

CS & IT ENGINEERING

Data Structure

Stack and Quesues
Chapter- 4

Lec- 02



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TOPICS TO BE
COVERED

Stack-II

```
struct STACK{  
    int Array[10];  
    int TOP;  
};
```

```
void main(){
```

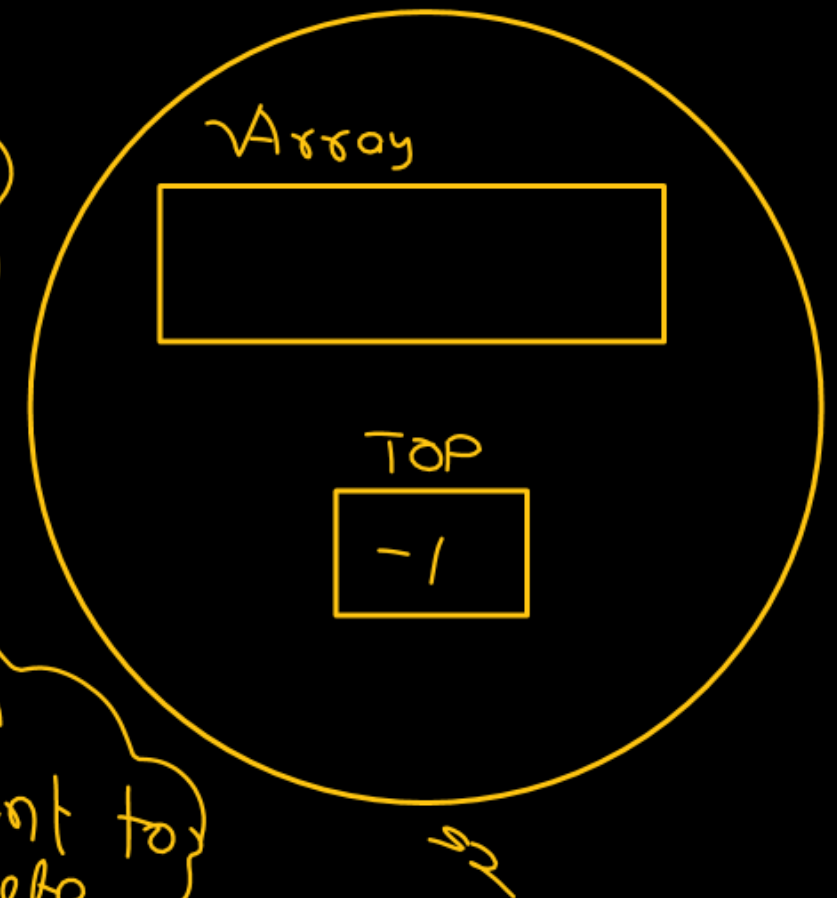
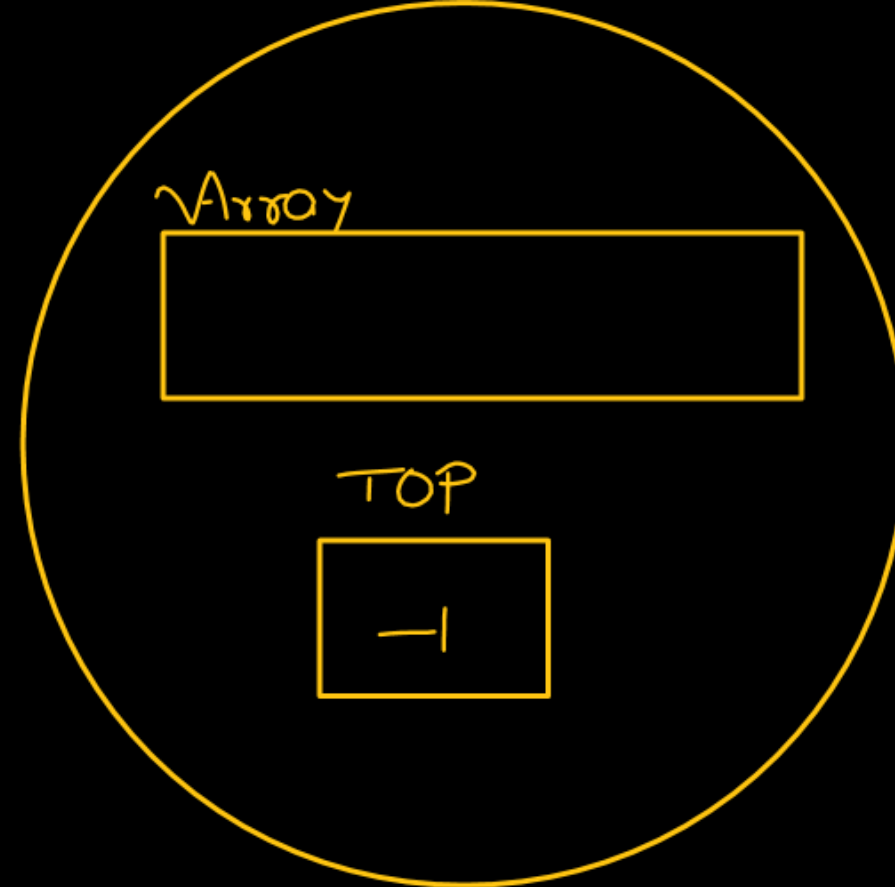
```
    struct STACK s1,s2;  
    s1.TOP = -1;  
    s2.TOP = -1;
```

