



# Linked List & Stacks & Queues

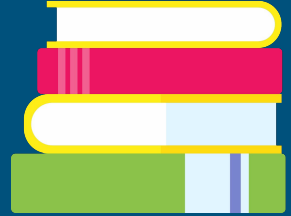


Kevin Yu



# Linked List

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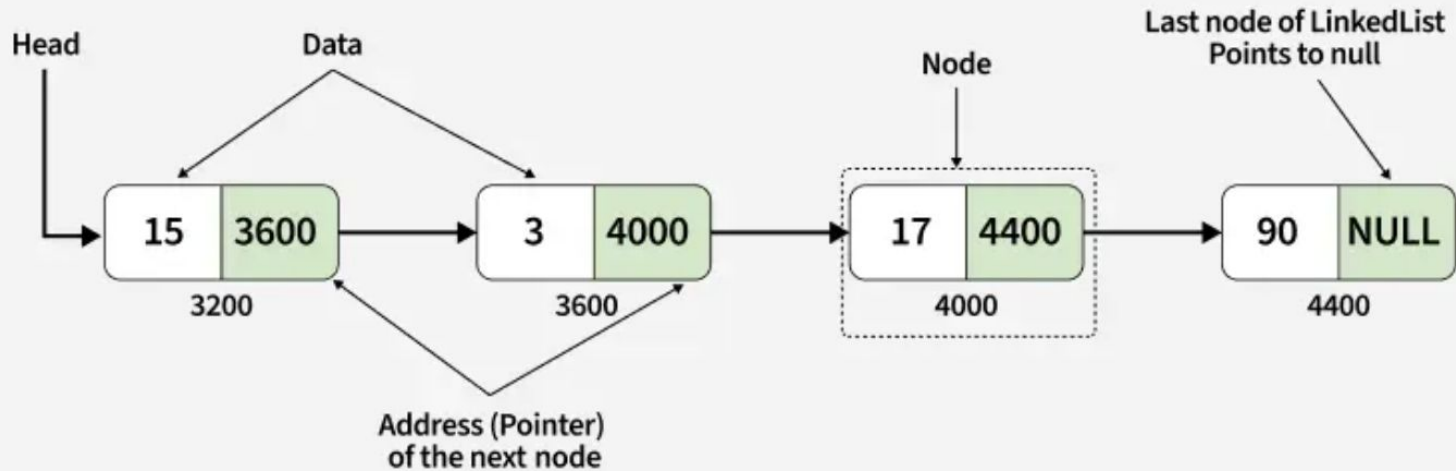


The individual items are called nodes and connected with each other using links.

- \* A node contains two things first is data and second is a link that connects it with another node.

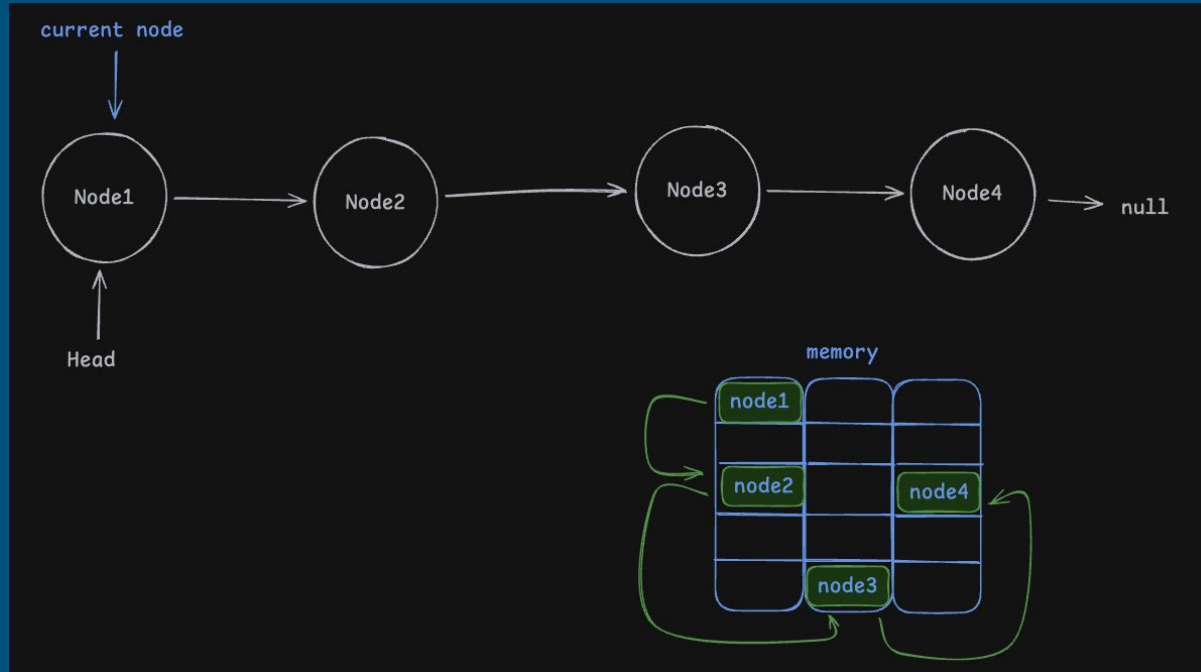
- \* The first node is called the head node and we can traverse the whole list using this head and next links.

