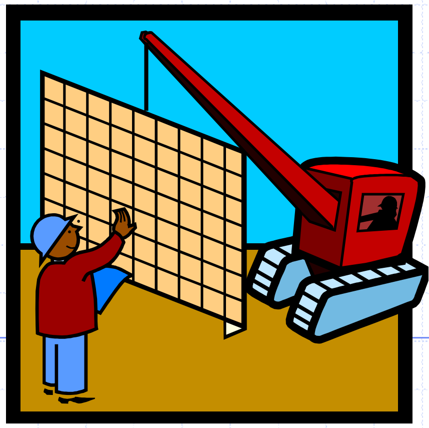
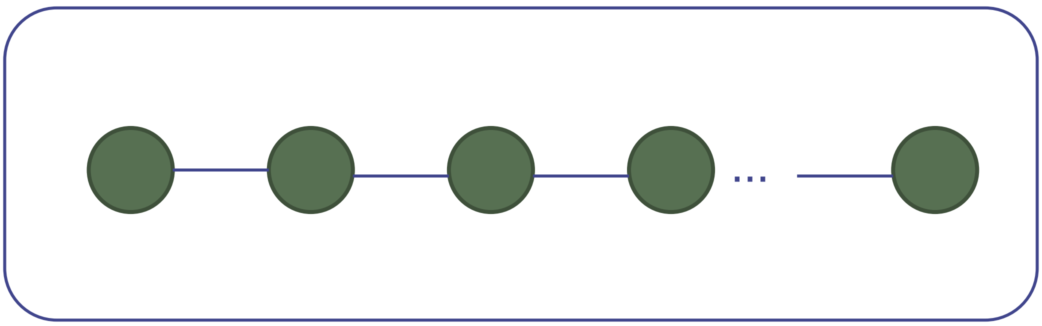
Vector, List and Sequence



Overview and Reading

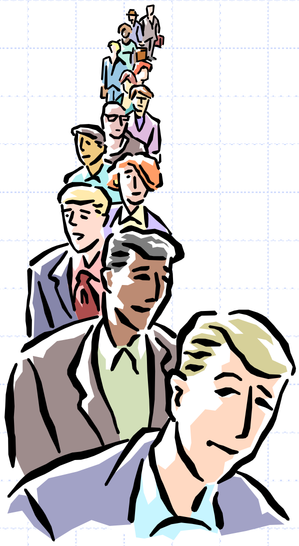
- Reading: Chapters: 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3
- A data structure that stores *n* elements in a linear order
  - Called list or sequence
- Didn't we learn "array" and "linked list"?
  - We are talking about more abstract ADTs than them



Three ADTs

- Vector (also called Array List)
  - Access each element using a notion of index in [0,n-1]
  - Index of element e: the number of elements that are before e
  - Typically we use the "index" (e.g., [ ])
  - A more general ADT than "array"
- List
  - Not using an index to access, but use a node to access
  - Insert a new element e before some "position" p
  - A more general ADT than "linked list"
- Sequence
  - Can access an element as vector and list (using both index and position)
- (Note) Can implement the above ADTs using various ways
  - array, singly linked list, doubly linked list, circular linked list

Vectors (or Array Lists)



The Array List ADT

- The Vector or Array List ADT extends the notion of array by storing a sequence of objects
- An element can be accessed, inserted or removed by specifying its index (number of elements preceding it)
- An exception is thrown if an incorrect index is given (e.g., a negative index)

- Main methods:
  - at(integer i): returns the element at index i without removing it
  - set(integer i, object o): replace the element at index i with o
  - insert(integer i, object o): insert a new element o to have index i
  - erase(integer i): removes element at index i
- Additional methods:
  - size()
  - empty()

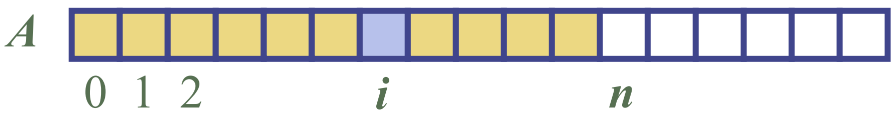
Applications of Array Lists

- Direct applications
  - Sorted collection of objects (elementary database)
- Indirect applications
  - Auxiliary data structure for algorithms
  - Component of other data structures

- Basically, every place where you can use “array”.