Push →

In which
stack,
we want
to insert

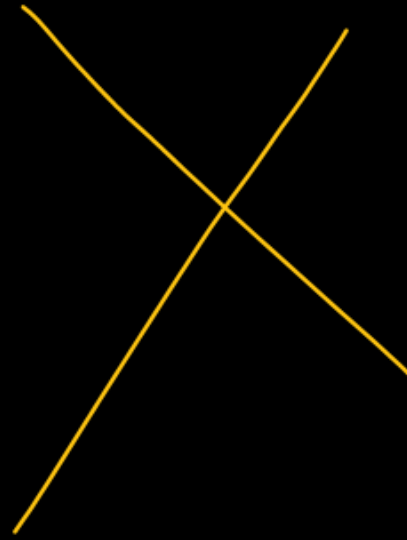
Pop →

From which
stack we want to
delete



```
void main() {  
    Push(s1, 10);  
    // call by value
```

```
void Push(struct STACK t, int x)  
{
```



```
}
```

```
void main() {
```

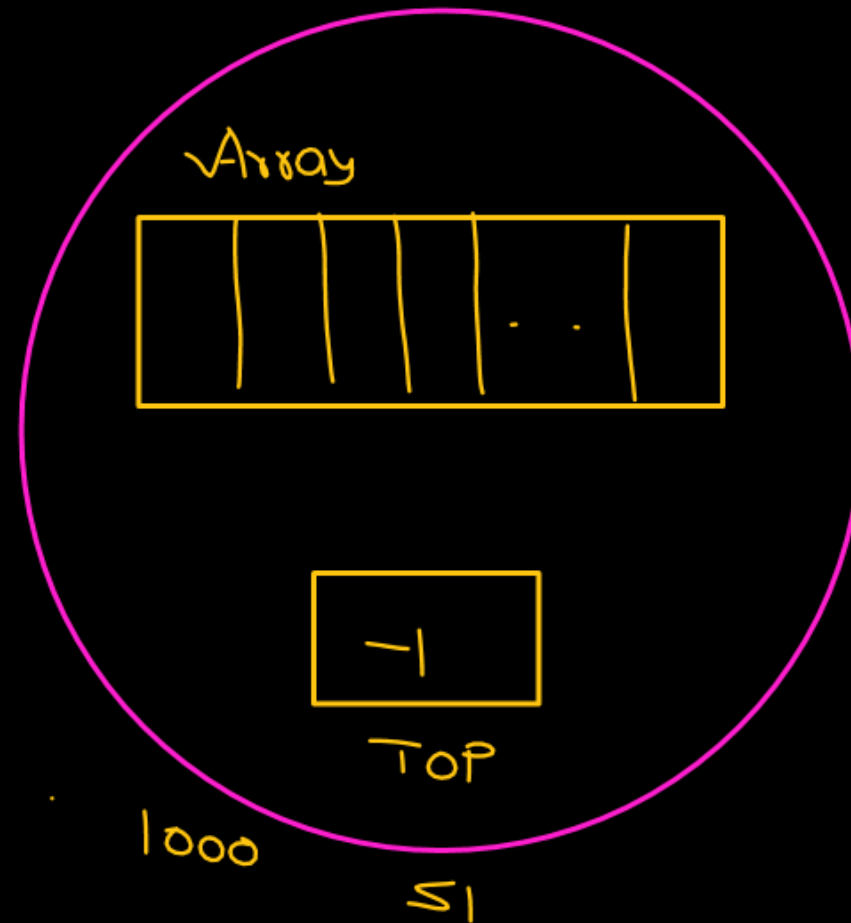
```
    struct STACK S1, S2;
```

```
    S1.TOP = -1;
```

```
    S2.TOP = -1;
```

```
    Push(&S1, 10);
```

```
void Push(struct STACK *PS, int x)
{
```



```
}
```

```
void main() {
```

```
    struct STACK S1, S2;
```

```
    S1.TOP = -1;
```

```
    S2.TOP = -1;
```

```
    Push(&S1, 10);
```

```
void Push(struct STACK *PS, int x)
{
```

