

Lecture 4 - Dynamic Arrays

Foundations of Computer Science (4CC505)

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Summary

| Data Structure | <code>create(x)</code> | <code>get(i)</code> | <code>insert(i,x)</code> | <code>insert_first(i,x)</code> | <code>insert_last(i,x)</code> | Space |
|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| Array | $O(n)$ | $O(1)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ |
| Dynamic Array | $O(n)$ | $O(1)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(1)^{**}$ | $O(n)$ |
| Singly Linked List | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)^\dagger$ | $O(1)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ |
| Doubly Linked List | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)^\dagger$ | $O(1)$ | $O(1)$ | $O(n)$ |

Worse-case Complexity

**Amoritized Time, \dagger assumes traversal to i th node

| Data Structure | <code>create(x)</code> | <code>get(i)</code> <code>set(i,x)</code> | <code>insert(i,x)</code> <code>delete(i)</code> | <code>insert_first(i,x)</code> <code>delete_first()</code> | <code>insert_last(i,x)</code> <code>delete_last()</code> | Space |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Doubly Linked List | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)^\dagger$ | $O(1)$ | $O(1)$ | $O(n)$ |

Worse-case Complexity

† assumes traversal to i th node

| Data Structure | <code>create(x)</code> | <code>get(i)</code> <code>set(i,x)</code> | <code>insert(i,x)</code> <code>delete(i)</code> | <code>insert_first(i,x)</code> <code>delete_first()</code> | <code>insert_last(i,x)</code> <code>delete_last()</code> | Space |
|--------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Singly Linked List | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)^\dagger$ | $O(1)$ | $O(n)$ | $O(n)$ |

Worse-case Complexity

† assumes traversal to i th node

Python Code - With `insert_first()`

```
# Linked list implementation in Python

class Node:
    """ Represents a single node"""
    def __init__(self, item):
        self.item = item
        self.next = None

class LinkedList:
    """ The whole linked list"""
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None
        self._size = 0

    def insert_first(self, x):
        new_node = Node(x)
        new_node.next = self.head
        self.head = new_node
        self._size += 1

    # O(1)
    # create a new node with item x
    # set the new node to point to the current head
    # replace the linked list head to be new node
    # increase the size

if __name__ == '__main__':
    linked_list = LinkedList()

    # Assign item values
    linked_list.insert_first(1)
    linked_list.insert_first(2)
    linked_list.insert_first(3)

    # list will now contain 3 -> 2 -> 1
```

Python Code

```
# Linked list implementation in Python
# Programiz https://www.programiz.com/dsa/linked-list

class Node:
    """ Represents a single node"""
    def __init__(self, item):
        self.item = item
        self.next = None

class LinkedList:
    """ The whole linked list"""
    def __init__(self):
        self.head = None

if __name__ == '__main__':
    linked_list = LinkedList()

    # Assign item values
    linked_list.head = Node(1)
    second = Node(2)
    third = Node(3)

    # Connect nodes
    linked_list.head.next = second
    second.next = third

    # list will not contain 1 -> 2 -> 3
```