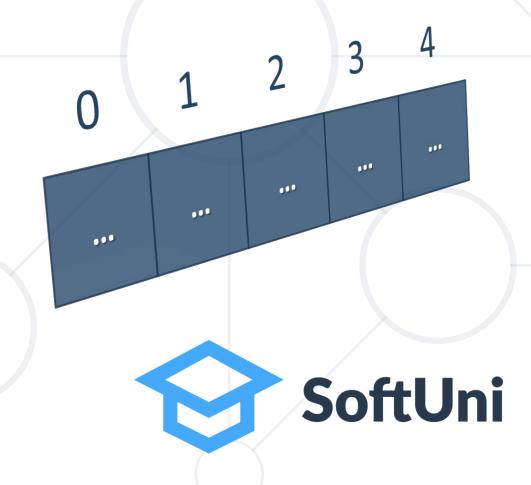
Stacks and Queues

Processing Sequences of Elements





SoftUni Team Technical Trainers



Have a Question?



sli.do

#cpp-advanced

Table of Contents



1. std::stack<T>

LIFO - last in, first out

2. std::queue<T>

FIFO - first in, first out



Container Adaptors



- Wrap a container (e. g. vector) with a different interface
- Allow you to express intentions better
- Make code more abstract and focused on the task, not the code

STL Adapters for common Computer Science data structures:

std::stack
last-in, first-out
(LIFO) data
structure

std::queue
first-in, first-out
(FIFO) data
stucture

std::priority_queue
data structure that gives quick
access to the "highest priority
item"



Overview and Working with Stack

std::stack<T>

std::stack



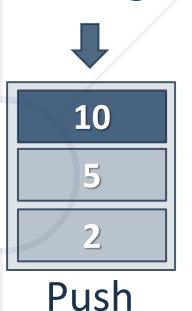
- Represents a container (a deque by default) working like a stack
- A stack is a "last-in, first-out structure" (LIFO)
 - Example: Pile of dishes: the last dish you put is the first you can remove
- Access to elements other than top() is not provided

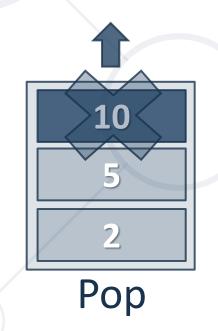
```
pop() gets the top
pop() removes top
push(T) adds to top
```

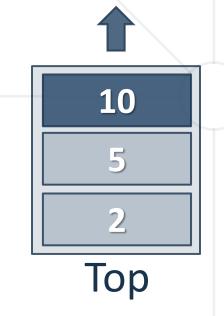
Stack



- Stacks provide the following functionality
 - Pushing an element at the top of the stack
 - Popping element from the top of the stack
 - Getting the topmost element without removing it

