# Exercise: Stacks and Queues

Problems for the ["C# Advanced" course @ Software University](https://softuni.bg/trainings/3699/csharp-advanced-may-2022)  
You can check your solutions in [Judge](https://judge.softuni.org/Contests/1447/Stacks-and-Queues-Exercise)

## Basic Stack Operations

Play around with a stack. You will be given an integer **N** representing the number of elements to push into the stack, an integer **S** representing the number of elements to pop from the stack, and finally an integer **X**, an element that you should look for in the stack. If it's found, print "**true**"on the console. If it isn't, print the **smallest** element currently present in the stack. If there are **no** **elements** in the sequence, print **0** on the console.

### Input

* On the first line, you will be given **N**, **S** and **X,** separated by a single space.
* On the next line, you will be given **N** number of integers.

### Output

* On a single line, print either **true** if **X** is present in the stack, otherwise print the **smallest** element in the stack. If the stack is **empty**, print 0.

### Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |
| 5 2 13  1 13 45 32 4 | true | We have to **push 5** elements. Then we **pop 2** of them. Finally, we have to check whether 13 is present in the stack. Since it is, we print **true**. |
| 4 1 666  420 69 13 666 | 13 | We have to **push 4** elements and then **pop 1** one of them. Then, we have to check whether **666 is present** in the stack. Since **it isn't**, we have to print the **smallest** element of the stack, which is **13**. |
| 3 3 90  90 90 90 | 0 | We have to **push 3** elements and then **pop** them. Since there are **no elements** left in the stack, we print **0** at the end. |

## Basic Queue Operations

Play around with a queue. You will be given an integer **N** representing the number of elements to enqueue (**add**), an integer **S**,representing the **number of elements** to **dequeue** (**remove**) from the queue, and finally an integer **X**, an element that you should look for in the **queue**. If it is, print **true** on the console. If it's not printed the **smallest** **element** is currently present in the queue. If there are **no** **elements** in the sequence, print **0** on the console.

### Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |
| 5 2 32  1 13 45 32 4 | true | We have to **enqueue 5** elements. Then we **dequeue** **2** of them. Finally, we have to check whether 32 is present in the queue. Since it is. we print **true**. |
| 4 1 666  666 69 13 420 | 13 | We have to **enqueue 4** elements and then **dequeue 1** one of them. Then, we have to check whether **666 is present** in the queue. Since **it isn't**, we have to print the **smallest** element of the queue, which is **13**. |
| 3 3 90  90 0 90 | 0 | We have to **enqueue 3** elements and then **dequeue** them. Since there are **no elements** left in the queue, we print **0** at the end. |

## Maximum and Minimum Element

You have an empty sequence and you will be given **N** queries. Each query is one of these three types:

1 x – **Push** the element x into the stack.

2 – **Delete** the element present at the **top** of the **stack**.

3 – **Print** the **maximum** element in the stack.

4 – **Print** the **minimum** element in the stack.

After you go through all of the queries, print the stack in the following format:

"{n}, {n1}, {n2} …, {nn}"

### Input

* The first line of input contains an integer – **N**.
* The next **N** lines each contain an above-mentioned query. (**It is guaranteed that each query is valid.**)

### Output

* For each type 3 or 4 queries, print the **maximum**/minimum element in the stack on a new line.

### Constraints

* 1 ≤ N ≤ 105
* 1 ≤ x ≤ 109
* 1 ≤ type ≤ 4
* If there are **no elements** in the stack, **don't print anything** on commands 3 and 4

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 9  1 97  2  1 20  2  1 26  1 20  3  1 91  4 | 26  20  91, 20, 26 |
| 10  2  1 47  1 66  1 32  4  3  1 25  1 16  1 8  4 | 32  66  8  8, 16, 25, 32, 66, 47 |

## Fast Food

You have a fast-food restaurant and most of the food that you're offering is previously prepared. You need to know if you will have enough food to serve lunch to all of your customers. Write a program that checks the orders' quantity. You also want to know the client with the **biggest** order for the day, because you want to give him a discount the next time he comes.

