Faculty Civil Engineering
Chair of Intelligent Technical Design
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Christian Koch

Bauhaus-Universität Weimar

Object-oriented Modeling and Programming in Engineering (OOMPE)

Winter semester 2018-19

06 – Data structures

Organisation

- Convenor/ contributors
  - Christian Koch, c.koch@uni-weimar.de, M13A room 208
  - Mathias Artus, mathias.artus@uni-werimar.de, M13A room 204
- Time
  - Lectures: Mondays, 15:15-16:45, Coudraystr. 13B, room 210
  - Tutorials: Fridays, 9:15-10:45, Marienstr. 7, Luna blue+grey (computer pool)
- Moodle
  - Learning material related to lectures and tutorials, messages
- Examination
  - Passed 2 coursework assignments
  - Written exam (100%)

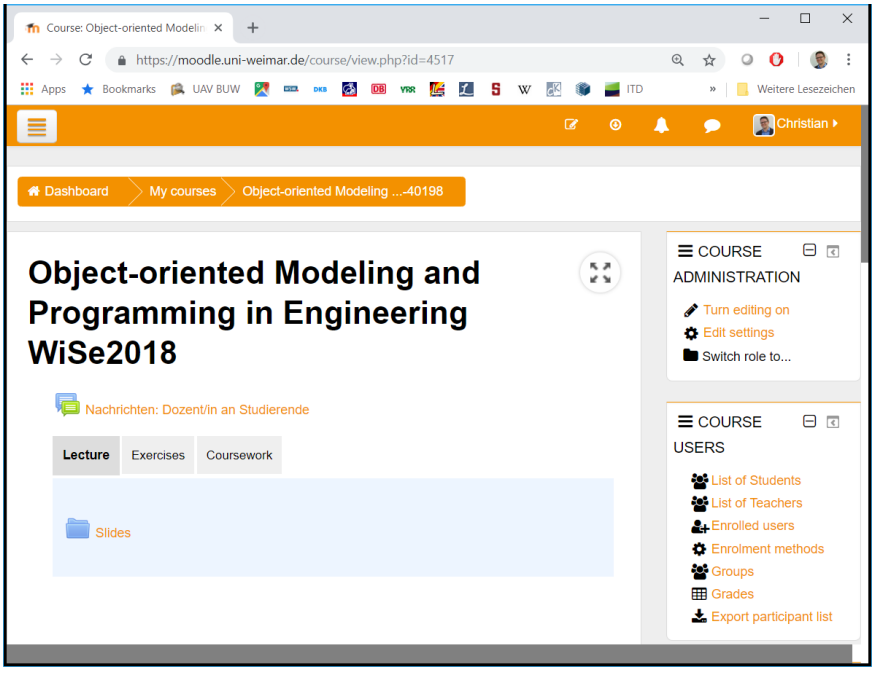
Organisation

- Schedule

Lectures			**Tutorials**		
Nr	*Date*	*Content*	*Nr*	*Date*	*Content*
1	08.10.2018		1		
2	15.10.2018	Introduction	2	19.10.2018	Introduction Eclipse
3	22.10.2018	Objects	3	26.10.2018	Objects
4	29.10.2018	Classes-1	4	02.11.2018	free programming and questions
5	05.11.2018	Classes-2	5	09.11.2018	classes
6	12.11.2018	Control structures and Algorithms-1	6	16.11.2018	free programming and questions
7	19.11.2018	Control structures and Algorithms-2	7	23.11.2018	Algorithms 1; Assignm. 1
8	26.11.2018	Matrix algorithms-1	8	30.11.2018	free programming and questions
9	03.12.2018	Matrix algorithms-2	9	07.12.2018	Algorithms 2
10	10.12.2018	Data structures-1	10	14.12.2018	free programming and questions
11	17.12.2018	Data structures-2	11	21.12.2018	Datastructures; Assignm. 2, Assignm. 1 due
12	07.01.2019	Inheritance and polymorphism	12	11.01.2019	Inheritance
13	14.01.2019	Associations	13	18.01.2019	Associations
14	21.01.2019	Triangulation	14	25.01.2019	free programming and questions, Assignm. 2 due
15	28.01.2019	GUI	15	01.02.2019	GUI programming

Organisation

- Moodle



Note

- *The lecture content and slides are based on the course*
  - *„Modern Programming Concepts in Engineering “*
  - *taught by Prof. Dr.-Ing. Matthias Baitsch, Bochum University of Applied Sciences*