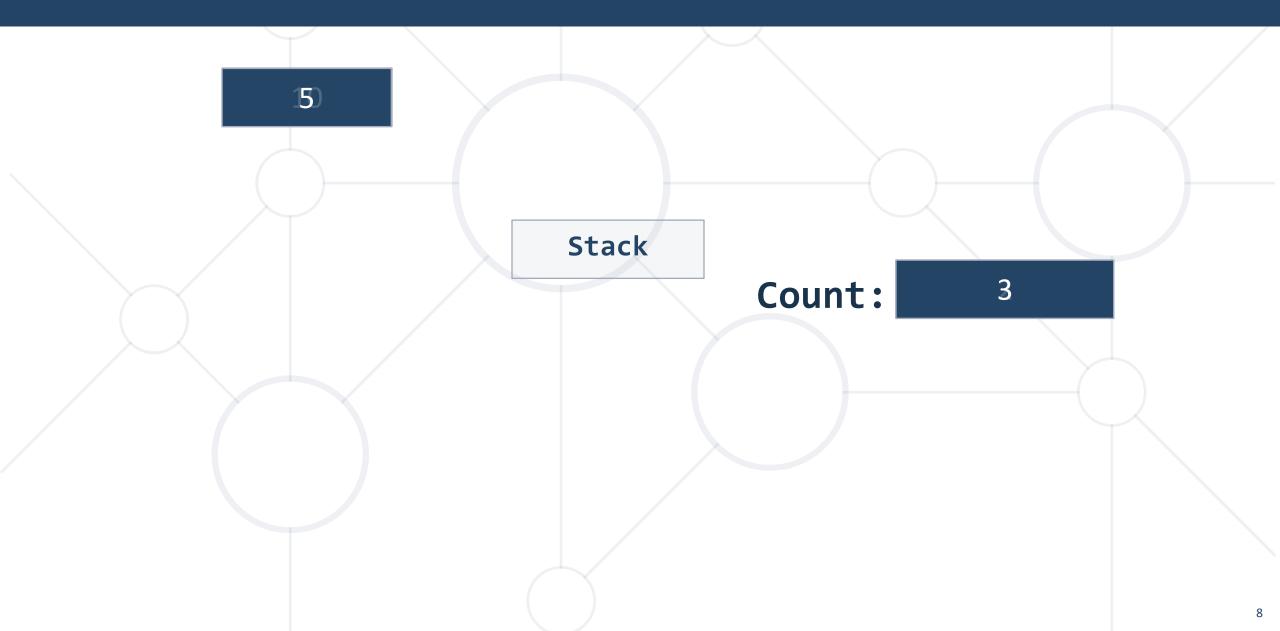






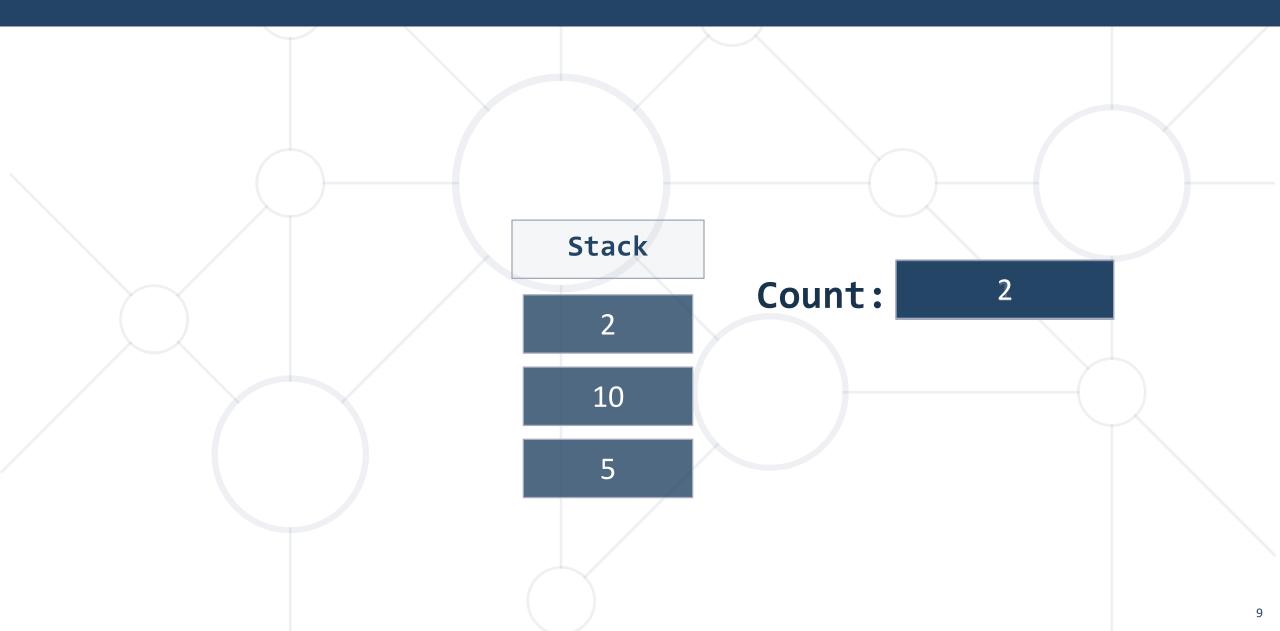
push() – Adds an Element On Top of the Stack





