人工智能学院



# Data Structures and Algorithms Stacks and Queues (栈和队列) 1

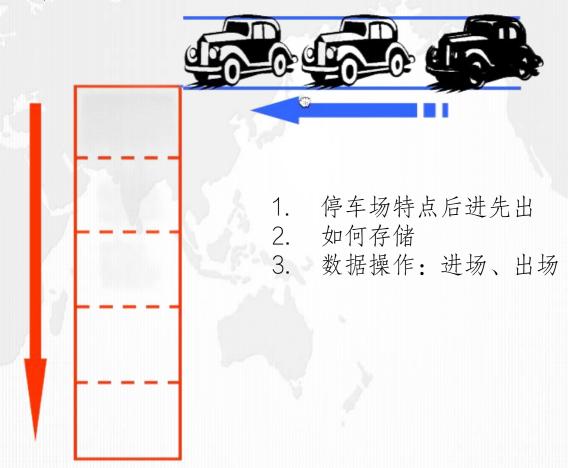
#### Assessment



- 1 Definition
- 2 ADT
- 3 Implementation
- 4 Application



◆ 停车场管理





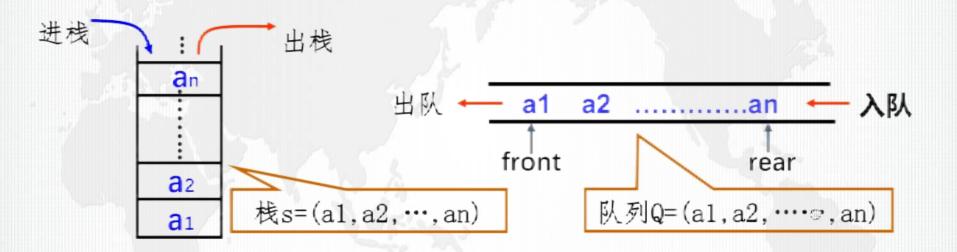
◆ 银行业务模拟



- 1. 停车场特点先进先出
- 2. 如何存储
- 3. 数据操作: 到达、离开、求队伍长度



◆ 栈和队列逻辑结构



- 栈和队列是两种特殊的线性表
- 栈和队列是操作受限的线性表,称为限定数据结构(限定插入和删除只能在表的端点进行的线性表)



- ◆ 栈的定义及特点
  - 定义: 栈是只允许在一端进行插入或者删除操作的线性表(仅在线性表的表尾进行插入或删除操作的线性表)
  - 特点: 先进后出(FILO)或者后进先出(LIFO)

#### ◆ 栈的操作:

- 置空栈
- 取栈顶元素
- 判空栈
- 入栈
- 出栈

Python中的栈 (list) 相关C语言实现

https://github.com/python/cpython/blob/main/Objects/listobject.c

# Abstract Data Type



```
ADT List {
    Data object(数据对象): D = a_i | a_i \in ElemSet, i = 1, 2, ..., n, n \geq 0
    Data relation(数据关系): R_1 = \{ \langle a_{i-1}, a_i \rangle | a_{i-1}, a_i \in D, i = 2, 3..., n \}
                              约定a_n为栈顶,a_1为栈地
    Operations:
        initStack(*s): 构造一个空的栈
        destroyStack(*s):
             pre-condition(初始条件): s is not NULL
             Result: make s NULL
        clearStack(*s):
             pre-condition(初始条件): I is not NULL
             Result: make I an empty list
        stackEmpty(*s):
             pre-condition(初始条件): I is not NULL
             Result: if I is empty, returns TRUE, else returns FALSE
        stackLength(*I):
             pre-condition(初始条件): I is not NULL
             Result: returns the number of elements in I
```

## **Abstract Data Type**



```
getTop(*s, *e):
    pre-condition(初始条件): s is not NULL
    Result: assign the value of the top element in s to e
push(*s, e):
    pre-condition(初始条件): s is not NULL
    Result: push element e to the top of stack s
pop(*s, *e):
    pre-condition(初始条件): s is not NULL
    Result: remove top of stack s and return its value in e
```



- ◆栈的存储结构
  - 1. 顺序栈 2. 链栈
- ◆顺序栈的定义

```
#define STACK_INT_SIZE 100
#define STACK_INCREMENT 100

typedef int elemType;
typedef struct Stack {
    elemType *base;  // 栈底指针
    elemType *top;  // 栈顶指针
    int stackSize;  // 当前分配的存储容量
} SqStack;
```