# Linked List



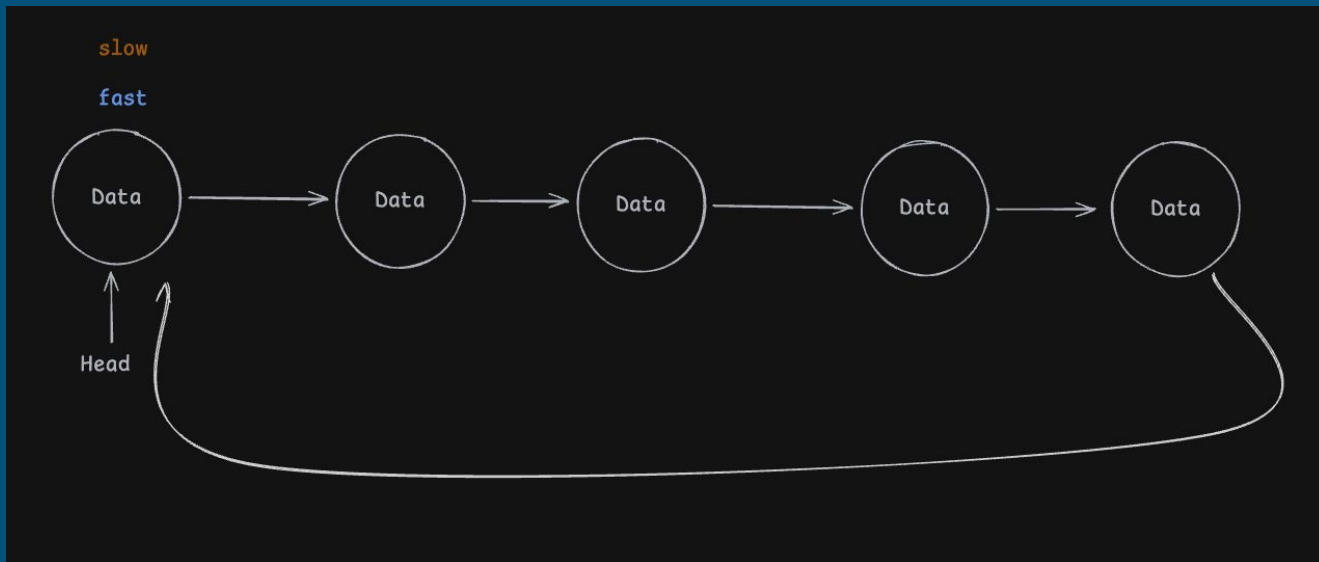
# Linked List - Memory Visualization

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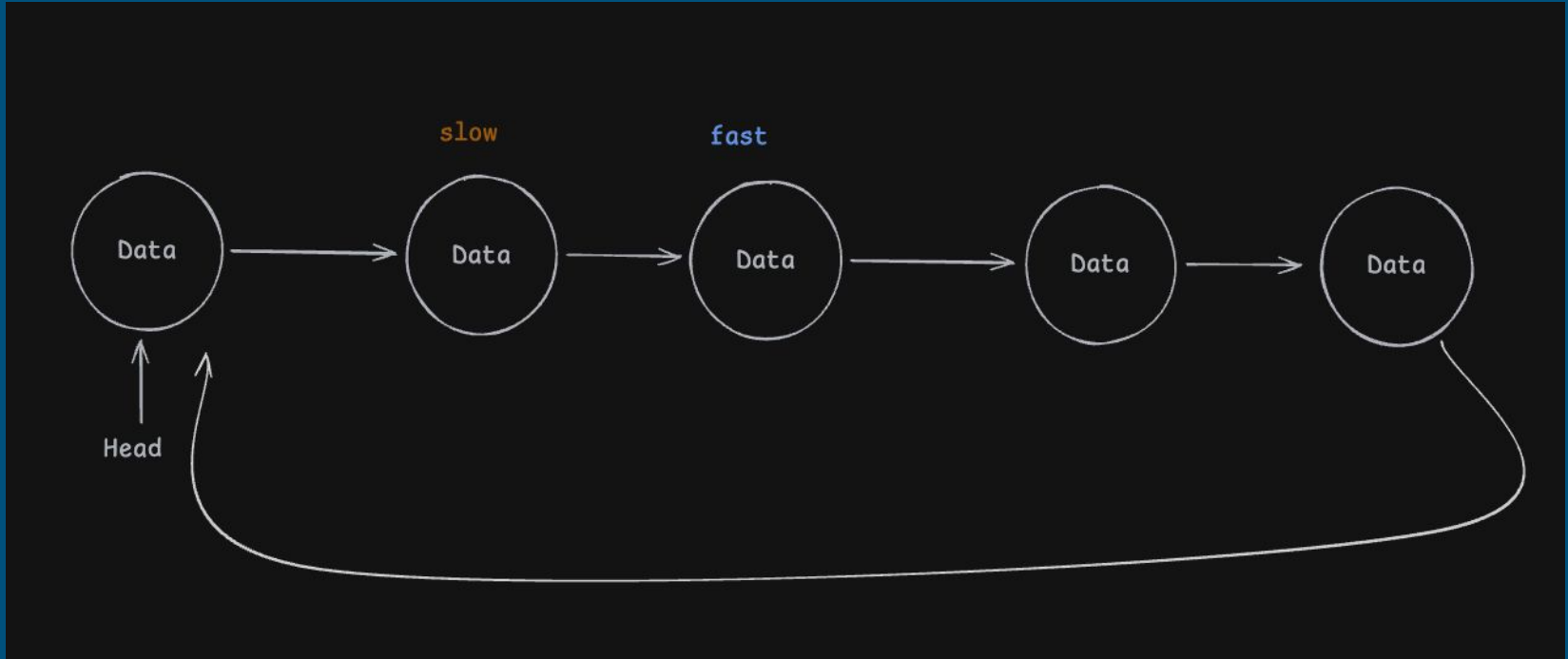
# Two Pointers (Slow and Fast Pointers) Part 1

