

ENG 346

Data Structures and Algorithms for Artificial Intelligence

Stacks and Queues

Dr. Mehmet PEKMEZCİ

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<https://github.com/mehmetpekmezci/GTU-ENG-346>

ENG-346 Teams code is **0uv7jlm**

Agenda

- Abstract Data Types
- Stacks
- Queues

Abstract Data Types

- High-level description of a collection of data and the operations that can be performed on that data.
- Benefits:
 - Data Structure Abstraction: Behavior of a data structure.
 - Operations: A set of operations that can be performed on the data.
 - Encapsulation: Encapsulate the data and operations into a single unit.
 - Reusability: Reuse in different applications.

ADTs – continued

- **List:** List of elements accessible by positions.
- **Dictionary:** Key-value pairs.
- **Set:** Collection of distinct elements.
- **Stack:** Follows Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) principle.
- **Queue:** Follows First-In-First-Out (FIFO) principle.
- **Graph:** Vertices and using edges.

Stacks

- Insertions and deletions from the same end of the list.
- Follow the last-in first-out scheme

Main Operations	Auxiliary Operations
S.push(item)	item = S.top()
item = S.pop()	len(S)
	S.is_empty()

Stacks – continued

- General Applications
 - Function's call stack
 - Internet Browser history
 - Editor undo/redo
 - ...
- Algorithm design
 - Reverse polish notation
 - ...

Stacks – Example

Operation	Return Value	Stack Contents
S.push(5)	–	[5]
S.push(3)	–	[5, 3]
len(S)	2	[5, 3]
S.pop()	3	[5]
S.is_empty()	False	[5]
S.pop()	5	[]
S.is_empty()	True	[]
S.pop()	“error”	[]
S.push(7)	–	[7]
S.push(9)	–	[7, 9]
S.top()	9	[7, 9]
S.push(4)	–	[7, 9, 4]
len(S)	3	[7, 9, 4]
S.pop()	4	[7, 9]
S.push(6)	–	[7, 9, 6]
S.push(8)	–	[7, 9, 6, 8]
S.pop()	8	[7, 9, 6]

Array-Based Stack Implementation

```
class Stack:
    def __init__(self, size=10):
        pass
    def push(self, data):
        pass
    def pop(self):
        pass
    def is_empty(self):
        pass
    def top(self):
        pass
    def __len__(self):
        pass
    def display(self):
        pass
```


Example – Parenthesis Matching

Algorithm ParenthesisMatching(X, n):

Input: An array X of n tokens, each of which is either a grouping symbol, a variable, an arithmetic operator, or a number

Output: **true** if and only if all the grouping symbols in X match

Let S be an empty stack

for $i=0$ to $n-1$ **do**

if $X[i]$ is an opening grouping symbol **then**

$S.push(X[i])$

else if $X[i]$ is a closing grouping symbol **then**

if $S.is_empty()$ **then**

return false {nothing to match with}

if $S.pop()$ does not match the type of $X[i]$ **then**

return false {wrong type}

if $S.isEmpty()$ **then**

return true {every symbol matched}

else return false {some symbols were never matched}

Reverse Polish Notation

- Mathematical notation: Infix, operators are between operands.
 - E.g.: $2 + 3 * (4 + 7)$
- Polish Notation: Prefix, operators before operands.
 - E.g.: $+ 2 * 3 + 4 7$
- Reverse Polish Notation: Postfix, operators follow operands.
 - E.g.: $2 3 4 7 + * +$

Example – Reverse Polish Notation Calculator



- Using Stack

Queues

- Insertions to the end, deletions from the front of the list.
- Follow the first-in first-out scheme

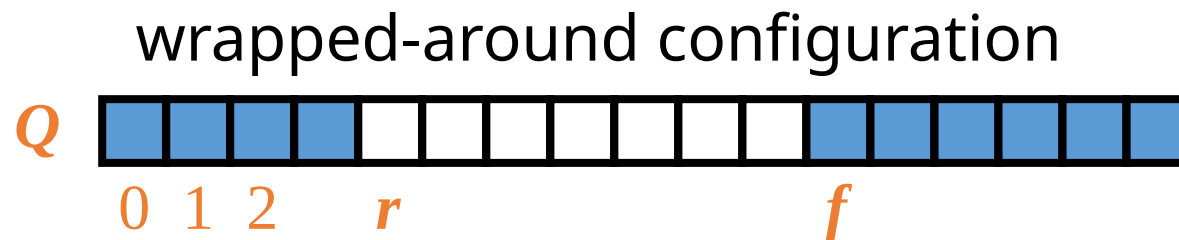
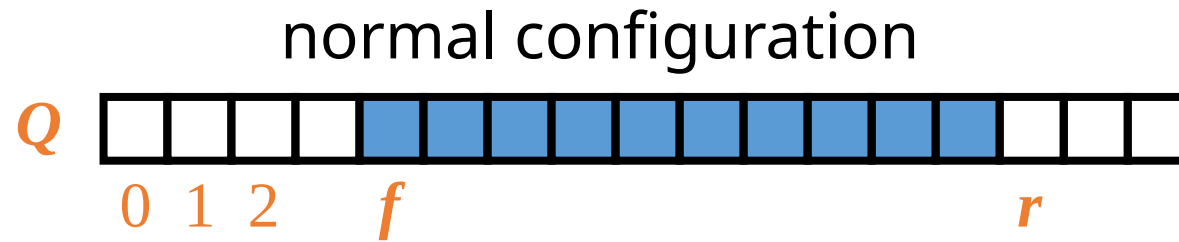
Main Operations	Auxiliary Operations
Q.enqueue(item)	item = Q.first()
item = Q.dequeue()	len(Q)
	Q.is_empty()

