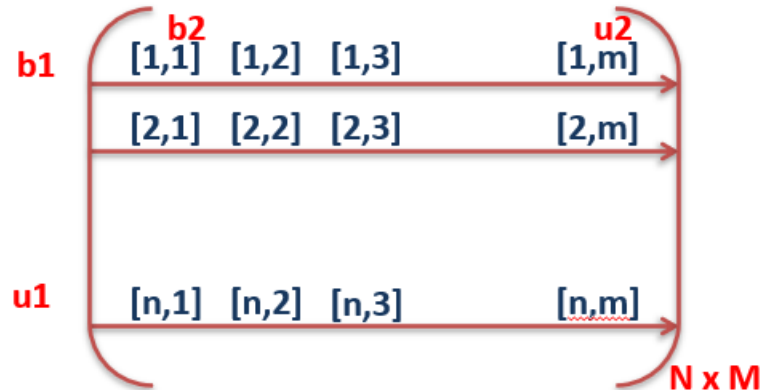
- ▶ Two dimensional arrays are also called **table** or **matrix**
- ▶ Two dimensional arrays have two subscripts.
- ▶ **Column major order matrix:** Two dimensional array in which elements are stored column by column is called as column major matrix
- ▶ Two dimensional array consisting of **two rows** and **four columns** is stored sequentially by columns : $A[1,1], A[2,1], A[1,2], A[2,2], A[1,3], A[2,3], A[1,4], A[2,4]$



2-Dimensional Arrays

□ 2-D Array

- ▶ **Row major order matrix:** Two dimensional array in which elements are stored row by row is called as row major matrix.



n = no of rows, **m** = no of columns

b1 = lower bound subscript of row

u1 = upper bound subscript of row

n = $u1 - b1 + 1$

b2 = lower bound subscript of column

u2 = upper bound subscript of column

m = $u2 - b2 + 1$

❑ Operation on Arrays

- ▶ Insertion of elements
- ▶ Deletion of elements
- ▶ Traversal
- ▶ Searching
- ▶ Merging

Sparse matrix and its representation

Spars Matrix and its representation

- ▶ An $m \times n$ matrix is said to be **sparse** if “many” of its elements are zero.
- ▶ A matrix that is not sparse is called a **dense matrix**.
- ▶ **Example:**

	Column - 1	Column - 2	Column - 3	Column - 4	Column - 5	Column - 6	Column - 7	Column - 8
Row - 1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Row - 2	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	3
Row - 3	0	0	0	9	0	8	0	0
Row - 4	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0

4x8

Terms	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Row	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Column	4	7	2	5	8	4	6	2	3
Value	2	1	6	7	3	9	8	4	5

Linear Representation of given matrix

Polynomial matrix and its representation

- ▶ Matrix representation of polynomial equation
 - We can use array for different kind of operations in polynomial equation such as addition, subtraction, division, differentiation etc...
 - Array can be used to represent Polynomial equation.

Polynomial matrix and its representation

► Example:

	Y	Y ²	Y ³	Y ⁴
X	XY	XY ²	XY ³	XY ⁴
X ²	X ² Y	X ² Y ²	X ² Y ³	X ² Y ⁴
X ³	X ³ Y	X ³ Y ²	X ³ Y ³	X ³ Y ⁴
X ⁴	X ⁴ Y	X ⁴ Y ²	X ⁴ Y ³	X ⁴ Y ⁴

$$2X^2 + 5XY + Y^2$$

		Y	Y ²	Y ³	Y ⁴
	0	0	1	0	0
X	0	5	0	0	0
X ²	2	0	0	0	0
X ³	0	0	0	0	0
X ⁴	0	0	0	0	0

$$X^2 + 3XY + Y^2 + Y - X$$

		Y	Y ²	Y ³	Y ⁴
	0	1	1	0	0
X	-1	3	0	0	0
X ²	1	0	0	0	0
X ³	0	0	0	0	0
X ⁴	0	0	0	0	0

Application of Arrays

- ▶ To perform **arithmetic operation** on polynomial equation.
- ▶ Widely used to implement **mathematical vectors, matrices** and other kinds of **rectangular tables**.
- ▶ Used to implement **stack, queue, heap, hash table, string**, etc..
- ▶ Can be used for **dynamic memory allocation**.



Thank
You