COSC 2436: Stacks

Basic stack functions

- **push()** - pushes a value onto the top of the stack
- **pop()** - removes the top of the stack (**pop()** will not return any value, it will only delete)
- **top()** - returns the value that is on the top of the stack
- **empty()** - returns **true** if stack is empty and returns **false** if stack is not empty
- **size()** - returns the size of the stack
- C++ website: **https://cplusplus.com/reference/stack/stack/**

Simple Stack Program

```cpp
#include<iostream>
#include<stack>
using namespace std;

int main(){

  stack<int> st; //Initializing a stack of int

  if(st.empty()){ //Check if stack is empty
    cout << "stack is empty" << endl;
  }
  else{
    cout << "stack is not empty" << endl;
  }

  for(int i = 1; i <= 10; i++){
    st.push(i); //Pushing i onto the stack
  }

  cout << "size of stack: " << st.size() << endl; //Print size of stack

  while(!st.empty()){ //While the stack is not empty
    cout << st.top() << " "; //Print the top of the stack
    st.pop(); //Remove the top of the stack to prevent infinite loop
  }
  cout << endl;

  return 0;
}
```

```
> ./main
stack is empty
size of stack: 10
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
>
```

Infix to Postfix

```
20 string infixToPostfix(string exp, int size){
21   stack<char> s;
22   string str;
23   for(int i = 0; i < size; i++){
24     if(isdigit(exp[i])){
25       str += exp[i];
26     }
27     else if(exp[i] == '('){
28       s.push('(');
29     }
30     else if(exp[i] == ')'){
31       while(s.top() != '('){
32         str += s.top();
33         s.pop();
34       }
35       s.pop();
36     }
37     else{
38       while(!s.empty() && priority(exp[i]) <= priority(s.top())){
39         str += s.top();
40         s.pop();
41       }
42       s.push(exp[i]);
43     }
44   }
45   while(!s.empty()){
46     str += s.top();
47     s.pop();
48   }
49   return str;
50 }
```

Evaluate Postfix

```
183 int evalPostfix(string s) {
184   stack<int> st;
185   for(int i = 0; i < s.length(); i ++) {
186     if(isdigit(s[i])) {
187       st.push(s[i] - 48);
188     }
189     else {
190       int val1 = st.top(); st.pop();
191       int val2 = st.top(); st.pop();
192       switch(s[i]) {
193         case '+': st.push(val2 + val1); break;
194         case '-': st.push(val2 - val1); break;
195         case '*': st.push(val2 * val1); break;
196         case '/': st.push(val2 / val1); break;
197       }
198     }
199   }
200   return st.top();
201 }
```

Postfix to Infix

```
48 ▼ string postfixToInfix(string exp){
49     stack<string> s;
50     string str1;
51     string str2;
52     string str;
53 ▼   for(int i = 0; i < exp.length(); i++){
54 ▼     if(isdigit(exp[i])){
55         s.push(exp.substr(i,1));
56       }
57 ▼     else{
58         str1 = s.top();
59         s.pop();
60         str2 = s.top();
61         s.pop();
62         str = '(' + str2 + exp[i] + str1 + ')';
63         s.push(str);
64       }
65   }
66   return s.top();
67 }
```

Valid Parenthesis

Given an expression, find out whether or not that expression contains valid parenthesis. An expression contains valid parenthesis if it has the proper parenthesis ( ), [ ], { } in the correct order.

validParenthesis(“{ [ ] (( )) }”) => true

validParenthesis(“{ ( ]) } }”) => false

Valid Parenthesis

```
bool validParenthesis(string exp){
  stack<char> st;
  for(int i = 0; i < exp.length(); i++){
    if(exp[i] == '(' || exp[i] == '[' || exp[i] == '{'){
      st.push(exp[i]);
    }
    else if(exp[i] == ')'){
      if(st.empty() || st.top() != '('){
        return false;
      }
      st.pop();
    }
    else if(exp[i] == ']'){
      if(st.empty() || st.top() != '['){
        return false;
      }
      st.pop();
    }
    else if(exp[i] == '}'){
      if(st.empty() || st.top() != '{'){
        return false;
      }
      st.pop();
    }
  }
  return st.empty();
}
```

Redundant Brackets

Given an expression, find out whether or not that expression contains redundant brackets. The function should return **true** if the expression contains redundant brackets and **false** otherwise.

redundantBrackets(“((a+b))”) => true

redundantBrackets(“a*(b+c)”) => false

Redundant Brackets

```
22 ▼ bool redundantBrackets(string exp){
23     stack<char> s;
24 ▼   for(int i = 0; i < exp.length(); i++){
25 ▼     if(exp[i] == ')'){
26 ▼       if(s.top() == '('){
27           return true;
28         }
29 ▼       while(s.top() != '('){
30           s.pop();
31         }
32         s.pop();
33       }
34 ▼     else{
35         s.push(exp[i]);
36       }
37   }
38   return false;
39 }
```