

1. Implement Stack using Arrays as well as Linked List
2. Implement Queue using Arrays as well as Linked List
3. Given an infix expression convert into postfix.
4. Given a postfix expression evaluate it.
5. Implement a function `reverse()` in your Queue Class.
6. Print the shortest path for rat in a maze problem.
7. Implement a Stack using Two Queues i.e your Stack class will have only two data members which are Queues and nothing else.
8. Implement a Queue using Two Stacks
9. Check for duplicate parenthesis in an expression e.g. `((a + b) + ((c+d)))` has duplicate parenthesis.
10. The span  $s_i$  of a stock's price on a certain day  $i$  is the maximum number of consecutive days (up to the current day) the price of the stock has been less than or equal to its price on day  $i$ . Given input array with all stock prices return the spans. We can do this using an array in  $O(n^2)$  time but stack can help us do it in  $O(n)$  time. Implement the array approach if you can't find a solution using stack
11. Implement a class `MinStack` using the stack class we have already built. It should support  $O(1)$  push,  $O(1)$  pop and  $O(1)$  `getMinimum()` functions where `getMinimum()` returns the minimum element present in the stack. (Hint: You would need two stacks for doing this)
12. A deque is a data structure consisting of a list of items, on which the following operations are possible:
  1. `push(x,d)`: Insert item  $x$  on the front end of deque  $d$ .
  2. `pop(d)`: Remove the front item from deque  $d$  and return it.
  3. `inject(x,d)`: Insert item  $x$  on the rear end of deque  $d$ .
  4. `eject(d)`: Remove the rear item from deque  $d$  and return it.

Write routines to support the deque that take constant time per operation