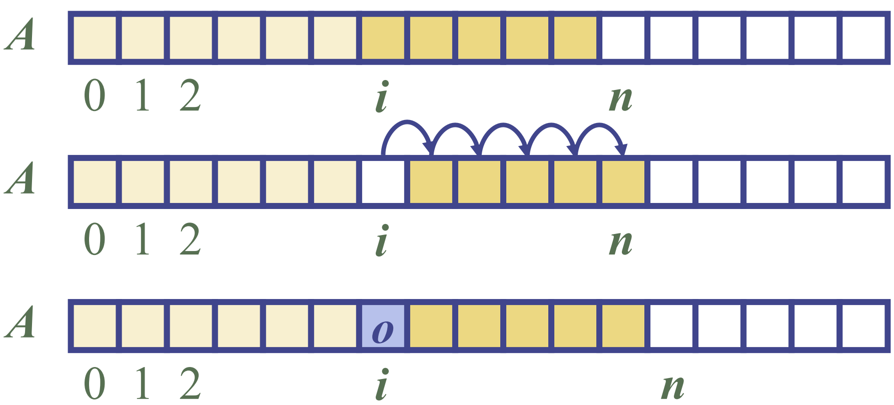
Array-based Implementation of Vector

- Use an array A of size N
- A variable n keeps track of the size of the array list (number of elements stored)
- Operation ***at***(i) is implemented in $O(1)$ time by returning $A[i]$
- Operation ***set***(i,o) is implemented in $O(1)$ time by performing $A[i] = o$



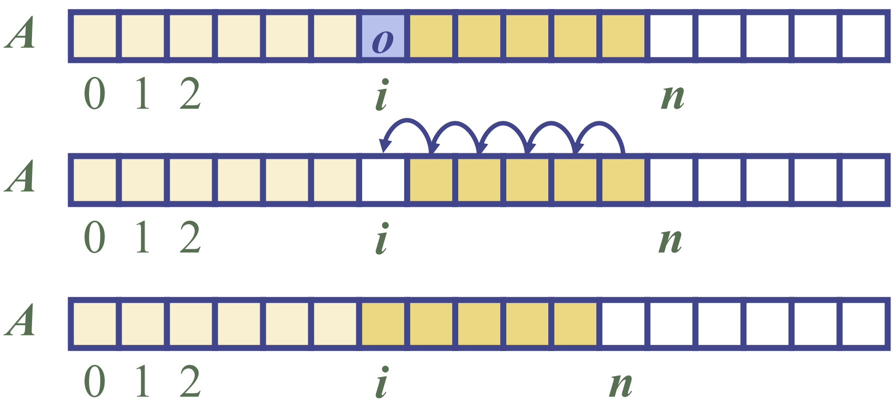
Insertion

- In operation ***insert***(i, o), we need to make room for the new element by shifting forward the $n - i$ elements $A[i], \ldots, A[n - 1]$
- In the worst case ($i = 0$), this takes $O(n)$ time



Element Removal

- In operation ***erase***(i), we need to fill the hole left by the removed element by shifting backward the $n - i - 1$ elements $A[i + 1], \dots, A[n - 1]$
- In the worst case ($i = 0$), this takes $O(n)$ time



Performance

- In the array-based implementation of an array list:
  - The space used by the data structure is $O(n)$
  - ***size***, ***empty***, ***at*** and ***set*** run in $O(1)$ time
  - ***insert*** and ***erase*** run in $O(n)$ time in worst case
- If we use the array in a circular fashion, operations ***insert***$(0, x)$ and ***erase***$(0, x)$ run in $O(1)$ time
- In an ***insert*** operation, when the array is full, instead of throwing an exception, we can replace the array with a larger one

Growable Array-based Array List

- In an insert(o) operation (without an index), we always insert at the end
- When the array is full, we replace the array with a larger one
- How large should the new array be?
  - Incremental strategy: increase the size by a constant c
  - Doubling strategy: double the size

```
Algorithm insert(o)
  if t = S.length − 1 then
    A ← new array of
        size …
    for i ← 0 to n−1 do
      A[i] ← S[i]
    S ← A
  n ← n + 1
  S[n−1] ← o
```

