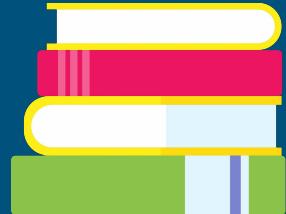


Linked List & Stacks & Queues

Kevin Yu

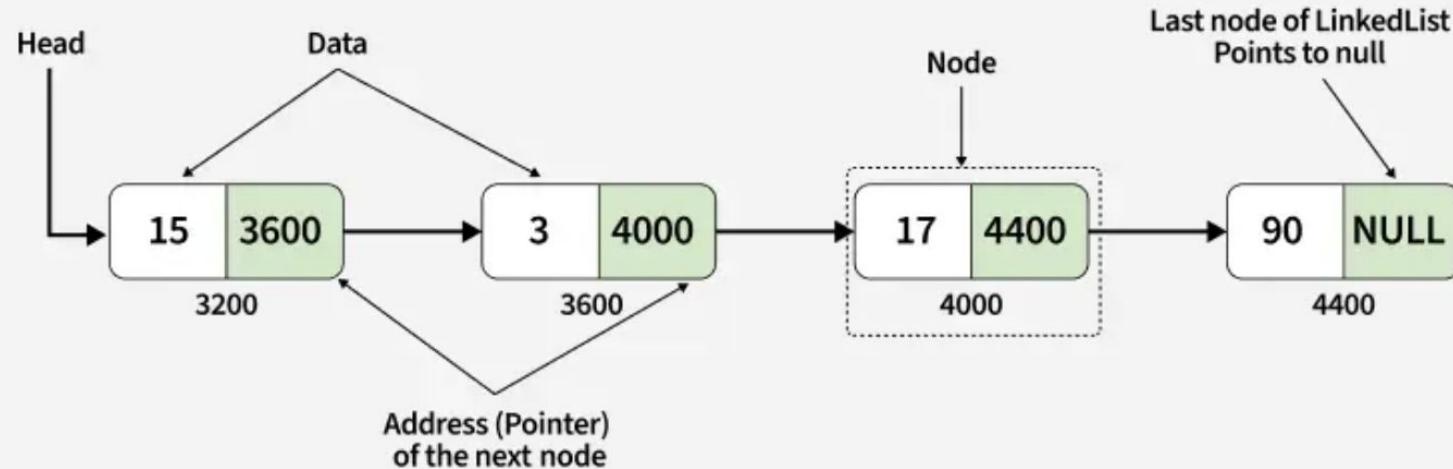
Linked List



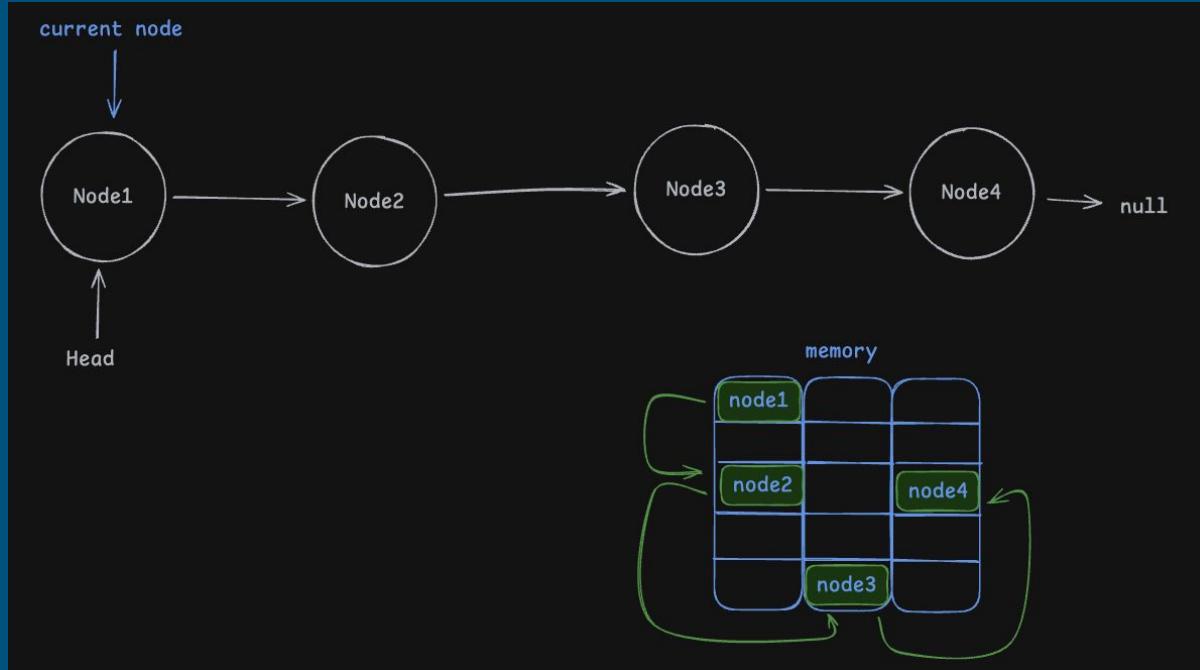
The individual items are called nodes and connected with each other using links.

