CSE 332: Data Structures & Parallelism

Ruth Anderson
Winter 2021
Lecture 1

Welcome!

We have 10 weeks to learn fundamental data structures and algorithms for organizing and processing information

- Classic data structures / algorithms and how to analyze rigorously their efficiency and when to use them
- > Queues, dictionaries, graphs, sorting, etc.
- > Parallelism and concurrency (!)

Today's Outline

- Introductions
- Administrative Info
- What is this course about?
- Review: Queues and stacks

CSE 332 Course Staff!!

Instructor:

Ruth Anderson

Teaching Assistants:

- Aashna Sheth
- Aayushi Modi
- Allen Aby
- Corinne Herzog
- Diya Joy
- Hamsa Shankar
- Harshal Desail

- Jeffery Tian
- Jevin Gu
- Kevin Pham
- Kris Wong
- Louis Maliyam
- Maggie Jiang
- Monty Nitschke
- Nachiket Karmarkar
- Richard Jiang
- Sashu Shankar
- Winston Jodjana



Me (Ruth Anderson)

- Grad Student at UW in Programming Languages, Compilers, Parallel Computing
- Taught Computer Science at the University of Virginia for 5 years
- Grad Student at UW: PhD in Educational Technology, Pen Computing
- Current Research: Computing and the Developing World, Computer Science Education
- Recently Taught: data structures, architecture, compilers, programming languages, 142 & 143, data programming in Python, Unix Tools, Designing Technology for Resource-Constrained Environments

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Course Information

- Instructor: Ruth Anderson, CSE 558
 Office Hours: see course web page, and by appointment, (rea@cs.washington.edu)
- **Text**: Data Structures & Algorithm Analysis in Java, (Mark Allen Weiss), 3rd edition, 2012 (2nd edition also o.k.)
- Course Web page:
 http://www.cs.washington.edu/332

Communication

- Course email lists:
 - cse332a_wi21@uw or cse332b_wi21@uw
 - You are already subscribed
 - You must get and read announcements sent there
- Ed STEM Discussion board
 - Your first stop for questions about course content & assignments
- Anonymous feedback link
 - For good and bad: if you don't tell me, I won't know!

Course Meetings

Lecture

- > Materials posted (sometimes afterwards), but take notes
- Ask questions, focus on key ideas (rarely coding details)

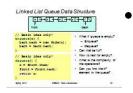
Section

- > Practice problems!
- Answer Java/project/homework questions, etc.
- Occasionally may introduce new material
- An important part of the course (not optional)

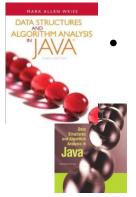
Office hours

Use them: please visit us!

Course Materials



- Lecture and section materials will be posted
 - > But they are visual aids, not always a complete description!
 - If you have to miss, find out what you missed



- Textbook: Weiss 3rd Edition in Java
 - Good read, but only responsible for lecture/section/hw topics
 - > 3rd edition improves on 2nd, but we'll also support the 2nd



Parallelism / concurrency units in separate free resources designed for 332

Course Work

- ~20 Weekly individual homework exercises (25%)
- 3 programming projects (with phases) (40%)
 - Use Java and IntelliJ, Gitlab
 - > Done in partners, o.k. if partner is in other quiz section
- No midterm or final exam!!! (30%)
 - Instead, we will have 3 quizzes
 - Quiz 1 & Quiz 2: Released on Wednesday, due on Friday
 - > Quiz 3: During Final Exam week
 - Open book, small-group collaboration allowed
 - > More details announced as we get closer to 1st quiz
- Participation (5%) available asynchronously

Homework for Today!!

- **0) Project #1:** Fill out partner request survey(s) by 5pm TOMORROW
 - Optional Partner Mixers:
 Mon 7-8pm, Tues 11:30-12:30, 2:30-3:30pm
- 1) Review Java & install IntelliJ
- 2) Exercise #1 Due FRIDAY at 11:59pm
- 3) Preliminary Surveys: fill out by Wednesday evening
- 4) Reading in Weiss (see Syllabus)

Reading

- Reading in Data Structures and Algorithm Analysis in Java, 3rd Ed., 2012 by Weiss
- For this week:
 - (Topic for Project #1) Weiss 3.1-3.7 Lists,Stacks, & Queues
 - > (Wed) Weiss 2.1-2.4 –Algorithm Analysis
 - (Useful) Weiss 1.1-1.6 Mathematics and Java (Not covered in lecture – READ THIS)

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Data Structures + Parallemism

- About 70% of the course is a "classic data-structures course"
 - > Timeless, essential stuff
 - Core data structures and algorithms that underlie most software
 - How to analyze algorithms
- Plus a serious first treatment of programming with multiple threads
 - > For *parallelism*: Use multiple processors to finish sooner
 - For concurrency: Correct access to shared resources
 - Will make many connections to the classic material

