Data Structure

Lecture 1

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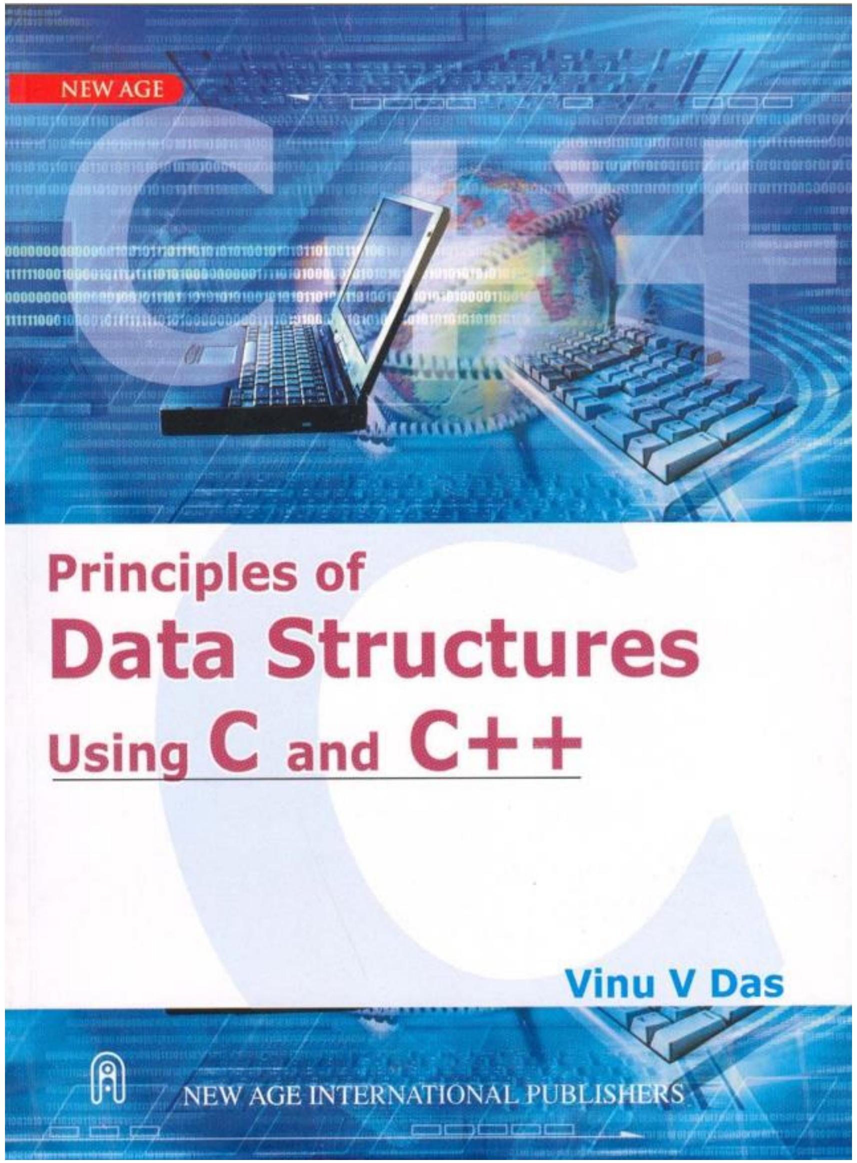
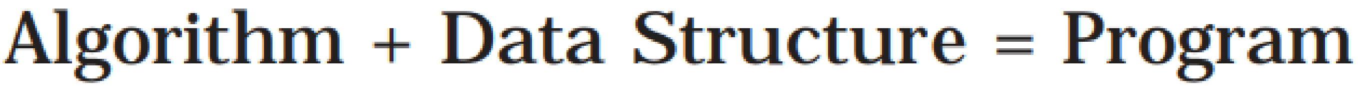
Resources

