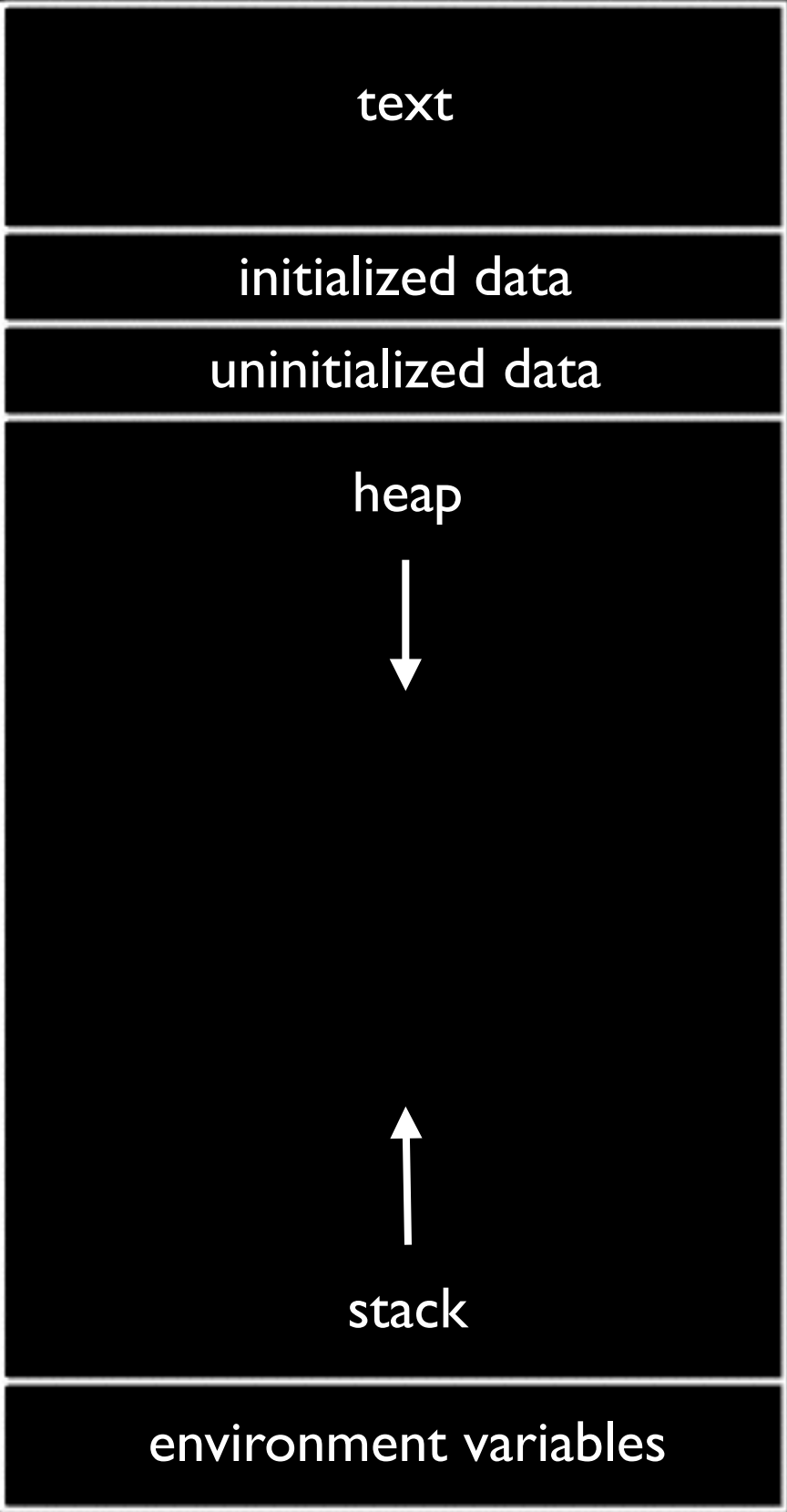


Week 5

last time



POINTER
FUN



```
void swap(int a, int b)
{
    int tmp = a;
    a = b;
    b = tmp;
}
```

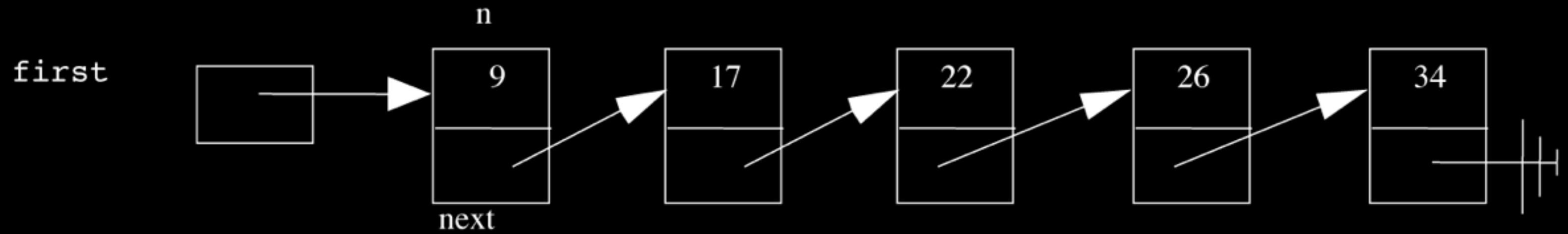
```
void swap(int *a, int *b)
{
    int tmp = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = tmp;
}
```



```
typedef struct
{
    string name;
    string dorm;
}
student;
```


this time

--	--	--	--	--	--





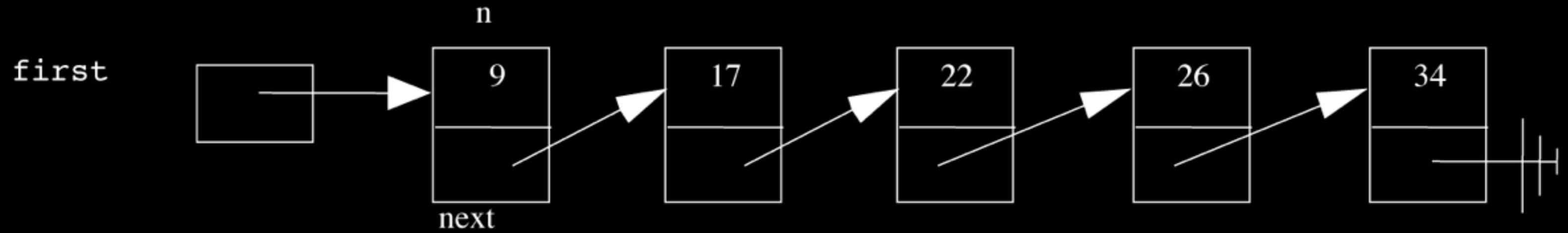
```
typedef struct node
{
    int n;
    struct node *next;
}
node;
```

