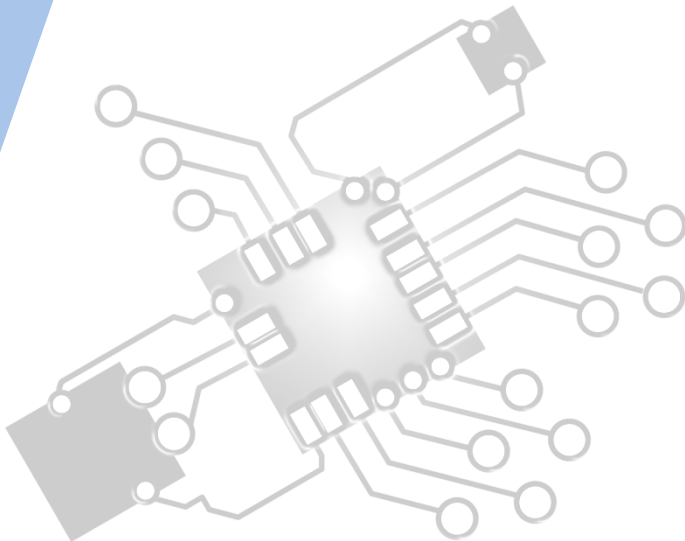




Abstract Data Structures

IB Computer Science



*Content developed by
Dartford Grammar School
Computer Science Department*



HL Topics 1-7, D1-4



1: System design



2: Computer Organisation



3: Networks



4: Computational thinking



5: Abstract data structures



6: Resource management



7: Control



D: OOP

HL only 5 Overview

Thinking recursively

- 5.1.1 Identify a situation that requires the use of recursive thinking
- 5.1.2 Identify recursive thinking in a specified problem solution
- 5.1.3 Trace a recursive algorithm to express a solution to a problem

Abstract data structures

- 5.1.4 Describe the characteristics of a two-dimensional array
- 5.1.5 Construct algorithms using two-dimensional arrays
- 5.1.6 Describe the characteristics and applications of a stack
- 5.1.7 Construct algorithms using the access methods of a stack
- 5.1.8 Describe the characteristics and applications of a queue
- 5.1.9 Construct algorithms using the access methods of a queue
- 5.1.10 Explain the use of arrays as static stacks and queues

Linked lists

- 5.1.11 Describe the features and characteristics of a dynamic data structure
- 5.1.12 Describe how linked lists operate logically
- 5.1.13 Sketch linked lists (single, double and circular)

Trees

- 5.1.14 Describe how trees operate logically (both binary and non-binary)
- 5.1.15 Define the terms: parent, left-child, right-child, subtree, root and leaf
- 5.1.16 State the result of inorder, postorder and preorder tree traversal
- 5.1.17 Sketch binary trees

Applications

- 5.1.18 Define the term dynamic data structure
- 5.1.19 Compare the use of static and dynamic data structures
- 5.1.20 Suggest a suitable structure for a given situation



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Topic 5.1.3

Trace a recursive algorithm to express a solution to a problem

$\text{reverse}(\text{"Hello"}) = \text{reverse}(\text{"ello"}) + \text{"H"}$

$\text{reverse}(\text{"ello"}) = \text{reverse}(\text{"llo"}) + \text{"e"}$

$\text{reverse}(\text{"llo"}) = \text{reverse}(\text{"lo"}) + \text{"l"}$

$\text{reverse}(\text{"lo"}) = \text{reverse}(\text{"o"}) + \text{"l"}$

$\text{reverse}(\text{"o"}) = \text{reverse}(\text{" "}) + \text{"o"}$

$\text{reverse}(\text{" "}) = \text{" "}$



Exam note 1!

