

memory:

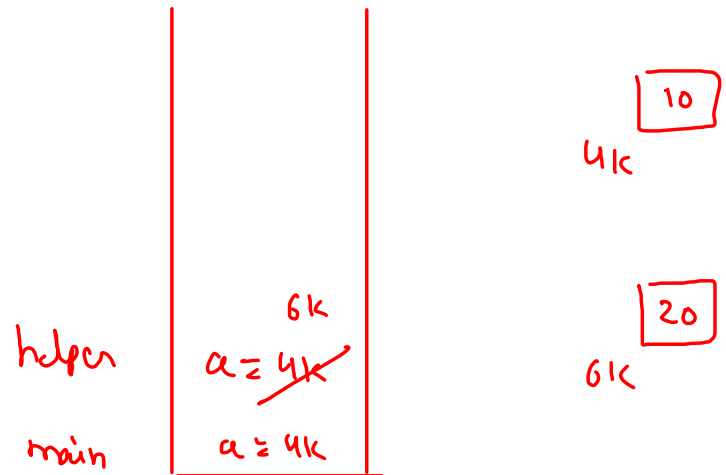
```
class Main {
```

```
    public static void main() {  
        int[] a = new int[1];  
        a[0] = 10;  
        helper(a);  
        System.out.println(a[0]);  
    }
```

```
    void helper(int[] a) {  
        a = new int[1];  
        a[0] = 20;  
    }
```

}

Java is always pass  
by value.



Classes and objects

↓  
data type

↓  
variable

Student s1 = new Student ( );

(i) object creation on heap.

(ii) passing.

(iii) constructor calling.

Student {

data member { int sn;  
String name;

member function { void print\_details ( ) {  
sysout( sn + " " + name );  
}

}

```

public static class Student {
    //data members
    int sn;
    String name;

    //member function
    void print_details() {
        System.out.println(sn + " " + name);
    }

    void update_name(String new_name) {
        name = new_name;
    }
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    Student s1 = new Student();

    s1.sn = 1;
    s1.name = "abc";

    Student s2 = new Student();

    s2.sn = 2;
    s2.name = "xyz";

    s1.print_details();
    s2.print_details();
}

```

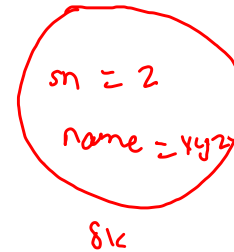
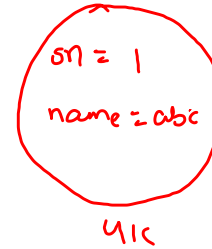
this

main

S2 = 81c

S1 = 41c

1 abc  
2 xyz



Student func:

print\_details();

update\_name(new\_name);

```

public static class Student {
    //data members
    int sn;
    String name;

    //member function
    void print_details() {
        System.out.println(sn + " " + name);
    }

    void update_name(String new_name) {
        name = new_name;
    }

    //constructor

    //1. default constructor
    Student() {
    }

    //2. paremetirised constructor
    Student(int sn,String name) {
        this.sn = sn;
        this.name = name;
    }
}

```

```

public static void main(String[]args) {
    Student s1 = new Student(1,"abc");

    Student s2 = new Student();

    s2.sn = 2;
    s2.name = "xyz";

    s1.print_details();
    s2.print_details();
}

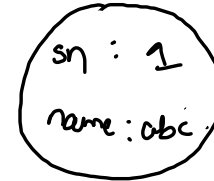
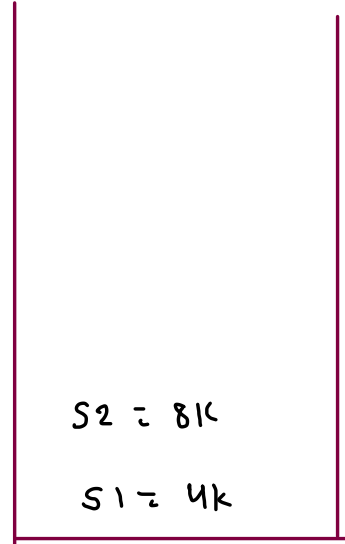
```

new



- (i) object creation on heap.
- (ii) passing.
- (iii) constructor calling.

main



41c



81c

```

//member function
void print_details() {
    System.out.println(sn + " " + name);
}

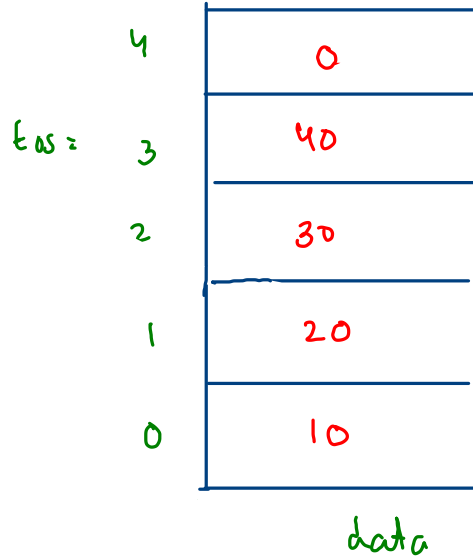
void update_name(String new_name) {
    name = new_name;
}