delete

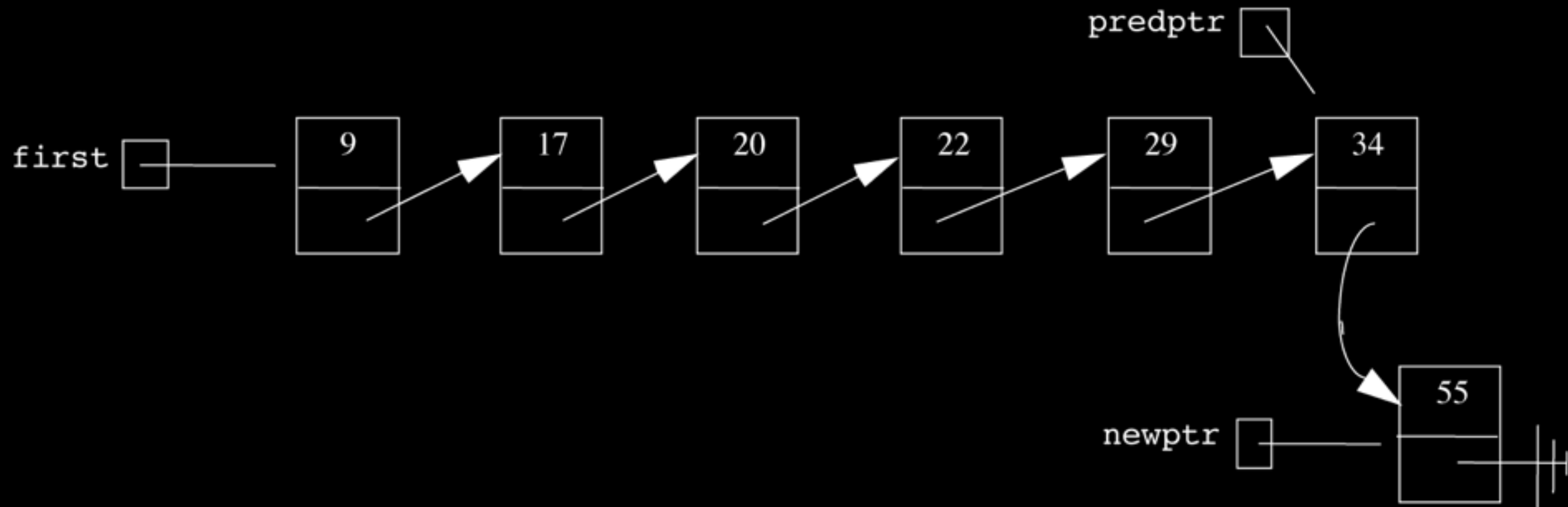
insert

search

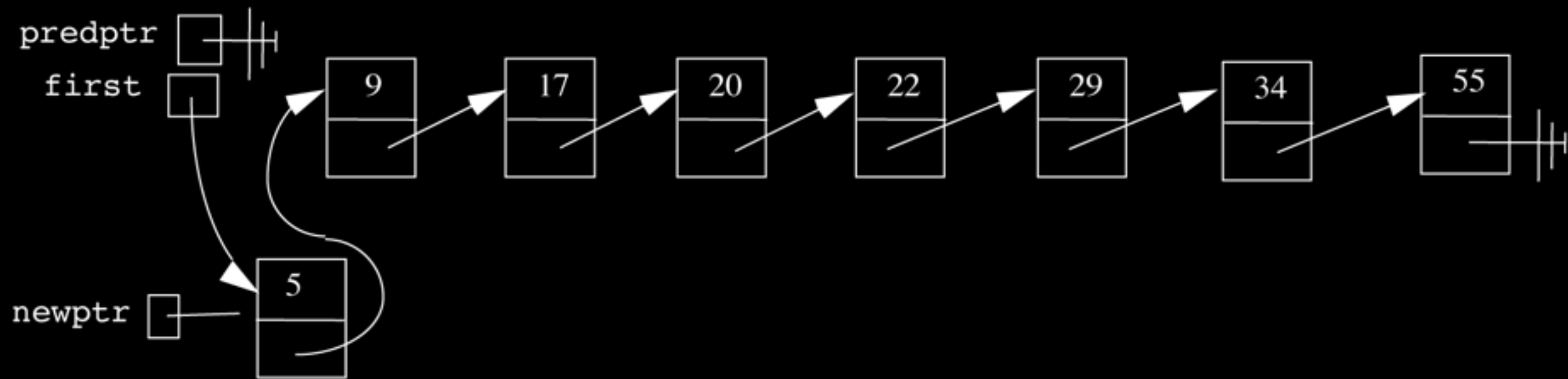
...