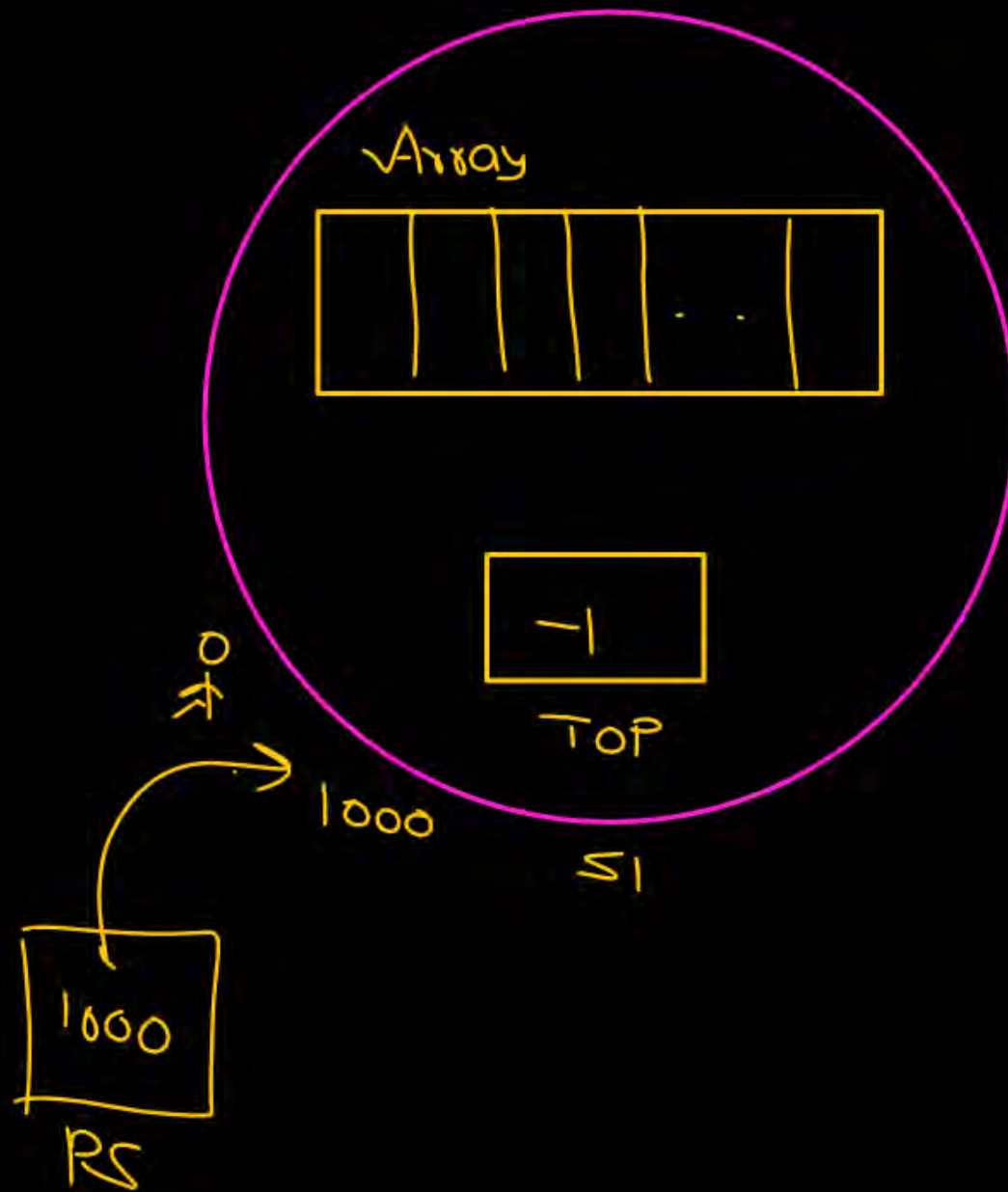
```
    if (PS->TOP == SIZE-1)
        return;
```

```
    PS->TOP = PS->TOP + 1;
```

```
    Array[TOP] = x; X
```

```
    PS->Array[PS->TOP] = x; ✓
```

```
}
```



