

# Computer Science 50

## Introduction to Computer Science I

Harvard College

Week 6

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# CS 50's Library

## Revisited

```
:: bool  
:: string  
  
:: char GetChar();  
:: double GetDouble();  
:: float GetFloat();  
:: int GetInt();  
:: long long GetLongLong();  
:: string GetString();
```

see

`~cs50/pub/releases/cs50/cs50.{c,h}`

# Singly Linked Lists

```
typedef struct _node
{
    int n;
    struct _node *next;
}
node;
```

see  
list1.{c,h}

# Singly Linked Lists

```
typedef struct
{
    int id;
    char * name;
    char * house;
}
student;

typedef struct _node
{
    student * student;
    struct _node *next;
}
node;                                see
                                         list2.{c,h}
```

# Singly Linked Lists

## Representation

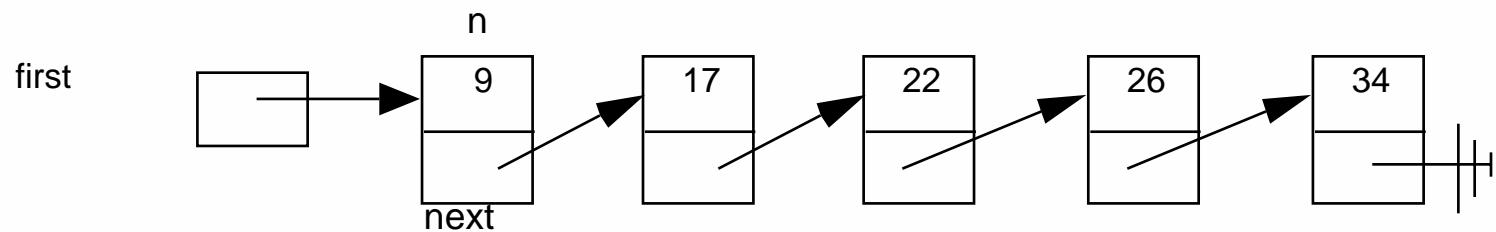


Figure adapted from <http://cs.calvin.edu/books/c++/ds/1e/>.

# Singly Linked Lists

## Traversal

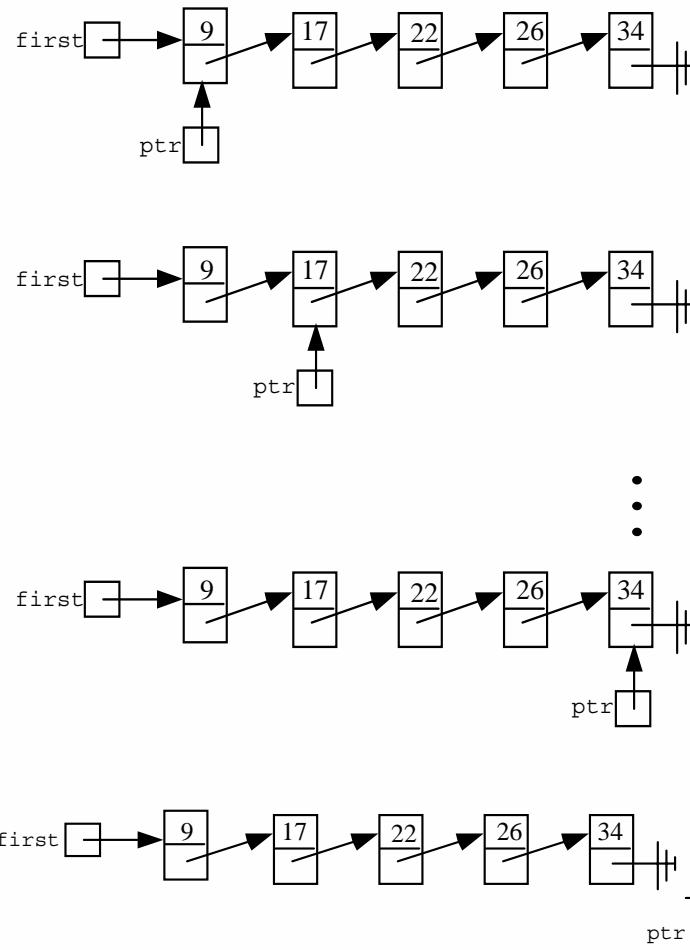
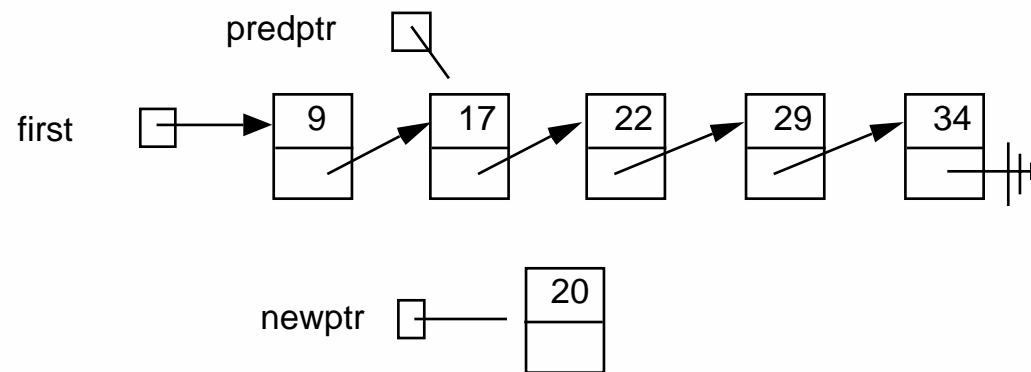


