Outline

Stacks

Queues

Stack: Abstract data type with the following operations:

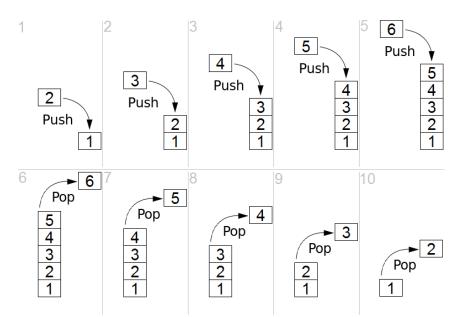
Push (Key): adds key to collection

- Push (Key): adds key to collection
- Key Top(): returns most recently-added key

- Push (Key): adds key to collection
- Key Top(): returns most recently-added key
- Key Pop(): removes and returns most recently-added key

- Push (Key): adds key to collection
- Key Top(): returns most recently-added key
- Key Pop(): removes and returns most recently-added key
- Boolean Empty(): are there any elements?

Last In First Out (LIFO)



numElements: 0

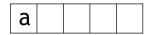


numElements: 0



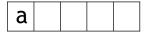
Push (a)

numElements: 1



Push (a)

numElements: 1



numElements: 1



Push (b)

numElements: 2

a b

Push (b)

numElements: 2

a b

numElements: 2

Top()

numElements: 2

Top () \rightarrow b

numElements: 2

a b

numElements: 2

a b

Push(c)

numElements: 3

a b c

Push(c)

numElements: 3

a b c

numElements: 3

a b c

Pop()

numElements: 2

 $Pop() \rightarrow C$

numElements: 2

a b

numElements: 2

a b

Push (d)

numElements: 3

a b d

Push (d)

numElements: 3

a b d

numElements: 3

a b d

Push (e)

numElements: 4

a b d e

Push (e)

numElements: 4

a b d e

numElements: 4

a b d e

Push(f)

numElements: 5

a b d e f

Push (f)

numElements: 5

a b d e f

numElements: 5

a b d e f

Push (g)

numElements: 5

a b d e f

Push $(g) \rightarrow ERROR$

numElements: 5

a b d e f

numElements: 5

a b d e f

Empty()

numElements: 5

a b d e f

 $Empty() \rightarrow False$

numElements: 5

a b d e f

numElements: 5

a b d e f

Pop()

numElements: 4

a b d e

 $Pop() \rightarrow f$

numElements: 4

a b d e

numElements: 4

a b d e

Pop()

numElements: 3

a b d

 $Pop() \rightarrow e$

numElements: 3

a b d

numElements: 3

a b d

Pop()

numElements: 2

 $Pop() \rightarrow d$

numElements: 2

a b

numElements: 2

a b

Pop()

numElements: 1

 $Pop() \rightarrow b$

numElements: 1

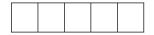


numElements: 1



Pop()

numElements: 0



Pop() \rightarrow a

numElements: 0



numElements: 0



Empty()

numElements: 0



 $Empty() \rightarrow True$

numElements: 0



// head





Push (a)







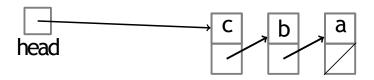




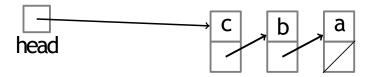


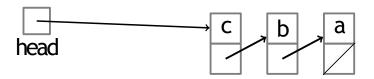






Push(c)



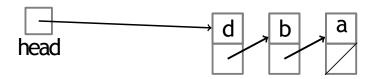




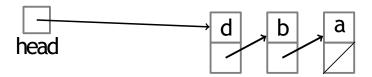


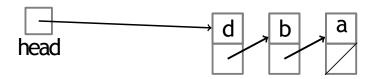


Push (d)

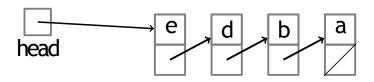


Push (d)

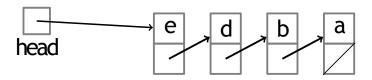


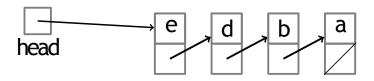


Push (e)