Hochschule Bochum
Bochum University
of Applied Sciences

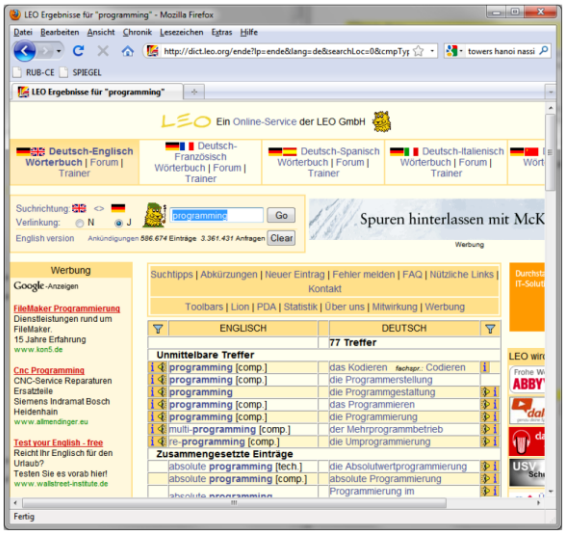
Faculty Civil Engineering
Chair of Intelligent Technical Design
Prof. Dr.-Ing. Christian Koch

Bauhaus-Universität Weimar

Topic 6: Data structures

Introduction

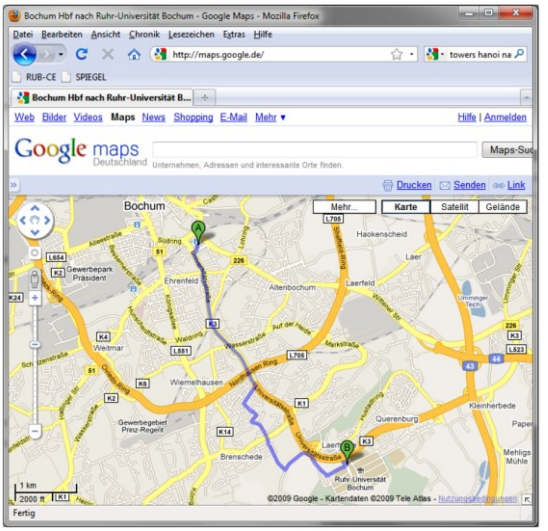
- A data structure is a particular way of storing and organizing data in a computer so that it can be used efficiently



  - Dictionary: How to store millions of words for fast access?

Introduction

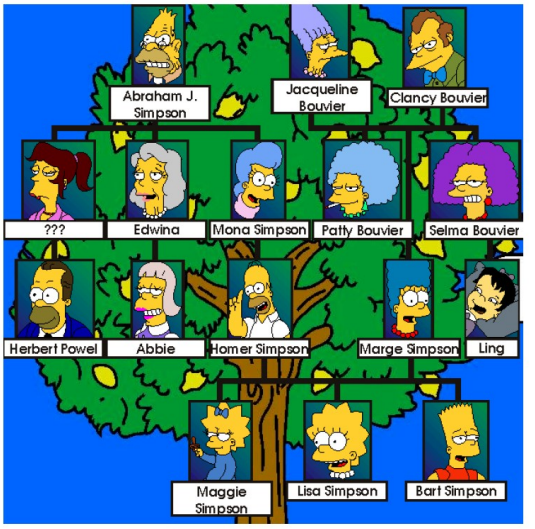
- A data structure is a particular way of storing and organizing data in a computer so that it can be used efficiently



  - Routing: How to store towns and streets to find the shortest connection?

Introduction

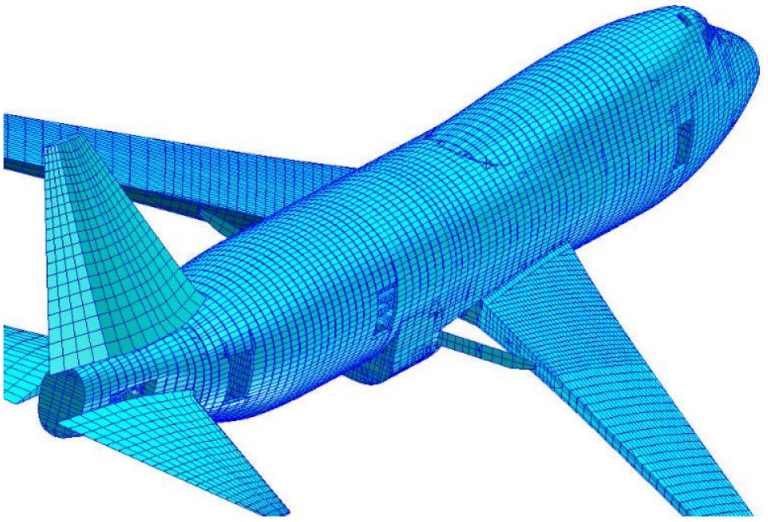
- A data structure is a particular way of storing and organizing data in a computer so that it can be used efficiently



  - Family tree: Who are the descendants of a certain person?