Book: Principles of Data Structures Using C and C++



Data structure

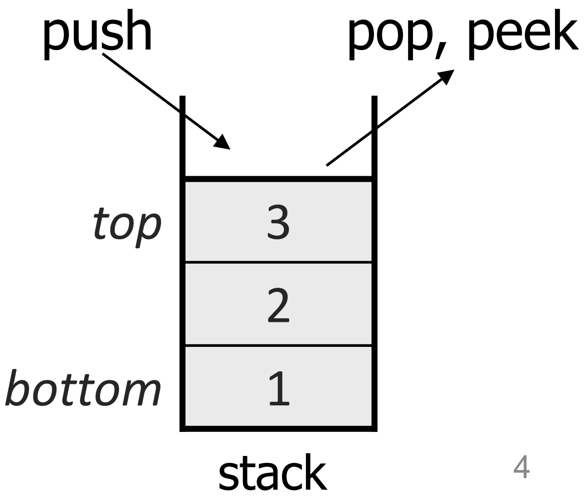
- Data structure is the ***structural representation of logical relationships between elements of data***.
  In other words a data structure is ***a way of organizing data items by considering its relationship to each other (Section 1.1)***.
- Data structure mainly specifies the structured organization of data, by providing accessing methods with correct degree of associativity.
- Data structure affects the design of both the structural and functional aspects of a program.



Algorithm + Data Structure = Program

Stack

- **Stack**: It is an ordered collection of items into which new data items may be added/inserted and from which items may be deleted at only one end, called the top of the stack. (Chapter 3)
  - Last-In, First-Out ("LIFO")
  - Elements are stored in order of insertion.
    - We do not think of them as having indexes.
  - Client can only add/remove/examine the last element added (the "top").

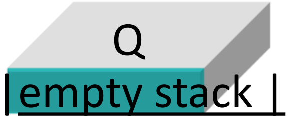


Motivation: What and Why `Stacks`?

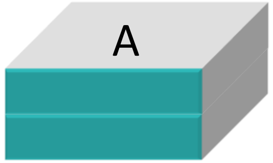
basic stack operations:

- **push**: Add an element to the top.
- **pop**: Remove the top element.
- **peek**: Examine the top element.

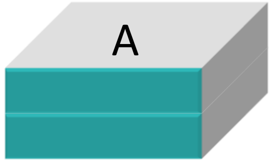
Push box Q onto empty stack:



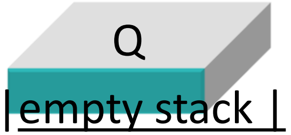
Push box A onto stack:



Pop a box from stack:



Pop a box from stack:

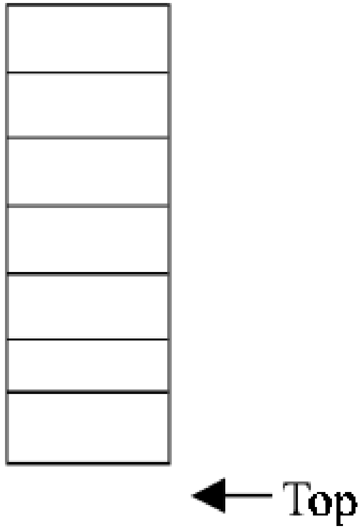


Stack implementation

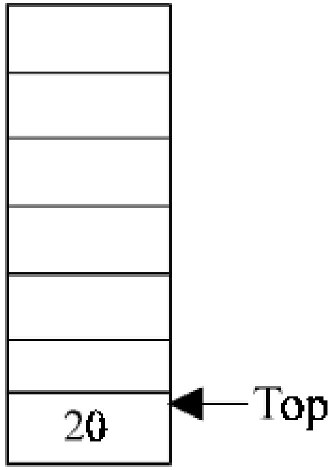
Stack can be implemented in two ways:

- Static implementation (using arrays)
- Dynamic implementation (using pointers)