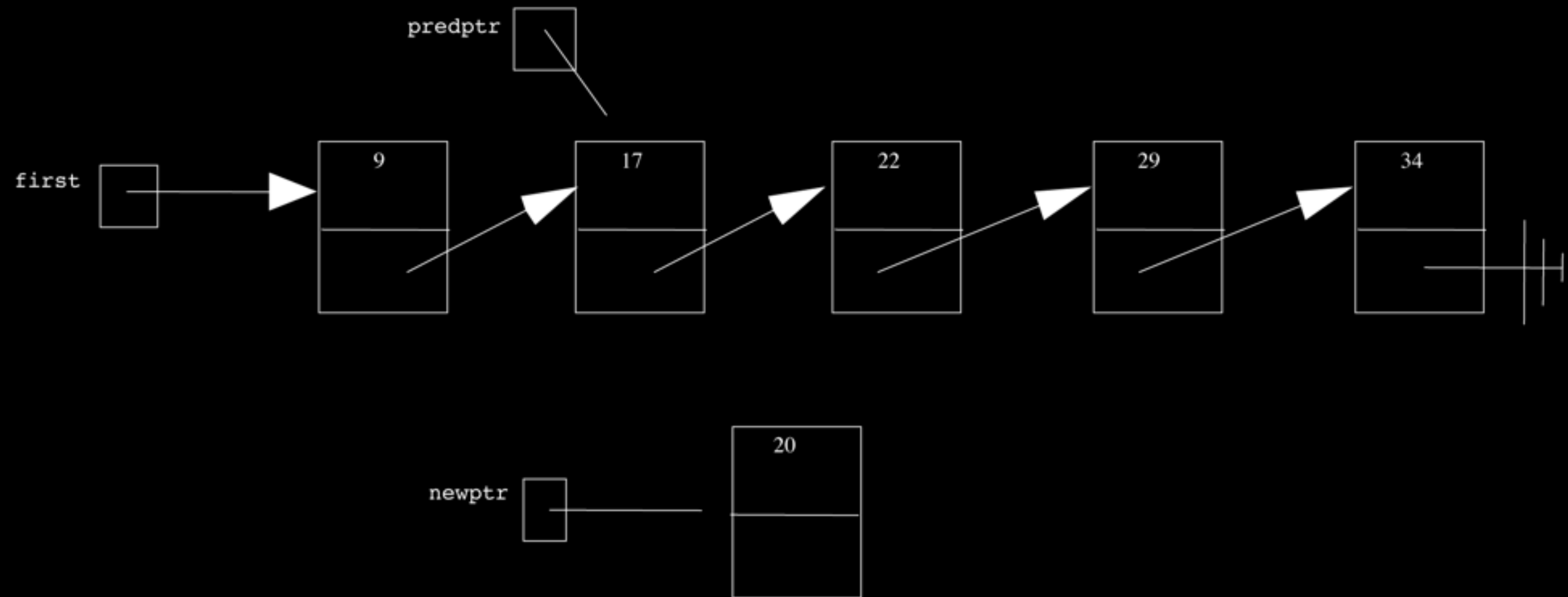
insert at tail



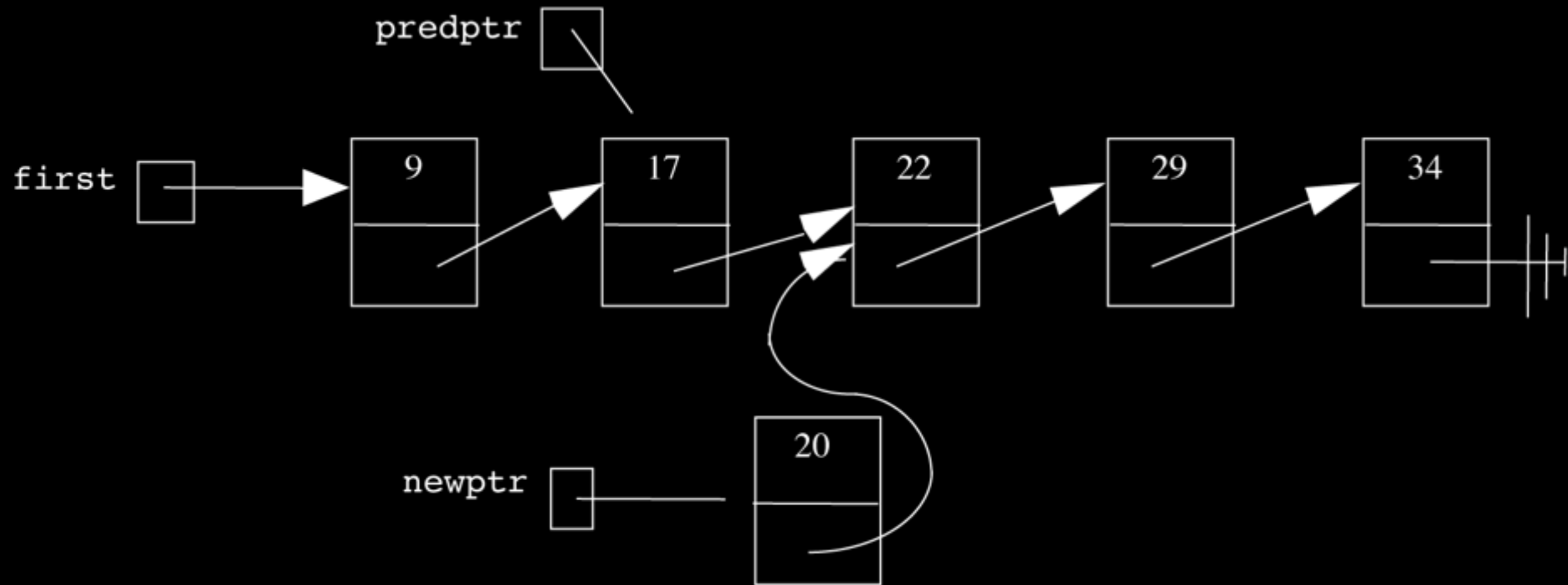
insert at head



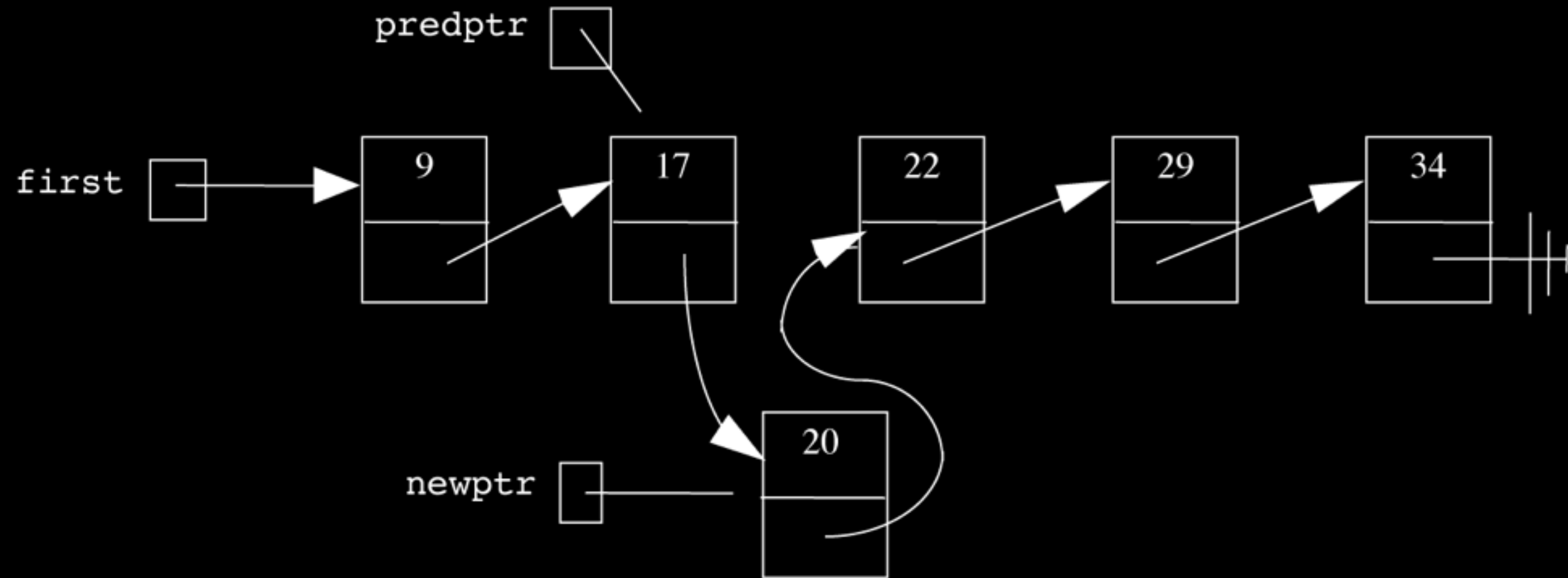
insert in middle



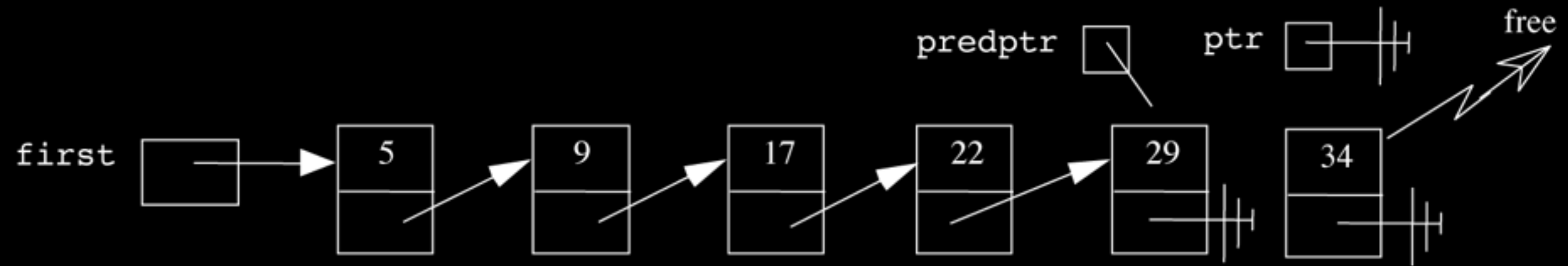
insert in middle



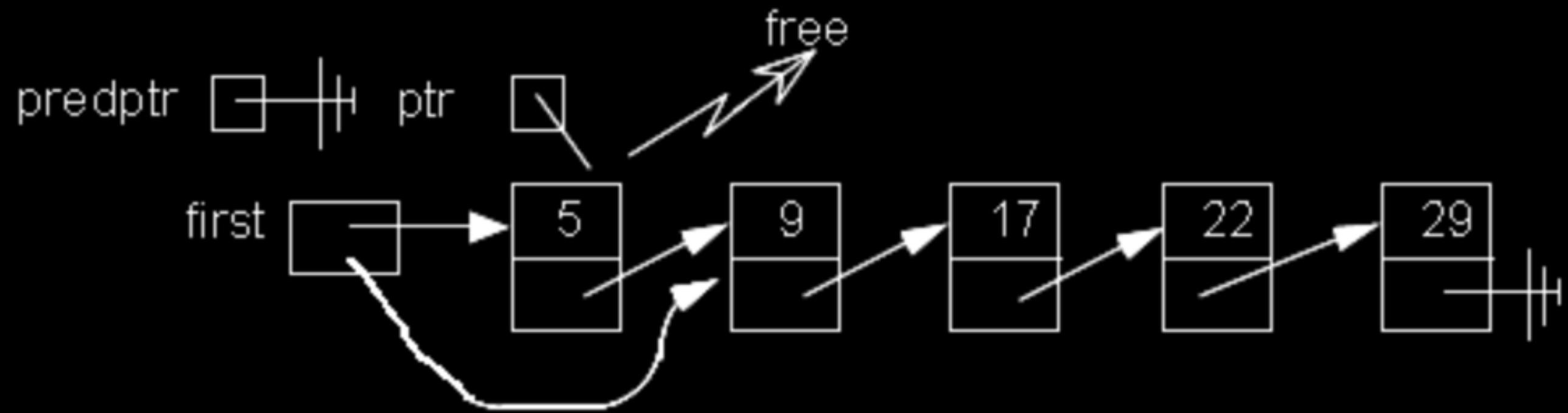
insert in middle



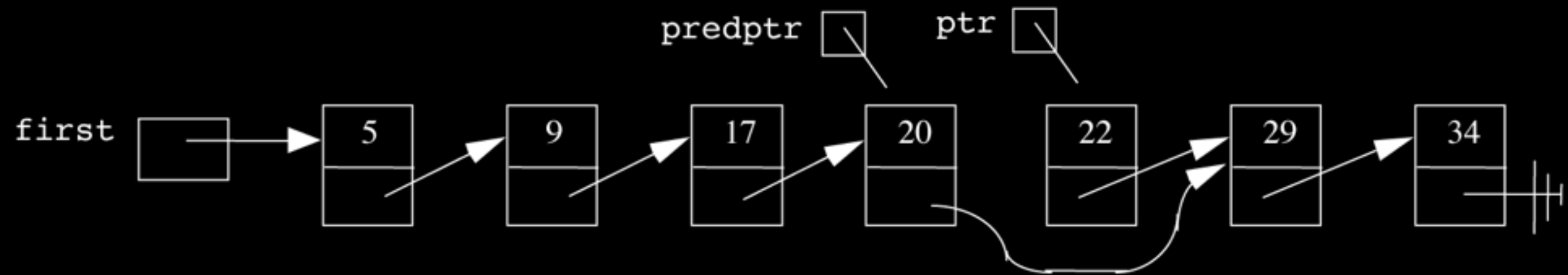
remove tail



remove head



remove in middle



delete

insert

search

...


```
bool search(int n, node *list)
{
    node *ptr = list;