Introduction

- A data structure is a particular way of storing and organizing data in a computer so that it can be used efficiently



  - Finite element program: How to access and modify thousands of nodes and elements.

Introduction

- A data structure is a particular way of storing and organizing data in a computer so that it can be used efficiently
  - Different kinds of data structures are suited to different kinds of applications
  - Specific data structures are essential ingredients of many efficient algorithms, and make possible the management of huge amounts of data

Introduction

- A data structure is a particular way of storing and organizing data in a computer so that it can be used efficiently
  - Different kinds of data structures are suited to different kinds of applications
  - Specific data structures are essential ingredients of many efficient algorithms, and make possible the management of huge amounts of data
  - Two different general types of data structures are distinguished
    - Array structures
    - Linked structures
  - Array data structures are based on computing the addresses of data items with arithmetic operations
  - Linked data structures are based on storing addresses of data items within the structure itself

Introduction

- A data structure is a particular way of storing and organizing data in a computer so that it can be used efficiently
  - In this topic we are dealing with two types data structures:
    - lists and
    - trees
  - Practically, data structures are implemented as classes
  - An instance of a data structure is an object of the data structure type
  - A data structure object stores objects of the same type

Lists

- A list (or sequence) is an ordered collection of elements with a linear structure

$$\mathbf{L} := < e_0, e_1, \ldots, e_{n-1} >$$

- Lists have an absolute order
  - each element has a dedicated index
- as well as a relative order
  - Beside the first and the last element, each element has a predecessor and successor element

Lists

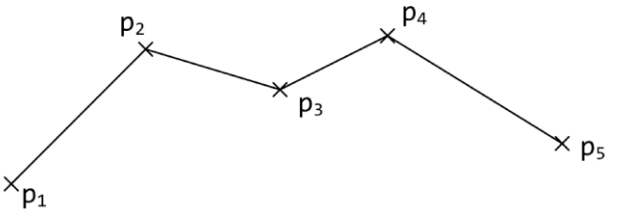
- The elements of a list are objects
  - List of String objects

$$\mathbf{L} := < \text{"}\mathit{Modern}\text{"}, \text{"}\mathit{Programming}\text{"}, \text{"}\mathit{Concepts}\text{"} >$$

  - List of Integer objects (Fibonacci numbers)

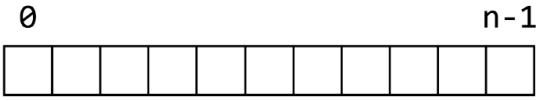
$$\mathbf{L} := < 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13 >$$

  - List of Point objects (polyline) $\mathbf{L} := < p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4, p_5 >$

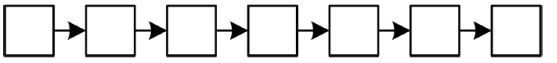


Lists

- Two implementations for lists exist
  - Array list (absolute order)



  - Linked list (relative order)



- Typical operations are
  - add an element to the end
  - insert an element at a specified position
  - set an element at a specified position
  - return the element at a specified position
  - remove the element at a specified position
  - return the size
  - print the elements

Array lists…

Array lists

ArrayListDouble
- elements : double[]
+ ArrayListDouble() + ArrayListDouble(size: int) + add(x: double): void + insert(i: int, x: double): void + set(i: int, x: double): void + get(i: int): double + remove(i: int): void + size(): int + print(): void

- Array lists store data elements in an array
- A new array has to be created when elements are added or removed and existing elements have to be copied into the new array

Array lists

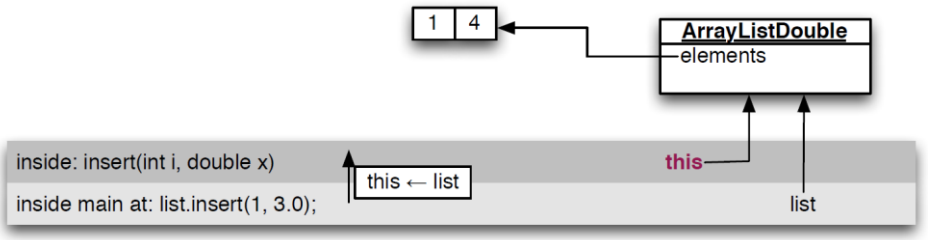

```
public class ArrayListDouble {

  private double[] elements = new double[0];

  public void insert(int i, double x) {
    if (i < 0 || i > this.size()) {
      throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("Index: " + i);
    }
    double[] tmp = new double[this.size() + 1];

    for (int j = 0; j < i; j++) {
      tmp[j] = this.elements[j];
    }
    tmp[i] = x;
    for (int j = i; j < this.size(); j++) {
      tmp[j + 1] = this.elements[j];
    }
    this.elements = tmp;
  }

  public void add(double x) {
    this.insert(this.size(), x);
  }

  // other methods come here ...
}
```