Figure from <http://cs.calvin.edu/books/c++/ds/1e/>.

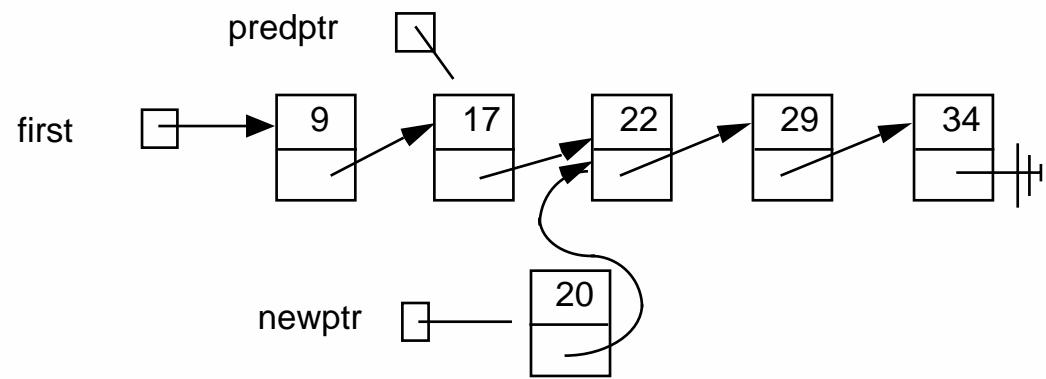
# Singly Linked Lists

## Insertion in Middle: Step 1



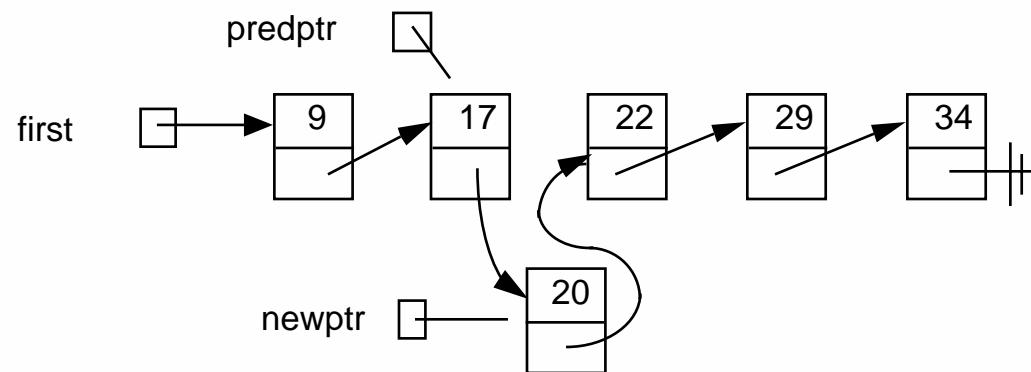
# Singly Linked Lists

## Insertion in Middle: Step 2



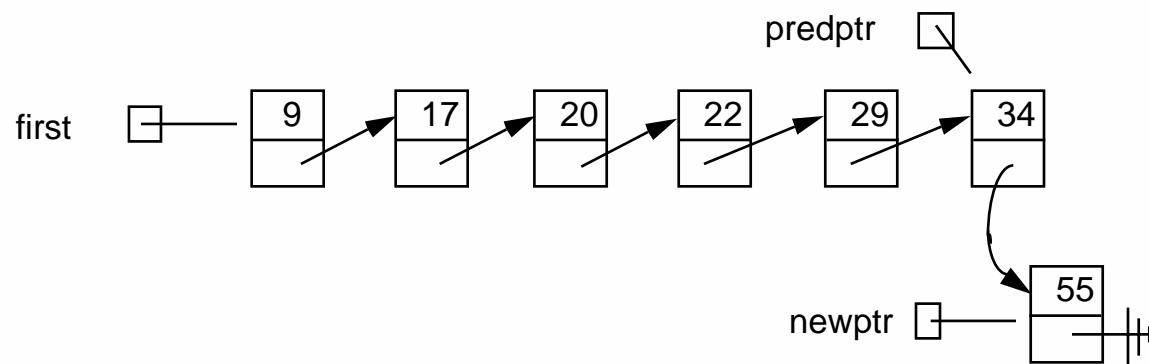
# Singly Linked Lists

## Insertion in Middle: Step 3



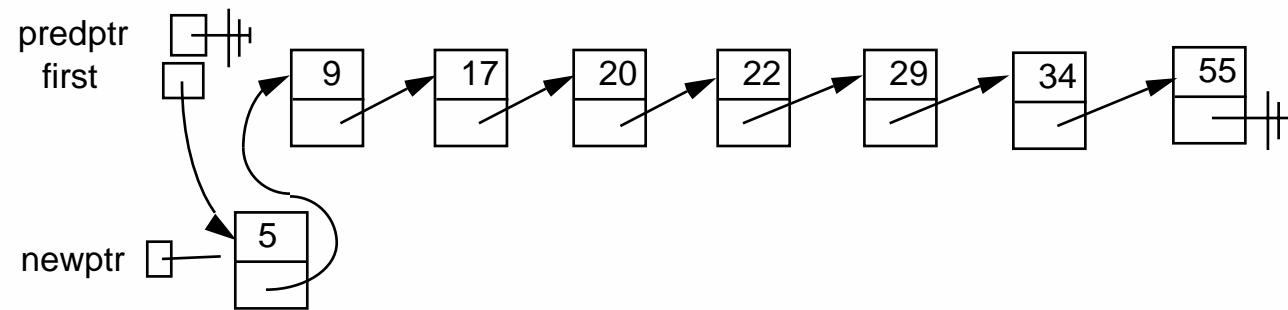
# Singly Linked Lists

## Insertion at Tail



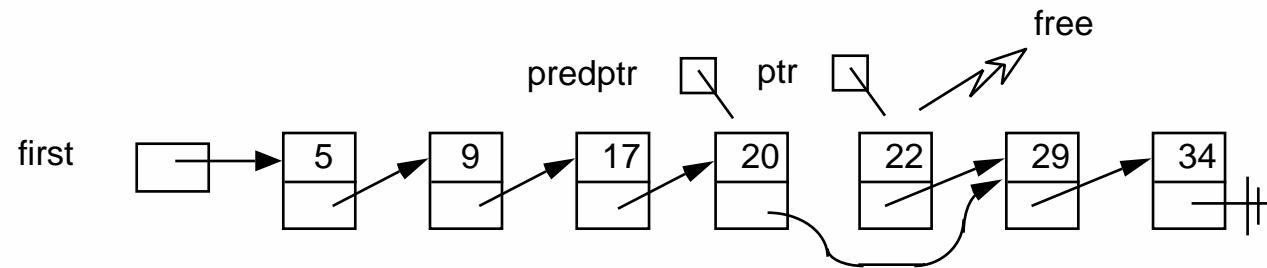
# Singly Linked Lists

## Insertion at Head



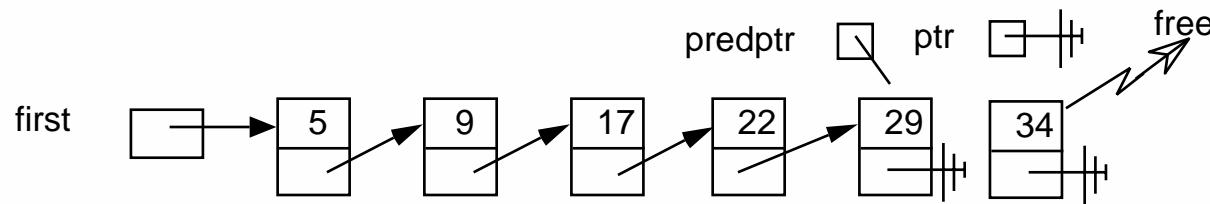
