

Algorithms and Data Structures: Practical 4 (SOLUTIONS)

Question 1

- (a) Queue
- (b) Stack
- (c) Queue
- (d) Stack

Question 2

operation	output	queue
enqueue(4)		4
enqueue(6)		4 6
dequeue	4	6
enqueue(2)		6 2
dequeue	6	2
front	2	2
dequeue	2	
dequeue	error	
isEmpty	true	
enqueue(1)		1
enqueue(2)		1 2
size	2	1 2
enqueue(6)		1 2 6
enqueue(4)		1 2 6 4
dequeue	1	2 6 4

Question 3

operation	output	stack
push(2)		2
push(9)		2 9
push(8)		2 9 8
pop	8	2 9
pop	9	2
top	2	2
pop	2	
pop	error	
isEmpty	true	
push(1)		1
push(3)		1 3
push(5)		1 3 5
size	3	1 3 5
push(2)		1 3 5 2
pop	2	1 3 5

For the last three questions, pseudocode is presented. I suggest you work through these using a specific example (such as the ones given in the questions) to understand how they work.

Question 4

Input: postfix expression p

Output: evaluated value of p

```
stack S
for element in p do
  if element is a number then
    S.push(element)
  else
    temp1 = S.pop
    temp2 = S.pop
    newValue = temp2 element temp1      // element is one of + - */
    S.push(newValue)
  end if
end for
result = S.pop                        // only one number left in the stack
return result
```

Question 5

Input: array of n daily shares prices A

Output: array of “days since higher price” values

```
stack S
array B of size n with all cells empty
for i = 0 to n - 1 do
  while S.isEmpty is false and A[S.top] ≤ A[i] do
    S.pop
  end while
  if S.isEmpty then
    B[i] = *
  else
    B[i] = i - S.top
  end if
  S.push(i)
end for
return B
```

Question 6

Note that * and / have precedence over + and −. Also one operator has precedence over another if it appears earlier (farther left) in the infix expression.

Input: infix expression f

Output: equivalent postfix expression

stack S

string p = ""

for element in f **do**

if element is a number **then**

 p = p + element

else

while S.isEmpty is false and S.top has precedence over element **do**

 p = p + S.pop

end while

 S.push(element)

end if

end for

while S.isEmpty is false **do**

 p = p + S.pop

end while

return p