# Arrays

plus some basic data structures

# Quick reference for arrays

```
1  // Declaring an array of integers
2  int array[100]; // allocates but does not initialize
```

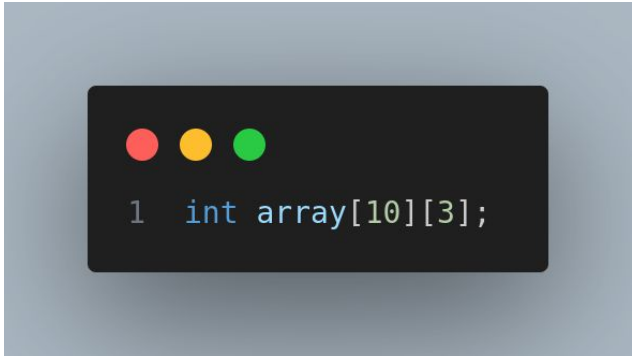
```
1  // array accesses
2  array[0] = 5;
3  array[1] = 2;
```

- Array variable has pointer type

```
1  // arrays have pointer values!
2  *array = 9; // sets array[0] to 9
3  *(array + 5) = 4; // sets array[5] to 4;
```

# A multidimensional array is just an array of arrays

- Multidimensional: 2D array, 3D array, 4D array, ...




| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| array[0][0] | array[1][0] | array[2][0] | ... |
| array[0][1] | array[1][1] | array[2][1] | ... |
| array[0][2] | array[1][2] | array[2][2] | ... |

# How are multidimensional arrays laid out in memory?

- C uses row-major order
  - Some languages (Fortran, MATLAB) default to column-major

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| `array[0][0]` | `array[0][1]` | `array[0][2]` | `array[1][0]` | `array[1][1]` | `array[1][2]` | … |

- The closer together consecutive accesses are, the faster the program
  - This is a more advanced concept called *caching*
  - If you are curious about it, I recommend a Carnegie Mellon lecture here: https://www.cs.cmu.edu/afs/cs/academic/class/15213-f09/www/lectures/23-caches.pdf

# Basic data structures

## Stack and queue

# Data structure: any method of organizing data

- In C / C++, usually represented by a struct / class
- Arrays are the most basic data structure
- There are many fundamental data structures you will learn:
  - Arrays
  - Stacks, queues
  - Linked lists
  - Hash tables
  - Graphs
  - Trees, tries
- For today, we will introduce stacks and queues

# Stacks are just LIFO arrays

- LIFO = "Last in, first out"
  - The **last** element you put **in** is the **first** element that goes **out**

`// init. with empty stack`

`insert(1)`


`insert(2)`


`pop()`


`insert(5)`


`pop()`

# Queues are just FIFO arrays

- FIFO = "First in, first out"
  - The **first** element you put **in** is the **first** element that goes **out**

`// init. with empty stack`

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

`insert(1)`

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | | |

`insert(2)`

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **2** | |

`pop()`

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ~~**1**~~ | 2 | |

`insert(5)`

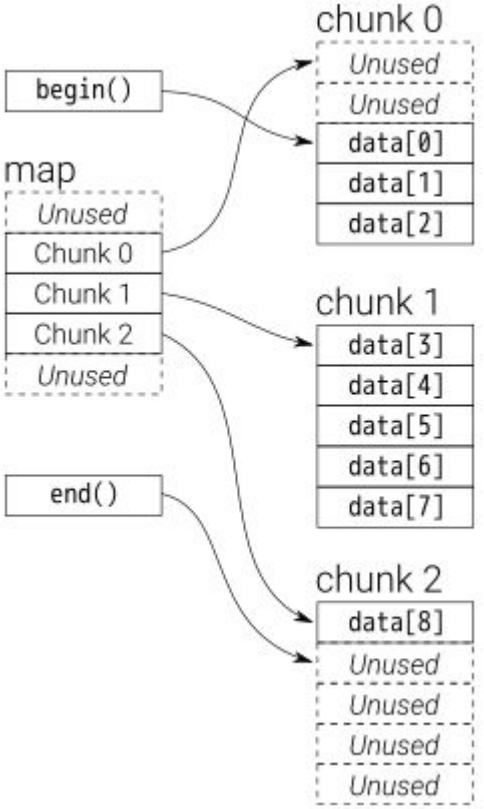
| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 | **5** | |

`pop()`

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ~~**2**~~ | 5 | |

# Small aside on implementation

- At my university, we learned that the most universally efficient way to implement stacks and queues was to use a **deque**
  - "Universally efficient" is not an official term...
  - ...but I'm using it to mean that you can use the same underlying data structure for both and keep every stack and queue function efficient
- Deques are cool, read up on them on Wikipedia if you are curious :)
  - (If it looks scary, it's just pointers!)



# Sample problems

See repository for problems and solutions

# Further reading and exercises

# If you want more English-language materials...

- In C++:
  - University of Michigan: EECS 183, EECS 280
- In Python:
  - Carnegie Mellon University: CS 15-112
  - Stanford University: CS106A

- Keep in mind: C++ and Python have very different rules...
  - ...but the foundations for both languages are similar

# On your sticky note, please write...

- Your name
  - I will try to pronounce this, please forgive my Polish
- Something you enjoy
- What would you like to learn from me?
- Anything else you want to write on the sticky note

- I will collect these for attendance
  - ^ (you don't need to write this one :p)

# Contact me

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Office hours: by appointment (send an email!)

Please reach out with any questions about assignments, computer science at an American university, the tech industry, life in the US, etcetera.

See you again soon!