

2.6 Stack mag way

A stack is a linear list with the restriction that insertions and deletions can be performed in only one position, namely, the end of the list, called the top. Stack is LIFO (last in, first out) data structure Push Push

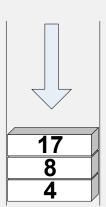


Big $O(1) \rightarrow insert$

Big O(1) -> pop (delete)

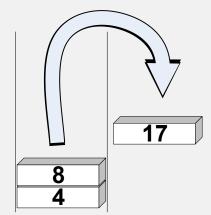
Data เท็นขนเรียง

Push



un Data con

Pop



The general model is that there is some element that is at the top of the stack, and it is only element that is visible

2.6.2 Implementation of stacks.

- Linked List คองไปเรื่อยๆ คน BAM เต็ม
- Array mos fix 13

```
1. #include <string.h>
                                   11. int IsEmpty(Stack S);
                                   12. Stack CreateStack(void);
2. #include <stdio.h>
                                   13. void MakeEmpty(Stack S);
                            ฟังกรัน
3. #include <lostream>
                                   14. void Push(int X, Stack S);
4. using namespace std;
                                   15. void Pop(Stack S);
5. struct Node; X
                                  8 byte
6. typedef struct Node *Stack;
7. struct Node
8. {
     int value;
struct Node *Next;
                 6 ลขอก 5 ไม่ค้อชมีก็ได้
10. };
```

<u>โครง Stack</u>

CreateStack สร้างตัวชี้ stack การ insert จะใช้การ push การ delete จะใช้การ pop

```
int main()
                                                   1024
 Stack S=NULL;
  S=CreateStack();
                                                       1024
Stack CreateStack(void)
   Stack S;
   S = new struct Node;
                                             2000
   if (S== NULL) RAM I offer
       cout <<"Out of space!!!"<<endl;</pre>
                                                  1024
   S->Next=NULL;
   return S;
```

```
i, stack, Queue
int main()
{ Stack S=NULL;
                           1024
  S=CreateStack();
                           9000
                                                    1024
  Push(5,S);
                                                    2000
void Push(int X,Stack S)
                                                          1024
{ | Stack TmpCell;
 2TmpCell = new struct Node;
                                       TmpCell
                                                   1050
 3if(TmpCell == NULL)
                                                   3000
       cout << "Out of space!!!";</pre>
 5else
       TmpCell->value = X;
                                                         1050
  6
       TmpCell->Next = S->Next;
       S->Next = TmpCell;
```

```
void Push(int X,Stack S)
                                                  1024
   Stack TmpCell;
                                                 2000
  TmpCell = new struct Node;
  if(TmpCell == NULL)
                                 TmpCell
                                           1080
                                                      1024
      cout << "Out of space!!!";
                                            3000
                                                     1050
  else
      TmpCell->value = X;
                                                  1080
      TmpCell->Next = S->Next;
      S->Next = TmpCell;
                                                       1050
```