Doubt → ①

$PS \rightarrow \text{member 1}$
 $PS \rightarrow \text{member 2}$

$PS \rightarrow \text{TOP}$

$(^*PS) \cdot \text{member 1}$

$(^*PS) \cdot \text{member 2}$

$(^*PS) \cdot \text{TOP}$

Stack Permutation

$n=3$

1] 1, 2, 3

2] 1, 3, 2

3] 2, 1, 3

4] 2, 3, 1

5] 3, 1, 2

6] 3, 2, 1

} 3! permutation

(i) Insertion order is fix

ex $\xrightarrow{1, 2, 3}$

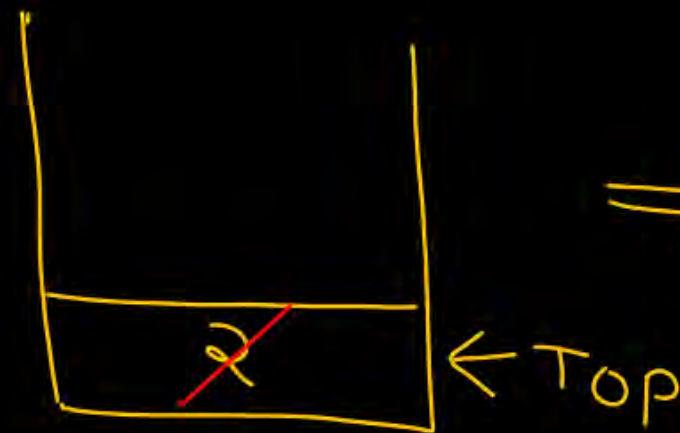
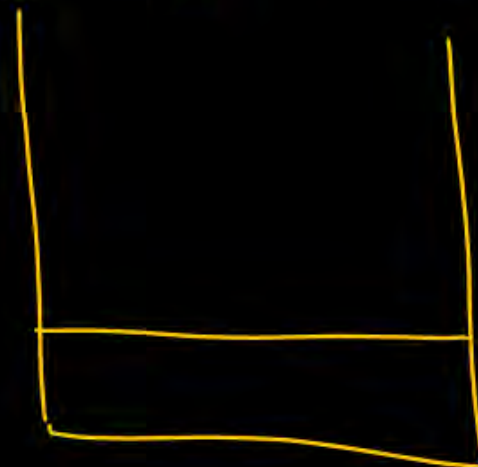
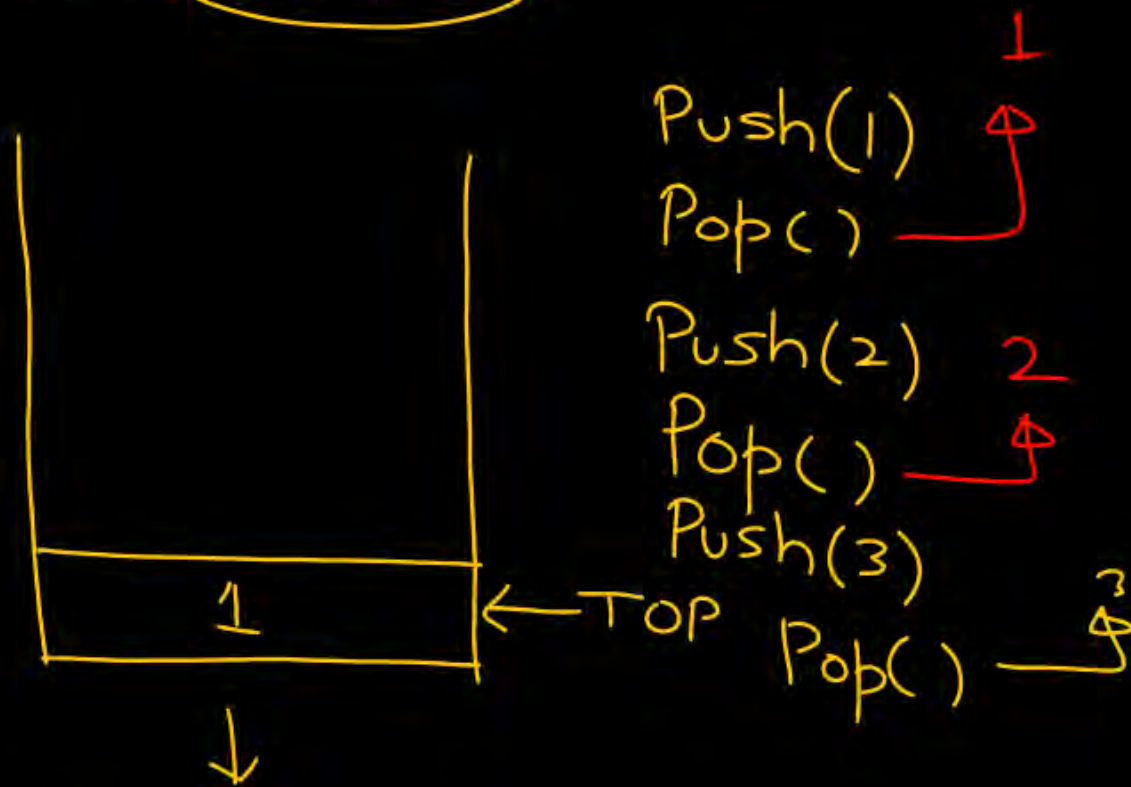
but you can pop any time

insertion order : 1, 2, 3 →

1.)