```

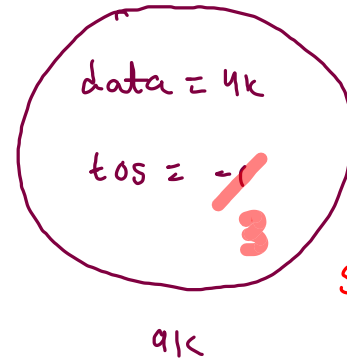
## Normal Stack

```
public static class CustomStack {  
    int[] data;  
    int tos;  
  
    public CustomStack(int cap) {  
        data = new int[cap];  
        tos = -1;  
    }  
  
    int size() {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
  
    void display() {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
  
    void push(int val) {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
  
    int pop() {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
  
    int top() {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
}
```

<sup>5</sup>  
CustomStack st = new CustomStack(n);



main | st = 91k



st.push(10);

st.push(20);

st.top() → 20

st.push(30)

st.push(40)

st.push(50)

st.push(60) → overflow

st.pop()

```

int size() {
    return tos+1;
}

void display() {
    for(int i = tos; i >= 0; i--) {
        System.out.print(data[i] + " ");
    }
    System.out.println();
}

void push(int val) {
    if(tos == data.length - 1) {
        System.out.println("Stack overflow");
    }
    else {
        tos++;
        data[tos] = val;
    }
}

int pop() {
    if(tos == -1) {
        System.out.println("Stack underflow");
        return -1;
    }

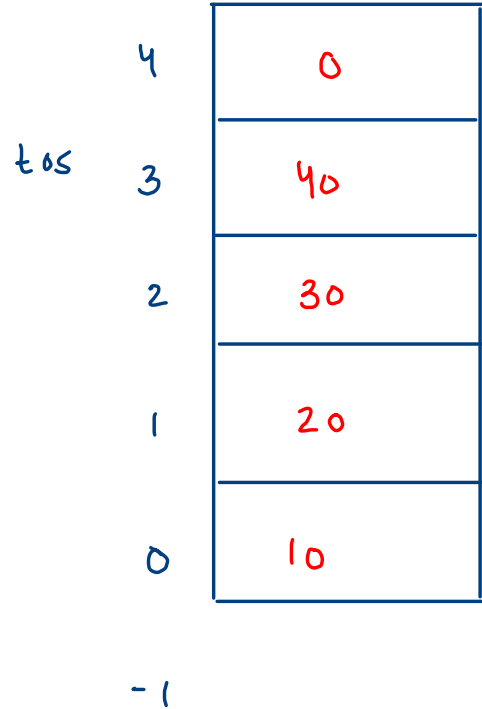
    int val = data[tos];
    data[tos] = 0;
    tos--;

    return val;
}

int top() {
    if(tos == -1) {
        System.out.println("Stack underflow");
        return -1;
    }

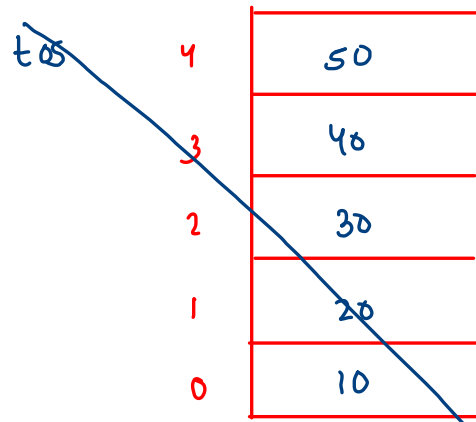
    return data[tos];
}

```



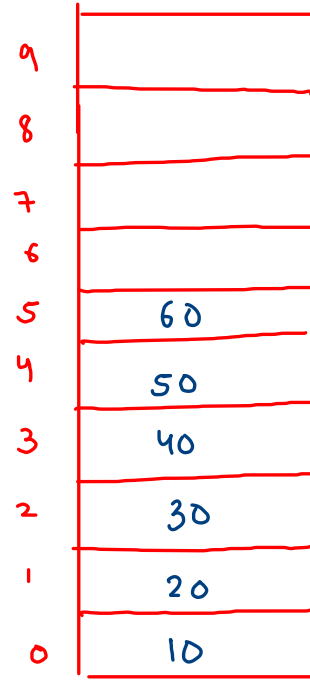
`st.push(10)`      `cap = 5`  
`st.push(20)`  
`st.size() → 2`  
`st.push(30)`  
`st.top() → 30`  
`st.push(40)`  
`st.push(50)`  
`st.push(60) → overflow`  
`st.pop() → 50`