# Singly Linked Lists

## Deletion from Middle



# Singly Linked Lists

## Deletion from Tail



# Singly Linked Lists

## Deletion from Head

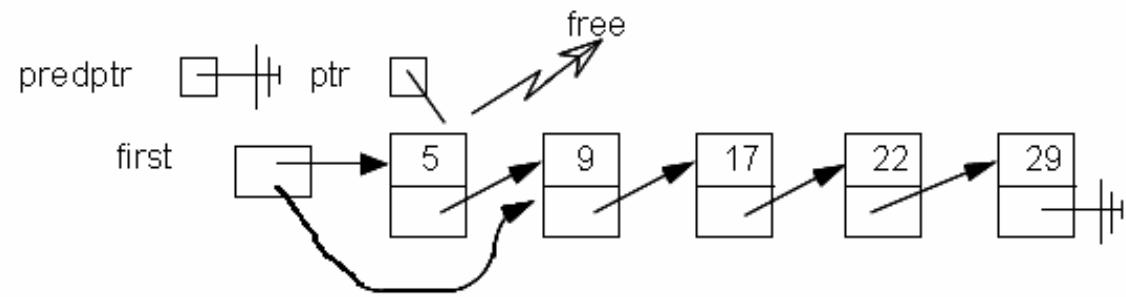
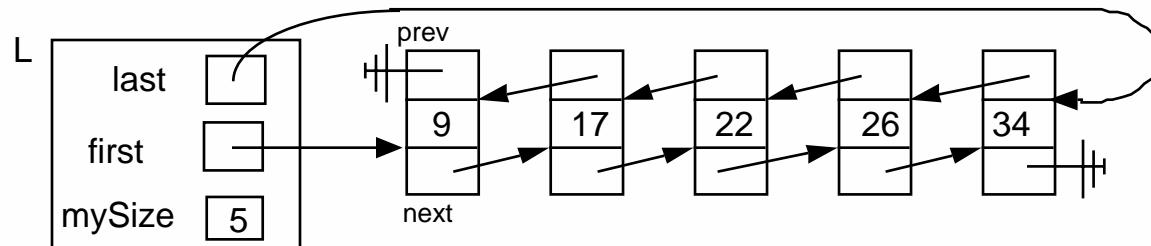


Figure adapted from <http://cs.calvin.edu/books/c++/ds/1e/>.

# Doubly Linked Lists

## Representation



# Hash Tables

## Linear Probing

table[0]	
table[1]	
table[2]	
table[3]	
table[4]	
table[5]	
table[6]	
	.
table[24]	
table[25]	

# Hash Tables

## The Birthday Problem

In a room of  $n$  CS 50 students,  
what's the probability that at least  
two students share the same birthday?

# Hash Tables

## The Birthday Problem

$$\bar{p}(n) = 1 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{365}\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{365}\right) \cdots \left(1 - \frac{n-1}{365}\right) = \frac{365 \cdot 364 \cdots (365-n+1)}{365^n} = \frac{365!}{365^n(365-n)!}$$

Image from [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birthday\\_paradox](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birthday_paradox).