Queues – continued

- General Applications
 - Waiting lists
 - Access to shared resources (e.g., printer)
 - Round Robin Scheduler
 - ...
- Algorithm design
 - ...

Array-based Queue Implementation

- Use an array of size N in a circular fashion
- Two variables keep track of the front and rear
 - f index of the front element
 - r index immediately past the rear element
- Array location r is kept empty

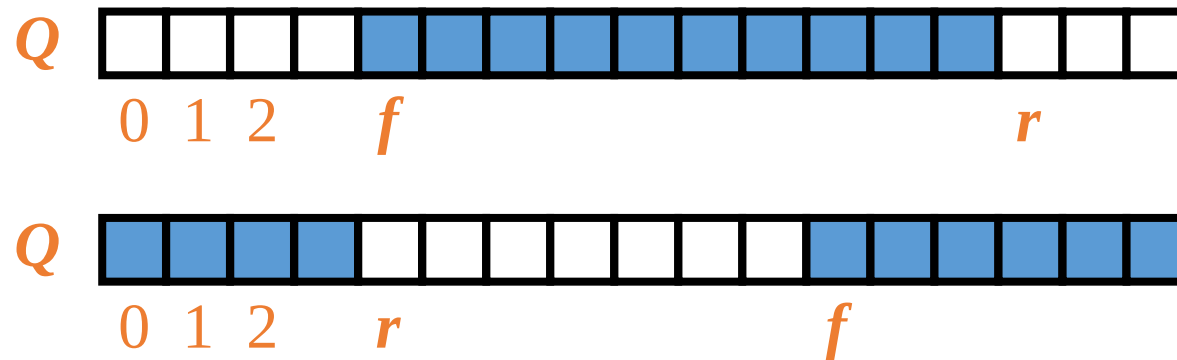


Queue Operations

- We use the modulo operator (remainder of division)

Algorithm *size()*
return $(N - f + r) \bmod N$

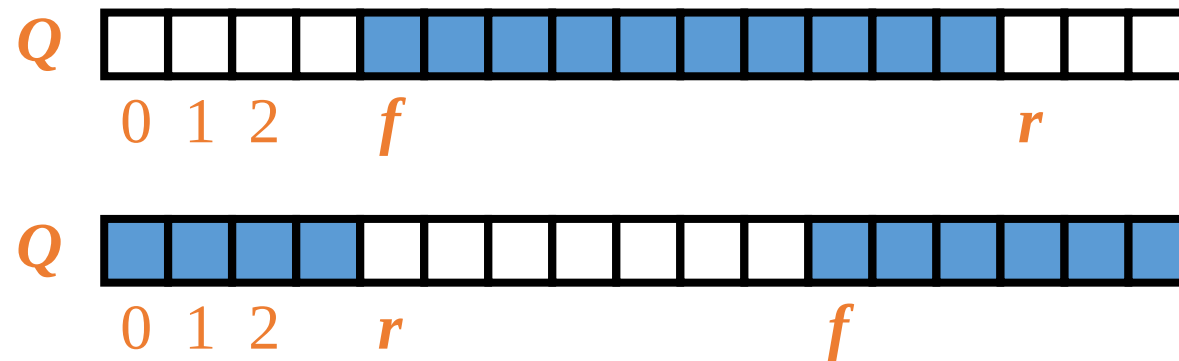
Algorithm *isEmpty()*
return $(f = r)$



Queue Operations (cont.)

