Stack (II): A Linked List-Based Implementation

CSCD 300 - Data Structures

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Goal

We will demonstrate the details of implementing the stack data structure by using a singly linked list.



Outline

1 The drawbacks of the array-based implementation

2 The singly linked list-based implementation



The drawbacks of the array-based implementation

For example:

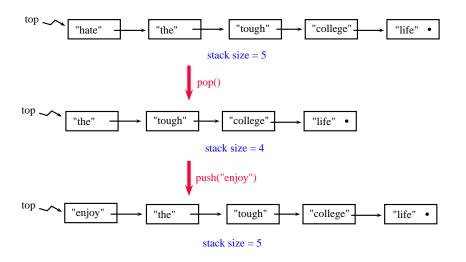
- There is a pre-defined capacity of the array that physically holds the stack, so the stack size cannot grow to be arbitrarily large.
- The memory space for all those unoccupied array locations is wasted.

The singly linked list-based implementation

- We view the whole linked list as a stack.
- For the singly linked list, because it's easier to insert a new node at the beginning of the list, we view the head of the list as the top of the stack, so ..
 - push: insert the new item into the beginning of the list.
 - pop: remove and return the head item of the list, if it exists.
- stack size: the number of nodes in the list 1.
- stack top reference: the head reference of the list.

An example follows ...

¹Of course it does not include the dummy head node if the list has a dummy head node, which is not the case in our Java code.



See the attached Java code for the singly linked list based implementation.

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The advantages of the linked list-based implementation:

- There is no pre-determined maximum size of the stack, so the stack can grow as large as wanted as long as the memory space is available.
- Every list node is used to save stack items, so no space is wasted.

The drawbacks of the linked list-based implementation:

- Each node needs some extra memory space usage for the "next" links.
- The push and pop operations will be slower than those of the array-based implementation, because the operations will have more work to do in the manipulation of the "next" links among the relevant nodes.