- ◆栈的存储结构
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- ◆顺序栈的定义

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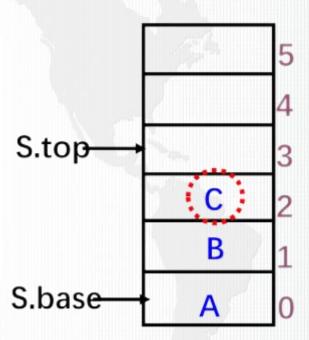
◆构造一个空顺序栈

```
Status init_stack(SqStack *s) {
    s->base = (elemType *) malloc( size: STACK_INT_SIZE *sizeof (elemType));
    if(!s->base) {
        return OVERFLOW;
    }
    s->top = s->base;
    s->stackSize = STACK_INT_SIZE;
    return OK;
}
```



◆取栈顶元素

```
Status getTop(SqStack s, elemType *e) {
   if (s.top == s.base) {
      return ERROR;
   }
   *e = *(s.top - 1);
   return OK;
}
```





◆构造一个空顺序栈

```
Status init_stack(SqStack *s) {
    s->base = (elemType *) malloc( size: STACK_INT_SIZE *sizeof (elemType));
    if(!s->base) {
        return OVERFLOW;
    }
    s->top = s->base;
    s->stackSize = STACK_INT_SIZE;
    return OK;
}
```



◆构造一个空顺序栈

```
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    s->base = (elemType *) malloc( size: STACK_INT_SIZE *sizeof (elemType));
    if(!s->base) {
        return OVERFLOW;
    }
    s->top = s->base;
    s->stackSize = STACK_INT_SIZE;
    return OK;
}
```



# ◆ 顺序栈入栈

```
Status push(SqStack *s, elemType e) {
   if (s->top - s->base >= s->stackSize) {
       s->base = (elemType *) realloc( ptr: s->base, size: ((s->stackSize + STACK_INCREMENT) * sizeof (elemType)));
       if (!s->base) {
           return OVERFLOW;
       s->top = s->base + s->stackSize;
       s->stackSize += STACK_INCREMENT;
                                                             追加空间
   *s->top++ = e;
   return OK;
                                                                 S.top
                                                                  S.top
                                                                                      D
                                                                 S.top
                                                                 S.top
                                                                                      B
                                                                 S.top.
                                                                 S.base
```



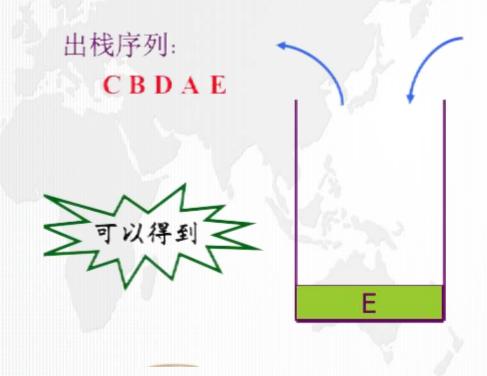
### ◆ 顺序栈出栈

```
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53
     Status pop(SqStack *s, elemType *e) {
          if (s->top == s->base) {
54
55
              return ERROR;
56
          *e = *(--s->top);
57
                                                  S.top
          return OK;
58
59
                                                                      \mathbf{C}
                                                                      B
                                                  S.base-
                                                                      A
```

#### **Practice**



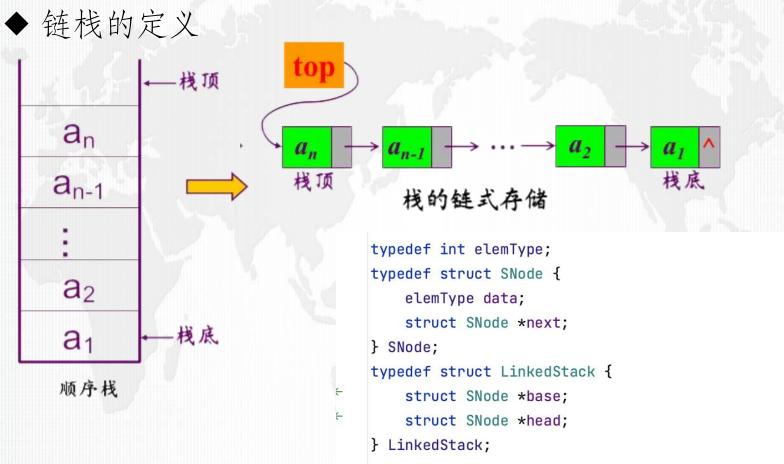
◆ 能否由入栈序列A, B, C, D, E得到出栈序列: C, B, D, A, E



