

# 1.1 Concept of Data structure

- Concepts

- group of Data elements.
- predefined way of storage and organization.
- storage are optimized for efficiency.

Some common examples of data structures are arrays, linked lists, queues, stacks, binary trees, hash tables tries and so on.

## ● Primitive and Non-primitive data structures

Primitive = fundamental data types, supported by almost all programming languages.  
= also called basic data type, primitive data type.

For example - integer, real, character, boolean etc.

Non-Primitive = build by combining primitive data structures.

For example - linked lists, stacks, trees, and graphs.

## ● Linear and Non-Linear data structures

Linear = stored in a sequential order.  
= means, in a sequential memory locations.  
= means, has linear relationship between data elements.

For example - linked lists, stacks, queues are linear data structure.

Non-Linear = elements are not in sequential order.

For example - hash table, trees, graphs.

## 1.2 Abstract Data Type

Abstract = corresponds to the hiding of detail implementation.

Data Type = type representation of a variable, holds set of values.

ADT = focuses on what to work for, not how it works.

= separates the implementation details among multiple data stores.

Example: A stack has

= sequential storage.

= push and pop operation attached.

= last in first out policy.

## 1.3 Arrays, Structure, Union, Class, Pointer

Arrays = similar elements, sequential.

```
int ages[4] = {19, 20, 15, 20};
```



Structure = group of basic/user-defined elements.

```
struct Subject {  
    char name[64];  
    int mark;  
};  
  
struct Student {  
    int crn;  
    char name[100];  
    Subject subjects[NO_OF_SUBJECTS];  
};
```

Union = group of elements, shared common memory.

```
struct Account {  
    char name[64];  
    int type;  
    union {  
        struct Saving saving;  
        struct Current current;  
        struct Fixed fixed;  
    } accountDetails;  
};
```

Pointer = dynamic allocation/call, operations achieved with address arithmetic.