Data Structures in C++

CMPE226- Data Structures

Stacks

STACKS

- A data structure in which elements are added & removed only from one end.
- Last In First Out (LIFO) structure

The last element inserted will be the first to be retrieved.

- Implemented as array or linked list
 - Arrays: limited number of elements
 - Linked lists: allow dynamic element addition

Stacks

- Data structure
 - Elements added, removed from one end only
 - Last In First Out (LIFO)

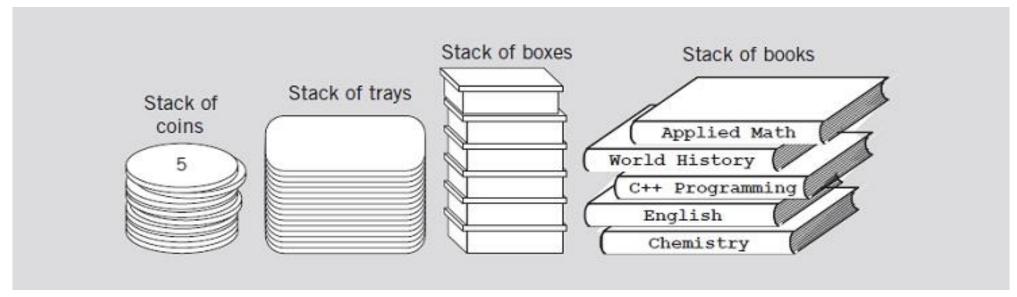


FIGURE 7-1 Various examples of stacks

STACKS

Stack ADT Definition

- Initialize: Initialize stack to empty stack
- Destroy: remove all elements
- isEmpty: return true if stack is empty, false otherwise
- isFull: return false if stack is full, true otherwise
- Push: add a new element to the top
- Pop: remove and return top element
- Top: return top element (not remove only return)

Stacks (cont'd.)

- push operation
 - Add element onto the stack
- top operation
 - Retrieve top element of the stack
- pop operation
 - Remove top element from the stack

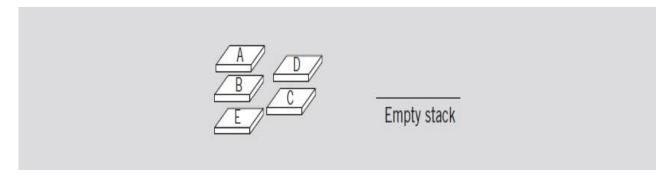


FIGURE 7-2 Empty stack

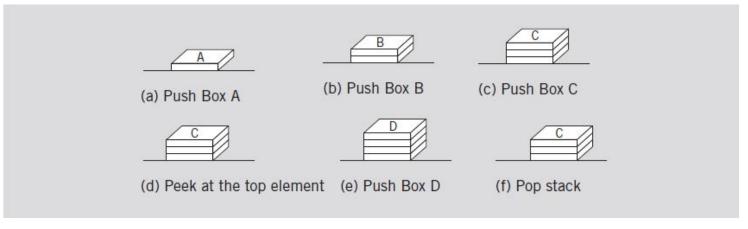
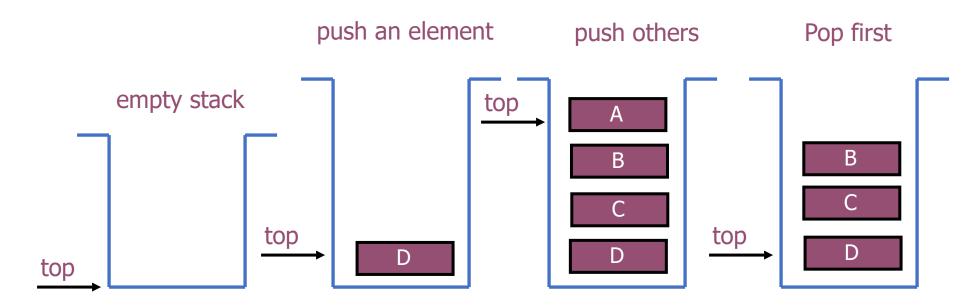


FIGURE 7-3 Stack operations

Example: Push and Pop

- Push: Add an element to the top of the stack
- Pop: Remove the element at the top of the stack
- **Exp.** If the characters 'D', 'C', 'B', 'A' is placed in a stack (in that order), and then removed one at a time, in what order will they be removed?



Example: Draw the final version of stack after following commands executed.

Initialize s.