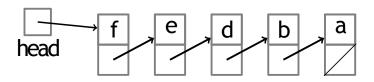


Push (e)

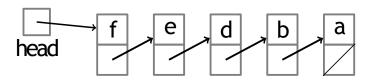


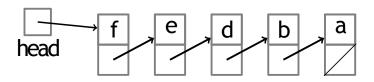


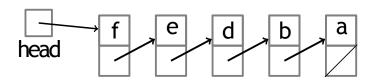
Push(f)



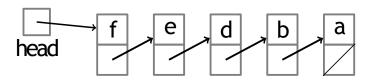
Push(f)

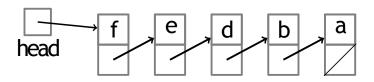


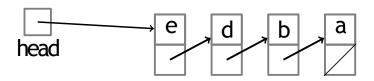




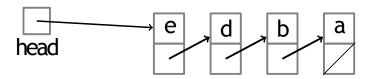
 $Empty() \rightarrow False$

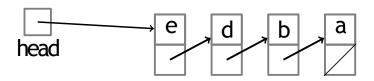


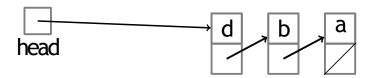


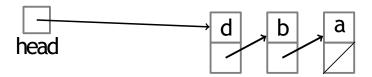


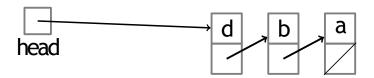
$$Pop() \rightarrow f$$

























// head

// head

head

Summary

 Stacks can be implemented with either an array or a linked list.

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- Each stack operation is O(1): Push, Pop, Top, Empty.

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- Stacks can be implemented with either an array or a linked list.
- Each stack operation is O(1): Push, Pop, Top, Empty.
- Stacks are ocassionally known as LIFO queues.

Balanced Brackets

Input: A string str consisting of '(', ')', '[', ']' characters.

Output: Return whether or not the string's parentheses and square brackets are balanced.

Balanced Brackets

```
Balanced:
```

```
"([])[]()",
"((([([])]))())"
```

"([]]()"

```
Unbalanced:
```

"]["

IsBalanced(str)

```
Stack stack
for char in str:
  if char in ['(', '[']:
    stack.Push(char)
  else:
    if stack.Empty(): return False
    top \leftarrow stack.Pop()
    if (top = '[' and char! = ']') or
       (top = '(' and char!= ')'):
       return False
return stack.Empty()
```

Assignment

- 1. Reverse individual words using stack
 - Input: Hello World
 - Output : olleH dlroW
- 2. Given an expression string exp, write a program to examine whether the pairs and the orders of "{","}","(",")","[","]" are correct in exp. For example, the program should print true for exp = "[()]{}{[()()]()}" and false for exp = "[(])"
- 3. Write getMin() and getMax() functions for stack

Step by step explanation :