    while (ptr != NULL)
    {
        if (ptr->n == n)
        {
            return true;
        }
        ptr = ptr->next;
    }
    return false;
}
```



push

pop

...

```
typedef struct
{
    int numbers[CAPACITY];
    int size;
}
stack;
```

```
typedef struct
{
    int *numbers;
    int size;
}
stack;
```




enqueue

dequeue

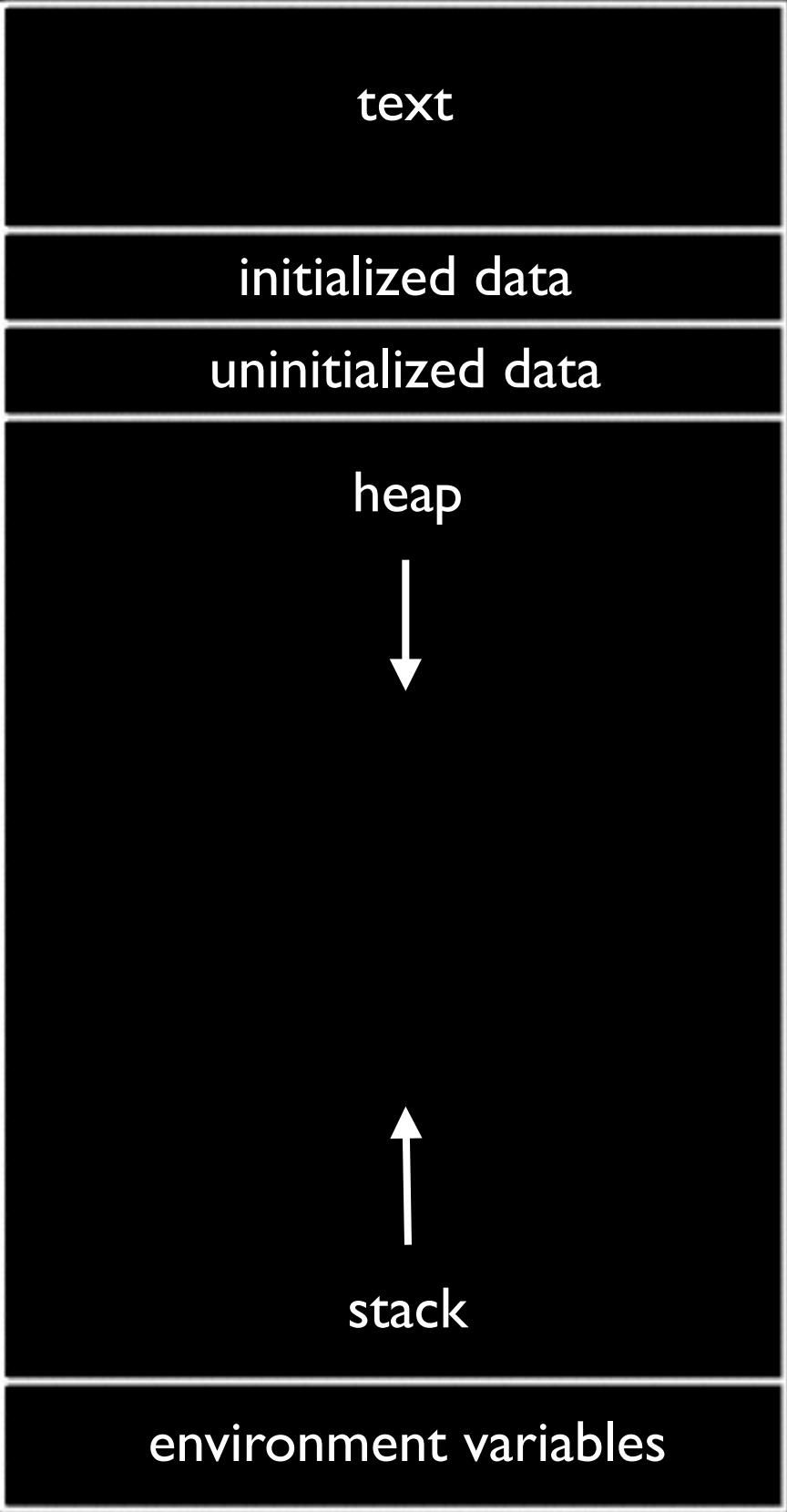
...

```
typedef struct
{
    int front;
    int numbers[CAPACITY];
    int size;
}
queue;
```