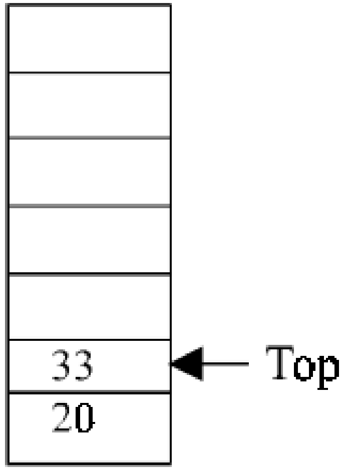
Static implementation (using arrays)



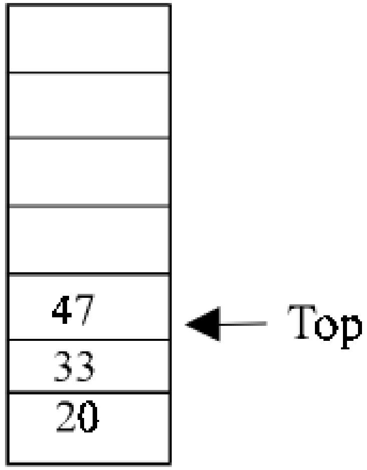
Stack is empty



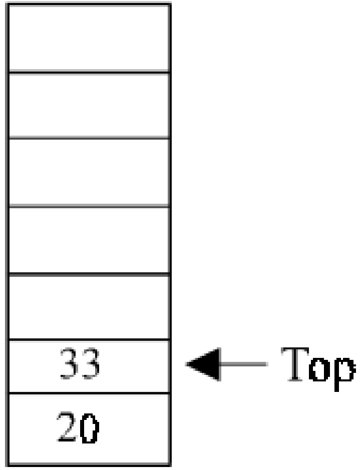
Add (20)



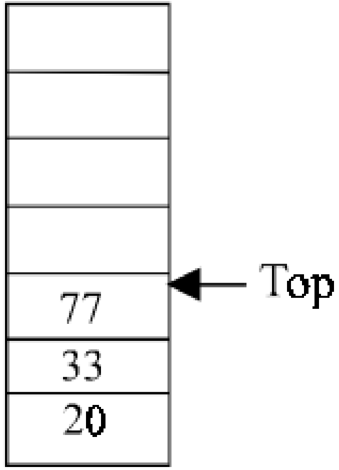
Add (33)



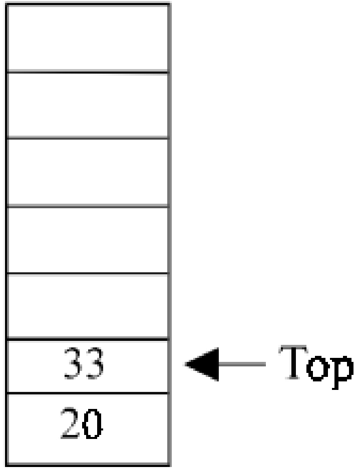
Add (47)



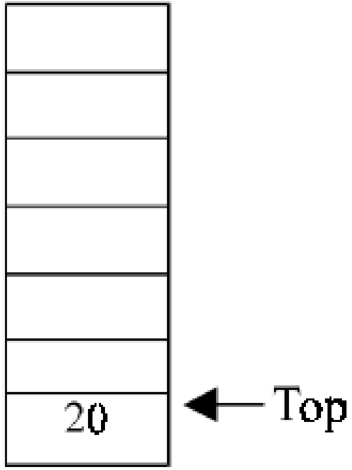
Delete (47)



Add (77)



Delete (77)



Delete (33)