<https://leetcode.com/problems/linked-list-cycle/>



# Two Pointers (Slow and Fast Pointers) Part 2

<https://leetcode.com/problems/linked-list-cycle/>

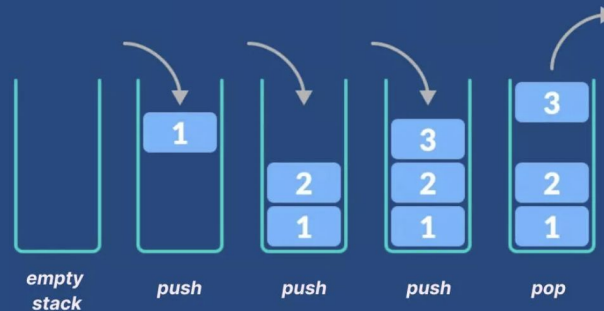


# Stacks



A Stack is a linear data structure that follows the LIFO (Last In First Out) order: elements that are inserted last, comes out first. Stacks can be implemented with dynamic arrays (vectors)

## What Is Stack In Data Structures?



# Examples of Stacks

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

int main() {
    stack<int> s;

    s.push(10);
    s.push(20);
    s.push(30);

    cout << s.top() << endl; // 30
    s.pop();
    cout << s.top() << endl; // 20

    cout << s.empty() << endl; // 0 (false)

    return 0;
}
```

```
stack = []
```

```
stack.append(10)
```

```
stack.append(20)
```

```
stack.append(30)
```

```
print(stack[-1]) # 30
```

```
stack.pop() # 30
```

```
print(stack[-1]) # 20
```

```
let stack = [];
```

```
stack.push(10);
```

```
stack.push(20);
```

```
stack.push(30);
```

```
console.log(stack[stack.length - 1]); // 30
```

```
stack.pop(); // You, 1 minute ago • Unc
```

```
console.log(stack[stack.length - 1]); // 20
```

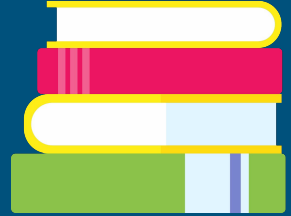


# Example Problem -

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<https://leetcode.com/problems/valid-parentheses/>

# Queues



A Queue is a linear data structure that follows the FIFO(First In First Out) order: elements that are inserted FIRST, comes out FIRST. Queues can be implemented using a linked list.



# Examples of Queues

```
#include <iostream>
#include <queue>
using namespace std;

int main() {
    queue<int> q;

    q.push(10);
    q.push(20);
    q.push(30);

    cout << q.front() << endl; // 10
    q.pop();
    cout << q.front() << endl; // 20

    cout << q.empty() << endl; // 0 (false)

    return 0;
}
```

```
from collections import deque
```

```
queue = deque()
```

```
queue.append(10)
```

```
queue.append(20)
```

```
queue.append(30)
```

```
print(queue[0]) # 10
```

```
queue.popleft()
```

```
print(queue[0]) # 20
```

```
// shift() is O(n) (slow for large queues).
let queue = [];
```

```
queue.push(10);
```

```
queue.push(20);
```

```
queue.push(30);
```

```
console.log(queue[0]); // 10
```

```
queue.shift(); // Removes front element
```

```
console.log(queue[0]); // 20
```

```
// To optimize shift() to O(1), use linked list instead
```

# Thank You

