**University of Guelph**

**School of Computer Science**

**CIS\*2520: Data Structures**

**Fall 2024, Lab 4: Stacks and Queues**

**Week of Oct. 07 – 11**

# Stacks

A stack is an ordered collection of items. Items are inserted at the top of the stack and removed from the top as well. A stack is a dynamic object, due to its constantly changing nature. A stack is a dynamic constantly changing object.

There are 2 basic operations associated with stack:

1. “Push” is the term used to insert an element into a stack.
2. “Pop” is the term used to delete an element from the stack.

One of the ways to implement a stack in “C” is using a structure in the following way:

struct stack {

int top;

int items[STACKSIZE];

};

Where top is the location of the last element added to the stack. If the stack is empty this value is set to −1. The array items[] contains the elements of the stack.

To “push” an element onto the stack, we need to increment top while “popping” an element from the stack decrements top.

The following is an example program for manipulating a stack.

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S T A C K I M P L E M E N T A T I O N

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#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#define STACKSIZE 5

struct stack{

int top;

int items[STACKSIZE];

};

int empty(struct stack \*ps);

void push(struct stack \*ps, int x);

int pop(struct stack \*ps);

int main() {

int x, w, i;

struct stack s;

s.top = -1;

/\*push items into the stack\*/

printf("Input 5 Items for stack: \n");

for (i=0; i<STACKSIZE; i++) {

scanf("%d", &x);

push(&s, x);

} // end for

/\*print the items of the stack\*/

printf("\nPopping & Printing 5 Items of stack: \n");

for (i=0; i<STACKSIZE; i++) {

w = pop(&s);

printf("%d \t", w);

} // end for

/\*checkifstackisempty\*/

if (empty(&s))

printf("\n stack is empty \n");

else

printf("\n stack is not empty \n");

return 0;

} // end main

int empty(struct stack \*ps) {

return(ps->top==-1);

}

void push(struct stack \*ps, int x) {

if (ps->top == STACKSIZE-1) {

printf("Stack overflow /n");

exit(1);

}

else {

ps->items[++(ps->top)]=x;

}

}

int pop(struct stack \*ps) {

if(empty(ps)){

printf("Stack underflow /n");

exit(1);

}

return(ps->items[(ps->top)--]);

}

Play with the program, and modify the program, to learn more about using stacks.

# Queues

1. Run the following snippet, and select the correct output from the options below:

#include <stdio.h>

int insert( int queue[], int end, int insertItem) {

end += 1;

queue[end] = insertItem;

return end;

}

void show(int queue[], int front, int end) {

for (int i = front; i <= end; i++) {

printf("%d ", queue[i]);

}

printf("\n");

}

int main() {

int queue[10];

int item\_one = 2;

int item\_two = 1;

int item\_three = 3;

int front = 0;

int end = - 1;

end = insert(queue, end, item\_one);

end = insert(queue, end, item\_two);

end = insert(queue, end, item\_three);

show(queue, front, end);

return 0;

}

A. 1 2 3

B. 3 2 1

C. 2 1 3

D. 3 1 2

1. What is a queue?
   1. a dictionary
   2. an array that can be modified by removing the first item and adding to the end
   3. a string
   4. None of these.
2. Which of the following code snippets is the correct function to remove the first item from the queue?

(a)

void remove() {

queue[front] = -1;

}

(b)

void remove(int index) {

front = index;

}

(c)

void remove() {

queue[front] = null;

}

(d)

void remove() {

front += 1;

}

(e) None of these

1. Assume we have a queue with a maximum size of 10, write code to add 5 structures (can be a struct of your choice) to the queue.
2. Assume we have a queue with 5 items, write code to remove the first two items in the queue.
3. Assume we have a queue with a maximum size of 10. Write check statements in your enqueue function, try and add 11 items to the queue, make sure your code prints an error.
4. Assume we have a queue with 1 item in it. Write check statements in your dequeue function, try and remove 2 items from the queue, make sure your code prints an error.