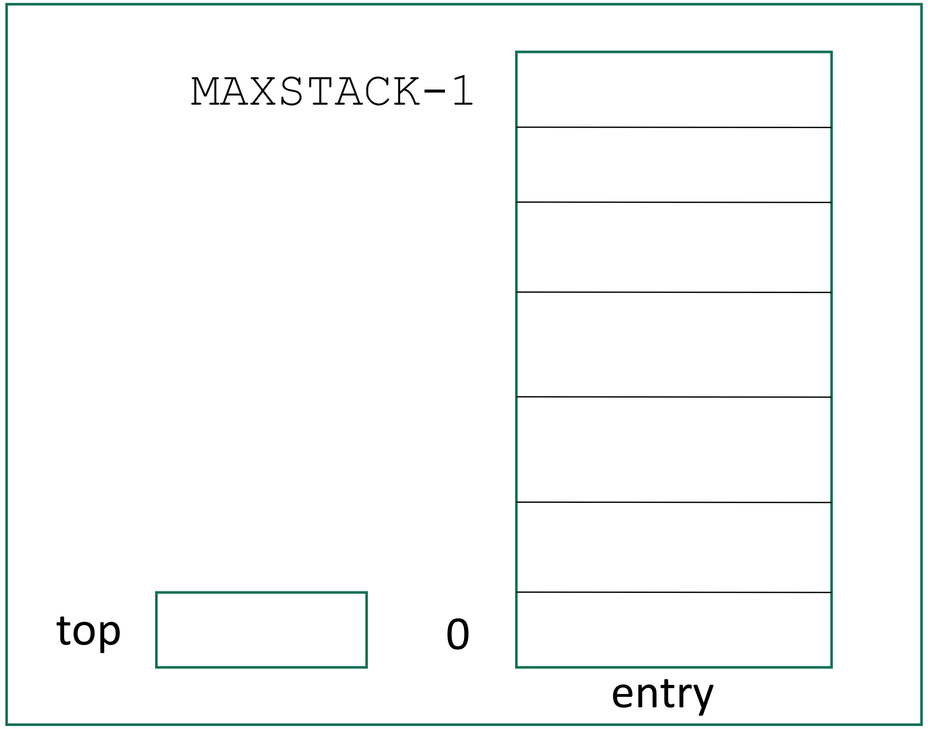
Definition: ***Abstract Data Type (ADT)*** is a data type that is accessed only through an **interface** (or **Accessing mechanism**). We refer to a program that uses an ADT as a **client** (or **user level**) and a program that specifies the data type as an **implementation level.**

Definition: ***Stack*** of elements of type *T is a finite sequence of elements of T together* with the following operations:

1. **Create** the stack, leaving it empty.
2. Determine whether the stack is **empty or not**.
3. Determine whether the stack is **full or not**.
4. **Find the size** of the stack.
5. **Push** a new entry onto the top of the stack, provided the stack is not full.
6. **Pop** the entry off the top of the stack, provided the stack is not empty.
7. **Retrieve** the Top entry off the stack, provided the stack is not empty.
8. **Traverse** the stack, visiting each entry.
9. **Clear** the stack to make it empty.

Static implementation (using arrays)

```
struct Stack{
   int top;
   StackEntry entry[MAXSTACK];
};
```