Push(2);

Push(3);

Push(5);

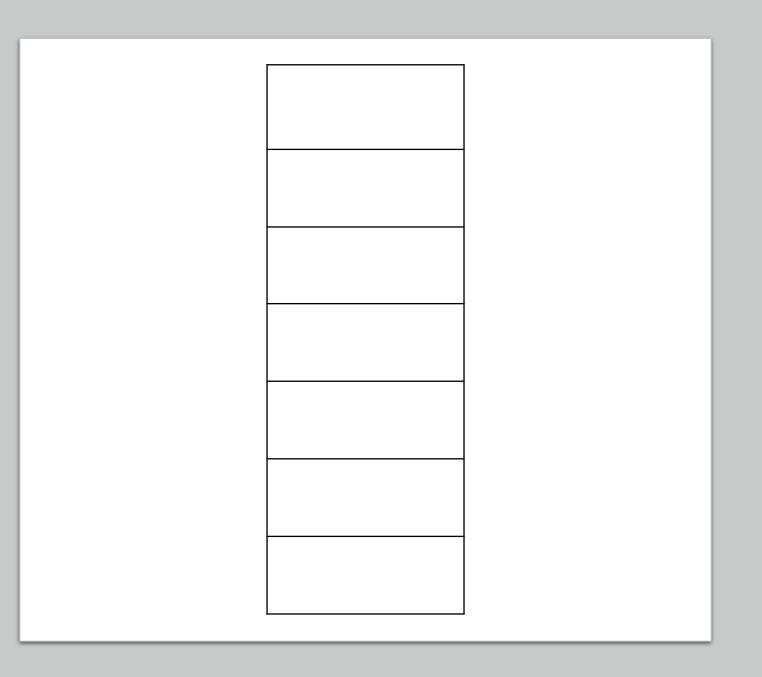
X=pop();

Y= pop();

Push(6);

X=pop();

Push(y);



```
template <class T>
class Stack {
protected:
          T *arr;//array hold elements
          int top;//index of empty space after topmost element
          int size;//size of array
public:
          Stack(int size = 100);
          bool isEmpty();
          bool isFull();
          void destroy();
          void push(T &);
          void copy(Stack<T> &);
          T pop();
          T top();//retrieve top element
          ~Stack();
};
```

```
template <class T>
Stack <T>::Stack(int stackSize) {
          size = stackSize;
          arr = new T[size];
          top = 0;
template <class T>
Stack<T>::~Stack() {
          delete[] arr;
          size = 0;
template <class T>
bool Stack<T>::isEmpty() {
          return (top == 0);
template <class T>
bool Stack<T>::isFull() {
          return (top == size);
```

```
template <class T>
void Stack<T>::destroy() {
          top = 0;
template <class T>
void Stack<T>::push(T &data) {
          if (!isFull()) {
                    arr[top++] = data;
          }else {
                    std::cout << "Stack Full" << std::endl;</pre>
template <class T>
T Stack<T>::pop() {
          assert(!isEmpty());
          // If function evaluates to false, abort (FOR DEBUGGING)
          return arr[--top];
```

```
template <class T>
T Stack<T>::topData() {
          assert(!isEmpty());
          // If function evaluates to false, abort (FOR DEBUGGING)
          return arr[top-1];
template <class T>
void Stack<T>::copy(Stack<T> &st) {
          delete[] arr;
          size = st.size;
          top = st.top;
          arr = new T[size];
          for (int n = 0; n < top; n++) {
                    arr[n] = st.arr[n];
```

Example

• Input an integer n from user and input n integers. Output them in reverse order. Use stack.h file.

```
C:\Users\user\Desktop\CMPE 226 2019-2020 SUMMER\... - \ \
How many numbers:4

1

2

3

4

4321

Process exited after 4.038 seconds with r
```

Example

 Input an integer n from user and input n integers. Output them in reverse order. Use stack.h header file.

```
#include<iostream>
#include "stack.h"
using namespace std;
main(){
    Stack<int> numbers(10);
    int n,x;
    cout<<"How many numbers:";
    cin>>n;
    for(int i=0;i<n;i++){</pre>
        cin>>x;
        numbers.push(x);
    while(!numbers.isEmpty()){
        cout<<numbers.pop();
```

References

- CMPE226- Data Structures Lecture Notes by Cigdem Turhan
- Data Structures Using C++, D.S. Malik, Thomson Course Technology, 2nd Edition.
- Lecture Slides by Huamin Qu, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (2005)