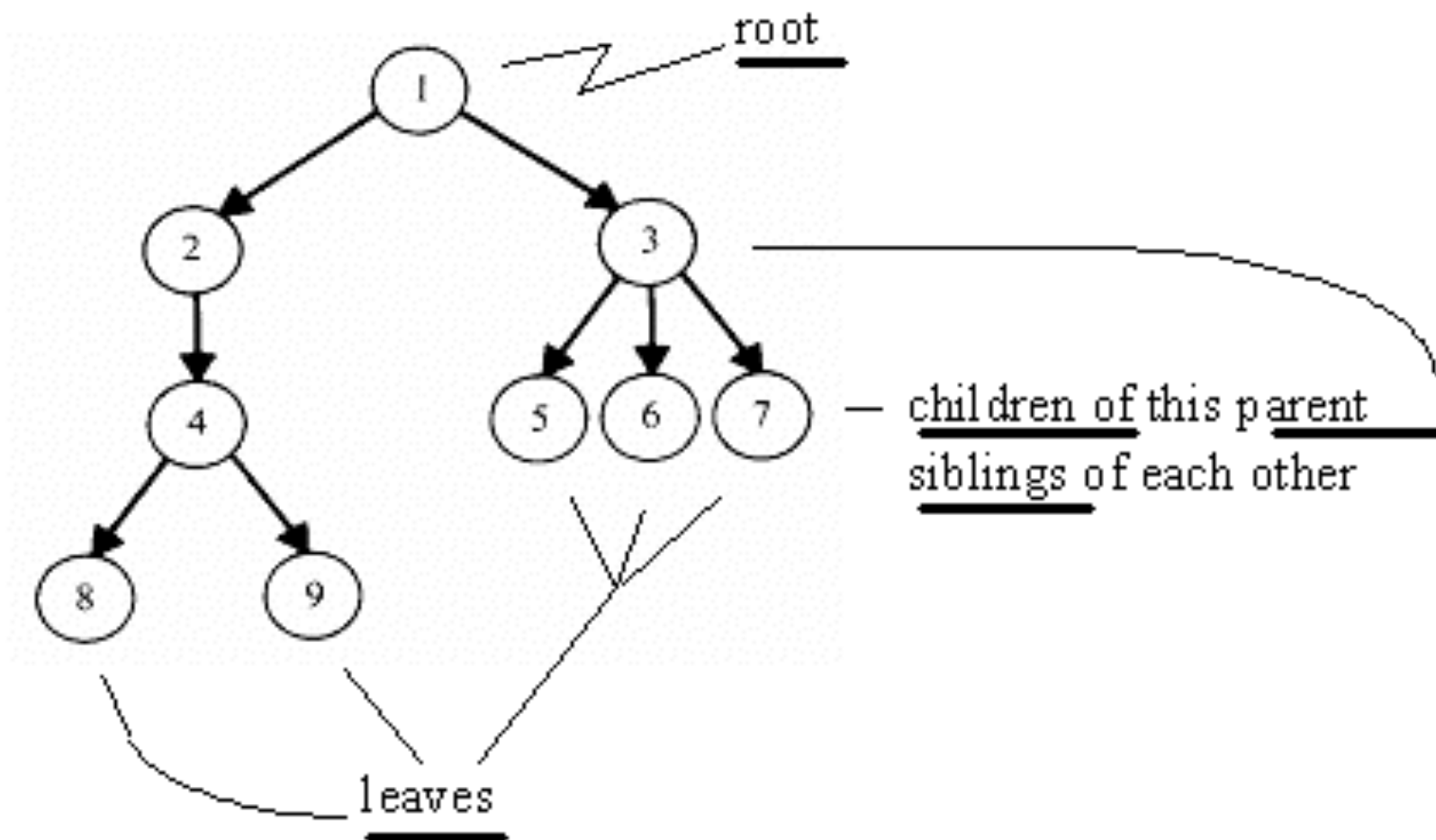


```
typedef struct
{
    int front;
    int *numbers;
    int size;
}
queue;
```

Jack Learns the Facts About Queues and Stacks



tree



22

33

44

55

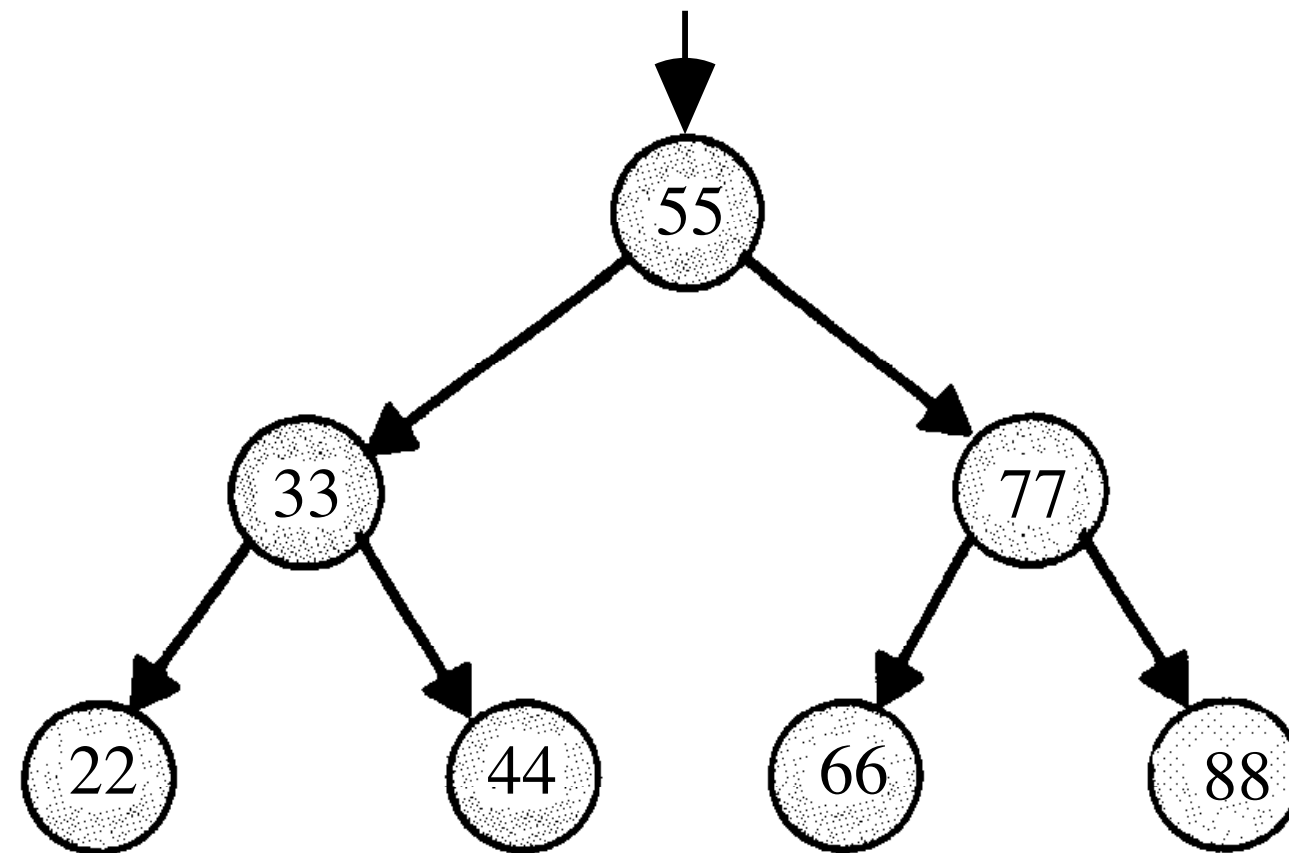
66

77

88

22	33	44	55	66	77	88
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

binary search tree



```
typedef struct node
{
    int n;
    struct node *left;
    struct node *right;
}
node;
```



```
bool search(int n, node *tree)
{
    if (tree == NULL)
    {
        return false;
    }
    else if (n < tree->n)
    {
        return search(n, tree->left);
    }
    else if (n > tree->n)
    {
        return search(n, tree->right);
    }
    else
    {
        return true;
    }
}
```

ASCII

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	...
65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	...

