

Pilas & Colas en Python

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Introducción

- Para la implementación de Pilas y Colas en Python como primera opción podemos utilizar el tipo **List** (utilizando métodos **append** y **pop**)
- Se pueden encapsular una lista dentro de una **clase** y dotarla de métodos como pueden ser apilar, desapilar (en el caso de la Pila) y en el caso de la cola encolar, desencolar.

Pila: implementación con list

- `letters = []`
- `# Let's push some letters into our list`
- `letters.append('c')`
- `letters.append('a')`
- `letters.append('t')`
- `letters.append('g')`
- `# Now let's pop letters, we should get 'g'`
- `last_item = letters.pop()`
- `print(last_item)`
- `# If we pop again we'll get 't'`
- `last_item = letters.pop()` → Elimina el último elemento de la lista (si no se indica el index). Tratamiento LIFO
- `print(last_item)`
- `# 'c' and 'a' remain`
- `print(letters) # ['c', 'a']`

Cola: implementación con list

- `fruits = []`
- `# Let's enqueue some fruits into our list`
- `fruits.append('banana')`
- `fruits.append('grapes')`
- `fruits.append('mango')`
- `fruits.append('orange')`
- `# Now let's dequeue our fruits, we should get 'banana'`
- `first_item = fruits.pop(0)`
- `print(first_item)`
- `# If we dequeue again we'll get 'grapes'`
- `first_item = fruits.pop(0) # Eliminamos el primero, tratamiento FIFO`
- `print(first_item)`
- `# 'mango' and 'orange' remain`
- `print(fruits) # ['c', 'a']`

Clase deque

- Además disponemos de la clase **deque()** dentro del módulo **collections** de la librería.
- Con los **métodos**:
 - **append**: para añadir al final.
 - **pop** quitar el último.
 - **popLeft** quitar el primero.

```
from collections import deque
```

```
# you can initialize a deque with a list
```

```
numbers = deque()
```

```
# Use append like before to add elements
```

```
numbers.append(99)
```

```
numbers.append(15)
```

```
numbers.append(82)
```

```
numbers.append(50)
```

```
numbers.append(47)
```

```
# You can pop like a stack
```

```
last_item = numbers.pop()
```

```
print(last_item) # 47
```

```
print(numbers) # deque([99, 15, 82, 50])
```

```
# You can dequeue like a queue
```

```
first_item = numbers.popleft()
```

```
print(first_item) # 99
```

```
print(numbers) # deque([15, 82, 50])
```

Implementaciones con clases

A simple class stack that only allows pop and push operations

class Stack:

```
def __init__(self):
```

```
    self.stack = []
```

```
def pop(self):
```

```
    if len(self.stack) < 1:
```

```
        return None
```

```
    return self.stack.pop()
```

```
def push(self, item):
```

```
    self.stack.append(item)
```

```
def size(self):
```

```
    return len(self.stack)
```

And a queue that only has enqueue and dequeue operations

class Queue:

```
def __init__(self):
```

```
    self.queue = []
```

```
def enqueue(self, item):
```

```
    self.queue.append(item)
```

```
def dequeue(self):
```

```
    if len(self.queue) < 1:
```

```
        return None
```

```
    return self.queue.pop(0)
```

```
def size(self):
```

```
    return len(self.queue)
```