# Hash Tables

## The Birthday Problem

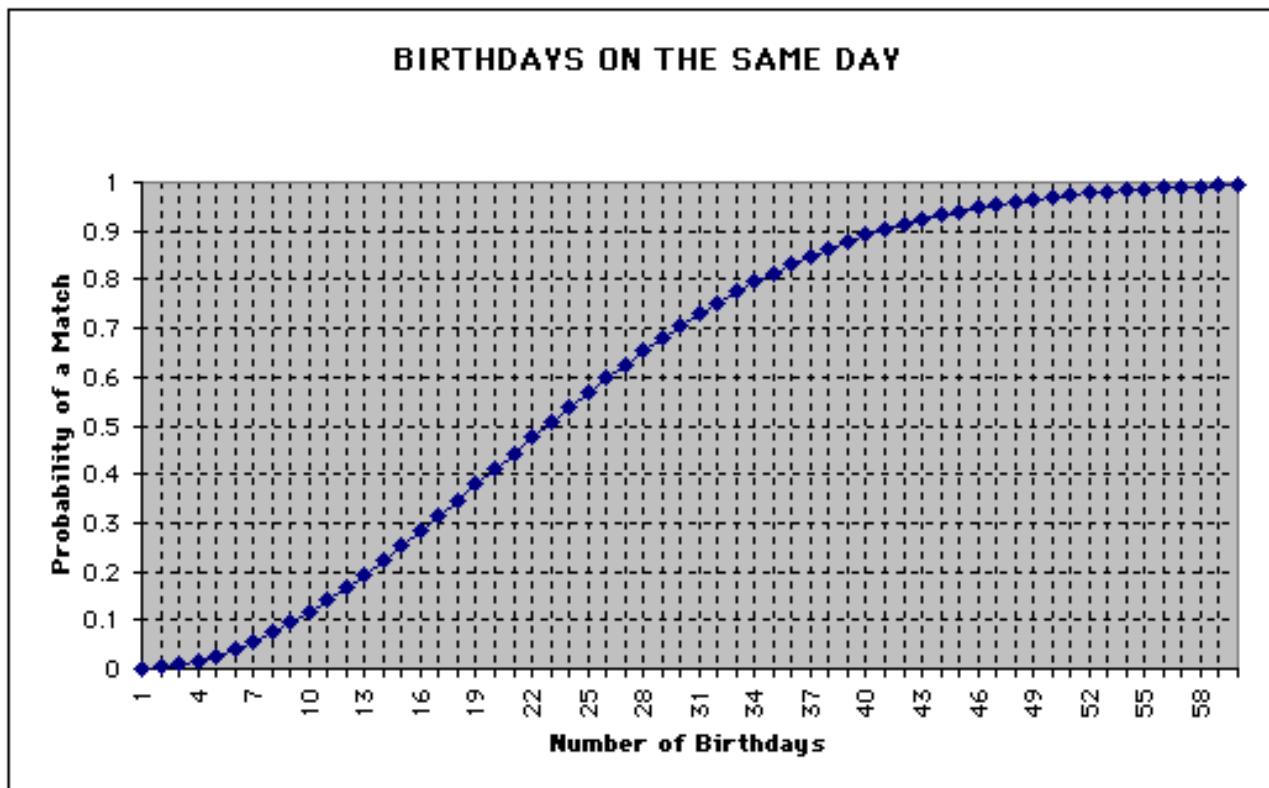


Image from <http://www.mste.uiuc.edu/reese/birthday/probchart.GIF>.