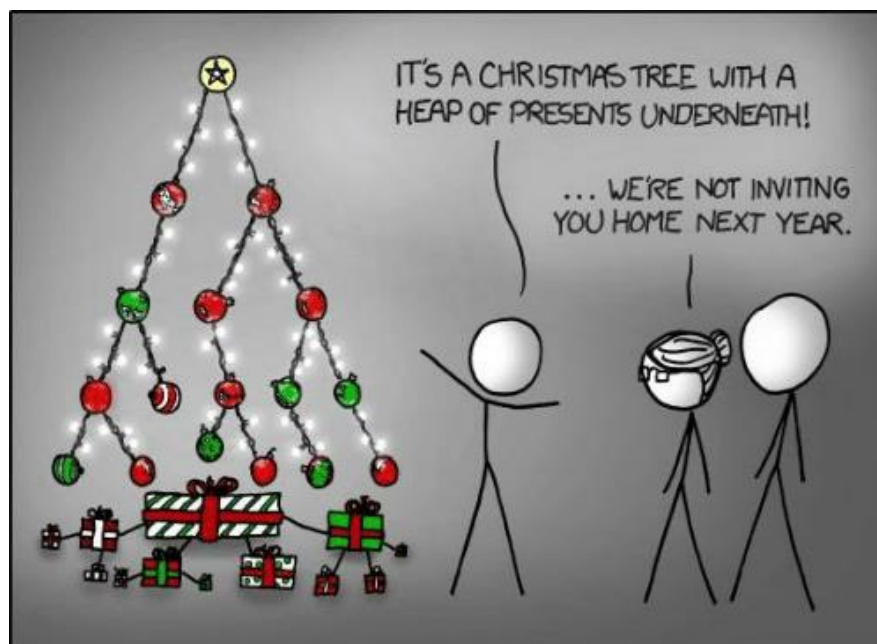


This topic should really be studied in both **pseudo code** (Paper 1) and **Java** (Paper 2) as it links with **topic D.4**.

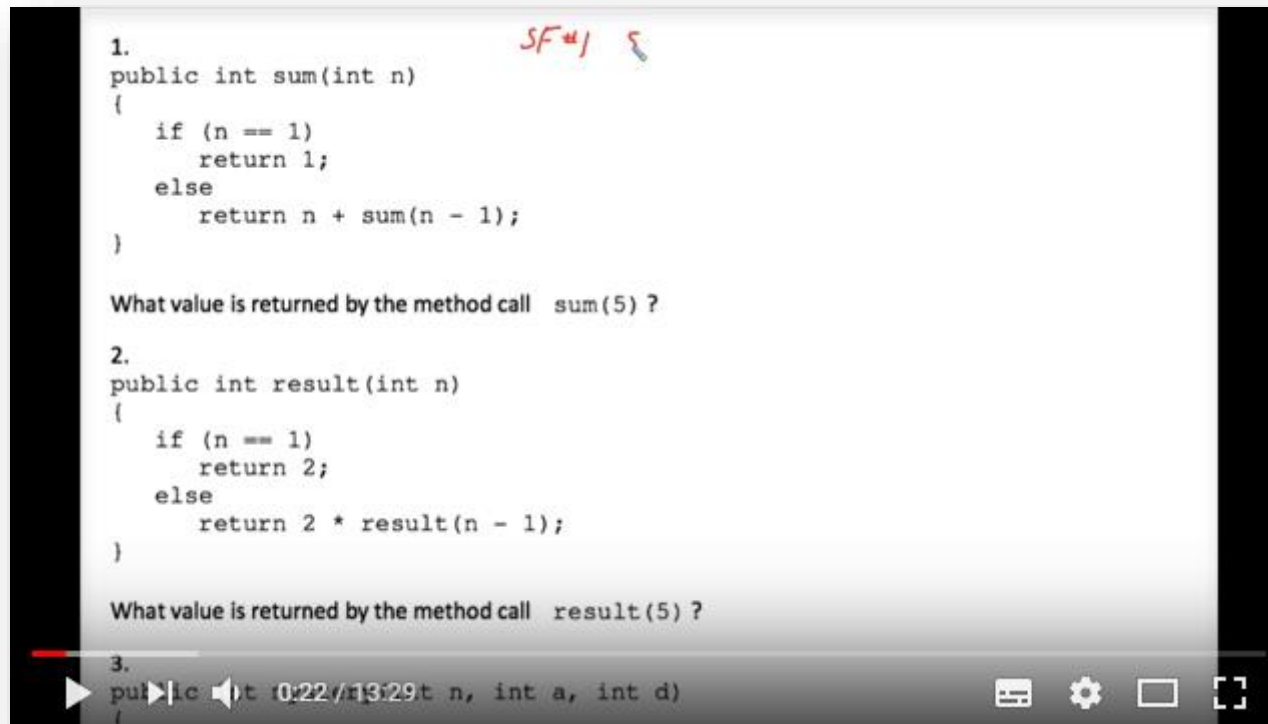
Students can expect both **algorithmic** and more **theory based questions** from this topic; answers could be a written paragraph or writing a pseudo code/Java method.

