

04-630

Data Structures and Algorithms for Engineers

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Lecture 7

Abstract Data Types (ADT)

- Abstract Data Types (ADT)
- Information hiding
- Types and typing
- Design goals
- Design practices

Abstract Data Types

- ADTs are an old concept
 - Specify the **complete set of values** which a variable of this **type** may assume
 - Specify completely the set of **all possible operations** which can be applied to values of this **type**
 - Do so **without reference to the underlying implementation** (hence **abstract**)
 - **Information hiding** (Dave Parnas)



Abstract Data Types

- It's worth noting that object-oriented programming gives us a way of combining (or **encapsulating**) both of these specifications in one logical definition
 - **Class** definition
(**data members** and **methods**, i.e. function members)
 - **Objects** are instantiated classes
- Actually, object-oriented programming provides much more than this (e.g. inheritance and polymorphism)

Abstract Data Types

Typing and Data Types

- **Data types** allow programmers to specify what kind of data a variable (or data structure) can store
- Typing is necessary so a computer knows how values in memory will be represented
 - Native types typically include integer, floating point, character, string,...
 - Native data types are built into languages
- ADTs are **programmer-defined data types** that are created from native types or other ADTs with the **express purpose of hiding certain complexities.**

Abstract Data Types

An ADT ...

- Hides the way information is stored and the details of how the operations do what they do
- Exposes “services” that programmers can use to access, add, delete, manipulate, and transform data
- Are designed for general use, without a particular application or program flow in mind

Abstract Data Types

Example

Native types

```
int MyInteger;  
char MyLetter;  
float ARealNumber;
```

Programmer defined type

```
#define SIZE 500  
struct SomeStructType { /* stack is implemented as */  
    char items[SIZE];    /* an array of items      */  
    int num;             /* number of items  */  
};  
  
typedef struct SomeStructType MyType; /* struct type */  
  
MyType stack; /* stack is a struct data structure */
```

Abstract Data Types

Example

Native types

```
int MyInteger;  
char MyLetter;  
float ARealNumber;
```

Programmer defined type

```
#define SIZE 500  
struct SomeStructType { /* stack is implemented as */  
    char items[SIZE];    /* an array of items      */  
    int num;             /* number of items  */  
};  
  
typedef struct SomeStructType *MyType; /* pointer type */  
  
MyType stack; /* variable is a pointer to a stack */
```


Abstract Data Types

ADT Design Goals

- The primary goal in designing an ADT is to **hide complexity and implementation details**
- **Encapsulation** is the principle of hiding the way that data is structured, the algorithms used, and providing access to the data and services by way of well-defined interfaces
- We can design systems as a collection of **related and interacting capsules** that hide various complexities within them

Abstract Data Types

ADT Design Goals

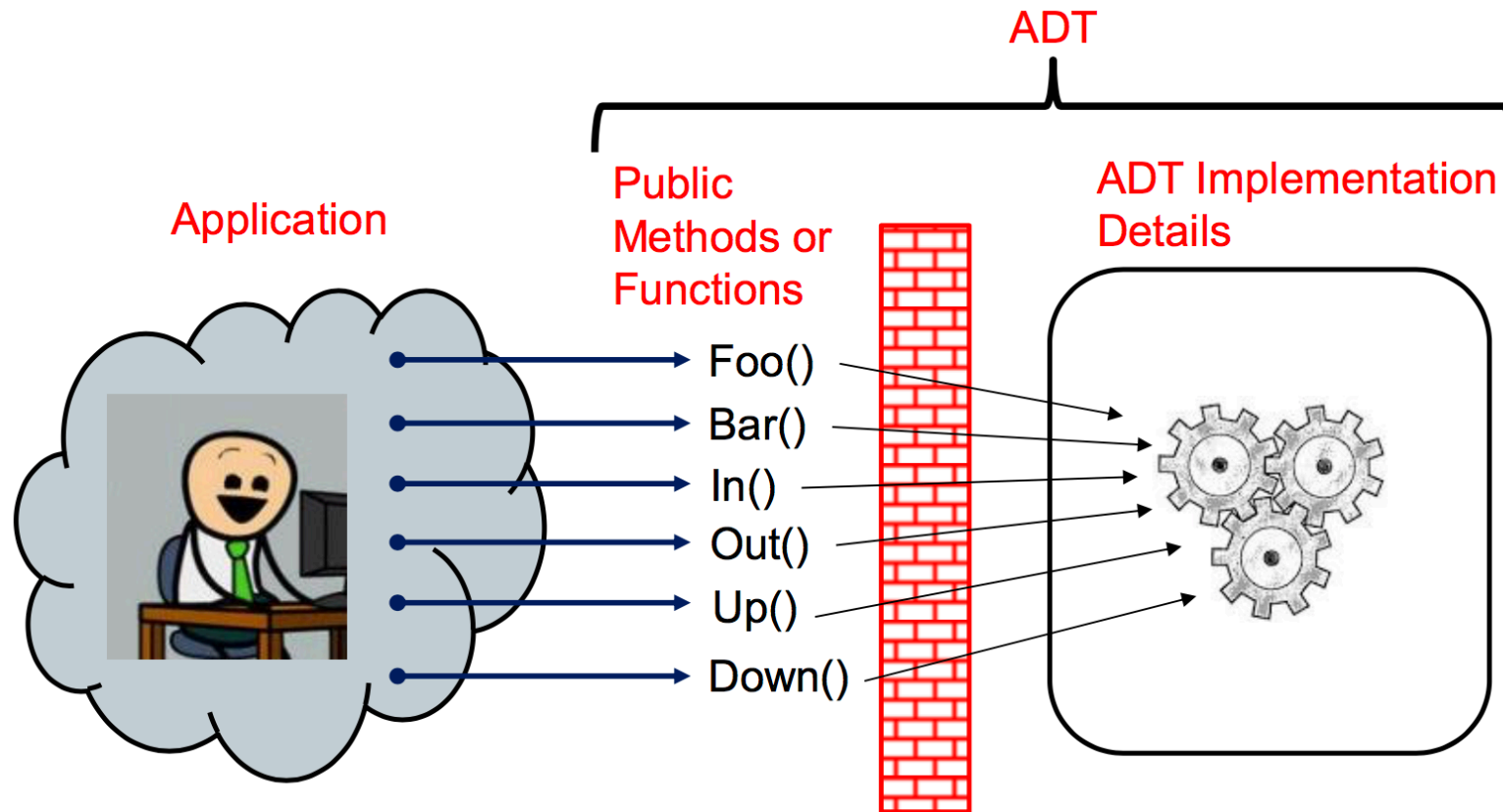
- We must decide
 - What data and operational details do we want to **hide**?
 - What we have to **expose** so that (application) programmers can do what they need to do
- We must design
 - The data organization (structure) ... & decide how we will allocate resources, store and access data
 - The primitive data types or other ADTs that make up the ADT and the relationships between individual elements of the ADT we are creati
 - The internal and **exposed** (**external**) operations are required to operate on the data