Suppose the elements are pushed on to the stack in the order {4, 2, 14, 1, 18}

Step 1: Push 4, Current max: 4

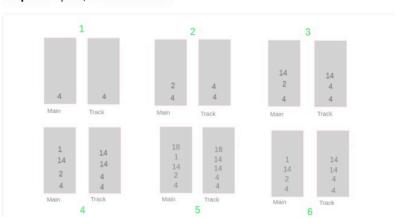
Step 2: Push 2, Current max: 4

Step 3: Push 14, Current max: 14

Step 4: Push 1, Current max: 14

Step 5 : Push 18, Current max : 18

Step 6: Pop 18, Current max: 14



Outline

Stacks

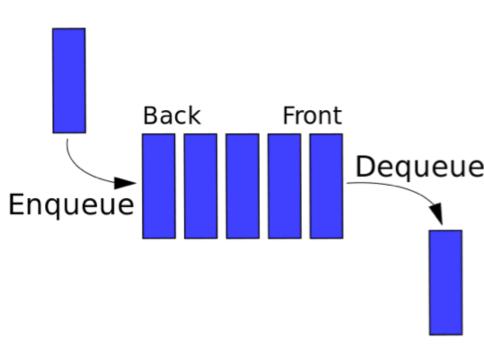
Queues

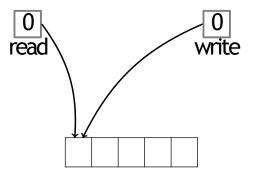
Definition

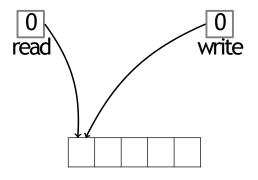
Queue: Abstract data type with the following operations:

- Enqueue (Key): adds key to collection
- Key Dequeue (): removes and returns least recently-added key
- Boolean Empty(): are there any elements?

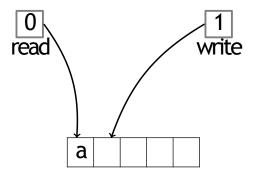
FIFO: First-In, First-Out



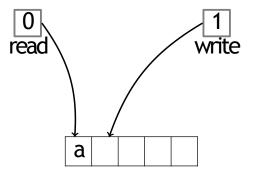


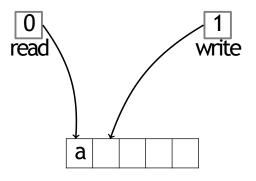


Enqueue(a)

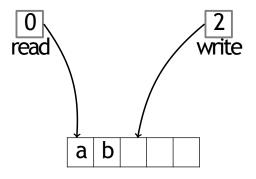


Enqueue(a)

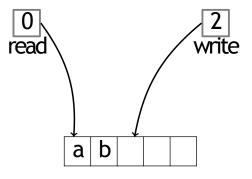


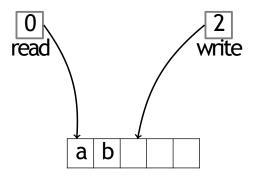


Enqueue (b)

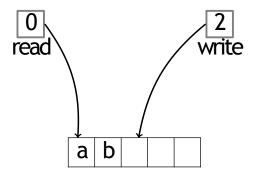


Enqueue (b)

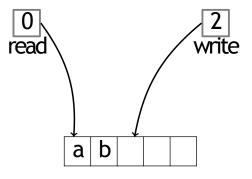


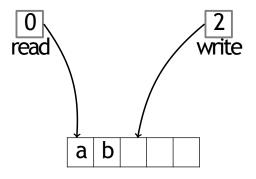


Empty()

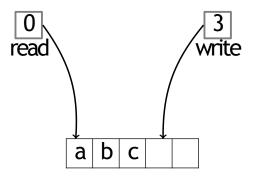


Empty() \rightarrow False

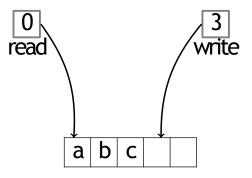


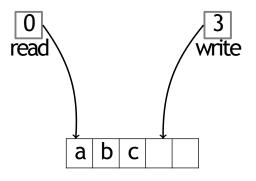


Enqueue (c)

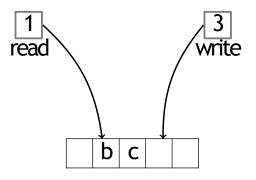


Enqueue (c)

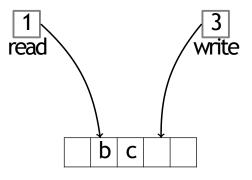


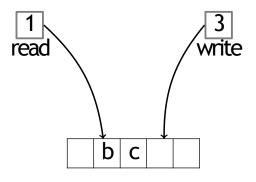


Dequeue ()

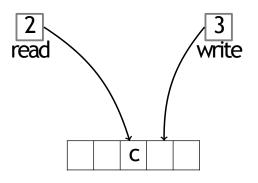


Dequeue () \rightarrow a

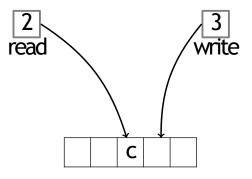


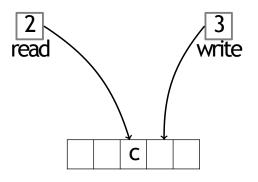


Dequeue ()