- Operation enqueue throws an exception if the array is full
- This exception is implementation-dependent

Algorithm *enqueue(o)*
if *size()* = $N - 1$ **then**
 throw *FullQueueException*
else
 $Q[r] \leftarrow o$
 $r \leftarrow (r + 1) \bmod N$

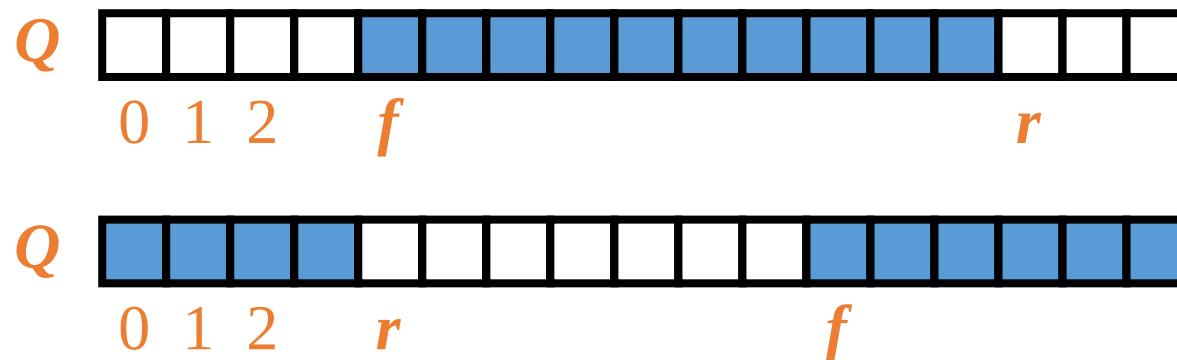


Queue Operations (cont.)

- Operation dequeue throws an exception if the queue is empty
- This exception is specified in the queue ADT

```

Algorithm dequeue()
  if isEmpty() then
    throw EmptyQueueException
  else
    o  $Q[f]$ 
    f  $(f + 1) \bmod N$ 
    return o
  
```



Queues – Example

Operation	Return Value	first \leftarrow Q \leftarrow last
Q.enqueue(5)	–	[5]
Q.enqueue(3)	–	[5, 3]
len(Q)	2	[5, 3]
Q.dequeue()	5	[3]
Q.is_empty()	False	[3]
Q.dequeue()	3	[]
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Q.dequeue()	“error”	[]
Q.enqueue(7)	–	[7]
Q.enqueue(9)	–	[7, 9]
Q.first()	7	[7, 9]
Q.enqueue(4)	–	[7, 9, 4]
len(Q)	3	[7, 9, 4]
Q.dequeue()	7	[9, 4]

Array Based Queue Implementation

```
class Queue:
    def __init__(self, c=10):
        pass
    def is_empty(self):
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    def enqueue(self, data):
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Abstract Data Types



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An Abstract Data Type (ADT) is a high-level description of a collection of data and the operations that can be performed on that data. It defines a logical model for data organization, independent of any specific programming language or implementation details. In essence, it's a way to specify what a data structure can do without specifying how it should be implemented.

Abstract data types are important in computer science and software engineering because they allow you to separate the interface (the methods and operations that can be performed) from the underlying implementation. This

ADTs – continued

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<https://www.procoding.org/stack-using-array>

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Also: <https://www.procoding.org/balanced-brackets-problem>

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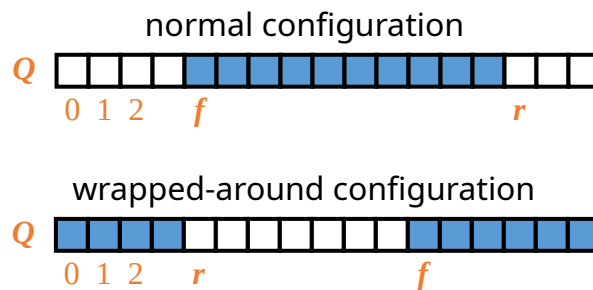
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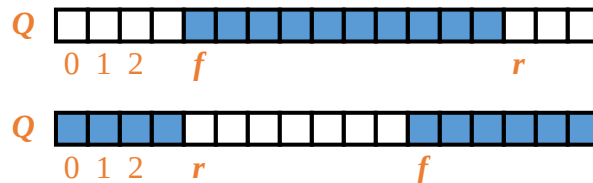


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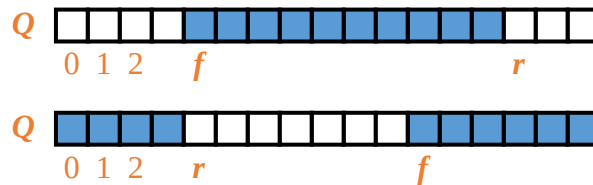


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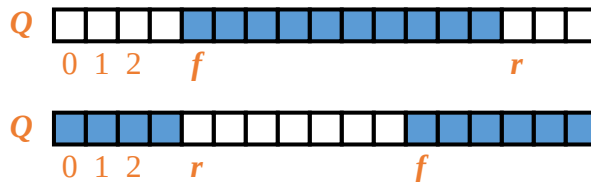


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