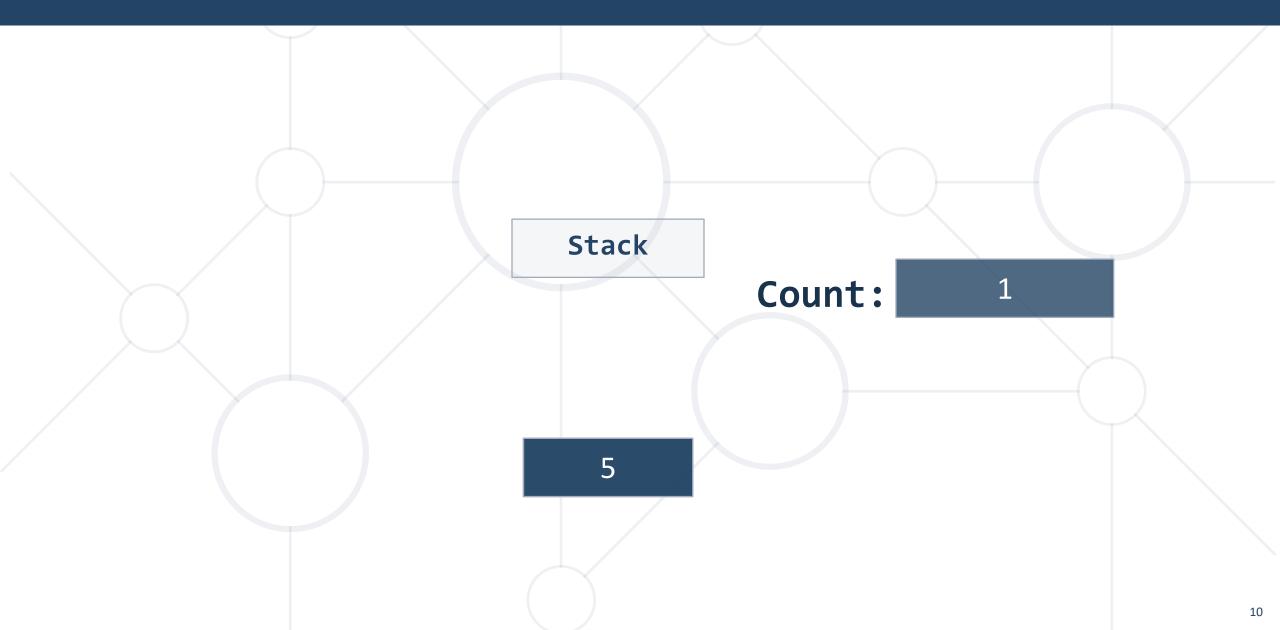
pop() - Returns and Removes the Last Element





top() - Returns the Last Element

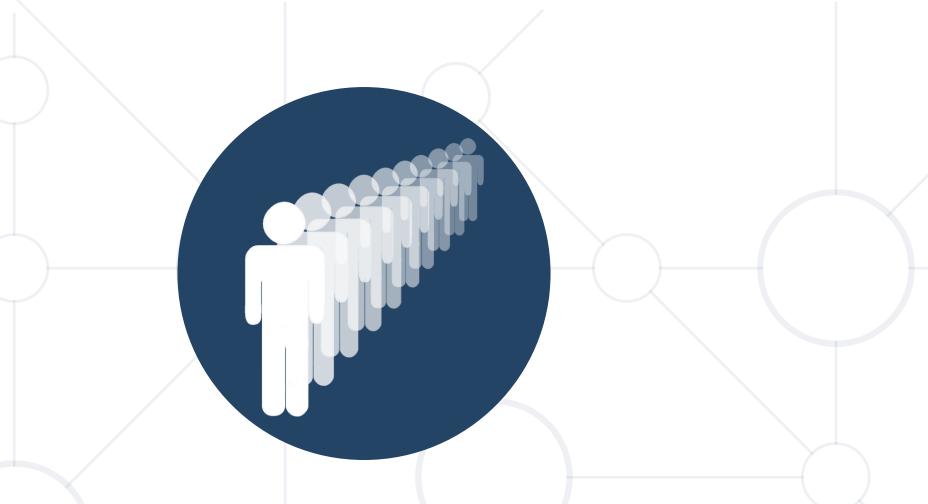




Stack Example: "Browser History"

- Write a program which takes 2 types of browser instructions:
 - Normal navigation: a URL is set, given by a string
 - The string /back that sets the current URL to the last set URL
- After each instruction the program should print the current URL
- If the /back instruction can't be executed, print "no previous URLs"





Overview and Working with Queue

std::queue<T>

std::queue



- Represents a container (deque by default) working like a queue
- A queue is a "first-in, first-out" structure (FIFO)
 - **Example:** Line at a store first person in the line is the first to get out
- Access to elements other than front() is not provided

```
front() gets first
```

pop() removes first

push(T) adds to back

Queue Example: "Browser History"

- Extend "Browser History" with a /forward instruction
 - Visits URLs that were navigated away from by /back
 - Each /forward instruction visits the next most-recent such URL
 - If a normal navigation happens, all potential /forward URLs are removed until a new /back instruction is given
- If the /forward instruction can't be executed, print "no next URLs"





std::priority_queue



- Represents a queue, but elements are ordered by priority
 - By default, "larger" elements have higher priority
 - Example: Queue at a hospital's emergency room patients with more serious cases treated BEFORE those with less serious ones
- Higher priority elements move in front of lower priority ones
 - Getting top-priority element is O(1), insertion is log(N)
 - To get top-priority element use top() (instead of front())

Summary



- stack<T>
 - LIFO
- queue<T>
 - FIFO
- Container Adaptors
 - Each is efficient for certain use-cases





Questions?





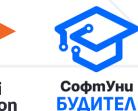














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