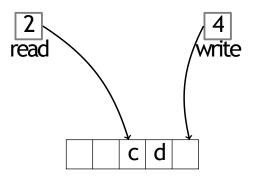


Dequeue () \rightarrow b

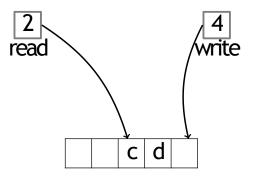


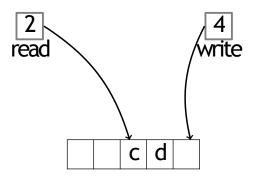


Enqueue (d)

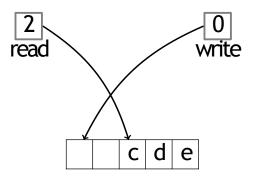


Enqueue (d)

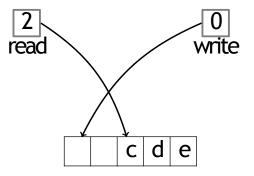


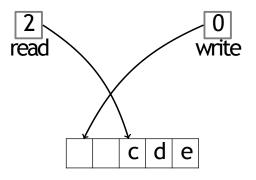


Enqueue (e)

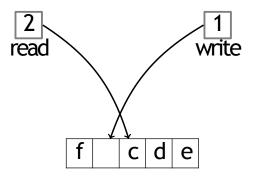


Enqueue (e)

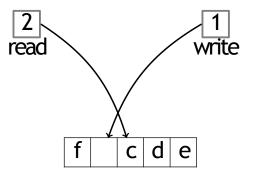


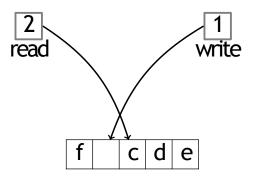


Enqueue (f)

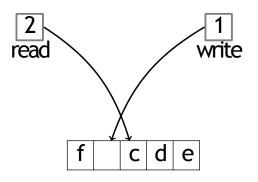


Enqueue (f)

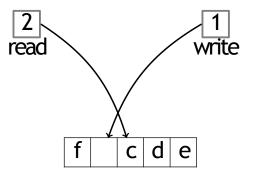


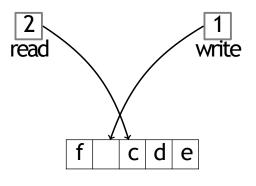


Enqueue (g)

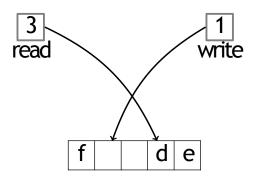


Enqueue (g) \rightarrow ERROR

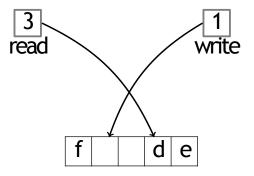


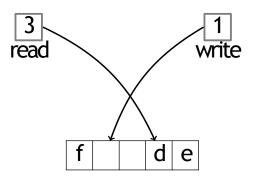


Dequeue ()

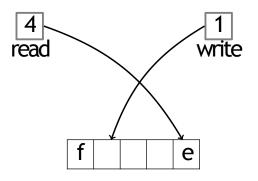


Dequeue () \rightarrow c

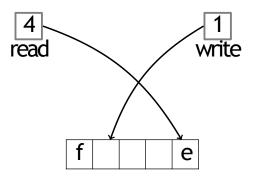


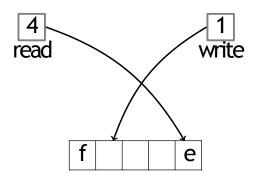


Dequeue ()

