

# Stacks

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# Stacks and Queues

- **Stacks** and **Queues** are dynamic sets where the DELETE operation is **prespecified**.
  - **Stack**: Last-in, first-out (LIFO) or first-in, last-out (FILO).
  - **Queue**: First-in, first-out (FIFO) or last-in, last-out (LILO).

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  - **Queue**: First-in, first-out (FIFO) or last-in, last-out (LILO).
- There are several efficient ways to implement stacks and queues.
- Here we will use **arrays**.

# Stack

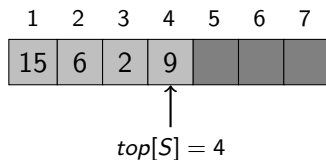
# Stack

- The INSERT is called **PUSH**.
- The DELETE operation is called **POP**.
  - **Note:** POP **does not** take an element as argument,

# Stack

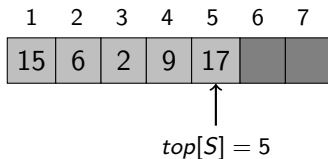
- The INSERT is called **PUSH**.
- The DELETE operation is called **POP**.
  - **Note:** POP **does not** take an element as argument,
- An array  $S[1 \dots n]$  denotes a stack of at most  $n$  elements.
- $top[S]$ : Points to the most recently inserted element.
- The stack consists of elements  $S[1 \dots top[S]]$ , where
  - $S[1]$  is the element at the **bottom** of the stack and
  - $S[top[S]]$  is the element at the **top**.
- **Empty Stack:**  $top[S] = 0$ .
- **Stack Underflow:** Empty stack is popped.
- **Stack Overflow:**  $top[S] > n$ .

# Stack: An Example



# Stack: An Example

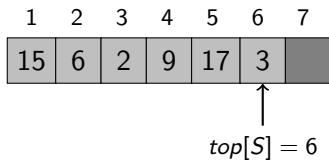
PUSH( $S$ , 17):





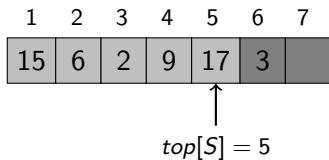
# Stack: An Example

PUSH( $S, 3$ ):



# Stack: An Example

POP( $S$ ):



# PUSH and POP

```
STACK-EMPTY( $S$ )  
Begin  
  If ( $top[S] = 0$ )  
    return TRUE;  
  Else  
    return FALSE;  
End
```

**Complexity:**  $\mathcal{O}(1)$

# PUSH and POP

STACK-EMPTY( $S$ )	PUSH( $S, x$ )
Begin	Begin
If ( $top[S] = 0$ )	If ( $top[S] = n$ )
return TRUE;	error "overflow";
Else	Else
return FALSE;	$top[S] \leftarrow top[S] + 1;$
End	$S[top[S]] \leftarrow x;$
	End

<b>Complexity:</b> $\mathcal{O}(1)$	<b>Complexity:</b> $\mathcal{O}(1)$
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# PUSH and POP

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    return FALSE;  
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```

**Complexity:**  $\mathcal{O}(1)$

```
PUSH( $S, x$ )  
Begin  
  If ( $top[S] = n$ )  
    error "overflow";  
  Else  
     $top[S] \leftarrow top[S] + 1$ ;  
     $S[top[S]] \leftarrow x$ ;  
End
```

**Complexity:**  $\mathcal{O}(1)$

```
POP( $S$ )  
Begin  
  If (STACKEMPTY( $S$ ))  
    error "underflow";  
  Else  
     $top[S] \leftarrow top[S] - 1$ ;  
    return  $S[top[S]]$ ;  
End
```

**Complexity:**  $\mathcal{O}(1)$

# Books Consulted

- ① Chapter 10.1 & 10.2 of *Introduction to Algorithms* by Thomas H Cormen, Charles E Leiserson, Ronald L Rivest, Clifford Stein.

Thank You for your kind attention!

# Questions!!