

# Introduction To Data Structures

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# Data

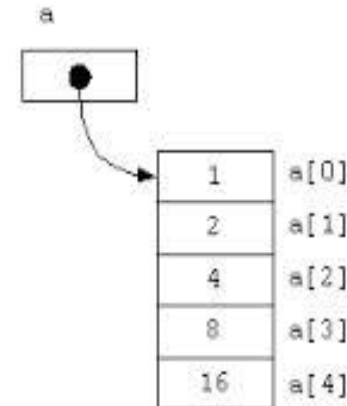
- Atomic Data
  - Single piece of information
  - For example salary : 2,00,000.
- Composite Data
  - Can be divided meaningfully
  - For example telephone no : 1-022-2887612
  - country code, area code, exchange no

# Data Structure

- Logical way of Organizing Data which considers data as well as their relationship
- Two basic data structures are
  - Array
  - Link List

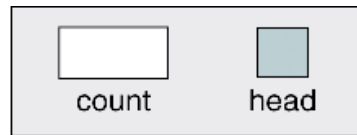
# Array

- Properties
  - Homogeneous Data
  - Fixed Size
  - No Deletion
  - Sequential storage
  - Indexed Access
  - Single or multi-dimensional
  - Static memory allocation

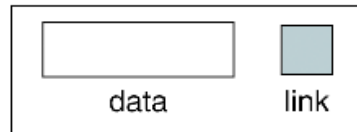


# Link List

- Properties
  - No Fixed Size
  - Locations allocated dynamically
  - Shrinks or expands
- Basic Operations
  - Insertion
  - Searching
  - Retrieval
  - Deletion
  - Traversal



**(a) Head structure**

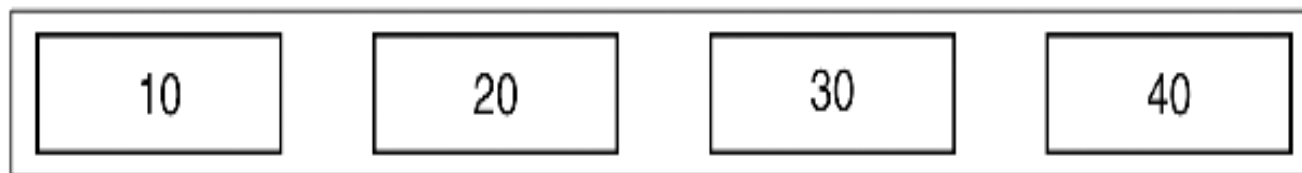


**(b) Data node structure**

```
list
  count
  head
end list
```

```
node
  data
  link
end node
```

List



**(a) Conceptual view of a list**

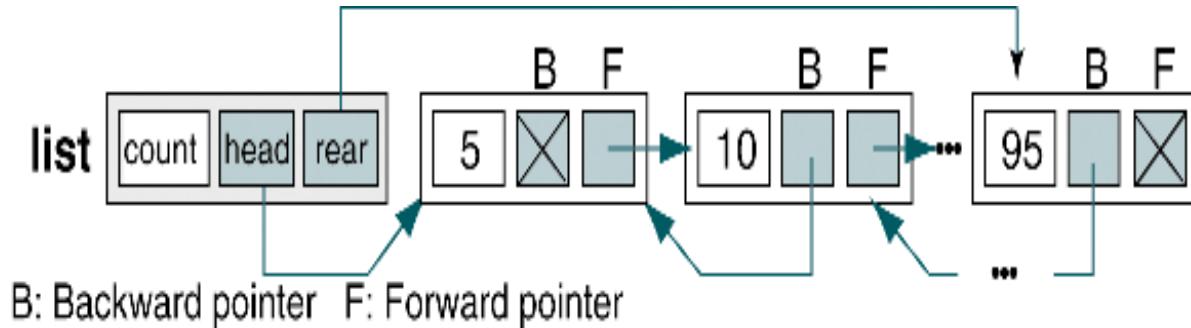
List



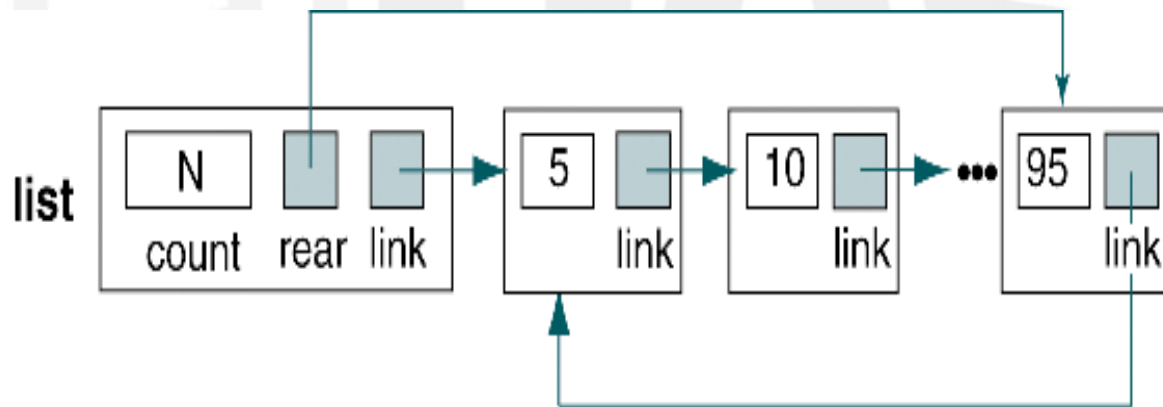
**(b) Linked list implementation**

# Types

- Doubly Link List
  - Pointer to successor and predecessor



- Circular Link List
  - Last Node points to first node





# Data Structures

- Stack
- Queue
- Tree
- Graph

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