- * 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

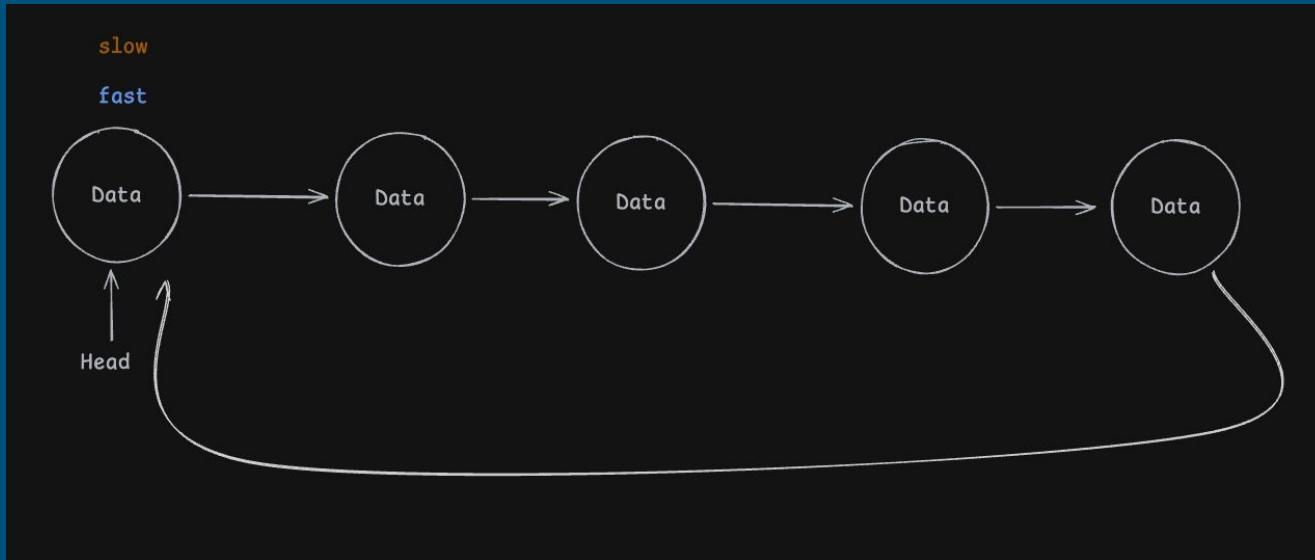


Linked List - Memory Visualization



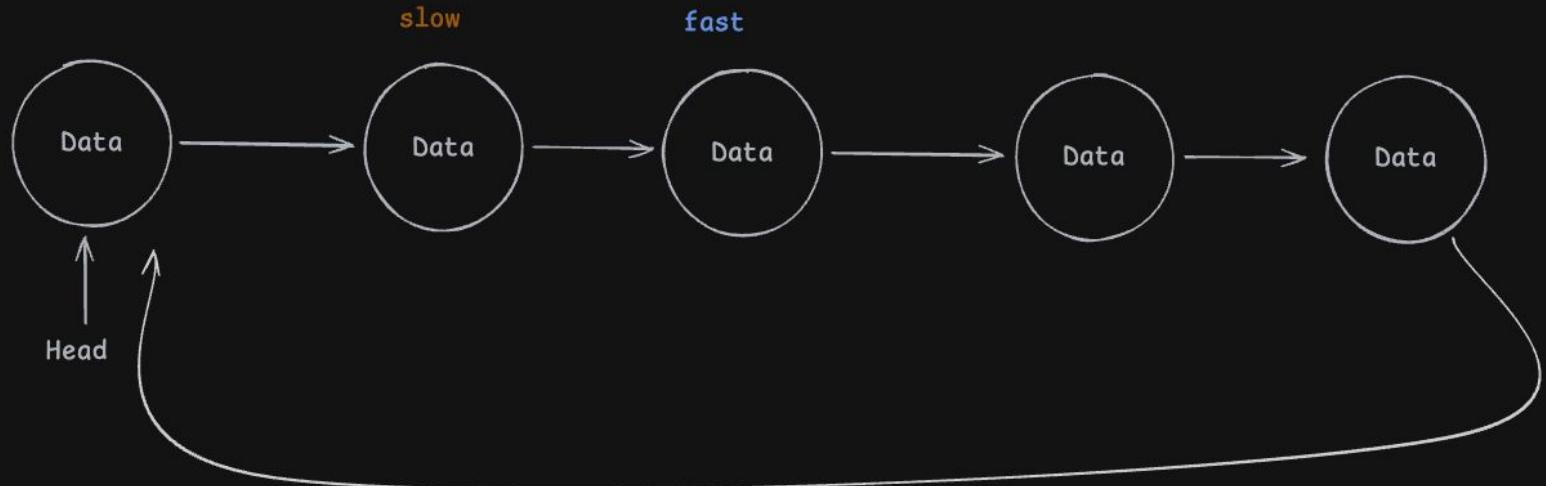
Two Pointers (Slow and Fast Pointers) Part 1

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

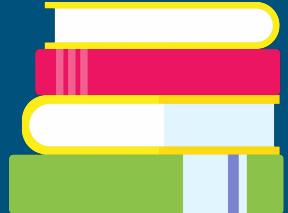


Two Pointers (Slow and Fast Pointers) Part 2

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

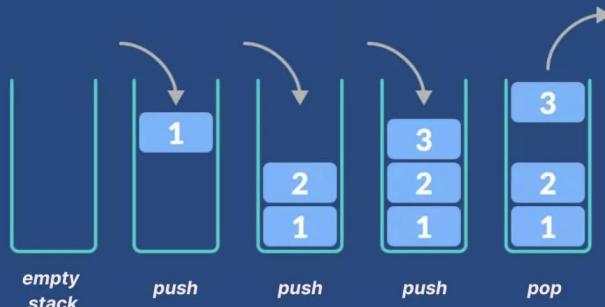


Stacks



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 = [];

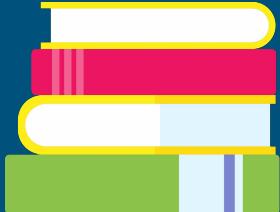
stack.push(10);
stack.push(20);
stack.push(30);

console.log(stack[stack.length - 1]); // 30
stack.pop(); // You, 1 minute ago • Unc
console.log(stack[stack.length - 1]); // 20
```

Example Problem -

<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

