

# DATA STRUCTURES NOTES



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What is a Data structure ?

Data can be arranged in a many ways, logical or mathematical arrangement of a data is called as **Data structure**.

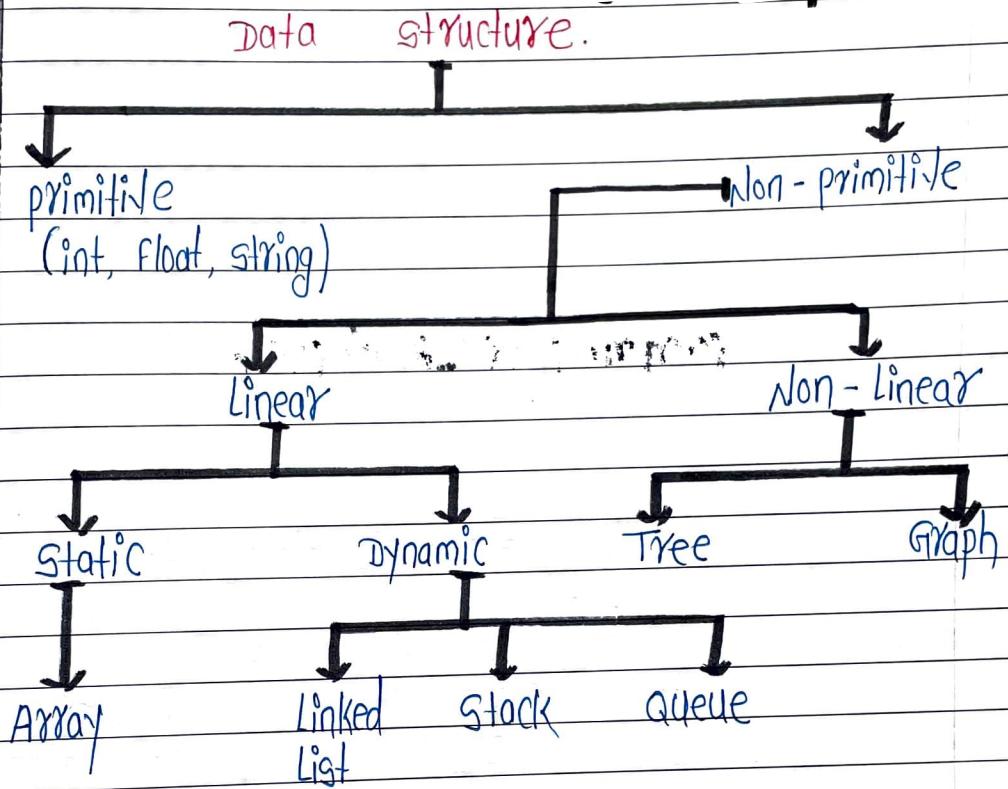
Examples : Array, linked list, stack, queue, Tree Graph, and many more.

What is an Algorithms ?

Sequence of steps performed on the data using efficient data structures to solve a given problem.

Example : Sorting an Array .

## Classification of Data structures



## Types of Data structures

- (a) primitive and Non-primitive Data structure
- (b) static and dynamic Data structure
- (c) persistent and ephemeral Data structure.

Non-primitive further divided into two types

- i) Linear Data structure
- ii) Non-Linear Data structure

persistent further divided into three types

- i) partially persistent
- ii) fully persistent
- iii) confluently persistent



(Link in Bio)

## Data structure operations :

The following four operations play a major role

### (1) Traversing :

Accessing each record exactly once so that certain items in the record may be processed

### (2) searching :

Finding the location of the record with a given key value.

### (3) Inserting :

Adding a new record to the structure

### (4) Deleting :

Removing a record from the structure

### (5) Merging :

Combining the records in two different sorted files into a single sorted file

### (6) Sorting :

Arranging the record in some logical order  
e.g. Alphabetically according to some ~~order~~ key or  
in numerical order according to <sup>Name</sup> some number  
key

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in

## Searching Algorithms :

A search algorithm is a step-by-step procedure used to locate specific data among a collection of data.

### Types of search algorithms with the complexity

#### 1) Linear Search :



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A linear search or sequential search is a method for finding an element within a list. It sequentially checks each element of the list until a match is found or the whole list has been searched.

$$C(n) = n/2$$

← complexity of linear search

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#### 2) Binary search :

In binary search approach the element is always searched in the middle of a portion of an array. Binary search can be implemented only on a sorted list of items.