Abstract Data Types

ADT Design Goals

- As in all software, in designing an ADT it must be correct:
 - Potentially many applications will depend upon the ADT
 - The data structure or algorithm should work correctly for all possible inputs that might be encountered

Abstract Data Types



Abstract Data Types

Pre- and post-condition checks should be built into ADTs

- protects callers from doing “bad things” and helps prevent logical defects during execution
- checks can be derived from assertions made during algorithm analysis
- The goal in assertion checking is to
 - check the input (preconditions)
 - check for termination (normal and abnormal)
 - check the result (post conditions)

Abstract Data Types

Well designed and developed ADTs can

- Improve usability of services
 - Hiding complexity, makes complex operations simple
 - Take the underlying implementation understandable
 - Facilitate reuse
 - Ease maintenance and modifiability
- Poorly designed ADTs can totally undermine these characteristics

Abstract Data Types

Design the ADT before you code

- Decide what the data and operations of the ADT will be before you write the code
- Consider modeling the ADT formally in terms of pre-conditions, post-conditions, invariants...
- ADT operations should do only 1 thing
- Reuse your own operations – never duplicate data or operations
- Think first. Code second.

Abstract Data Types

Decide what you will hide

- Hide as much as possible from the user of the ADT
- Create the most intuitive interfaces possible for programmers
- Reduce inter-module dependencies to the greatest extent possible

Abstract Data Types

- Comment your code – Code is written once and read many times
- Standardize to promote consistency
 - Use coding/comment standards and naming conventions use them on internal and external operations and data
- Include headers explaining what the code does
 - Traditionally called “headers” because they are comments at the beginning or “head” of the code body
 - Provides an overview of what the code module does and something about its history

Abstract Data Types

```
/******  
* Source File: FooBar.c  
* Description: This file contains routines for implementing foobar functions.  
* Author: Gill Bates  
* Initial Production Date: 5/5/07  
* Version: V1.2  
* Calling Convention: FooBar( int FooInput, int BarOutput );  
* Parameter List:  
* int FooInput - integer foo like data  
* int BarOutput - integer bar like data  
* Preconditions: FooInput must be greater than or equal to zero  
* Postconditions: BarOutput will be set to the relevant bar value based on FooInput  
* Functional Abstract: ...  
* *****  
* Revision History  
* 12/25/07: Changed FooInput from float to int. Author: Jack Sommers  
* 07/04/08: Fixed problem with error message. Author: Jill Smith
```

Abstract Data Types

- **Keep your code modules as simple as possible**
 - many small, simple operations are often easier to understand than a single complex operation
- **Don't be cute and clever with code**
 - collapsing 5 lines of code into 1, may yield no advantage at all at execution time
 - complex code is defect prone
 - hard to understand what that 1 line of code does
 - it is better to be sure and correct, than cute and clever and maybe wrong!

Abstract Data Types

- Design error handling from the very beginning
- Good error handling is a result of good correctness and behavioral analysis:
 - error anticipation
 - how the application will react to various types of errors, especially if aborts/halts are possible
 - managing the consequences of errors