

DSA through C++

Stack



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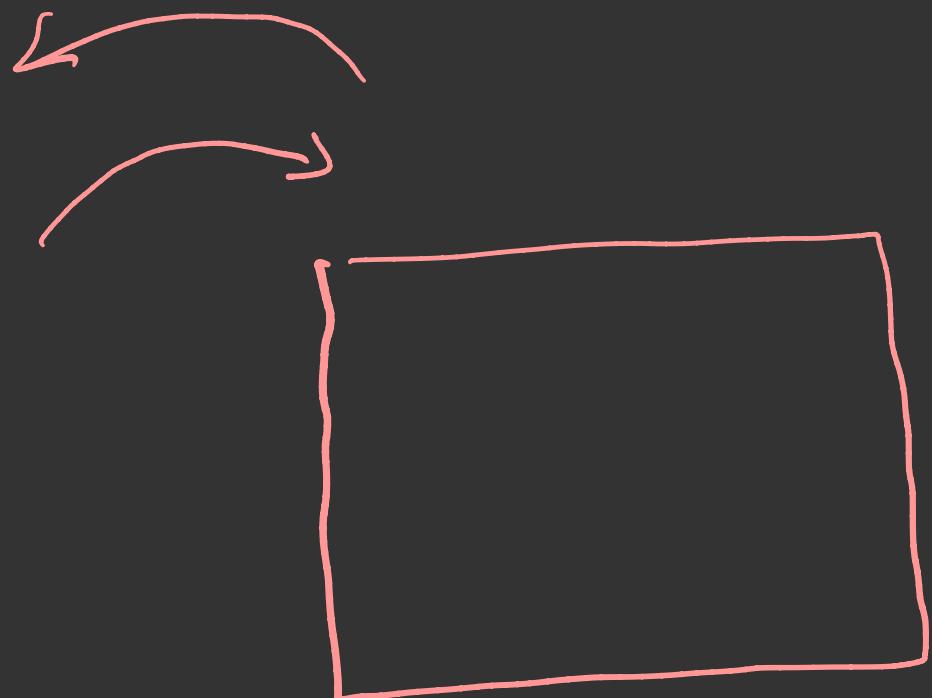
Agenda

- ① what is STACK?
- ② Operations on STACK
- ③ Ways to implement STACK
- ④ Polish Notation
- ⑤ Algorithm to convert infix to postfix
- ⑥ Algorithm to evaluate postfix expression

What is STACK?

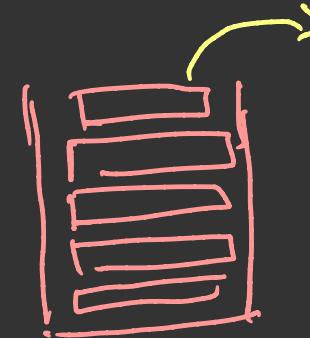
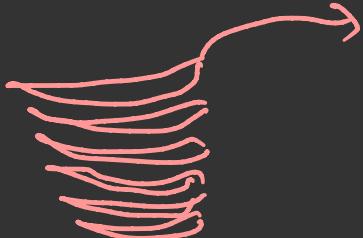
- STACK is a linear Data Structures
- STACK's working principle is Last In First Out (LIFO)

① ② ③ ④



Travel

Real world examples of stack



Programming world examples of stack

Recursion | function call

$f_1() \rightarrow f_2() \rightarrow f_3() \rightarrow f_4()$

$f_1()$

$f_2()$

$f_3()$



Operations on STACK

Insert PUSH()

Delete POP()