If the elements are not sorted already, we need to sort them first.

$$C(n) = \log_2 n$$

← complexity of binary search

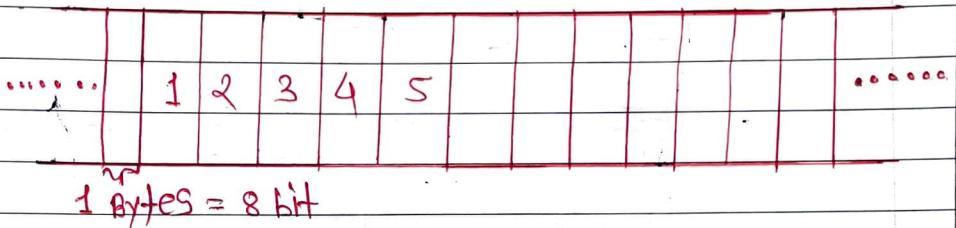


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## ARRAY :-

OR Array is a Type of linear Data structure  
Array is a collection of more than one data  
but all the data items are same data types, &  
stored that data in a computer in a contiguous  
memory location

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Memory is a long tap of bytes

## Types of Array :-

### ① One Dimensional Array :

The array with only one subscript that array  
is called as one dimensional array.

Example : `int a[s];` ← subscript

### ② Two Dimensional Array :

The array with two subscript that array  
is called as two dimensional array.

Example : `int a[s][s];` ← subscript

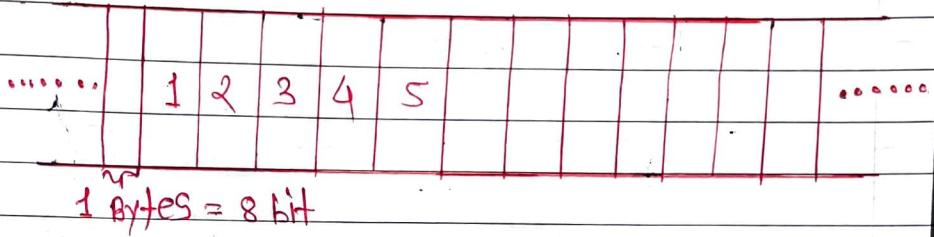
### ③ Multi-Dimensional Array : The array with more than two subscript.



## ARRAY :-

OR  
Array is a collection of more than one data but all the data items are same data types, & stored that data in a computer in a contiguous memory location

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Memory is a long tap of bytes

### Types of Array :

#### ① One Dimensional Array :

The array with only one subscript that array is called as one dimensional array.

Example : int a[5]; ← subscript

#### ② Two Dimensional Array :

The array with two subscript that array is called as two dimensional array.

Example : int a[5][5]; ← subscript

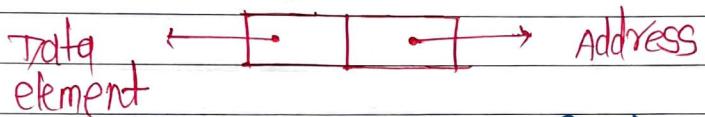
#### ③ Multi-Dimensional Array : The array with more than two subscript.



## LINKED LIST :-

Linked list is a linear data structure. It is also a collection of more than one data items of a dissimilar data type like array but it can not stored it in contiguous memory location. It can be stored randomly in a main memory.

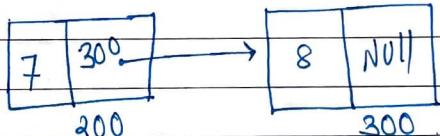
So that linked list contains two part one for **Data** and second part for the **Address** of the next data element



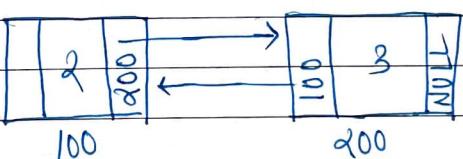
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### Types of linked list

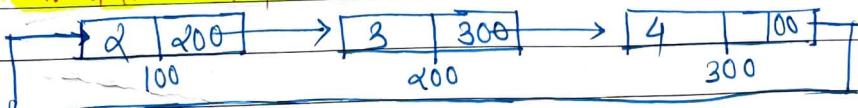
#### ① singly linked list :



#### ② doubly linked list :



#### ③ circular linked list :

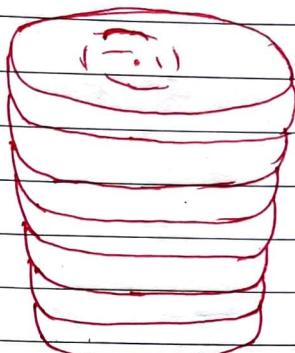


#### ④ doubly circular linked list :



## STACKS

A stack is a list of elements in which an elements may be inserted or deleted only at one end called the **TOP** of the stack.



