Introduction to ADTs

Abstract Data Types

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Jill Seaman

Data Structure

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

*from wikipedia

- A data type having
  - a specific, physical representation of the data
  - operations over its data
- A concrete description
- defined in terms of how it is implemented
  - implementation-dependent

Abstract Data Type

- A set of data values and associated operations that are precisely specified independent of any particular implementation. *from http://xlinux.nist.gov/dads/

- A data type having
  - a logical representation of the data
  - operations over its data
- A logical description
- may be implemented in various ways
  - implementation-independent

Data Structures again

- The term “data structures” is often extended to include both concrete AND logical descriptions of complicated data types.
- A list of data structures could include ADTs
  - arrays
  - linked lists
  - stacks
  - queues
  - vectors or lists

Commonly used ADTs

- The purpose of many commonly used ADTs is to:
  - store a collection of objects
  - potentially organize the objects in a specific way
  - provide potentially limited access to the objects
- These ADTs are often called
  - containers
  - collections
  - container classes

Commonly used ADTs

- Examples:
  - List (or sequence or vector)
  - Set
  - Multi-set (or bag)
  - Stack and Queue
  - Tree
  - Map (or dictionary)

A List ADT

- Values: ordered (1st, 2nd, etc) set of objects
- Operations:
  - constructor: creates an empty list
  - isEmpty: is the list empty
  - size: returns the number of elements
  - add an element to the end of the list
  - remove the last element
  - return the element at position i
  - change the element at position (to another value)

A Set ADT

- Values: collection of unique objects
- Operations:
  - constructor: creates an empty set
  - isEmpty: is the set empty
  - size: returns the number of elements
  - add an element to the set (if not there)
  - remove an element from the set (if it is there)
  - isElement(x): true if x is in the set
  - union: combine two sets into one

A Bag (multi-set) ADT

- Values: collection of objects (may have duplicates)
- Operations:
  - constructor: creates an empty bag
  - isEmpty: is the bag empty
  - size: returns the number of elements
  - add an element to the bag
  - remove an element from the bag (if it is there)
  - occurrences(x): how many times x is in the bag

Implementing an ADT

- Interface:
  - class declaration
  - prototypes for the operations
  - data members for the actual representation
  - *.h
- Implementation:
  - function definitions for the operations
  - depends on data members (their representation)
  - *.cpp

Example ADT: bag version 1

bag.h

```
class Bag
{
  public:
    Bag ();

    void insert(int element);
    void remove(int element);

    int occurrences(int element) const;
    bool isEmpty() const;
    int size() const;

    static const int CAPACITY = 20;

  private:
    int data[CAPACITY];
    int count;
};
```

concrete representation

Example ADT: bag version 1

bag.cpp

```
#include "bag.h"
#include <cassert>
using namespace std;

Bag::Bag () {
   count = 0;
}
void Bag::insert(int element) {
    assert (count < CAPACITY);
    data[count] = element;
    count++;
}
void Bag::remove(int element) {
    int index = -1;
    for (int i=0; i<count && index==-1; i++) {
        if (data[i]==element) {
            index = i;
        }
    }
    if (index!=-1) {
        data[index] = data[count-1];
        count--;
    }
}                    //continued...
```

what does this do?

Example ADT: bag version 1

bag.cpp, cont.

```
int  Bag::occurrences(int element) const {
    int occurrences=0;
    for (int i=0; i<count; i++) {
        if (data[i]==element) {
            occurrences++;
        }
    }
    return occurrences;
}

bool Bag::isEmpty() const {
    return (count==0);
}

int  Bag::size() const {
    return count;
}
```


bag "driver"

bagTest.cpp

```
#include<iostream>
#include "Bag.h"
using namespace std;

int main ()
{
    Bag b;

    b.insert(4);
    b.insert(8);
    b.insert(4);

    cout << "size " << b.size() << endl;
    cout << "how many 4's: " << b.occurrences(4) << endl << endl;

    b.remove(4);
    cout << "removed a 4" << endl;
    cout << "size " << b.size() << endl;
    cout << "how many 4's: " << b.occurrences(4) << endl << endl;
```


bag "driver"

bagTest.cpp

```
    Bag c(b);

    cout << "copied to c" << endl;
    cout << "size " << c.size() << endl;
    cout << "how many 4's: " << c.occurrences(4) << endl << endl;

    b.insert(10);
    cout << "added 10 to b" << endl;
    cout << "b.size " << b.size() << endl;
    cout << "c.size " << c.size() << endl << endl;

    cout << "starting insert of 20 items" << endl;
    for (int i=0; i<20; i++)
        b.insert(33);
    cout << "inserted 20 more items into b" << endl;

    return 0;
};
```


bag "driver": output

output of running bagTest

```
size 3
how many 4's: 2

removed a 4
size 2
how many 4's: 1

copied to c
size 2
how many 4's: 1

added 10 to b
b.size 3
c.size 2

starting insert of 20 items
Assertion failed: (count < CAPACITY), function insert, file
bag.cpp, line 12.
Abort trap: 6
```

Bag version 1 summary

- Implemented using a fixed size array
- When adding more elements than fit in the bag, the program exits.
- Solution:
  - use a dynamically allocated array
  - when its capacity is reached, allocate a new, bigger array.

bag version 2

bag.h

```
class Bag
{
  public:
    Bag ();

    Bag(const Bag &);
    ~Bag();
    void operator=(const Bag &);

    void insert(int element);
    void remove(int element);

    int occurrences(int element) const;
    bool isEmpty() const;
    int size() const;

    static const int INCREMENT = 20;

  private:
    int *data;    //pointer to bag array
    int capacity; //size of the array
    int count;    //number of elements currently in array
};
```

"The big three"

concrete representation

bag version 2

bag.cpp

```
Bag::Bag () {
    count = 0;
    capacity = INCREMENT;
    data = new int[capacity];
}

//copy constructor
Bag::Bag(const Bag &rhs) {
    data = new int[rhs.capacity];  //allocate new array

    capacity = rhs.capacity;       //copy values
    count = rhs.count;
    for (int i=0; i<count; i++) {
        data[i] = rhs.data[i];
    }
}

//desctructor
Bag::~Bag() {
    delete [] data;
}
```


bag version 2

bag.cpp, cont.

```
void Bag::operator=(const Bag &rhs) {
    if (data) delete [] data;      //delete old array
    data = new int[rhs.capacity];  //allocate new array

    capacity = rhs.capacity;       //copy values
    count = rhs.count;
    for (int i=0; i<count; i++) {
        data[i] = rhs.data[i];
    }
}

void Bag::insert(int element) {
    //if count is at the capacity, resize
    if (count==capacity) {
        capacity += INCREMENT;
        int *newData = new int[capacity];  //new array
        for (int i=0; i<count; i++) {      //copy values
            newData[i] = data[i];
        }
        delete [] data;       //delete old array
        data = newData;       //make data point to new
    }

    data[count] = element;    //add new element
    count++;
}
```

no changes to remaining functions!

bag “driver”: output version 2

output of running bagTest

```
size 3
how many 4's: 2

removed a 4
size 2
how many 4's: 1

copied to c
size 2
how many 4's: 1

added 10 to b
b.size 3
c.size 2

starting insert of 20 items
inserted 20 more items into b
```

resizing succeeded!