- For size n array, “re-grow” operation requires n copies

Which is better?: Incremental or Doubling

- Comparison Method 1
  - Given the current size of S = n
  - Worst-case running time
    - Incremental strategy: O(1)
    - Doubling strategy: O(n)
- Are you happy?
  - Happy if your focus is really the worst-case
  - Unhappy
    - For doubling strategy, the total number of resizing array size would be small
- Can we reconsider the analysis method?

Which is better?: Incremental or Doubling

- Comparison Method2
  - Compute the total time $T(n)$ needed to perform a series of n insert(o) operations
  - Assume that we start with an empty stack represented by an array of size 1

- We call amortized time of an insert operation the average time taken by an insert over the series of operations, i.e., $T(n)/n$
  - This can be a fairer comparison in some cases
- Amortized analysis (분할상환분석 in Wiki)

Incremental Strategy Analysis

- We replace the old array with a new one $k = n/c$ times
- The total time $T(n)$ of a series of n insert operations is proportional to

$$n + c + 2c + 3c + 4c + \ldots + kc =$$
$$n + c(1 + 2 + 3 + \ldots + k) =$$
$$n + ck(k + 1)/2$$

- Since c is a constant, $T(n)$ is $O(n + k^2)$, i.e., $O(n^2)$

- The amortized time of an insert operation is $O(n)$

Doubling Strategy Analysis

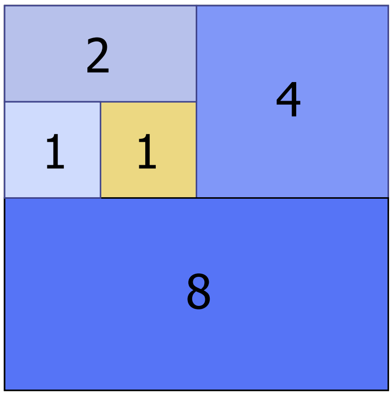
- We replace the old array with a new one $k = \log_2 n$ times
- The total time $T(n)$ of a series of n insert operations is proportional to

  $n + 1 + 2 + 4 + 8 + \ldots + 2^k =$

  $n + 2^{k+1} - 1 =$

  $3n - 1$
- $T(n)$ is $O(n)$
- The amortized time of an insert operation is $O(1)$

geometric series



Professor, I have a question

- In “computing spans”, why didn’t you do amortized analysis?
- Can we do it?
- Is it meaningful?
- Think about this!
  - I am ready to discuss if you get your version of answer ready.

```
Algorithm spans2(X, n)                       #
    S ← new array of n integers              n
    A ← new empty stack                      1
    for i ← 0 to n − 1 do                    n
        while (¬A.empty() ∧
                X[A.top()] ≤ X[i] ) do       n
            A.pop()                          n
        if A.empty() then                    n
            S[i] ← i + 1                     n
        else
            S[i] ← i − A.top()               n
        A.push(i)                            n
    return S                                 1
```

Vectors in C++ STL

```
#include <vector>                  // provides definition of vector
using std::vector;                 // make vector accessible

vector<int> myVector(100);         // a vector with 100 integers
```

- vector(n): Construct a vector with space for n elements; if no argument is given, create an empty vector.
- size(): Return the number of elements in V.
- empty(): Return true if V is empty and false otherwise.
- resize(n): Resize V, so that it has space for n elements.
- reserve(n): Request that the allocated storage space be large enough to hold n elements.
- **operator**[i]: Return a reference to the ith element of V.
- at(i): Same as $V[i]$, but throw an out_of_range exception if i is out of bounds, that is, if $i < 0$ or $i \geq V$.size().
- front(): Return a reference to the first element of V.
- back(): Return a reference to the last element of V.
- push_back(e): Append a copy of the element e to the end of V, thus increasing its size by one.
- pop_back(): Remove the last element of V, thus reducing its size by one.

Difference between resize() and reserve()?

