

Discussion 6(11/9)

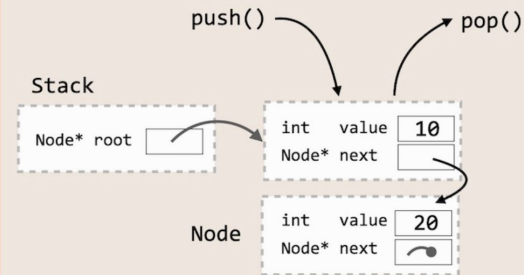
ECE 17

Stacks

- grows from bottom up
- Last-in-first-out
- imagine a stack of books
 - you add to the top of the stack
 - you remove books from the top

Stack

MEMORY SCHEME:	non-contiguous
CAPACITY:	dynamic
PUSH:	constant $\theta(1)$
PEEK:	constant $\theta(1)$
POP:	constant $\theta(1)$

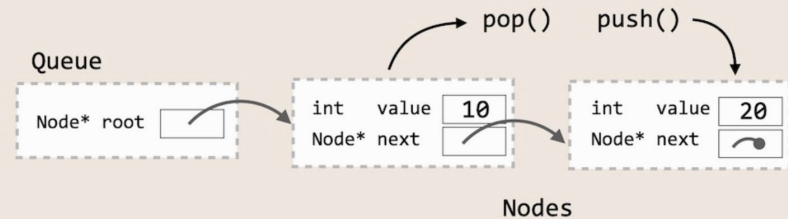


Queues

- grows top down
- First-in-first-out
- imagine a todo list
 - you add to the bottom of the list
 - you do what is on the top of the list

Queue

MEMORY SCHEME:	non-contiguous
CAPACITY:	dynamic
PUSH:	constant $\Theta(1)$
PEEK:	constant $\Theta(1)$
POP:	constant $\Theta(1)$



Templating Linked List

- improves reuse and flexibility
- Adds a new dimension to extensibility

Templating Linked List

- Templates are reusable, type-generic code
 - you specify a type placeholder
 - also provide generic code inside the template

Templating Linked List

- For linkedList template, we are templating a class
- be sure to follow the hw instructions

Visitor

- read the hw instructions carefully
- this is a pattern
 - used to provide a way to perform some action on all the elements in your container, without needing to change your container

Conversion Constructors

- constructor that isn't specifying anything explicit

```
struct A
{
    A() { }           // converting constructor (since C++11)
    A(int) { }        // converting constructor
    A(int, int) { }   // converting constructor (since C++11)
};
```


Conversion Operators

- Conversion function is declared like a non-static member function or member function template with no parameters, no explicit return type

```
//implicit conversion  
operator int() const { return 7; }  
  
// explicit conversion  
explicit operator int*() const { return nullptr; }
```

Any questions?