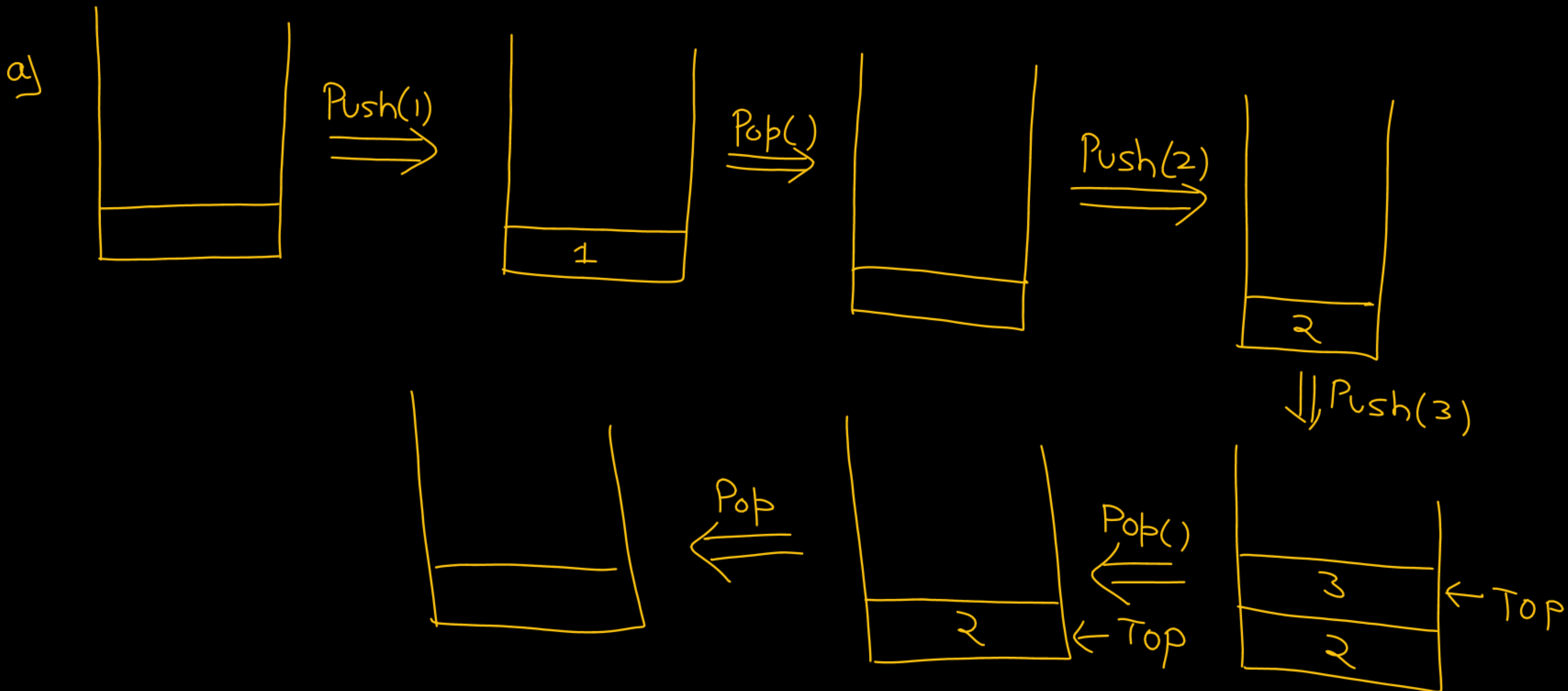
Pop order (1, 2, 3)

(1, 2, 3)



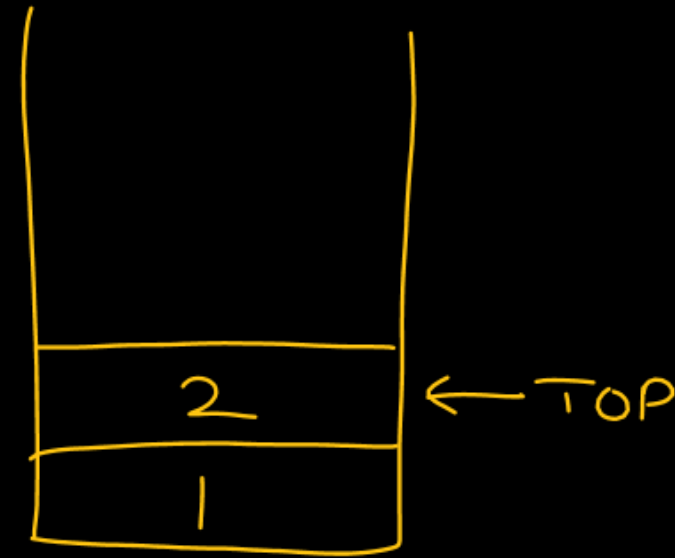
2) 1, 3, 2 (Pop-seq)