Logistics

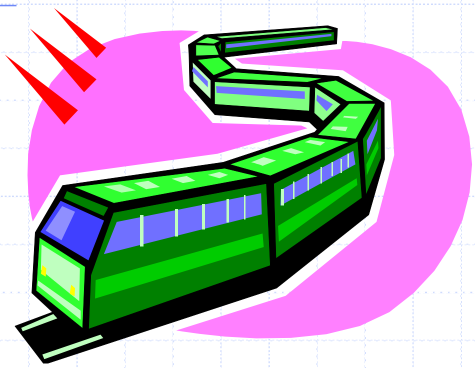
- First programming assignment
  - Deadline: Sep, 19th
- Problem Solving Homework
  - Deadline: Oct, 1st
- You should keep reading the textbook
- Sep 24th, 26th : No class
  - Thanksgiving

Last Class

- Vector and List

- Vector
  - Access elements by "index"
  - Incremental vs. Doubling Strategy
    - Amortized analysis

Lists



(Node) List ADT

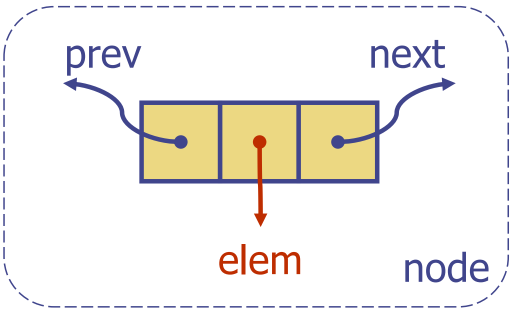
- The Node List ADT models a sequence of positions storing arbitrary objects
- It establishes a before/after relation between positions
- Generic methods:
  - size(), empty()

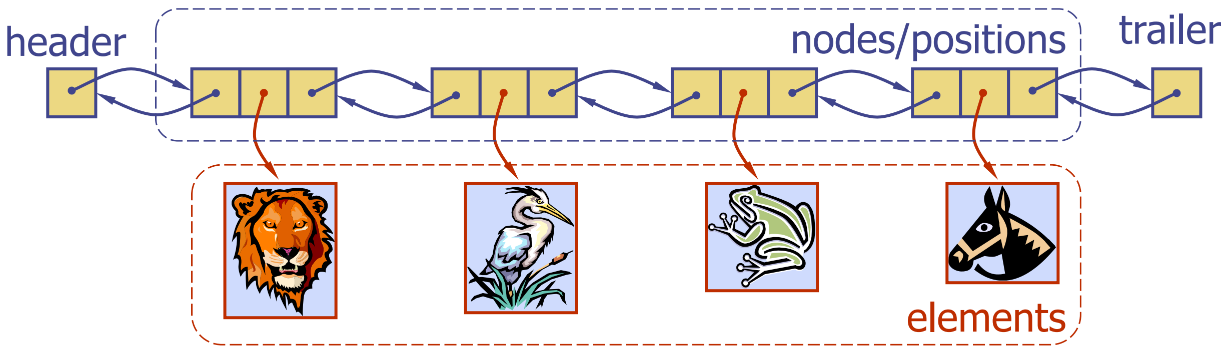
- Iterators:
  - begin(), end()
- Update methods:
  - insertFront(e), insertBack(e)
  - removeFront(), removeBack()
- Iterator-based update:
  - insert(p, e)
  - remove(p)

(Question) No method for accessing a specific node?
We will talk about this later

Implementation based on DLL (covered this)

- A doubly linked list provides a natural implementation of the Node List ADT
- Nodes implement Position and store:
  - element
  - link to the previous node
  - link to the next node
- Special trailer and header nodes





Performance

- In the implementation of the List ADT by means of a doubly linked list
  - The space used by a list with n elements is $O(n)$
  - The space used by each position of the list is $O(1)$
  - All the operations of the List ADT run in $O(1)$ time

Lists in C++ STL

```
#include <list>
using std::list;                    // make list accessible
list<float> myList;                 // an empty list of floats
```

list(n): Construct a list with n elements; if no argument list is given, an empty list is created.

size(): Return the number of elements in L.

empty(): Return true if L is empty and false otherwise.

front(): Return a reference to the first element of L.

back(): Return a reference to the last element of L.

