

Abstract Data Types (ADT)

Atul Gupta

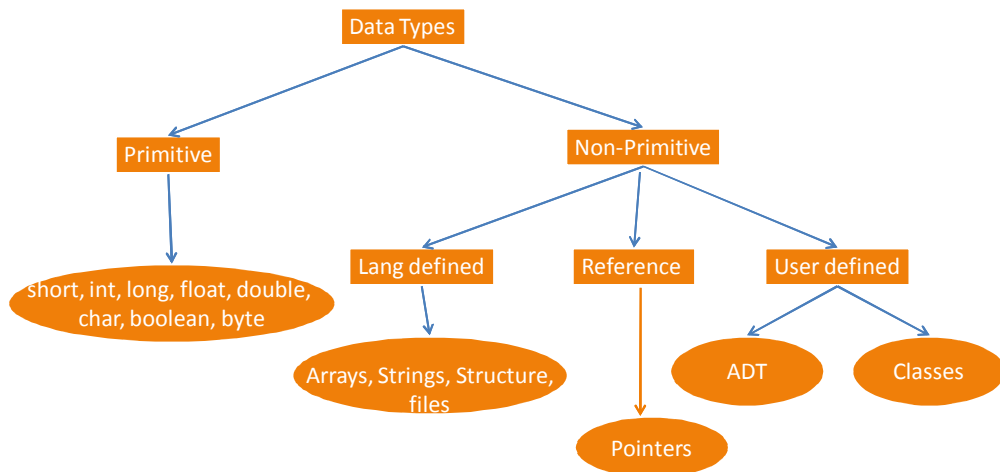
ES103: Course Summary

- Estimating algorithmic complexities
- Tools like Recursion, Iteration
- ADT
 - Linear data organizations like Arrays, Stacks, Queues, Linked lists
 - Non-linear data organizations like hashing, trees (and its many variances), graphs (and many variances)
 - Examples
- Standard Problems: Searching and Sorting
- Standard Problem Solving Approaches

Data Types

- Set of values
- Operations that can be performed on those values
 - Ex: **short int**
 - can take values (-32768 to 32767)
 - Operations are +, -, ×, /

Data Types



Abstract Data Types

- Both an interface and an implementation
- Interface and implementation are independent
- Interface defines
 - the type of the data stored
 - operations that are performed on the data
 - parameters of each operation
- Implementation defines
 - data organization
 - developing efficient algorithm for each operation
- We will discuss both interface and implementation

Abstract Data Types: Benefits

- Encapsulation: Separation of concerns
- Module independence
 - Division of labor
 - Facilitates unit-testing
- Reuse
 - COTS
- Cheaper sub-contracts

Basic Operations of a Collection ADT S

- `insert(S, x)`
- `delete(S, x)`
- `search(S, x)`
- `findMin(S)`
- `findMax(S)`
- `findSuccessor(S, x)`
- `findPredecessor(S, x)`

Collections ADTs

- Linear
- Non-linear

Linear ADTs

- Restricted Lists
 - Stack
 - Queue
 - Circular queue
 - Priority queue
- General Lists
 - Arrays
 - Linked list
 - Circular list
 - Doubly linked list

Non-linear ADTs

- Trees
 - Binary Trees and Types
 - Binary Search Trees and Variants
 - Threaded Binary Trees
 - Heaps
- Graphs
 - Undirected
 - Directed
- Hash Tables

ADTs: Summary

- Standard data collection organizations (Data Structures) with desired operations
- Described by an interface
- Many implementations are possible
- Facilitate reuse and easy extensibility
- Design issues are Time and Space Complexity