1, 3, 2

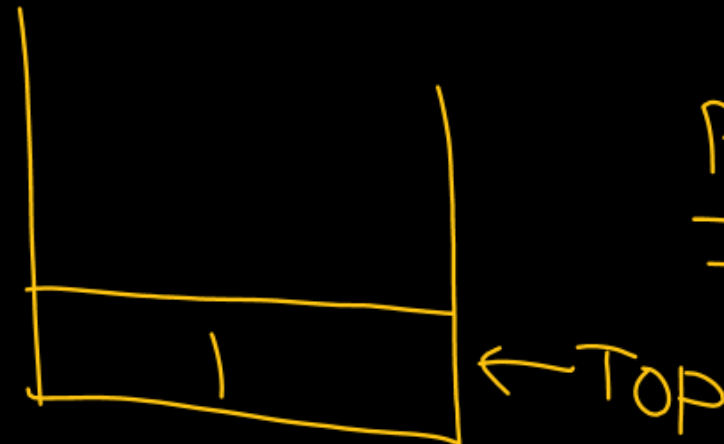


3) $\checkmark \checkmark$
2, 1, 3 \Rightarrow

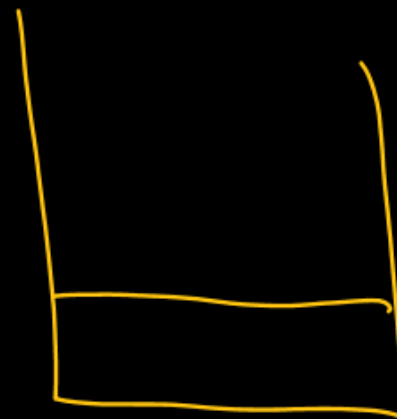
a) Push(1)
b) Push(2)



Pop()



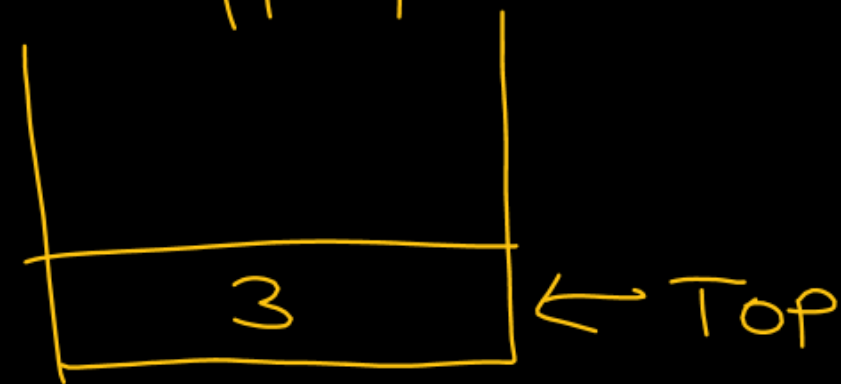
Pop()



2, 1, 3



Pop



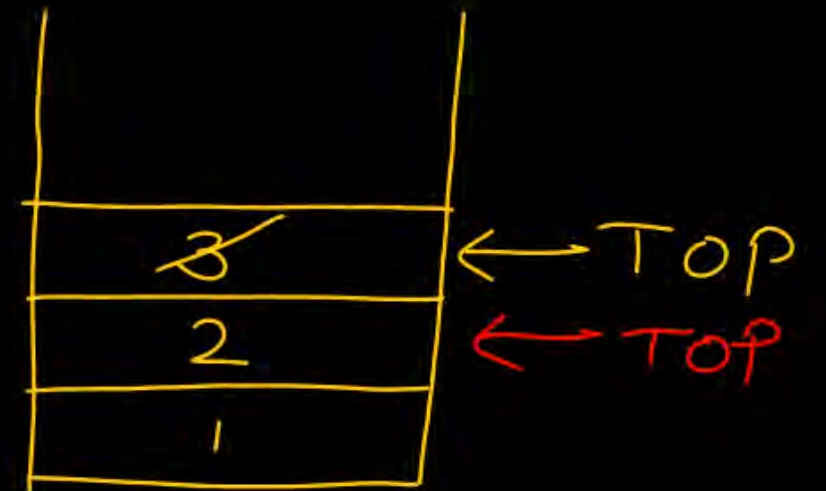
Push(3)

4) 2, [✓]3, 1

Push(1)
Push(2)
Pop()
Push(3)
Pop()
Pop()