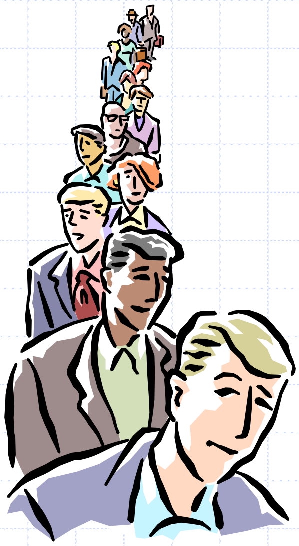
push_front(e): Insert a copy of e at the beginning of L.

push_back(e): Insert a copy of e at the end of L.

pop_front(): Remove the fist element of L.

pop_back(): Remove the last element of L.

Containers, Iterators, and Generic algorithms



Sorting: Vector and List

- I want to find "yiyung" in Vector or List objects

```
vector<string>  V(100);
list<string> L(100);
// some data insertion to V and L

//Design 1: different function
find_vector(&V);
find_list(&L);

//Design 2: function overloading
find(&V);
find(&L);
```

Do you like these? Why? Why not?

This is how we can do in C++

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace::std;

int main()
{
  vector<string> vec_str;
  vec_str.push_back("is");
  vec_str.push_back("of");
  vec_str.push_back("the");
  vec_str.push_back("hello");

  vector<string>::iterator it;

  it =
    find(vec_str.begin(), vec_str.end(), "the");
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

  it++;
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <list>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace::std;

int main()
{
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    find(list_str.begin(), list_str.end(), "the");
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

  it++;
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

It is cool. But why is it cool?

Mysterious things


```cpp
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace::std;

int main()
{
  vector<string> vec_str;
  vec_str.push_back("is");
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  vector<string>::iterator it;

  it =
    find(vec_str.begin(), vec_str.end(), "the");
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

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```

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  it =
    find(list_str.begin(), list_str.end(), "the");
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

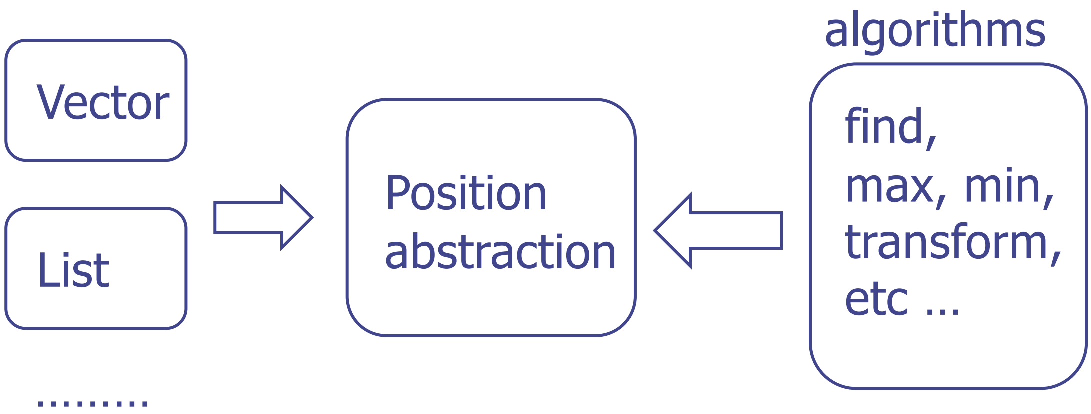
  it++;
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

  return 0;
}
```


iterator? Looks like a “position” of vector or list. Hmm…..