First, you will be given the **quantity** **of the food** that you have for the day (an integer number). Next, you will be given **a sequence of integers**, each representing the **quantity of order**. Keep the orders in a **queue**. Find the **biggest** **order** and **print** it. You will begin servicing your clients from the **first** **one** that came. Before each order, **check** if you have enough food left to complete it. If you have, **remove the order** from the queue and **reduce** the amount of food you have. If you succeeded in servicing all of your clients, print:

"Orders complete".

If not – print:

"Orders left: {order1} {order2} .... {orderN}".

### Input

* On the first line, you will be given the quantity of your food – **an integer** in the range [0…1000].
* On the second line, you will receive a sequence of integers, representing each order, **separated by a single space.**

### Output

* Print the quantity of the biggest order.
* Print "Orders complete", if the orders are complete.
* If there are orders left, print them in the format given above

### Constraints

* The input will always be valid.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 348  20 54 30 16 7 9 | 54  Orders complete |
| 499  57 45 62 70 33 90 88 76 | 90  Orders left: 76 |

## Fashion Boutique

You own a fashion boutique and you receive a delivery once a month in a huge box, which is full of clothes. You have to arrange them in your store, so you take the box and start **from the last piece** of clothing on the top of the pile **to the first one** at the bottom. Use a **stack** for this purpose. Each piece of clothing has its **value** (an integer). You have to **sum** their values, while you take them out of the box. You will be given an integer, representing the **capacity** of a rack. While the sum of the clothes is **less** than the capacity, **keep summing** them. If the sum becomes **equal** to the capacity, you have to **take a new rack** for the **next clothes** if there are **any left** in the box. If it becomes **greater** than the capacity**, don't add** the piece of clothing to the current rack and take a new one. In the end, print **how many racks** you have used to hang all of the clothes.

### Input

* On the first line, you will be given **a sequence of integers**, representing the clothes in the box, separated **by a single space.**
* On the second line, you will be given **an integer**, representing the capacity of a rack.

### Output

* Print the **number of racks**, needed to hang all of the clothes from the box.

### Constraints

* The values of the clothes will be integers in the range [0…20].
* There will never be more than 50 clothes in a box.
* The capacity will be an integer in the range [0…20]
* **None** of the integers from the box will be **greater** than than the **value** of the **capacity.**

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 5 4 8 6 3 8 7 7 9  16 | 5 |
| 1 7 8 2 5 4 7 8 9 6 3 2 5 4 6  20 | 5 |

## Songs Queue

Write a program that keeps track of a song's queue. The **first** song that is put in the queue, should be the **first** that **gets played**. A song cannot be added, if it is currently in the queue.

You will be given **a sequence of songs**, separated by a comma and a single space. After that, you will be given **commands** **until** there are **no songs enqueued**. When there are **no more songs** in the queue **print** "**No more songs!**" and **stop** the **program**.

The possible commands are:

* **"Play" - plays a song (removes it from the queue)**
* **"Add {song}" - adds the song to the queue, if it isn't contained already, otherwise print "{song} is already contained!"**
* **"Show" - prints all songs in the queue, separated by a comma and a white space (start from the first song in the queue to the last)**

### Input

* On the first line, you will be given a sequence of strings, separated by a comma and a white space.
* On the next lines, you will be given commands until there are no songs in the queue.

### Output

* While receiving the commands, print the proper messages described above
* After the command "**Show**", print the songs from the **first** to the **last.**

### Constraints

* The input **will always be valid** and in the **formats** described above.
* There **might** be commands **even after** there are **no songs in the queue** (ignore them).
* There will never be duplicate songs in the initial queue.

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| All Over Again, Watch Me  Play  Add Watch Me  Add Love Me Harder  Add Promises  Show  Play  Play  Play  Play | Watch Me is already contained!  Watch Me, Love Me Harder, Promises  No more songs! |

## Truck Tour

Let’s suppose there is a circular route for lorries. There are **N** petrol pumps on that toute. Petrol pumps are numbered 0 to (N−1) (both inclusive). You will receive **information (array)**, corresponding to each of the petrol pumps: [0] the **amount of petrol (in litres)** that particular petrol pump will give, and [1] the **distance(in kilometers) from the current petrol pump** to the next petrol pump.