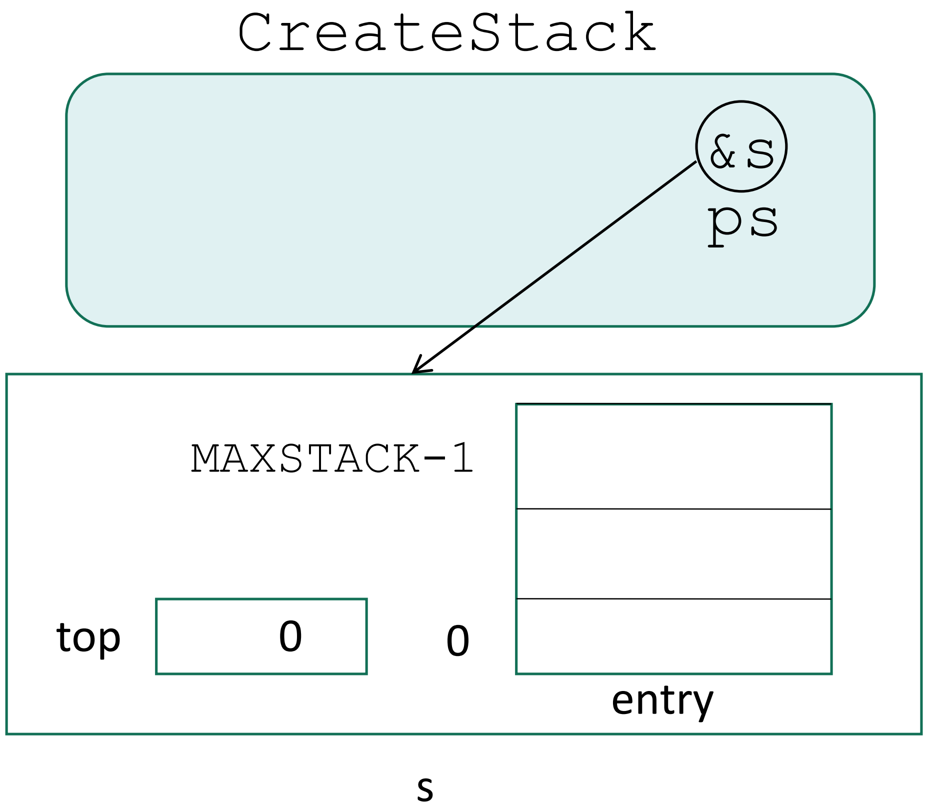


struct stack ⍰

`StackEntry` and `MAXSTACK` should be defined in the User Level.

Implementation level (what really happens)

```
void CreateStack(Stack *ps){
   ps->top=0;
}
```



User Level (interface)

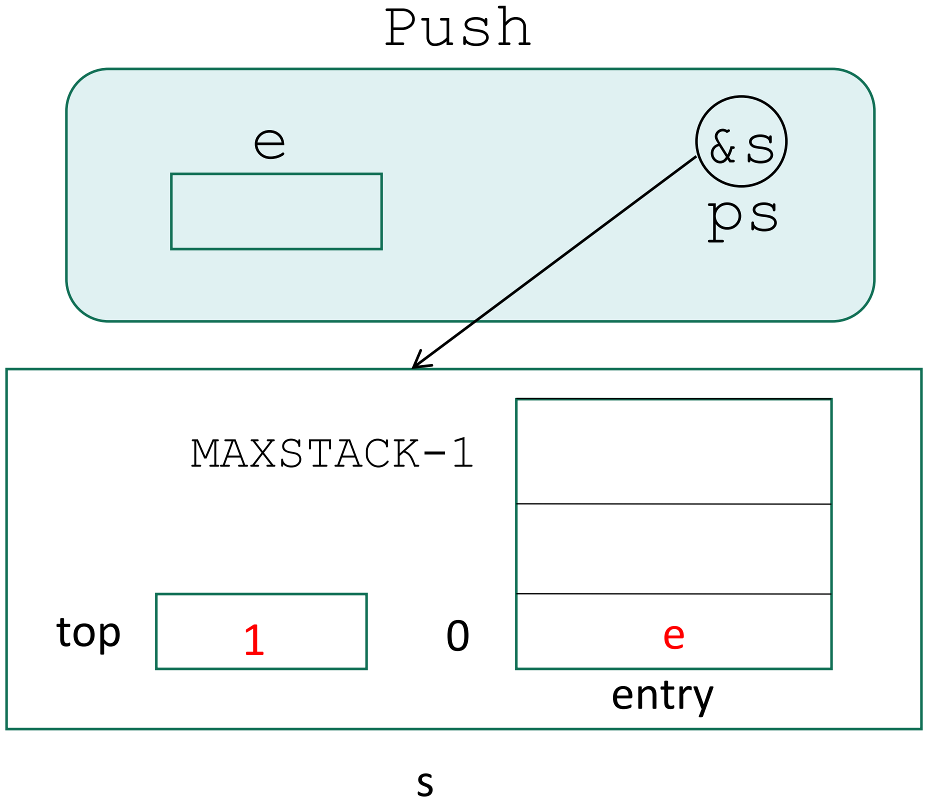
```
void main(){

Stack s;

CreateStack(&s);


}
```

`top` is the index of the first available place.