Goal and Design Challenge

- Lots of data structures (or classes in C++) that can contain various types of elements
  - "Container"
  - Examples: Vector, List, deque, set, map, etc …



- How are you going to design this concept?
  - Again, from C++ STL designer's perspective

Position ADT

- The Position ADT models the notion of place within a data structure where a single object is stored
- It gives a unified view of diverse ways of storing data, such as
  - a cell of an array
  - a node of a linked list
- "A" method of accessing the element at position p:
  - object p.element(): returns the element at position
  - In C++ it is convenient to implement this as *p
    - Operator overloading

- Implemented as "iterator" in C++

Containers and Iterators in C++

- An iterator abstracts the process of scanning through a collection of elements
- A container is an abstract data structure that supports element access through iterators
  - Data structures that support iterators
  - Examples include Stack, Queue, Vector, List
  - begin(): returns an iterator to the first element
  - end(): return an iterator to an imaginary position just after the last element
- An iterator behaves like a pointer to an element
  - *p: returns the element referenced by this iterator
  - ++p: advances to the next element
- Extends the concept of position by adding a traversal capability

Example codes again

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace::std;

int main()
{
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  vec_str.push_back("of");
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  vec_str.push_back("hello");

  vector<string>::iterator it;

  it =
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  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

  it++;
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

```
#include <iostream>
#include <list>
#include <string>
#include <algorithm>

using namespace::std;

int main()
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  list_str.push_back("is");
  list_str.push_back("of");
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  list_str.push_back("hello");

  list<string>::iterator it;

  it =
    find(list_str.begin(), list_str.end(), "the");
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

  it++;
  cout << "Print: " << *it << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

Ah-ha, it’s an iterator!

Various Iterators

- (standard) iterator: allows read-write access to elements
- const iterator: provides read-only access to elements
- bidirectional iterator: supports both ++p and –p
- random-access iterator: supports both p+i and p-i

STL Iterators in C++

- Each STL container type C supports iterators:
  - C::iterator – read/write iterator type
  - C::const_iterator – read-only iterator type
  - C.begin(), C.end() – return start/end iterators
- This iterator-based operators and methods:
  - *p: access current element
  - ++p, --p: advance to next/previous element
  - C.assign(p, q): replace C with contents referenced by the iterator range [p, q) (from p up to, but not including, q)
  - insert(p, e): insert e prior to position p
  - erase(p): remove element at position p
  - erase(p, q): remove elements in the iterator range [p, q)

Back to Iterator: STL Iterator-based Functions

vector(p,q):	Construct a vector by iterating between p and q, copying each of these elements into the new vector.
assign(p,q):	Delete the contents of V, and assigns its new contents by iterating between p and q and copying each of these elements into V.
insert(p,e):	Insert a copy of e just prior to the position given by iterator p and shifts the subsequent elements one position to the right.
erase(p):	Remove and destroy the element of V at the position given by p and shifts the subsequent elements one position to the left.
erase(p,q):	Iterate between p and q, removing and destroying all these elements and shifting subsequent elements to the left to fill the gap.
clear():	Delete all these elements of V.

STL Containers and Algorithms

#include <algorithm>

sort(p,q):	Sort the elements in the range from p to q in ascending order. It is assumed that less-than operator (“<”) is defined for the base type.
random_shuffle(p,q):	Rearrange the elements in the range from p to q in random order.
reverse(p,q):	Reverse the elements in the range from p to q.
find(p,q,e):	Return an iterator to the first element in the range from p to q that is equal to e; if e is not found, q is returned.
min_element(p,q):	Return an iterator to the minimum element in the range from p to q.
max_element(p,q):	Return an iterator to the maximum element in the range from p to q.
for_each(p,q,f):	Apply the function f the elements in the range from p to q.

STL Vector
STL deque

STL List

http://www.cplusplus.com/reference/algorithm/

Example Code

```
#include <cstdlib>                          // provides EXIT_SUCCESS
#include <iostream>                         // I/O definitions
#include <vector>                           // provides vector
#include <algorithm>                        // for sort, random_shuffle