2 3 1
≤ [✓]3, 1, 2

Push(1)
Push(2)
Push(3)
Pop()



3, 1, 2 is not a
valid stack
permutation.

b) 3, 2, 1

out of 6 possible
permutation



5 are valid stack
permutation

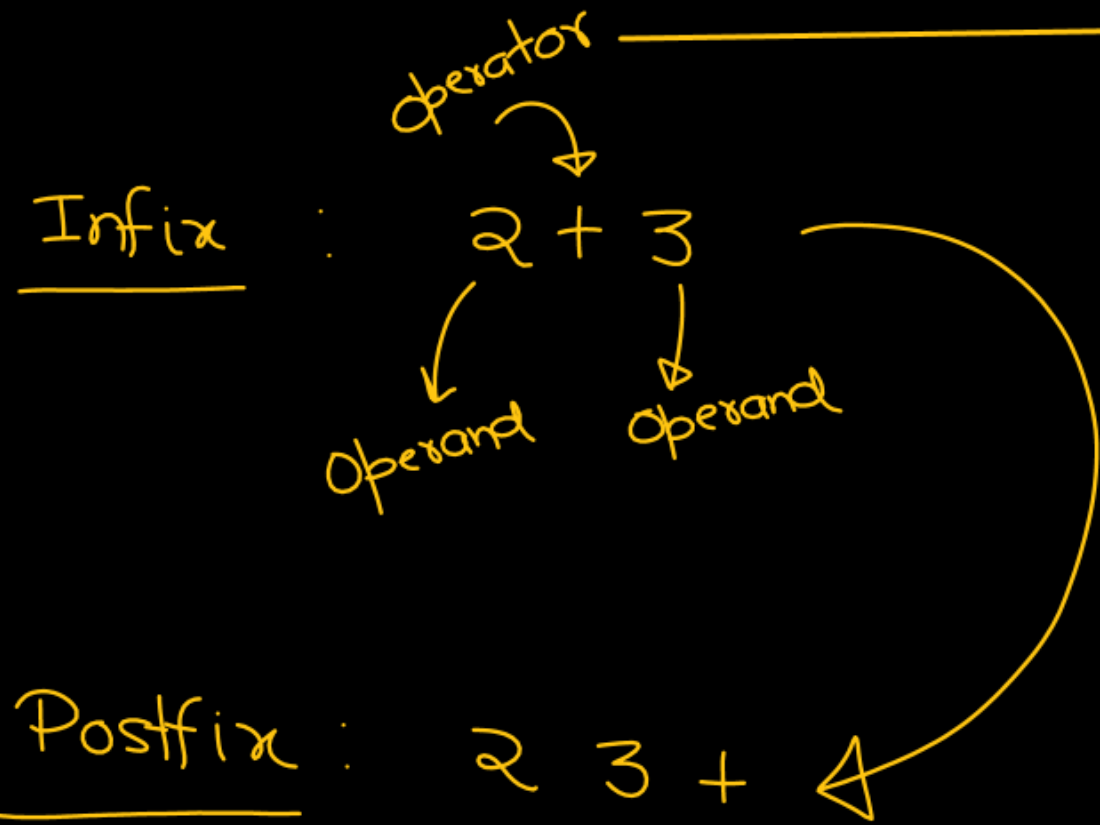
Total valid
stack permutation

$$n = 3 \\ 1, 2, 3 \\ \downarrow$$

\Rightarrow $\frac{2n C_n}{n+1}$ Catalyn numbers

$$\frac{{}^6C_3}{4} = 5$$

Infix, prefix, postfix



Operator comes after operands

Prefix : $+ 2\ 3$

Operator comes before operands

BODMAS X

Why Postfix?

Eyes

i/p :

$$3 + 4 \times 6 / (3^2)$$

left to right scan

Eval :

infix
Eval.