morse code

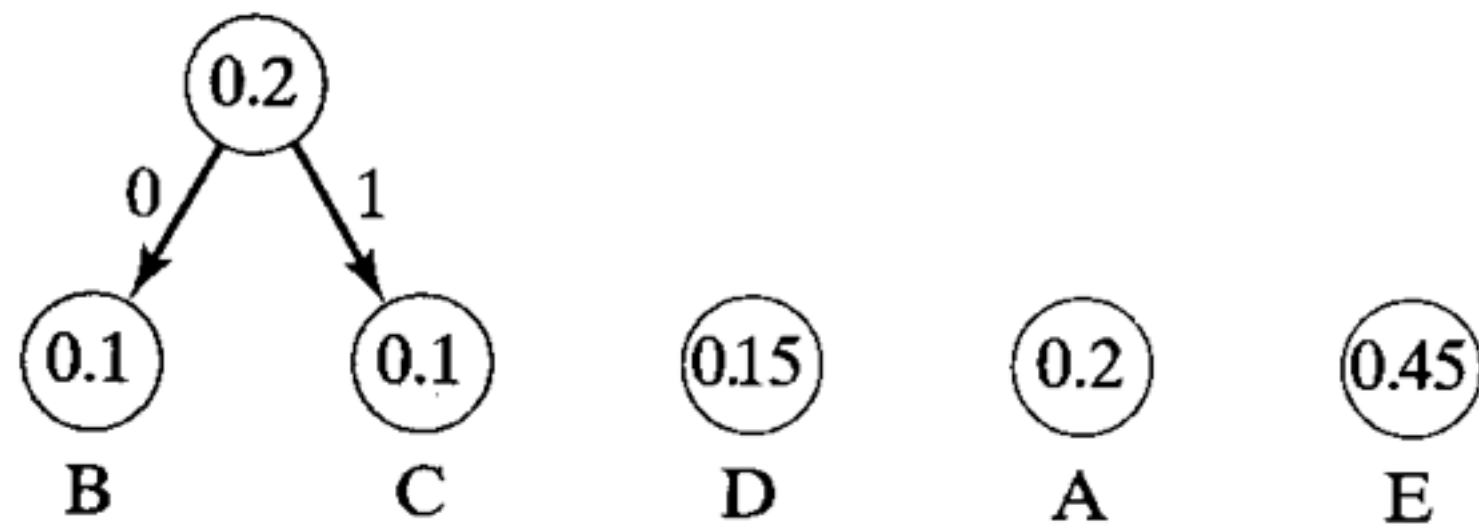
A	• —	U	• • —
B	— • • •	V	• • • —
C	— • — •	W	• — —
D	— • •	X	— • • —
E	•	Y	— • — —
F	• • — •	Z	— — • •
G	— — •		
H	• • • •		
I	• •		
J	• — — —		
K	— • —	1	• — — — —
L	• — • •	2	• • — — —
M	— —	3	• • • — —
N	— •	4	• • • • —
O	— — —	5	• • • • •
P	• — — •	6	— • • • •
Q	— — • —	7	— — • • •
R	• — •	8	— — — • •
S	• • •	9	— — — — •
T	—	0	— — — — —

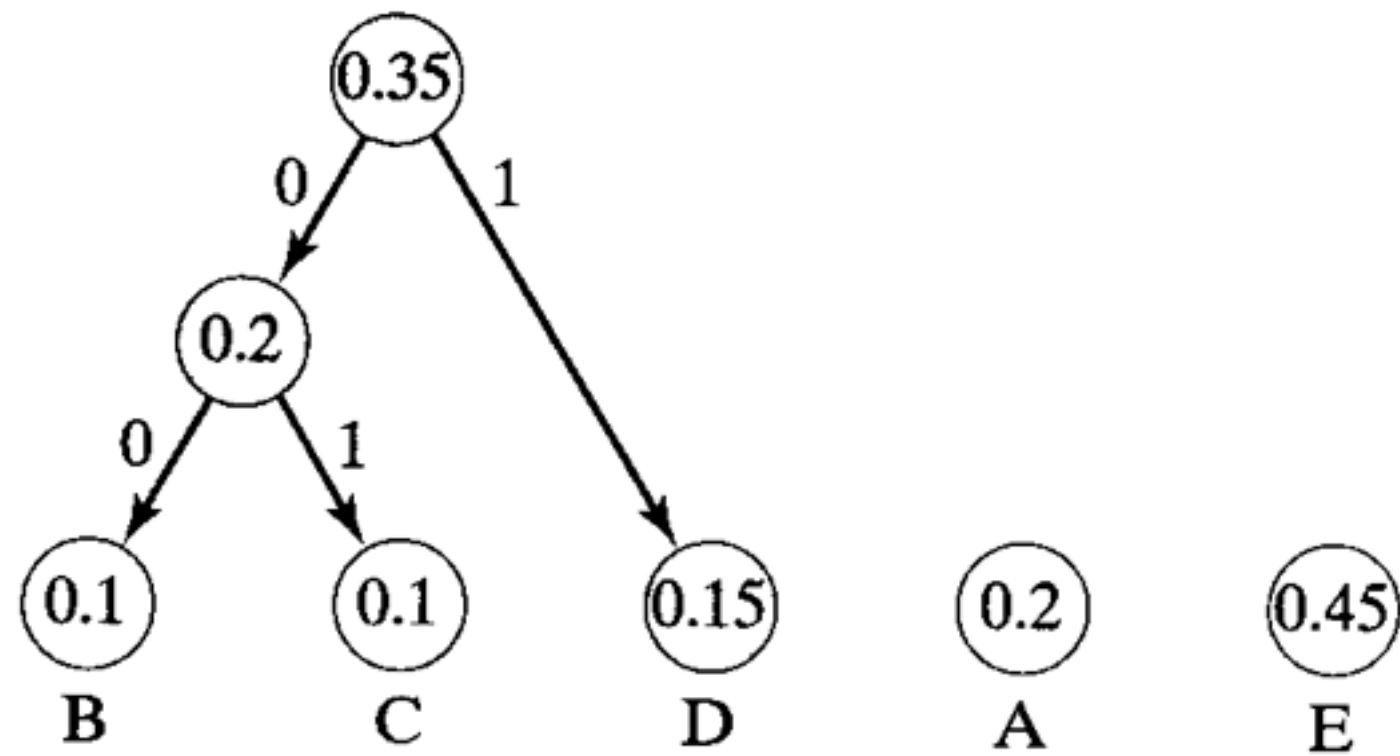
“ECEABEADCAEDEEEEECEADEEEEEEDBAAEABDBBAAEAAAC
DDCCEABEEDCBEEDEAEFFFFFFAEEDBCEBEEADEAEEDAEBBC
DEDEAEEDCEEAEFF”