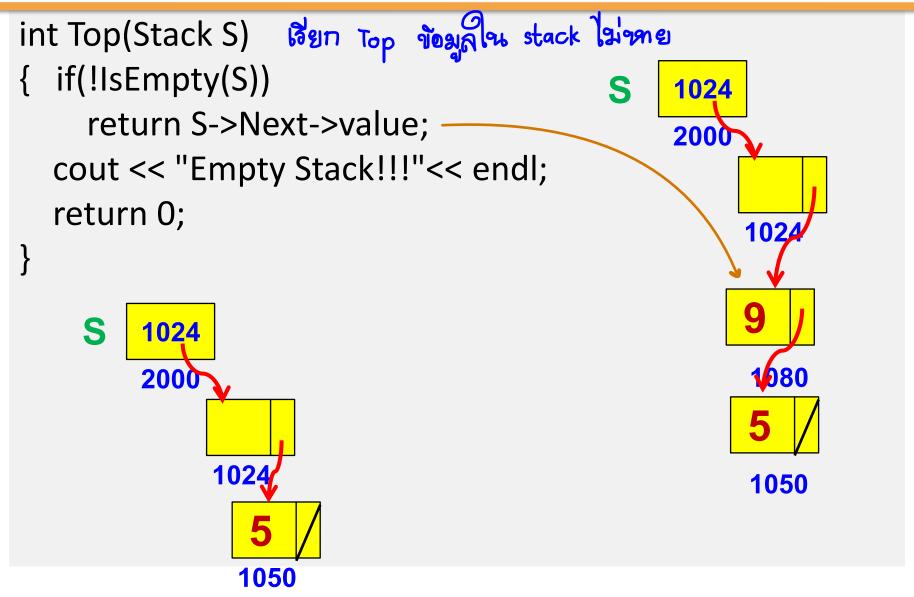


```
void MakeEmpty(Stack S)
  if (S== NULL)
        cout << "Must use CreateStack first" << endl;</pre>
   else
    while(!IsEmpty(S))
        Pop(S);
```



```
1024
      1024
                             2000
      2000
                                   1024
            1024
 959 19th 1/
                                  1050
 เทือ เป็น 0/
int IsEmpty(Stack S)
  return S->Next == NULL;
```







```
void Pop(Stack S)
{ Stack FirstCell;
                                               1024
  if(IsEmpty(S))
                                               2000
       cout << "Empty Stack!!!";</pre>
  else
                                                     1024
                                        1050
       FirstCell = S->Next;
                                        7000
       S->Next = S->Next->Next; NULL
       delete(FirstCell);
                            S
                                  1024
                                                    1050
                                  2000
                                       1024
```

```
void Pop(Stack S)
{ Stack FirstCell;
                                               1024
  if(IsEmpty(S))
                                               2000
       cout << "Empty Stack!!!";</pre>
  else
                            FirstCell
                                                    1024
                                       1050
       FirstCell = S->Next;
                                       7000
       S->Next = S->Next->Next;
       delete(FirstCell);
                                                   1050
```



2.6.3 Application

1) Balancing Symbols

```
int main()
{
     cout << "hello";
}</pre>
```

- 1. Make an empty stack.
- Read characters until end of file.
- 3. If the character is an opening symbol, push it onto the stack.
- 4. If it is a closing symbol,
 - then if the stack is empty report an error.
 - Otherwise, pop the stack.
- If the symbol popped is not the corresponding opening symbol, the report an error.
- 6. At end of file, if the stack not empty report an error.

- 1. Make an empty stack.
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- 6. At end of file, if the stack not empty report an error.



2) Infix and Postfix 🖷 🗬 กล่อน

Infix 4*2

Postfix 42*

4*2 = 42*

4*2+3 = 42*3+

4+2*3 =423*+

4+2+3 =42+3+

4*2+5+6*3=



3) Infix to Postfix Conversion Example

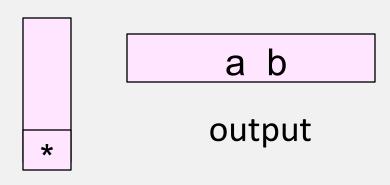
Operator + , * , (,)

• parentheses
a+ b*c+(d*e+f)*g = abc*+de*f+g*+

a*b-c+d
a/b+c*d
a-b*c/d
a-b*c+d

Example

Stack



stack

$$a + b *c + (d * e + f) *g$$



$$a + b * c + (d * e + f) * g$$

<u>เงื่อนไข</u>

- 1. ก้า input เป็น operand ให้ print ที่จอภาพ
- 2. ถ้า input เป็น operator
 - 2.1 ถ้าเป็น operator ให้เปรียบเทียบ operator ใหม่กับค่าที่อยู่ top ของ stack
 - ถ้าค่าใหม่มี precedence มากกว่า ให้ push ข้อมูลลงใน stack ได้ เลย
 - ถ้าค่าใหม่มี precedence น้อยกว่าหรือเท่ากับ ให้ pop ข้อมูลมา พิมพ์จนกว่า precedence จะน้อยกว่าค่าใหม่จะน้อยกว่าค่าใน stack หรือ stack empty แล้ว push ค่าใหม่ลงใน stack
 - ถ้าค่าใหม่เป็นวงเล็บเปิด (ให้ push ลง stack ได้เลย และถือว่า precedence มีค่าน้อยที่สุด
 - ถ้าค่าใหม่เป็น วงเล็บปิด) ให้ pop ข้อมูลขึ้นมาพิมพ์จนกว่าจะเจอ เครื่องหมาย (