using namespace std;                        // make std:: accessible

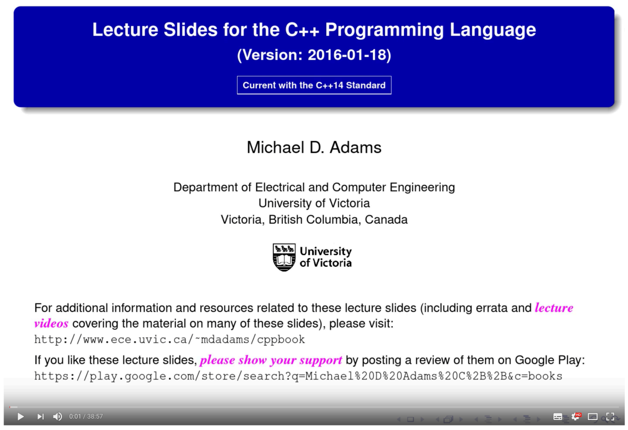
int main () {
  int a[] = {17, 12, 33, 15, 62, 45};
  vector<int> v(a, a + 6);                  // v: 17 12 33 15 62 45
  cout << v.size() << endl;                 // outputs: 6
  v.pop_back();                             // v: 17 12 33 15 62
  cout << v.size() << endl;                 // outputs: 5
  v.push_back(19);                          // v: 17 12 33 15 62 19
  cout << v.front() << " " << v.back() << endl; // outputs: 17 19
  sort(v.begin(), v.begin() + 4);           // v: (12 15 17 33) 62 19
  v.erase(v.end() − 4, v.end() − 2);        // v: 12 15 62 19
  cout << v.size() << endl;                 // outputs: 4

  char b[] = {'b', 'r', 'a', 'v', 'o'};
  vector<char> w(b, b + 5);                 // w: b r a v o
  random_shuffle(w.begin(), w.end());       // w: o v r a b
  w.insert(w.begin(), 's');                 // w: s o v r a b

  for (vector<char>::iterator p = w.begin(); p != w.end(); ++p)
    cout << *p << " ";                      // outputs: s o v r a b
  cout << endl;
  return EXIT_SUCCESS;
}
```


If you want to know more about iterators,

- Please watch this video

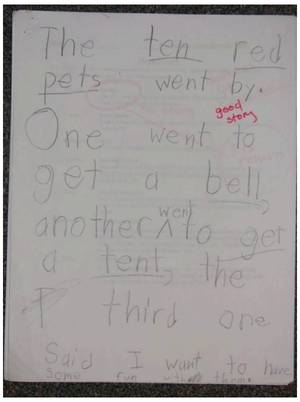


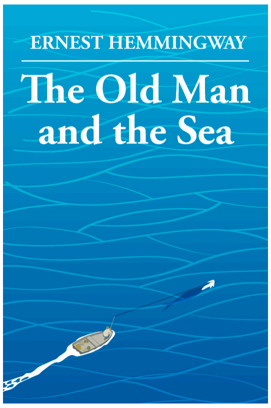
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TxufBysSPK0

- Please
  - I hate to answer the question "Is this included in the exam?"

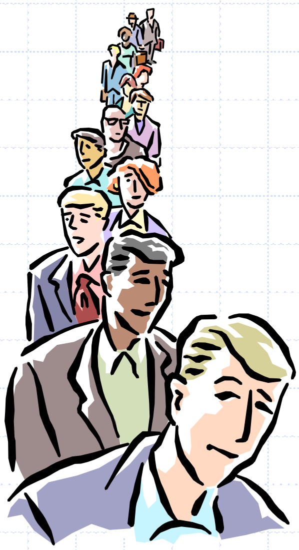
What should be your next question?

- Can I implement iterators in C++, in addition to just knowing how to use them?
  - Someone like the C++ STL designer
- Ch 6.2.3: Some level of explanation:
  - Beyond the topic of this class
- I will be happy to discuss this if you visit my office.





Sequences



Sequence ADT

- The Sequence ADT is the union of the Array List and Node List ADTs
- Elements accessed by
  - Index, or
  - Position
- Generic methods:
  - size(), empty()
- ArrayList-based methods:
  - at(i), set(i, o), insert(i, o), erase(i)
- List-based methods:
  - begin(), end()
  - insertFront(o), insertBack(o)
  - eraseFront(), eraseBack()
  - insert (p, o), erase(p)
- Bridge methods:
  - atIndex(i), indexOf(p)

Applications of Sequences

- The Sequence ADT is a basic, general-purpose, data structure for storing an ordered collection of elements
- Direct applications:
  - Generic replacement for stack, queue, vector, or list
  - small database (e.g., address book)
- Indirect applications:
  - Building block of more complex data structures

Questions?