Implementation level (what really happens)

User Level (interface)

```
void Push(StackEntry e, Stack *ps){
   ps->entry[ps->top]=e;  } ps->entry[ps->top++]=e;
   ps->top++;
}
```



```
void main(){
StackEntry e;
Stack s;
   :
CreateStack(&s);
       :
Push(e, &s);

}
```

```
void Push(StackEntry e, Stack *ps){
   ps->entry[ps->top++]=e;
}
```

The user has to check before calling `Push`

Other ways (no precondition) are:

```
if (ps->top==MAXSTACK)
   printf(“Stack is full”);
else ps->entry[ps->top++]=e;
//but this is not professional
```

```
int Push(…){
    if (ps->top==MAXSTACK)
     return 0;
    else {
     ps->entry[ps->top++]=e;
     return 1;
    }//This is fine
```

```
void main(){
StackEntry e;
Stack s;
    :
CreateStack(&s);
        :
```

```
if (!StackFull(&s))
   Push(e, &s);
}
```

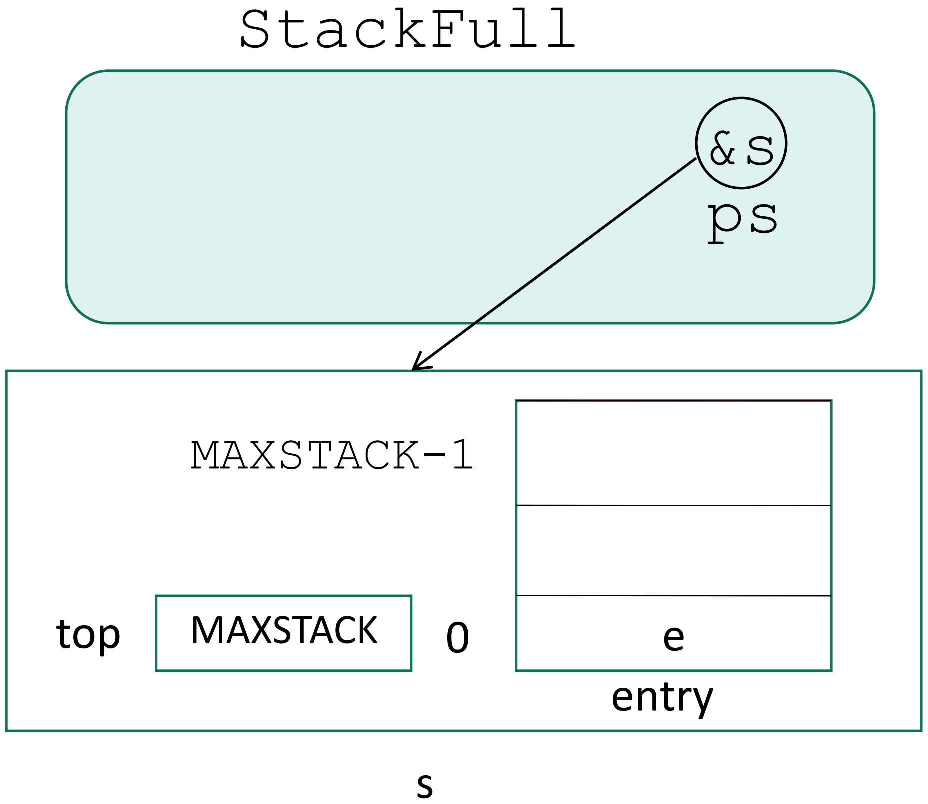
```
if (!Push(e, &s))
   …
```

Implementation level
(what really happens)

```
int StackFull(Stack *ps){
   if (ps->top==MAXSTACK)
       return 1;
   else
       return 0;
}
```