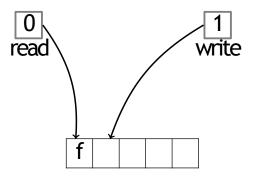


Dequeue () \rightarrow d

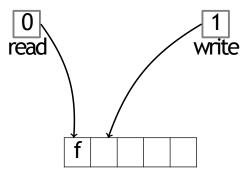


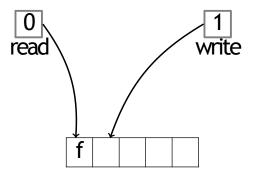


Dequeue ()

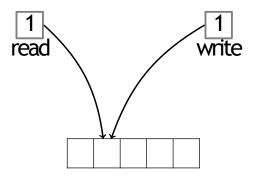


Dequeue () \rightarrow e

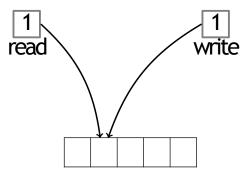


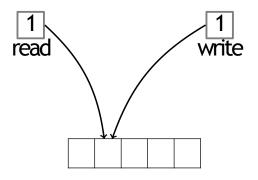


Dequeue ()

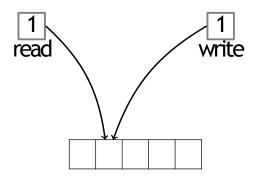


Dequeue () \rightarrow f





Empty()



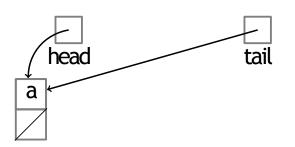
 $Empty() \rightarrow True$

nead

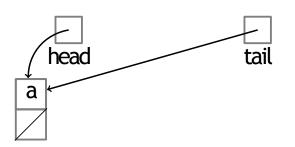
head

L tail

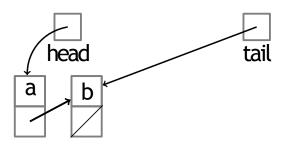
Enqueue (a)



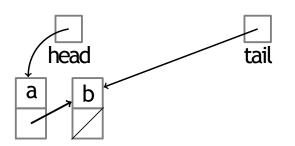
Enqueue (a)

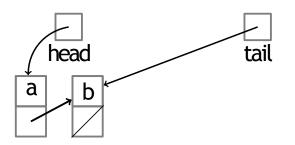


Enqueue (b)

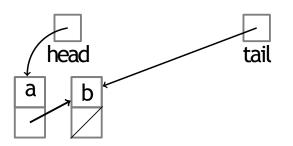


Enqueue (b)

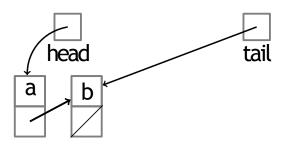




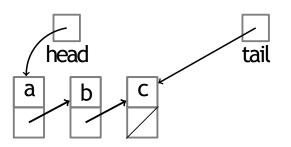
Empty()



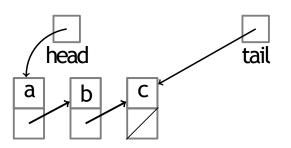
 $Empty() \rightarrow False$



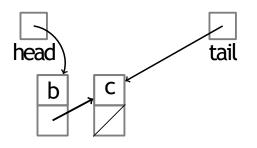
Enqueue (c)



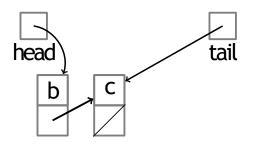
Enqueue (c)



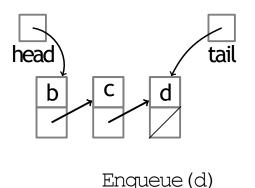
Dequeue ()