You have a tank of infinite capacity carrying no petrol. Your task is to figure out, which is the first possible petrol pump, from which the lorry will be able to complete the route. Consider that the lorry will stop at **each of the petrol pumps**. The lorry will move one kilometer for each liter of petrol.

### Input

* The first line will contain the value of **N**
* The next **N** lines will contain a pair of integers each, i.e. the amount of petrol that petrol pump will give and the distance between that petrol pump and the next petrol pump.

### Output

* An integer which will be the smallest index of the petrol pump from which we can start the tour.

### Constraints

* 1 ≤ N ≤ 1000001
* 1 ≤ Amount of petrol, Distance ≤ 1000000000

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| 3  1 5  10 3  3 4 | 1 |

## Balanced Parentheses

Given a sequence consisting of parentheses, determine whether the expression is **balanced**. A sequence of parentheses is balanced, if every **open** **parenthesis** can be **paired** **uniquely** with a **closing** **parenthesis** that occurs **after** the former. Also, the **interval** **between** them **must** be **balanced**. You will be given **three** types of parentheses: (, {, and [.

**{[()]} - This is a balanced parenthesis.**

**{[(])} - This is not a balanced parenthesis.**

### Input

* Each input consists of a single line, **the sequence of parentheses**.

### Output

* For each test case, print on a new line "**YES**", if the parentheses are balanced.   
  Otherwise, print "**NO**". Do not print the quotes.

### Constraints

* 1 ≤ lens ≤ 1000, where the lens is the length of the sequence.
* Each character of the sequence **will be one of** {, }, (, ), [, ].

### Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** |
| {[()]} | YES |
| {[(])} | NO |
| {{[[(())]]}} | YES |

## Simple Text Editor

You are given an empty text. Your task is to implement 4 commands related to manipulating the text

* 1 someString - **appends** someString to the end of the text.
* 2 count - **erases** the last **count**elements from the text.
* 3 index - **returns** the element at position **index**from the text.
* 4 - **undoes** the last not undone command of type *1* or *2* and returns the text to the state before that operation.

### Input

* The first line contains **n** – the number of operations.
* Each of the following **n** lines contains the name of the operation, followed by the command argument, if any, separated by space in the following format "**CommandName Argument**".

### Output

* For each operation of type ***3*** print a single line with the returned character of that operation.

### Constraints

* 1 ≤ N ≤ 105.
* The length of the text will not exceed 1000000.
* All input characters are English letters.
* It is guaranteed that the sequence of input operations is possible to perform.

### Examples

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |
| 8  1 abc  3 3  2 3  1 xy  3 2  4  4  3 1 | c  y  a | There are 8 operations. Initially, the text is empty. In the first operation, we append **abc** to the text. Then, we print its 3rd character,which is **c** at this point. Next, we erase its last 3 characters, **abc**. After that, we append **xy** to the text. The text becomes **xy** after these previous two modifications. Then, we are asked to return the 2nd character of the text, which is **y**. After that, we have to undo the last update to the text, so it becomes empty. The next operation asks us to undo the update before that, so the text becomes **abc** again. Finally, we are asked to print its 1st character, which is **a** at this point. |
| **Input** | **Output** | **Comments** |
| 9  1 HelloThere  3 7  2 2  3 5  4  3 7  4  1 TestPassed  3 5 | h  o  h  P | There are 9 operations. Initially, the text is empty.  The first operation appends **HelloThere** to the text.  Then, the second operation returns the 7thcharacter, which is **h** at this point.  Next, we have to erase the last 2 characters from the text, which are "**re**".  After that, we print the 5th character of the text – 'h'.  Then, we are asked to undo last update of the text, so we have to append "**re**" to the end of the text.  Again, we have to return the 7th element of the text, which is '**h**'.  After that, we have to undo the last undone operation of type 1 or 2. The last **undone** operation is 1 HelloThere, so we remove **HelloThere** from the text.  The next operation appends **TestPassed** to the end of the text.  Finally, we return the 5th element from the text – 'P'. |