# Dynamic stack

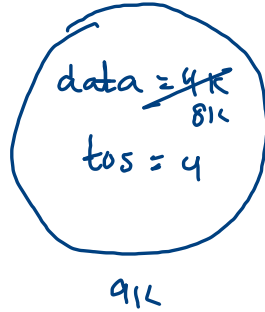


data = 4K

tos



ndata = 8K



5 \* push(60);

```
private void resize() {
    int[] new_data = new int[2*data.length];

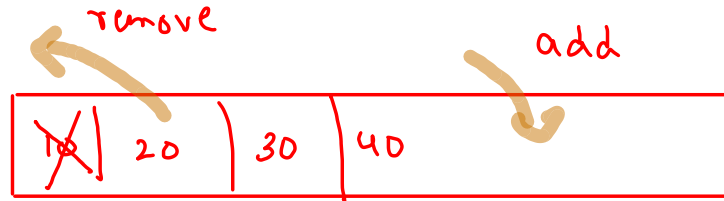
    //copy content from old data array to new data array
    for(int i=0; i < data.length;i++) {
        new_data[i] = data[i];
    }

    data = new_data;
}

// change the code of this function according to question
void push(int val) {
    if (tos == data.length - 1) {
        resize();
        push(val);
    } else {
        tos++;
        data[tos] = val;
    }
}
```

## Queue

FIFO



q.add(10)

q.add(20)

q.add(30)

q.peek() → 10

q.add(40)

q.remove() → 10



Count binary strings

$n = 3$

<del>0</del>	<del>1</del>	<del>01</del>	<del>10</del>	<del>11</del>	010	011	101	110	111
--------------	--------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

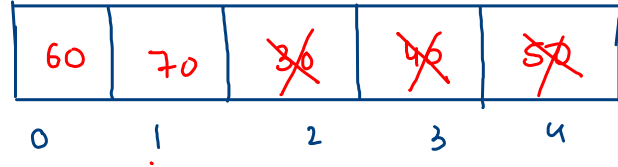


↳ 3 length binary strings  
with no consecutive  
0's.

# Normal Queue

cap = 5

```
public static class CustomQueue {  
    int[] data;  
    int front;  
    int size;  
  
    public CustomQueue(int cap) {  
        data = new int[cap];  
        front = 0;  
        size = 0;  
    }  
  
    int size() {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
  
    void display() {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
  
    void add(int val) {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
  
    int remove() {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
  
    int peek() {  
        // write ur code here  
    }  
}
```



↓

S = 2

efficient use  
of space

add -> rear:  $(\text{front} + \text{size}) \% \text{data.length}$

removal ->  $j = (j + 1) \% \text{data.length}$

q.add(10)      q.remove()

q.add(20)      q.remove()

q.add(30)      q.remove()

q.remove()

q.add(40)

q.remove()

q.add(50)

q.add(60)

q.add(70)

q.add(80)

```
void display() {
    for(int i=0; i < size; i++) {
        int idx = (i + front) % data.length;
        System.out.print(data[idx] + " ");
    }
    System.out.println();
}
```

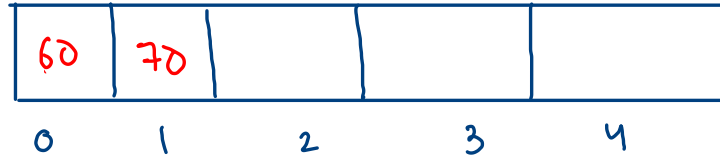
```
void add(int val) {
    if(size == data.length) {
        System.out.println("Queue overflow");
    }
    else {
        int rear = (front + size) % data.length;
        data[rear] = val;
        size++;
    }
}
```

```
int remove() {
    if(size == 0) {
        System.out.println("Queue underflow");
        return -1;
    }
    else {
        int val = data[front];
        data[front] = 0;
        front = (front + 1) % data.length;
        size--;

        return val;
    }
}
```

```
int peek() {
    if(size == 0) {
        System.out.println("Queue underflow");
        return -1;
    }
    else {
        return data[front];
    }
}
```

cap = 5



↓

S = 2

30 40 50 60

✓ q.add(10) ✓ q.remove()  
 ✓ q.add(20) ✓ q.remove()  
 ✓ q.add(30) ✓ q.remove()  
 ✓ q.remove()  
 ✓ q.add(40)  
 ✓ q.remove()  
 ✓ q.add(50)  
 ✓ q.add(60)  
 ✓ q.add(70)  
 ✓ q.add(80) → 0

cap = 4

data

50	20	30	40
0	1	2	3
F			

S = 4

q.add(60)

new\_data

20	30	40	50	60			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
front							

S = 5

idx  $\rightarrow (i+1) \% 4$

```
private void resize() {  
    int[] new_data = new int[2*data.length];  
  
    for(int i=0; i < data.length; i++) {  
        int idx = (i + front) % data.length;  
  
        new_data[i] = data[idx];  
    }  
  
    data = new_data;  
    front = 0;  
}
```

i	idx
0	1
1	2
2	3
3	0