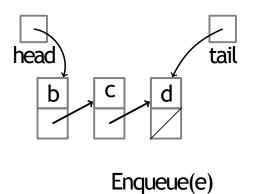


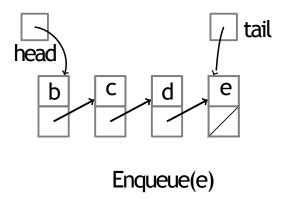
Dequeue () \rightarrow a

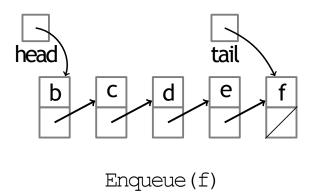


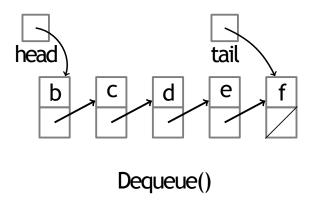
Enqueue (d)

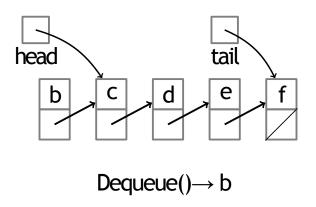


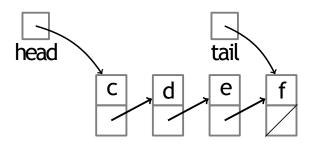


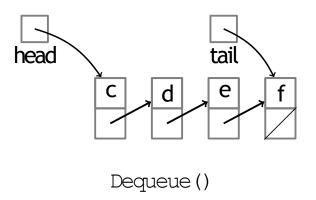


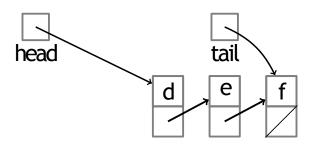




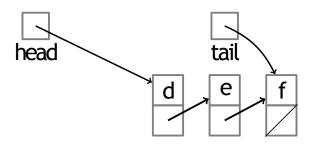


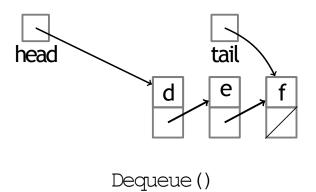


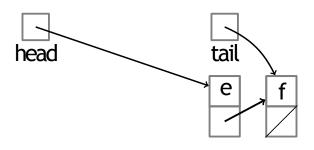




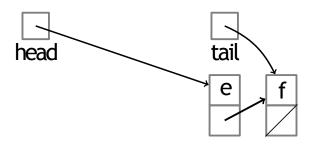
Dequeue () \rightarrow c

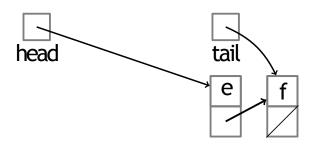




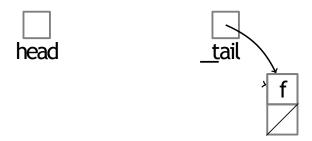


Dequeue () \rightarrow d

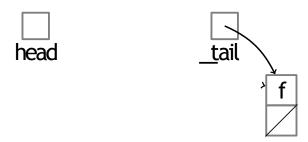


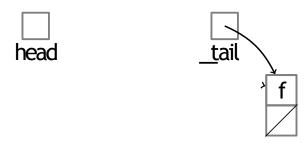


Dequeue ()



Dequeue () \rightarrow e





Dequeue ()

head

L tail

Dequeue () \rightarrow f



nead

Lail

Empty()

head

/ tail

 $Empty() \rightarrow True$

- Enqueue: use List.PushBack
- Dequeue: use List. TopFront and List. PopFront
- Empty: use List.Empty

Summary

- Queues can be implemented with either a linked list (with tail pointer) or an array.
- Each queue operation is O(1): Enqueue, Dequeue, Empty.

Assignment

- Implement a queue using two stacks
- Given a queue of integers of even length, rearrange the elements by interleaving the first half of the queue with the second half of the queue. Only a stack can be used as an auxiliary space.

Examples:

- Input: 1234
- Output: 1 3 2 4
- Input: 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
- Output: 11 16 12 17 13 18 14 19 15 20

Following are the steps to solve the problem:

- 1. Push the first half elements of queue to stack.
- 2. Enqueue back the stack elements.
- 4. Again push the first half elements into the stack.
- 3. Dequeue the first half elements of the queue and enqueue them back.
- 5.Interleave the elements of queue and stack.