Demo program

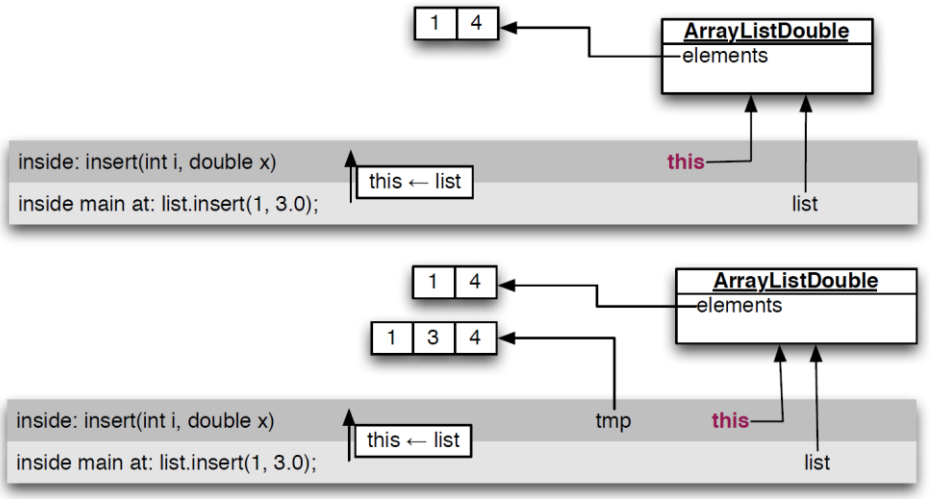

```
public class ArrayListDoubleDemoProgram {

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    ArrayListDouble list = new ArrayListDouble();

    list.add(5.0);
    list.add(4.0);
    list.set(0, 1.0);
    list.print();

    list.insert(1, 3.0);
    list.print();

    list.add(5.0);
    list.remove(2);
    list.print();
  }
}
```

```
    <1.0, 4.0>
    <1.0, 3.0, 4.0>
    <1.0, 3.0, 5.0>
```

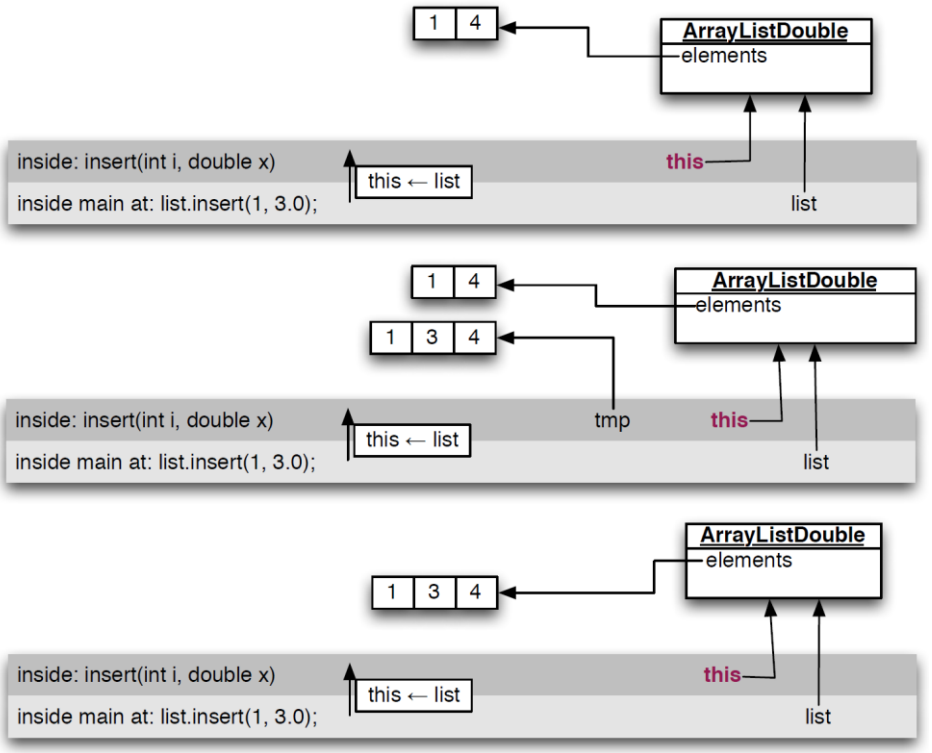
Insert method



Insert method



Insert method



Linked lists…