Exam note 2!

Students will be required to state the **output** of a recursive algorithm, including those relating to **binary trees**.

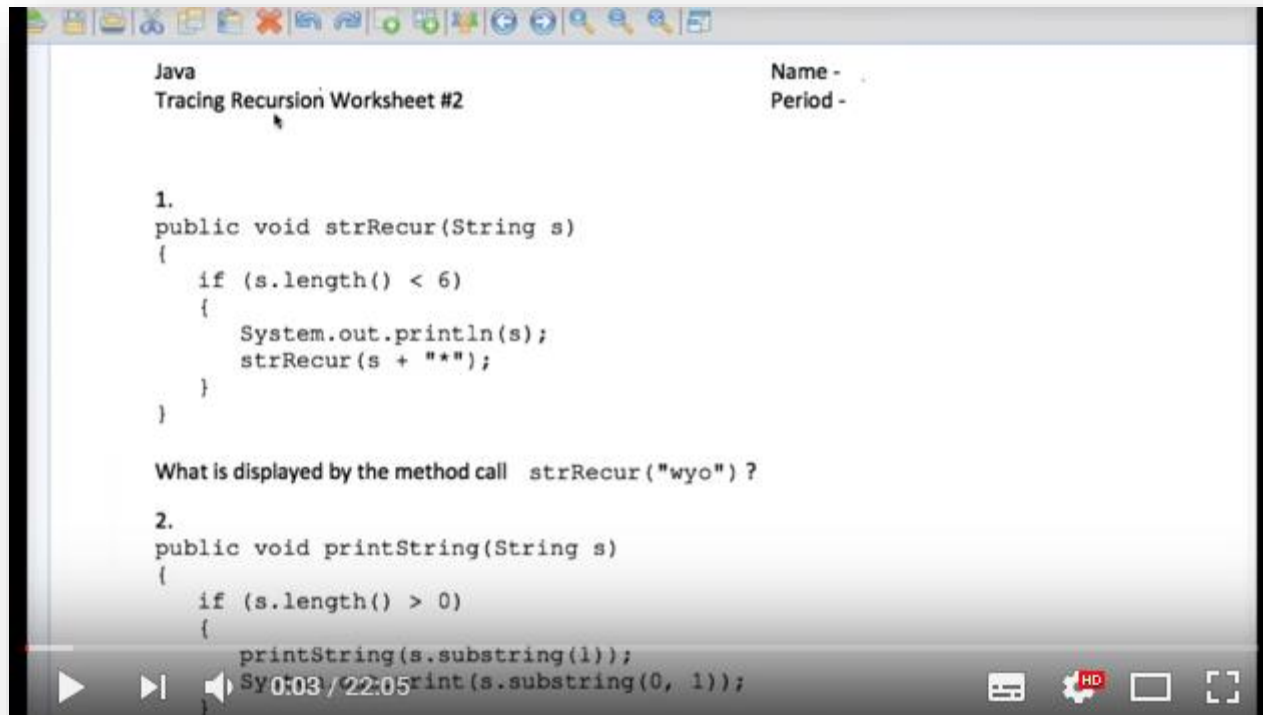


Video: **Tracing Recursion #1**



Link (YouTube): <https://youtu.be/tMtzyVa2vto>

Video: **Tracing Recursion #2**



Link (YouTube): <https://youtu.be/7DrLYey2eiA>

Useful practice links:

- [Georgia Tech's Tracing Recursive Algorithms](#)
- [Brandon Horn's Recursive method tracing](#)
- [James Madison University's Lab for recursion practice](#)
- [OpenDSA's Tracing recursion examples](#)