View top
element PEEK()

top

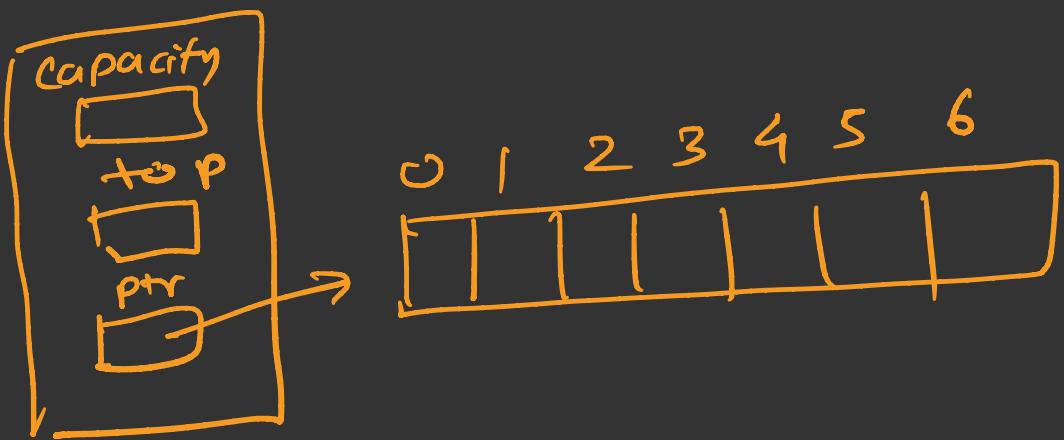


Ways to implement STACK

- ① using Arrays
- ② using Dyn Arrays
- ③ using Linked List

Inheritance

class STACK
{



Polish Notation

The method of writing operators of an expression either before their operands or after them is called the Polish Notation

- Infix Notation
- Prefix Notation
- Postfix Notation

A + B

+ A B

A B +

Practice

Infix :

$$A + B * C$$

Prefix :

$$+ A * B C$$

Postfix :

$$ABC*+$$

Infix :

$$A * B - C / (D + E)$$

Prefix :

$$- * AB / C + DE$$

Postfix :

$$AB*CDE+-$$

Infix :

$$A + B * (C - D) + E$$

Prefix :

$$+ + A * B - C D E$$

Postfix :

$$ABC D - * + E +$$

$$A * B - C / + DE$$

$$* AB - C / + DE$$

$$* AB - / C + DE$$

$$- * AB / C + DE$$

$$A * B - C / (D + E)$$

$$A * B - C / DE +$$

$$AB* - C / DE +$$

$$AB* - C D E + /$$

$$AB* C D E + / -$$

$$A + B * - C D + E$$

$$A + * B - C D + E$$

$$+ A * B - C D + E$$

$$+ + A * B - C D E$$

$$A + B * CD - + E$$

$$A + B C D - * + E$$

$$ABC D - * + E$$

$$ABC D - * + E +$$

$$A + B * C \xrightarrow{} ABC * *$$

$$(A + B) * C \xrightarrow{} ABC + C *$$

Infix to Postfix

Suppose Q is an arithmetic expression written in infix notation. This algorithm finds the equivalent postfix expression P.

1. PUSH '(' onto the STACK and add ')' to the end of Q.
2. Scan Q from left to right and repeat steps 3 to 6 for each element of Q until the STACK is empty.
3. If an operand is encountered add it to P
4. If a left parenthesis is encountered, PUSH it onto the STACK.

5. If an operator (say #) is encountered, then:
- Repeatedly pop from STACK and add to P each operator which has the same precedence than #
 - Add # to STACK
6. If a right parenthesis is encountered, then:
- Repeatedly pop from the STACK and add to P each operator until a left parenthesis is encountered
 - Remove the left parenthesis
7. Exit.

Evaluate Postfix

Let P be an arithmetic expression written in postfix notation. We uses a STACK to hold operands.

This algorithm finds the VALUE of an arithmetic expression P written in Postfix notation.

1. Add a right parenthesis ')' at the end of P

2. Scan P from left to right and repeat step 3 and 4 for each element of P until the sentinel ')' is encountered.

3. If an operand is encountered, put it on the STACK

4. If an operator # is encountered, then
a. Remove the two top elements of STACK, where X is the to element and Y is the next to top element

b. Evaluate Y # X

c. Place the result of (b) back on STACK

5. Set VALUE equal to the top element on STACK

6. Exit