time consuming

$$3 + 4 \times 6 / 9$$

multiple scan needed

Theory

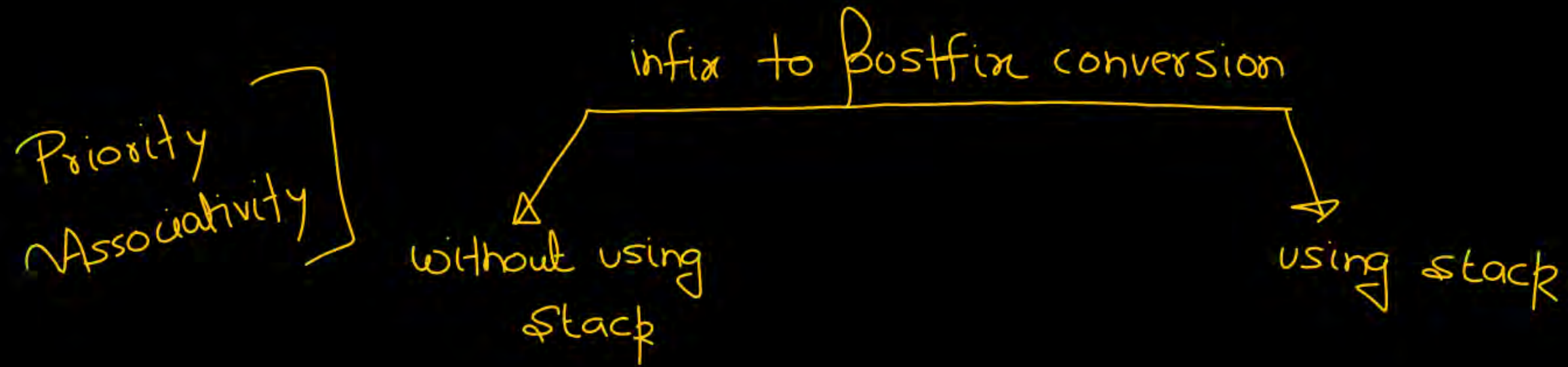


Infix Expression Eval.

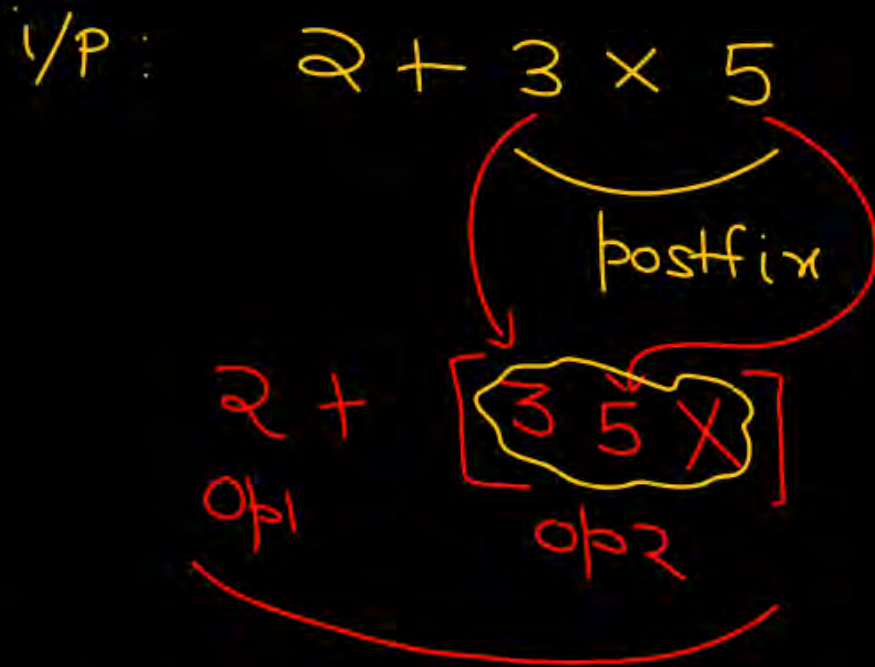
Applications of stack {

- 1) infix \longrightarrow postfix
- 2) Eval. postfix expression

}



Ex 1



X

+

↓

Postfix: $2\ 3\ 5\ X\ +$

Theory

i/p
(infix)

$$3 + 5 \times 6 / 2^4$$

$$3 + 5 \times 6 / [2 \ 4^{\wedge}]$$

$$3 + \underbrace{[5 \ 6 \times]}_{\text{op1}} / \underbrace{[2 \ 4^{\wedge}]}_{\text{op2}}$$

$$\underbrace{3}_{\text{op1}} + \underbrace{[5 \ 6 \times 2 \ 4^{\wedge} /]}_{\text{op2}}$$

postfix :

$$3 \ 5 \ 6 \times 2 \ 4^{\wedge} / +$$

^ R to L
×, / L to R
+, - L to R

10 AM
Super 30

infix: $(a+b) \times c/d - e^f \wedge g/h$

$[ab+] \times c/d - e^f \wedge g/h$

$[abt] \times c/d - e^f [fg\wedge]/h$

$[abt] \times c/d - [efg\wedge\wedge]/h$

$[abt \times c]/d - [efg\wedge\wedge]/h$

$[abt \times c/d] - [efg\wedge\wedge]/h$

$[abt \times c/d] - [efg\wedge\wedge h/]$

\wedge		R to L
\times	$/$	L to R
$+$	$-$	L to R

$abt \times c/d / efg\wedge\wedge h / -$

$abt \times c/d / efg\wedge\wedge h / -$

postfix evaluation

infix, prefix, postfix

C Programming

→ Recursion

TOH

1.5-2 hrs

C+
DS

10 AM
Super 30

YT

ji