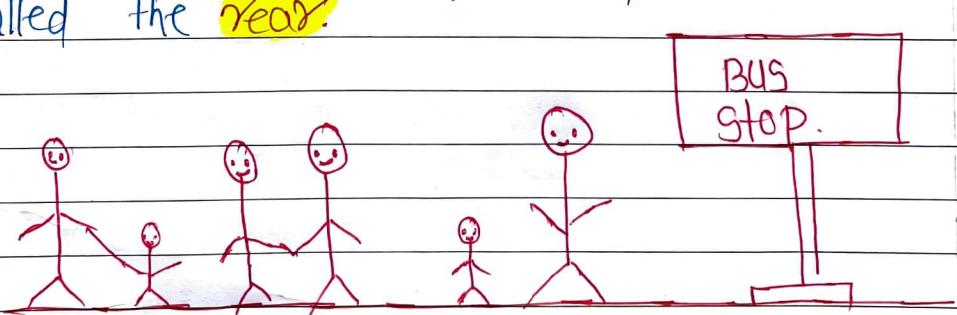
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Stack of dishes

push → Insert elements into stack  
Delete elements from stack ← pop

## QUEUES

A **Queue** is a linear list of elements in which deletions can take place only at one end called **front** and insertions can take place only at the other end called the **rear**.

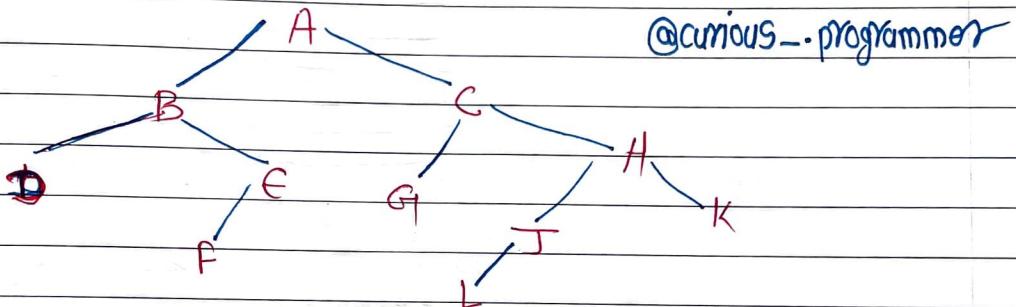


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## TREES

Trees are non-linear data structure where data are stored or data containing a hierarchical relationship between elements

A binary tree is defined as a finite set of elements called nodes.



## Traversing Binary Trees

There are three ways of traversing a binary tree T with root R.

preorder

- 1) process the root R
- 2) Traverse the left subtree of R in preorder
- 3) Traverse the right subtree in preorder

Inorder

- 1) Traverse left subtree
- 2) process the root R
- 3) Traverse right subtree

postorder

- 1) Traverse left subtree
- 2) traverse right subtree
- 3) process the root R



# GRAPH

**Graph** is a collection of two sets  $V$  and  $E$  where,

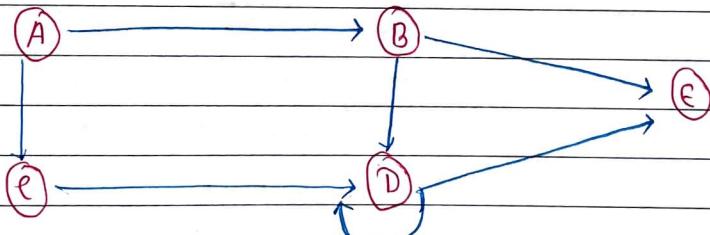
$\downarrow \longrightarrow$  Vertices / Nodes  
 $\epsilon \longrightarrow$  Edges

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Graph is a mathematical structures that represent pair-wise relationship between objects where nodes are connected with edges.

**Vertex**  $\longrightarrow$  vertex is nothing but the data element which is also known as **Node**

**Edge**  $\longrightarrow$  Edge is a connection link between two vertices.



## Representation of the graph

(A) Adjacency Matrix

(B) Adjacency List



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