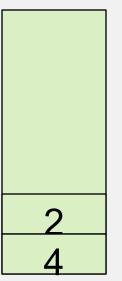
4) Postfix Expressions

$$42+3+ = 9$$

Infix : 4 * 2 + 5 + 6 * 3

Postfix: 42 * 5 + 6 3 * +

= 31



42*



4) Postfix Expressions

$$42*3+ = 11$$

$$42+3+ = 9$$

Implementation: Stack

Input number : push onto the stack

Input operator: applied to the two

numbers that are

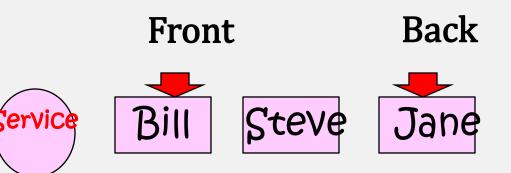
poped from the stack.

Infix : 4 * 2 + 5 + 6 * 3

Postfix: 42 * 5 + 6 3 * +

= 31

2.7 Queue are lists. With a queue, however, insertion is done at one end, whereas deletion is performed at the other end.

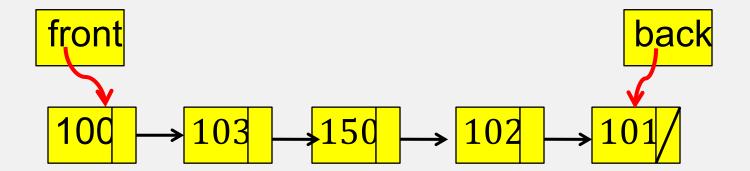


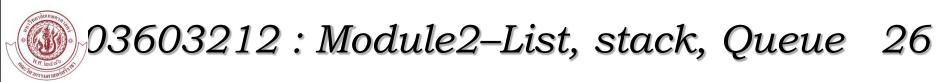
2.7.2 Basic operation

- \Box Enqueue(x,q) —Insert item x at the back of queue q.
- ☐ Dequeue(q) Return (and remove) the front item
- from queue q
- ☐ Initialize(q), Full(q), Empty(q) Analogous to these
- operation on stacks

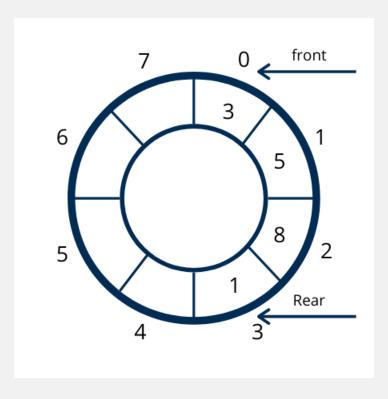
2.7.2 Implementation of queue.

- List (pointer)
- **Array**



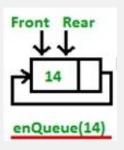


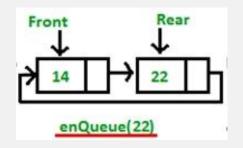
2.7.3 Circular Queue whenever front or back gets to the end of the array. It is wrapped around to the beginning.

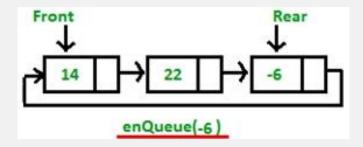


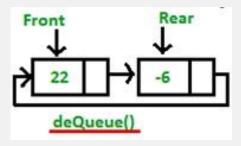


Circular queue : ใช้ Linked list









The josephus problem is the following game:

- ☐ N people, numbered 1 to N, are sitting in a circle.
- ☐ Starting at person 1, a hot potato is passed.
- ☐ After m passed, the person holding the hot potato
- is eliminated,
- \Box the circle closes ranks,

☐ and the game continues with the person who was sitting after the eliminate person picking up the hot potato.