## Intro: What Is a Data Structure?

CS 214, Fall 2019

## One definition

A scheme for organizing data to use it efficiently

## Data structure goals

- Correctness (does what it promises)
- Efficient use of resources:
- Time (for operations)
- Space (memory)
- Power


## Example: array set

How long does it take to find an element? How long to add one?

| 14 | 2 | 65 | 23 | 26 | 80 | 45 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## Example: array set

How long does it take to find an element? How long to add one?

| 14 | 2 | 65 | 23 | 26 | 80 | 45 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

What if we sort it?

$$
\begin{array}{|l|l|l|l|l|l|l|}
\hline 2 & 14 & 23 & 26 & 45 & 68 & 80 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

## Characterizing data structures

- Almost always comes with an algorithm
- (an effective procedure to a class of problems)
- Usually implements an abstract data type
- (a set of operations with rules about their behavior)


## Example abstract data type: stack

- Operations: push, pop, peek
- Implementations:
- Linked list: cons, rest, first
- Array?


## Example abstract data type: set

- Operations: empty?, member?, insert, union, intersect, size
- Implementations:
- Linked list
- Array
- Binary search tree
- Hash table


## Related things that aren't really data structures

- File/serialization/interchange formats (e.g., JSON, XML)
- Databases (though they often use very fancy data structures)

Concrete data structures

## Concrete data structures

- struct
- array
- linked list (single, double, circular)
- ring buffer
- hash table
- binary search tree
- adjacency list and adjacency matrix
- binary heap
- union-find
- Bloom filter
- dynamic array
- AVL and red-black trees


## Other concepts

- Abstract data types
- Asymptotic analysis (big-O notation)
- Worst case
- Average case
- Amortized worst case
- Hashing

Administrivia

## Course staff

Instructor: Jesse Tov

- Email: jesse@cs.northwestern.edu
- Office: Mudd 3510
- Office hours: Tu. 9/24 3-5 PM (\& more TBD)


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Grad TAs:

- Kaiyu Hou
- Leif Rasmussen

Undergrad TAs:

- Aishwarya Jois
- Calypso Sheridan
- David Lee
- Jonathan Chan
- Lilliana de Souza
- Mario Lizano


## Prerequisites

One of:

- CS 111 and CS 211
- (AP CS, CS 111, and CS 295)
- or something equivalent


## Course structure

- Lectures will be mostly theoretical
- Homework is programming
- Exams cover both


## Grading

- Seven programming assignments worth 50\% total
- Two in-class exams worth $25 \%$ each
- The map from numbers to letter grades is at my discretion


## Exams

No final! Two in-class exams:

- 1st: Thursday, October 31st
- 2nd: Thursday, December 5th


## Homework

Seven programming assignments:

- Six done with a partner
- Language: DSSL2 (Data Structures Student Language 2)

Graded by automated testing (which can be picky) and TAs (pickier still)
No late work accepted
Your lowest (except for HW7) will be dropped

## Resources

In person:

- Peer TAs
- Grad TAs
- Instructor

Online:

- cs.northwestern.edu/~jesse/course/cs214
- Campuswire board

Books (optional):

- Udi Manber, Introduction to Algorithms: A Creative Approach.
- CLRS (Corman, Leiserson, Rivest, Stein): Introduction to Algorithms


## Stealing

## Stealing

- Only turn in code you wrote (or consult instructor)
- (but you can share tests in this class)
- Avoid poisoning (seeing something you shouldn't)
- Accessory to the crime is as culpable as the criminal
- (Your responsibility to protect your work)


## How to avoid stealing

- Start early
- Don't look at others' homework
- Don't post homework code on Piazza
- If you aren't sure, ask course staff


## Why not steal?

## Definite consequences:

- You'll be reported to Dean Burghardt,


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Possible consequences (pending investigation):

- Undroppable 0 on assignment
- Fail class
- Other nasty stuff

Next: Boxes and arrows