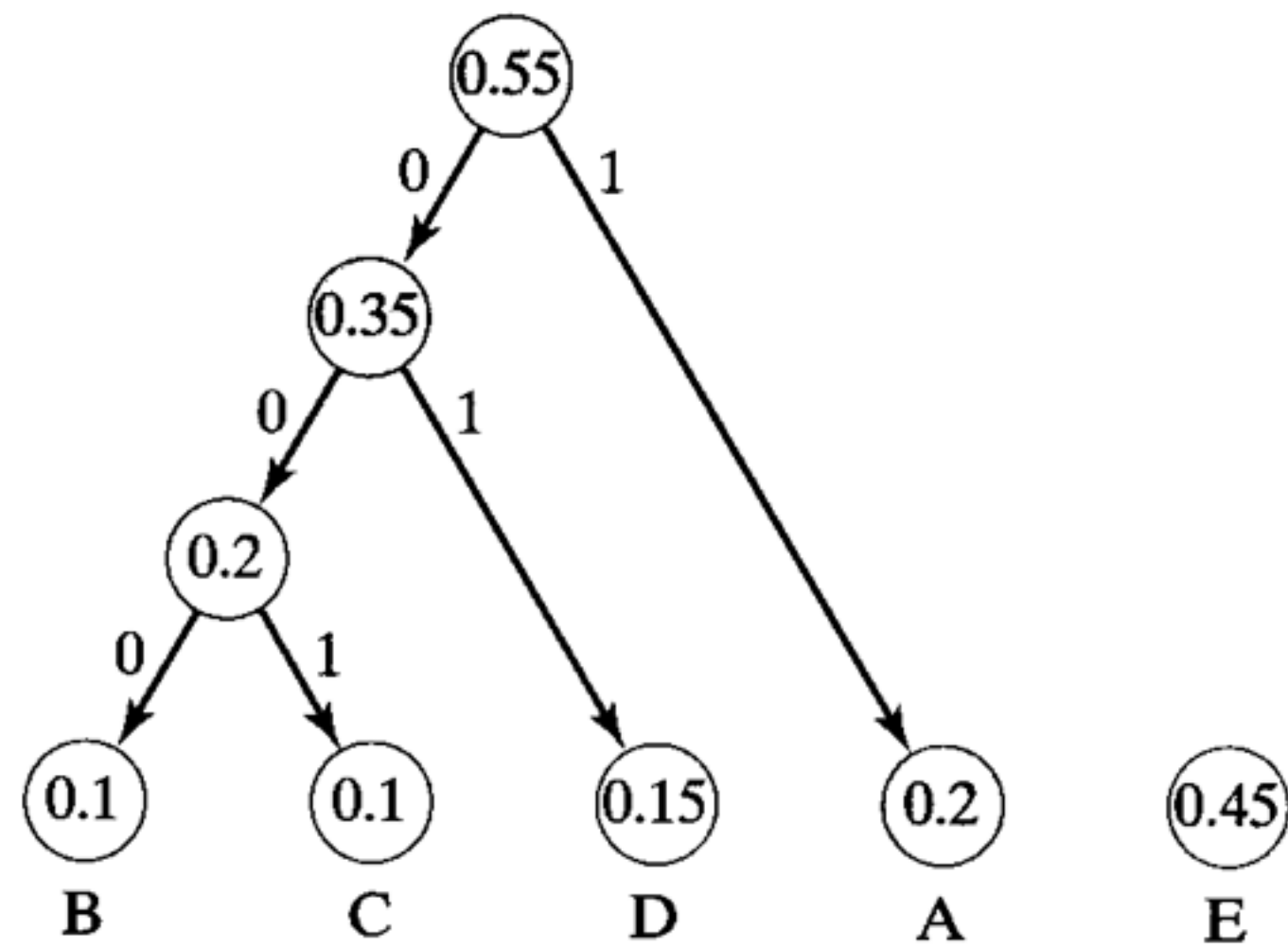
“ECEABEADCAEDEEEEECEADEEEEEEDBAAEABDBBAAEAAAC
DDCCEABEEDCBEEDEAEFFFFFFAEEDBCEBEEADEAEEDAEBBC
DEDEAEEDCEEAEFF”

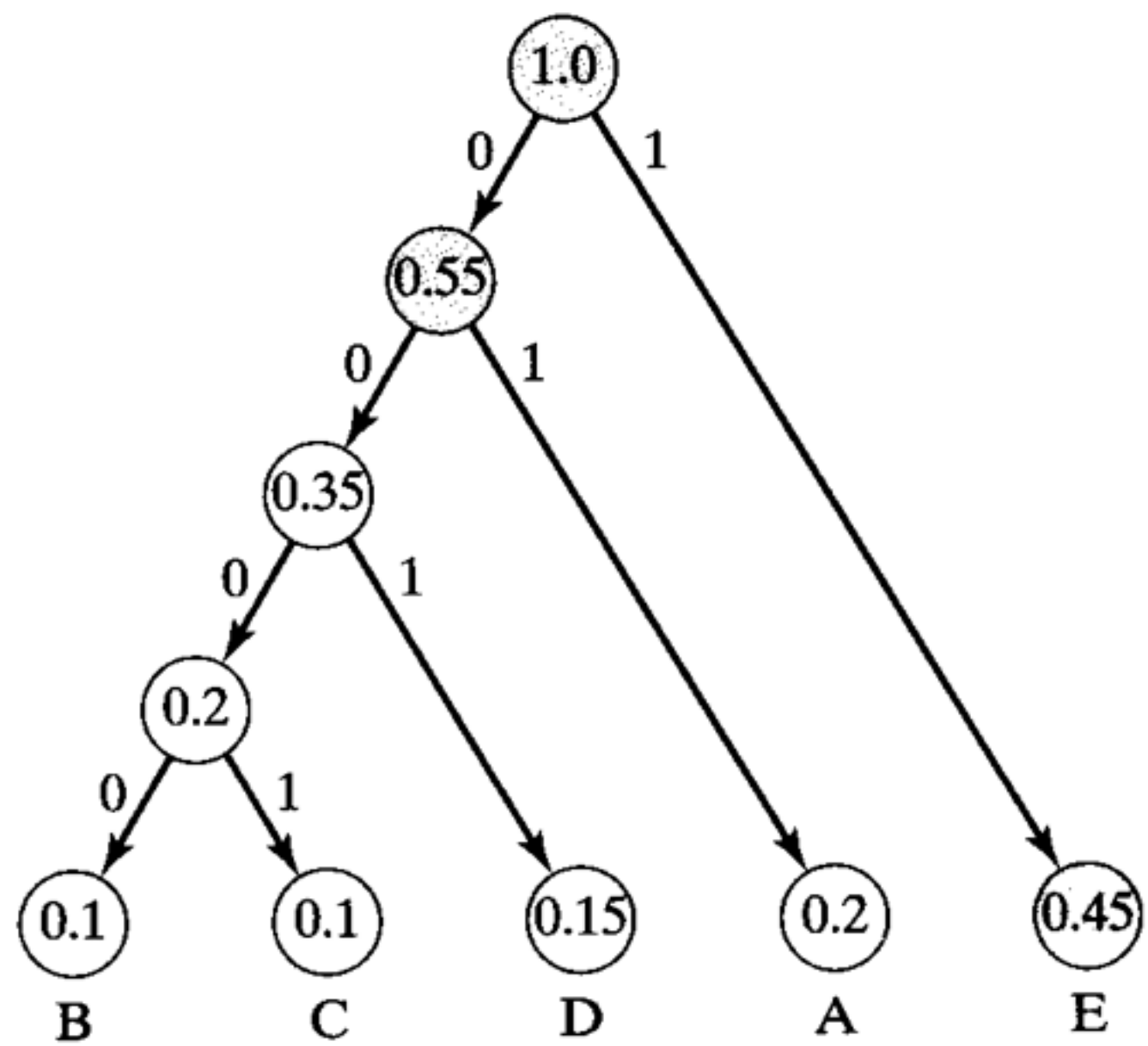
character	A	B	C	D	E
frequency	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.15	0.45











A is 01

B is 0000

C is 0001

D is 001

E is 1

```
typedef struct node
{
    char symbol;
    float frequency;
    struct node *left;
    struct node *right;
}
node;
```

...

