

# **Data Structures**

**SYBTech(CSE)**

## **Unit – 1**

### **Introduction**

#### **PPT-3**

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## **Unit 1** [6 hrs]

### **Introduction:**

Data,

Data types,

Data structure,

Abstract Data Type (ADT),

**Representation of Information,**

**Characteristics of algorithm,**

**Program,**

**Analyzing programs.**

## **Representation of Information:**

**Digital representation means that everything is represented by numbers only.**

- **Something (sound, pictures, text, instructions, ...) is converted into numbers by some mechanism.**
- **Numbers can be stored, retrieved, processed, transmitted.**

## **Analog versus Digital:**

- **Analog: "analogous"**
- **Smoothly or continuously varying values.**  
**Ex: Volume control,**  
**Dimmer,**  
**Faucet,**  
**Steering wheel.**
- **Value varies smoothly with something else.**
- **Small change in one implies small change in another.**
- **Infinite number of possible values.**

- **Digital: Discrete values**

- **Only a finite number of different values.**
- **A change in something results in sudden change from one discrete value to another.**

**Ex: Digital speedometer,**

**Digital watch,**

**Push-button radio tuner, ...**

- **Values are represented as numbers.**

- **A bit is the smallest unit of information.**
- **Bit represents 2-way decision.**

**Ex:** yes/no, true/false, on/off, ...

- **Abstraction of all of these is represented as 0/1.**

**Ex:**

**1. Chips:** high voltage/low voltage,  
current flowing/not flowing

**2. RAM, Flash:** Electrical charge present/not present

- **Representation of data as bit patterns**

- **Binary number system and the hexadecimal notation for binary number patterns.**
- **How characters and numbers are stored in binary form.**
- **Representation of +ve and -ve integers in a fixed-length using**  
**2's complement and**  
**sign magnitude representation.**

- **Shift functions: logical and arithmetic shifts.**
- **Use and nature of the ASCII character set.**
- **Nature and uses of floating point form.**
- **Truncation and rounding (accuracy).**
- **Causes of overflow and underflow.**