In Previous Years Questions

Data Structure

A data structure organizes data items by considering both the stored elements and their relationships. It represents the logical connections between individual data elements, serving as a mathematical or logical model for data organization.

Need for Data Structure

1. Understanding Relationships: Helps comprehend the relationships between data elements for efficient manipulation.

2. Memory Organization: Facilitates the organization of data items within the memory, enhancing speed and efficiency.

Types of Data Structures

Linear Data Structure:

Definition: Elements form a sequence with unique predecessors and successors. Examples: Arrays, linked lists, stacks, and queues.

Non-linear Data Structure

Definition: Elements do not form a sequence; no unique predecessors or successors. Examples: Trees and graphs.

Need for Data Types

1. Memory Allocation: Different data types require different amounts of memory. Properly defining data types allows for efficient memory allocation and usage.

2. Data Integrity: Data types help ensure data integrity by specifying the type of data that can be stored in a variable or field.

3. Operations and Constraints: Data types determine the operations that can be performed on the data. For example, arithmetic operations are defined differently for integers and floating-point numbers.

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