User Level
(interface)

```
return ps->top >= MAXSTACK;
```



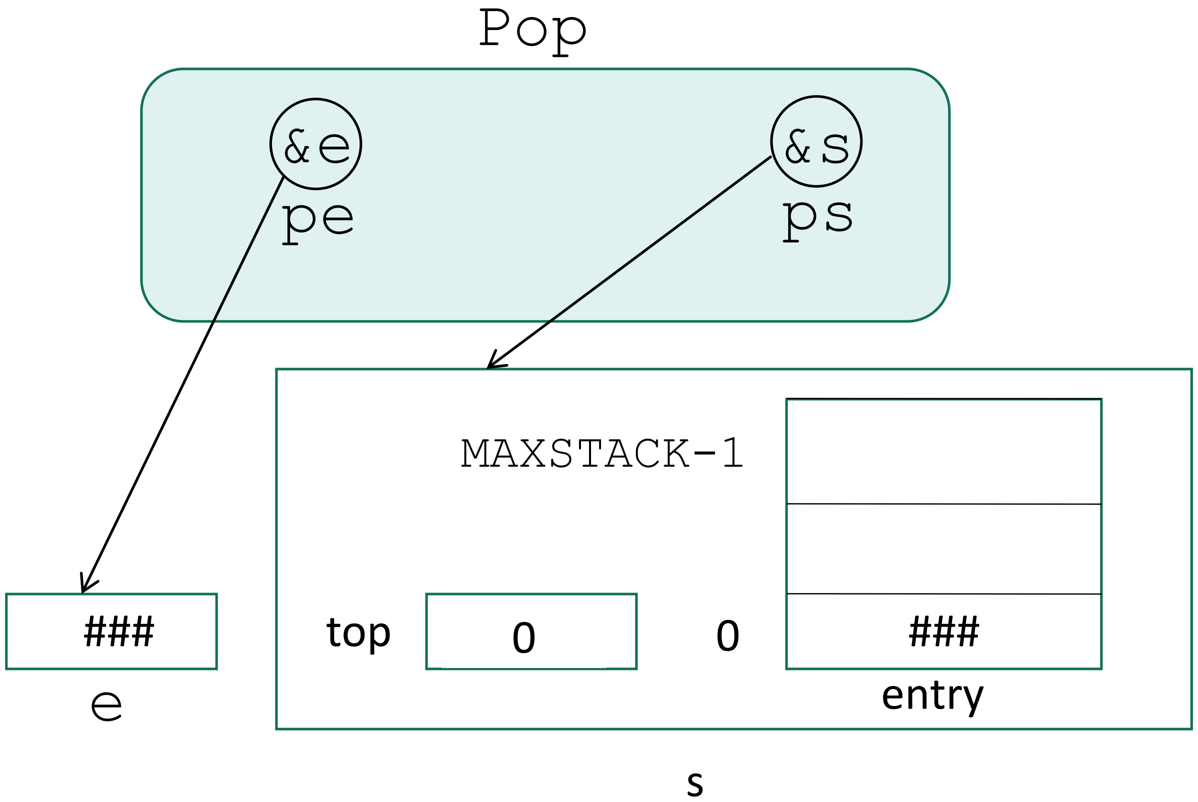
```
void main(){
StackEntry e;
Stack s;
   :
CreateStack(&s);
       :
if (!StackFull(&s))
   Push(e, &s);
}
```

It could be: `StackFull(s)` but this wastes memory and time of copying.