What 332 is about

- Deeply understand the basic structures used in all software
 - Understand the data structures and their trade-offs
 - Rigorously analyze the algorithms that use them (math!)
 - Learn how to pick "the right thing for the job"
- Experience the purposes and headaches of multithreading
- Practice design, analysis, and implementation
 - The elegant interplay of "theory" and "engineering" at the core of computer science

Goals

- You will understand:
 - what the tools are for storing and processing common data types
 - > which tools are appropriate for which need
- So that you will be able to:
 - make good design choices as a developer, project manager, or system customer
 - justify and communicate your design decisions

One view on this course

- This is the class where you begin to think like a computer scientist
 - You stop thinking in Java code
 - You start thinking that this is a hashtable problem, a stack problem, etc.

Data Structures?

"Clever" ways to organize information in order to enable *efficient* computation over that information.

Example Trade-Offs

Trade-Offs

A data structure strives to provide many useful, efficient operations

But there are unavoidable trade-offs:

- > Time vs. space
- One operation more efficient if another less efficient
- Generality vs. simplicity vs. performance

That is why there are many data structures and educated CSEers internalize their main trade-offs and techniques

And recognize logarithmic < linear < quadratic < exponential</p>

Getting Serious: Terminology

Abstract Data Type (ADT)

 Mathematical description of a "thing" with set of operations on that "thing"

Algorithm

 A high level, language-independent description of a step-by-step process

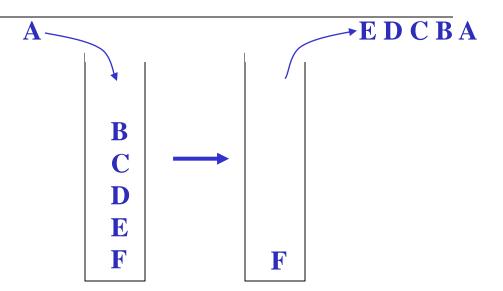
Data structure

- A specific organization of data and family of algorithms for implementing an ADT
- Implementation of a data structure
 - A specific implementation in a specific language

The Stack ADT

Stack Operations:pushpop

top/peek
is_empty



Terminology Example: Stacks

- The Stack ADT supports operations:
 - > push: adds an item
 - > pop: raises an error if isEmpty, else returns most-recently pushed item not yet returned by a pop
 - > isEmpty: initially true, later true if there have been same number of pops as pushes
 - > ... (Often some more operations)
- A Stack data structure could use a linked-list or an array or something else, and associated algorithms for the operations
- One implementation is in the library java.util.Stack

Why useful

The **Stack** ADT is a useful abstraction because:

- It arises all the time in programming (see Weiss for more)
 - Recursive function calls
 - Balancing symbols (parentheses)
 - > Evaluating postfix notation: 3 4 + 5 *
 - Clever: Infix ((3+4) * 5) to postfix conversion (see Weiss)
- We can code up a reusable library
- We can communicate in high-level terms
 - "Use a stack and push numbers, popping for operators..."
 - Rather than, "create a linked list and add a node when..."

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The Queue ADT

Queue Operations:

enqueue
dequeue
is_empty



Circular Array Queue Data Structure

```
Q: 0 size - 1 front back
```

```
// Basic idea only!
enqueue(x) {
  Q[back] = x;
  back = (back + 1) % size
}
```

```
// Basic idea only!
dequeue() {
    x = Q[front];
    front = (front + 1) % size;
    return x;
}
```

- What if queue is empty?
 - > Enqueue?
 - Dequeue?
- What if array is full?
- How to test for empty?
- What is the complexity of the operations?

Linked List Queue Data Structure

```
front back
```

```
// Basic idea only!
enqueue(x) {
  back.next = new Node(x);
  back = back.next;
}
```

```
// Basic idea only!
dequeue() {
    x = front.item;
    front = front.next;
    return x;
}
```

- What if *queue* is empty?
 - > Enqueue?
 - > Dequeue?
- Can *list* be full?
- How to test for empty?
- What is the complexity of the operations?

Circular Array vs. Linked List

Circular Array vs. Linked List

Array:

- May waste unneeded space or run out of space
- Space per element excellent
- Operations very simple / fast

Operations not in Queue ADT, but also:

- Constant-time "access to kth element"
- For operation "insertAtPosition",
 must shift all later elements

List:

- Always just enough space
- But more space per element
- Operations very simple / fast

Operations not in Queue ADT, but also:

- No constant-time "access to kth element"
- For operation "insertAtPosition"
 must traverse all earlier elements

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