# Hash Tables

## Coalesced Chaining

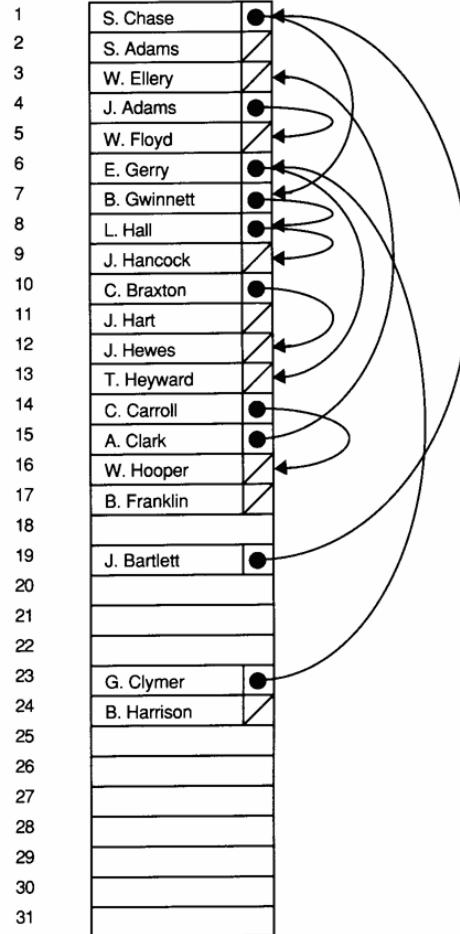


Figure from Lewis and Denenberg's *Data Structures & Their Algorithms*.

# Hash Tables

## Separate Chaining

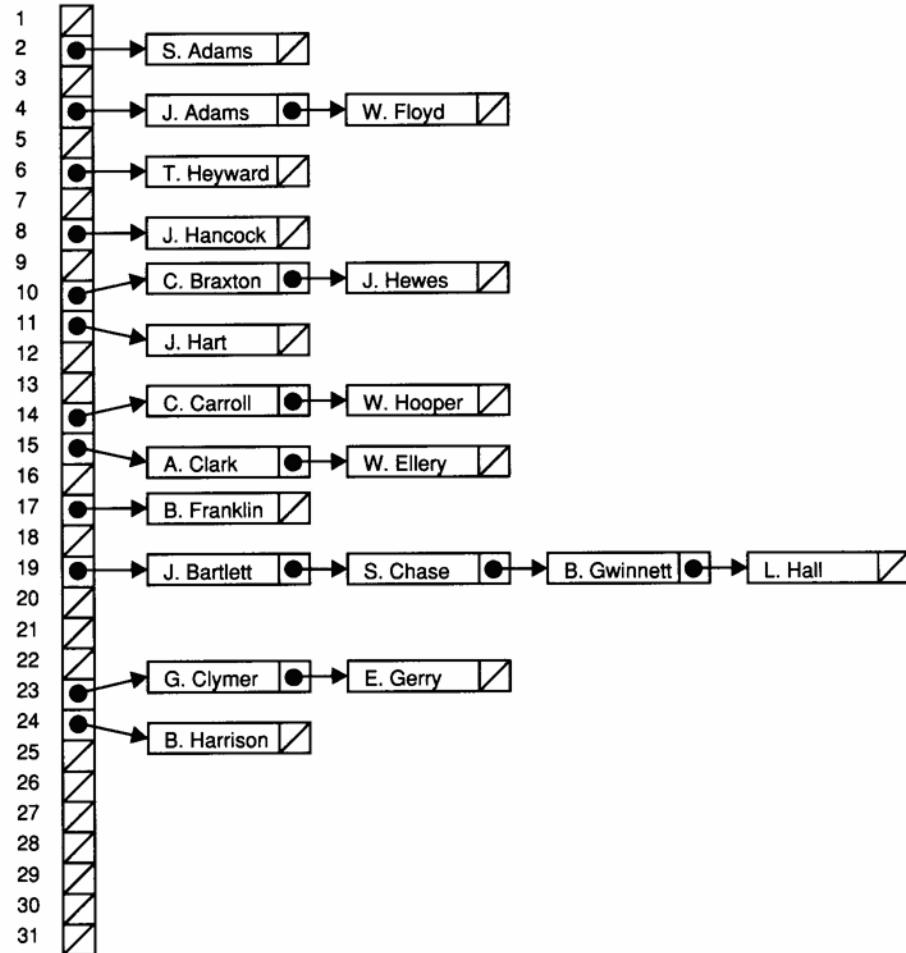


Figure from Lewis and Denenberg's *Data Structures & Their Algorithms*.

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