#### 操作序列:

- ①元素A入栈
- ② 元素B入栈
- ③ 元素C入栈
- ④ 元素C出栈
- ⑤ 元素B出栈
- ⑥ 元素D入栈
- ⑦元素D出栈
- ⑧ 元素A出栈
- ⑨ 元素E入栈
- ⑩ 元素E出栈





链栈通常不需要头节点



- ◆ 构造一个空链栈
- ◆获取栈表第一个元素

```
Status init_stack(LinkedStack *s) {
    s->base = s->head = NULL;
    return OK;
}

Status get_top(LinkedStack *s, elemType *e) {
    if (s->head == NULL) {
        return ERROR;
    }
    *e = s->head->data;
    return OK;
}
```



◆ 链栈的Push和Pop操作

```
Status push(LinkedStack *s, elemType e) {
   SNode *newNode = (SNode*) malloc( size: sizeof(SNode));
   if (newNode == NULL) {
       return OVERFLOW;
   newNode->data = e;
   newNode->next = s->head;
   s->head = newNode;
   if (s->base == NULL) {
       s->base = newNode;
   return OK;
Status pop(LinkedStack *s, elemType *e) {
   if (s->head == NULL) {
        return ERROR;
   SNode *temp = s->head;
   *e = temp->data;
   s->head = s->head->next;
   free(temp);
   return OK;
```



- ◆栈的应用
  - 函数的嵌套调用
  - 递归的实现
    - 递归函数
    - 汉诺塔问题
    - 迷宫问题
    - 回文游戏
    - 多进制转换
    - 表达式求值
    - 地图四染色



(1)

◆ 栈的应用: 函数的嵌套调用

```
main()
  int m,n;
   first(m,n);
   <u>(1):</u>.....
void first(int s, int t),
   int i;
    second(i);
    2:....
void second(int d)
   int x,y;
```

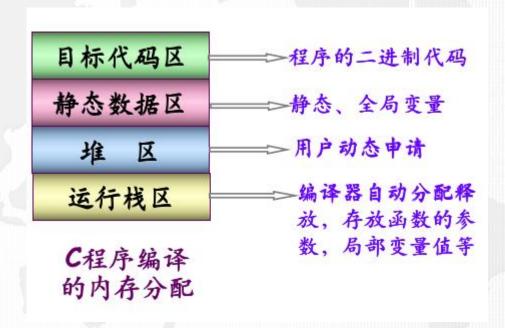
- ★调用函数时,编译系统需要:
- ① 将返回地址及实参等信息,传递给被调用函数保存;
- ② 为被调用函数局部变量分配存储区;
- ③ 将控制权转移到被调用函数入口;
- ★被调用函数返回时,编译系统需要:
- ① 保存被调用函数计算结果;
- ② 释放被调用函数的数据区;
- ③ 依照保存的返回地址将控制权转移到调用函数。

★函数之间信息传递和控制转移必须通过"栈"来实现。



◆ 栈的应用: 函数的嵌套调用

```
main()
  int m,n;
   first(m,n);
   1:.....
void first(int s, int t)
   int i;
   second(i);
   ②:....
void second(int d)
   int x,y;
```





◆ 栈的应用: 递归过程及实现

递归:函数直接或间接调用自身

实现:建立递归工作栈

从前有座山,山上有座庙,庙里有个老和尚,老和尚给小和尚讲故事,讲的是:从前有座山,山上有座庙,庙里有个老和尚,老和尚给小和尚讲故事,讲的是





◆ 栈的应用: 递归过程及实现

使用递归的三种情况:

- 1. 定义是递归的: Fibonacci数列、阶乘
- 2. 数据结构是递归的:链表、二叉树
- 3. 问题的解法是递归的
  - · Hanoi 塔问题
  - 八皇后问题
  - 迷宫问题

#### Homework



```
习题:
```

课本算法设计题(1)(3)

在main函数中提供对应的test case

#### PS:

在gitee上提交源代码(以xxx.c命名)

截止时间 (9月21日24:00)

# Thanks!



See you in the next session!