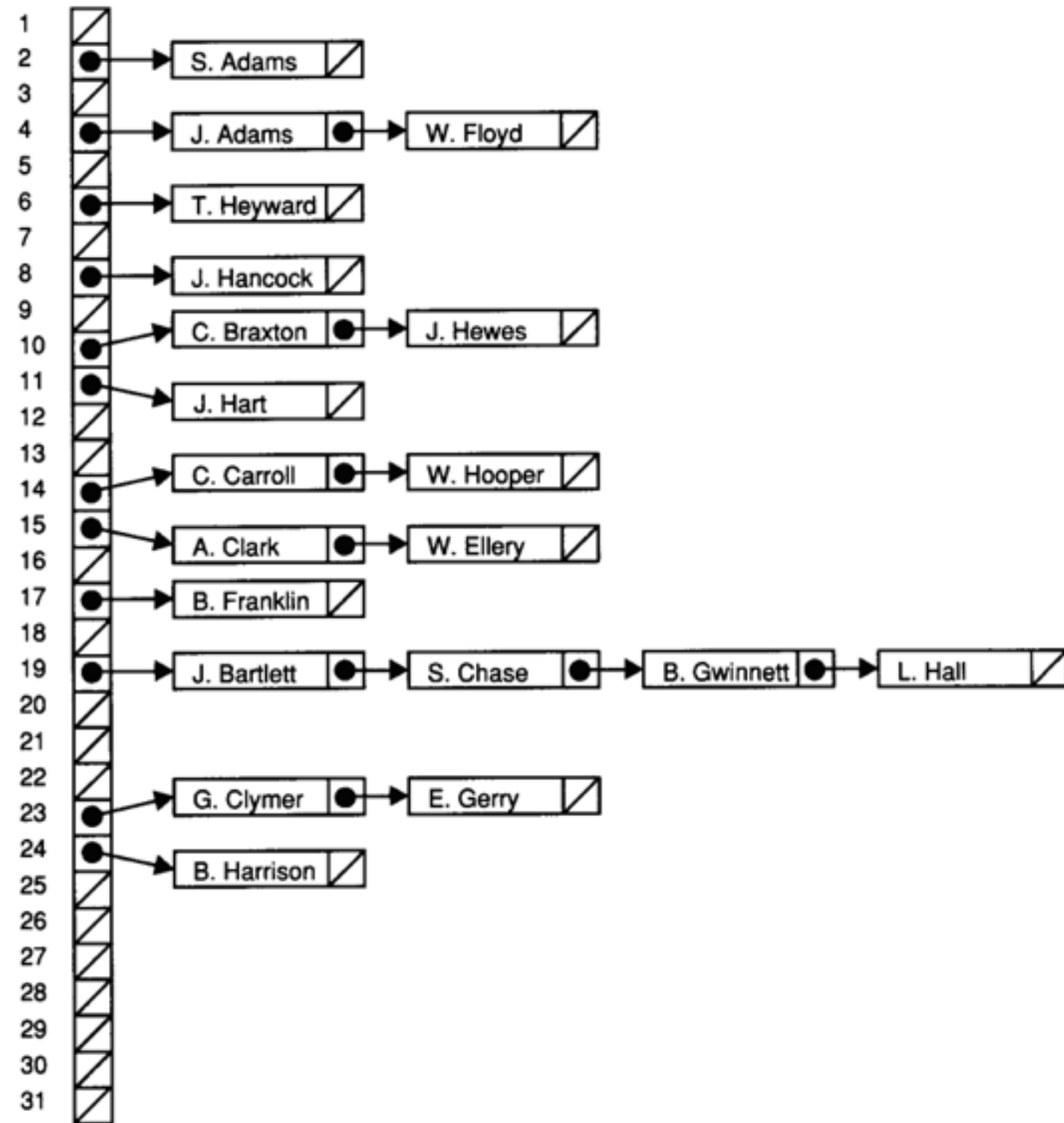
$O(n)$

$O(\log n)$

$O(1)$

...

table[0]	
table[1]	
table[2]	
table[3]	
table[4]	
table[5]	
table[6]	
	<div>•</div> <div>•</div> <div>•</div>
table[n-1]	



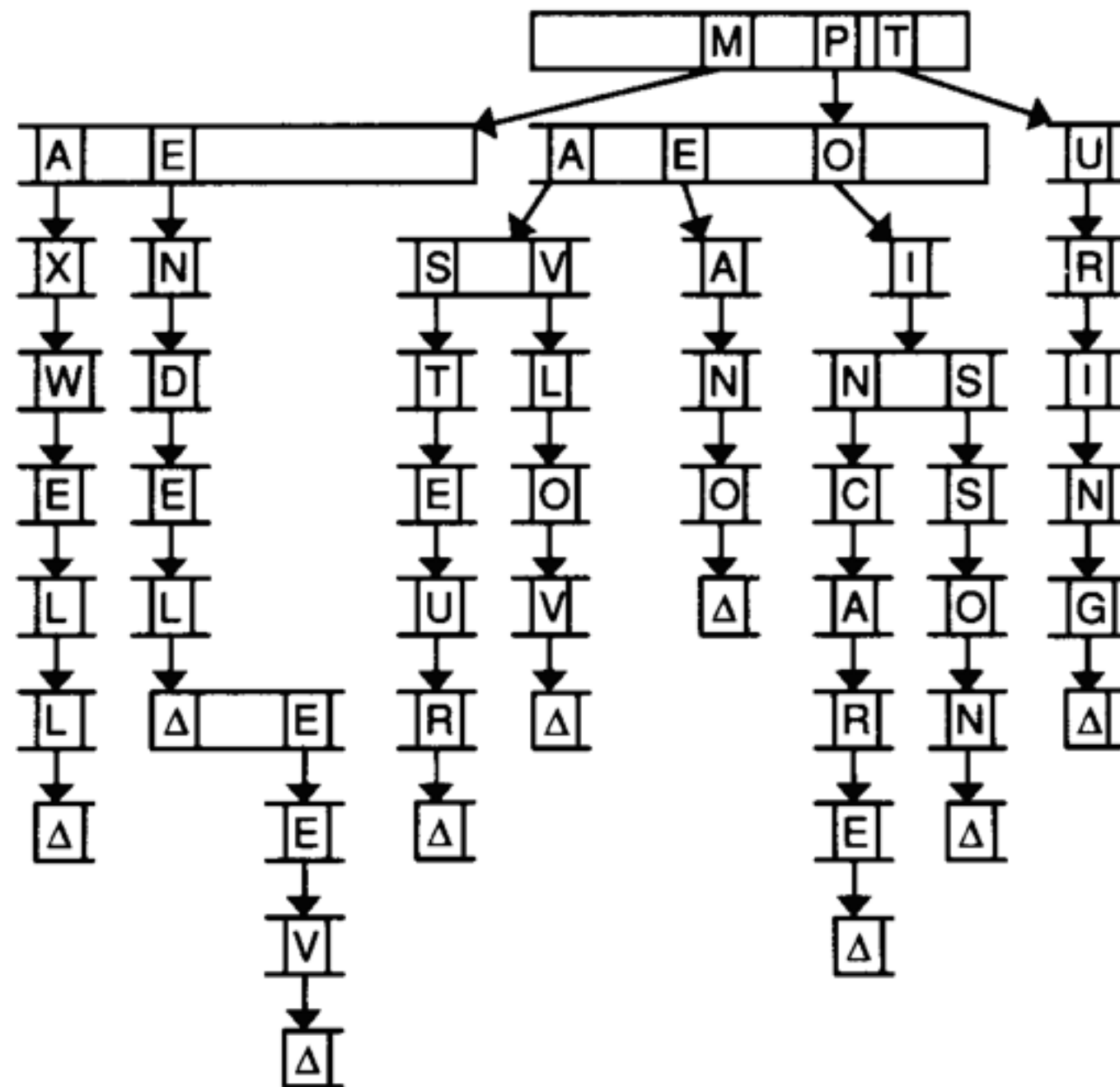


Figure from Lewis and Denenberg's Data Structures & Their Algorithms.


```
typedef struct node
{
    bool word;
    struct node *children[27];
}
node;
```

Week 5