Implementation level (what really happens)

User Level (interface)

```
void Pop(StackEntry *pe, Stack *ps){
  ps->top--;                  } *pe=ps->entry[--ps->top];
  *pe=ps->entry[ps->top];     }
}
```



```
void main(){
StackEntry e;
Stack s;
      :
CreateStack(&s);
      :
if (!StackFull(&s))
   Push(e, &s);
      :
Pop(&e, &s);

}
```

```
void Pop(StackEntry *pe, Stack *ps){
   *pe=ps->entry[--ps->top];
}
```

The user has to check before calling `Pop`

Other ways (no precondition) are:

```
if (ps->top==0)
   printf(“Stack is Empty”);
else *pe=ps->entry[--ps->top];
//but this is not professional
```

```
int Pop(…){
   if (ps->top==0)
    return 0;
   else {
    *pe=ps->entry[--ps->top];
    return 1;
   }//This is fine
```

```
void main(){
StackEntry e;
Stack s;
   :
CreateStack(&s);
     :
if (!StackEmpty(&s))
   Pop(&e, &s);
}
```

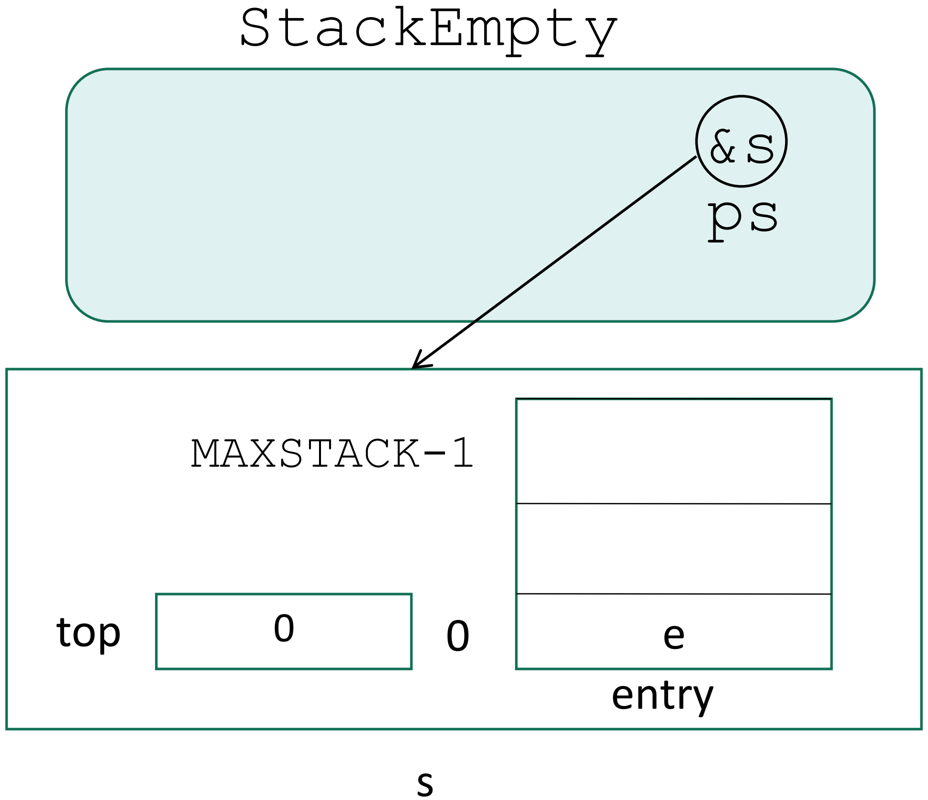
```
if (!Pop(&e, &s))
   …
```

Implementation level
(what really happens)

```
int StackEmpty(Stack *ps){
    if (ps->top==0)
        return 1;
    else
        return 0;
}
```

User Level
(interface)

```
return !ps->top;
```



```
void main(){
StackEntry e;
Stack s;
    :
CreateStack(&s);
        :
if (!StackEmpty(&s))
    Pop(&e, &s);
}
```

It could be: `StackEmpty(s)` but this wastes memory and time of copying.