An Incomplete Topic List for CS 225

May 2, 2018

Course Introduction
Constructing a C++ class

- C++'s use of encapsulation (.h / .cpp files)
- Boilerplate code for C++ classes
- "public" and "private" sections of a C++ class

Constructing a C++ program

- Namespaces, including std:: and cs225::
- Utility functions like std::cout
- main()

Building a C++ class

- Constructor

Pointers
Stack ("automatic") memory in C++

- Stack memory addressing (high addresses, growing down)
- Stack frames
- sizeof() operator

Heap ("allocated") memory in C++

- Heap memory addresses (low addresses, growing up)
- new/delete
- Memory -based operators (unary & and *)

Passing parameters in C++ and tradeoffs

- Pass by value
- Pass by pointer
- Pass by reference

const modifier

Returns in C++ and tradeoffs:

- Return by value
- Return by pointer
- Return by reference

Operator overloading
Automatic default properties of a class:

- Automatic default constructor
- Automatic default copy constructor
- Automatic default destructor
- Automatic default assignment operator

C++'s "Rule of Three"

Inheritance

- C++ inheritance syntax (public inheritance)
- Abstract classes in C++
- Virtual methods in C++
- Pure virtual methods in C++
- Order of construction/destruction of derived classes

Templates

- Motivation
- Templated functions
- Templated classes

List ADT

- Array-based list vs. linked-list list
- C++ Implementation using Templates

List Analysis by Implementation

- Analysis of insert(), including:
  - Unsorted list, unsorted array: O(1)
  - Sorted array, sorted list: O(n)
- Analysis of insertAfter(*ptr), including:
  - Most notable: Linked list O(1) given pointer
- Analysis of insertAtFront():
  - Most notable: Array amortized O(1) w/ smart resize

Stack ADT
LIFO ordering property
Analysis: O(1) push() and pop() operations w/ array **and** w/ list

Array resize strategy: double the size + move the data
Array resize analysis: O(n) operations every O(n) times, amortized O(1)

Queue ADT
FIFO ordering property
C++ Iterators:

- Purpose and abstraction
- Use of overloaded operators ++ and *
- Use of ::begin() and ::end()
- Concept of ::end() being "one past the end"

Functors in C++

- Overloaded call operator, operator()
- Purpose and utility

Vocabulary:

- vertex/node, edge, path, root, parent, sibling, children, ancestor, descendant, subtree, and leaves
- Recursive definition of a binary tree (not a BST!)
- Tree properties:
  - full binary tree
  - perfect binary tree

- complete binary tree

Tree ADT: insert, remove, and traverse
Tree Proof: How many NULL points exist in a binary tree with n nodes?
Binary tree traversals:
- in-order
- pre-order
- post-order
- level-order

Binary tree search:
- depth-first searching
- breadth-first searching

Understanding the different aims of traversal vs. serach
Dictionary ADT

Binary Search Tree (BST)
- Recursive ordered property of a BST
- Running times of a BST, in terms of **n** and in terms of **h**

Operations on a BST
- find()
- Use of return-by-reference to use find for insert() and remove()

BST Proof: Minimum number nodes in a tree of height **h**.
⇒ Largest possible height (**h**) given a tree of **n** nodes.
Comparison of BST best case vs. worst case vs. arrays/lists

"Height balance" (**b**) of a node (and therefore a tree)
AVL Tree Rotations:
- Motivation and purpose
- Four types of rotations: L, R, LR, and RL
- Running time of a rotation

Theorems on which rotation to use based on the height balance
Bound on number of rotations:
- Max 1 rotation on insert
- Max 0 rotations on find
- Max lg(n) rotations on remove

AVL Proof: The maximum height (**h**) of a tree given **n** nodes.
...prove a 2*lg(n) bound, understand a tighter proof can prove 1.44.

Applications of AVL:
- Range-based searching
- Nearest neighbor searching
  - Application: kd-tree

Motivation of BTree
Idea: Non-classical analysis of BTree due to not all operations taking the same amount of time

Understand a BTree of order m and its properties

BTree Operations: find, insert
BTree Proof: Minimum keys on a BTree of order **m**.

Motivation of hashing
Dictionary ADT w/ a hash table
Properties of a hash algorithm:
- Hash function
  - Properties of a good hash function
  - SUHA
- Array
  - Load factor
  - Running times in term of the load factor
- Collision detection strategy

Collision detection strategies:
- Open hashing:
  - Separate Chaining
- Closed hashing:
  - Linear probing
  - Double hashing

Purpose and utility of hashing vs. balanced BSTs

Running times of removeMin() across sorted/unsorted arrays/lists
⇒ Motivation of a heap data structure
Recursive definition of a heap

Heap operations: insert, removeMin, buildHeap
- heapifyUp
- heapifyDown
- O(n) buildHeap

Applications of heaps:
- heap sort

Heap Proof: Running time of buildHeap is O(n)

Motivation of equivalence relations and a disjoint set (representative element)
Array-based Disjoint Sets

UpTree operations: union and find
- Lazy union/find
- Smart union: by size, by height
- Path compression

Running time of an UpTree
- How does iterated log grow?
- What can we assume about this growth when used in another algorithm?

...and 4 weeks of graphs (covered recently, reviewed in lecture)!