

CS201

Data Structures and Algorithms

Revision Session 3

stack as array

stack as linked list

Stack

implementation:

element and stack array

element and linked list array

algorithms:

top

isFull

isEmpty

push

pop

stack as array

implementation

N = 10

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

4	9	3	6	2					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

top



8

N = 10

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9



top ↑
8



top

N = 10

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

4	9	3	6	2					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

top



4	9	3	6	2	8				
---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--

top

N = 10

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

4	9	3	6	2					
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

top

4	9	3	6	2	8	3	7	0	5
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

top
top = 9


```
public class StackArray {  
    4 usages  
    Element[] stack;  
    8 usages  
    int top; // the index showing the top element  
    5 usages  
    int N; // the length of the stack array  
  
    1 usage neslihancesurr *  
    public StackArray(int N) {  
        stack = new Element[N];  
        this.N = N;  
        top = -1;  
    }  
}
```

```
public class Element {  
    public int data;  
  
    3 usages neslihancesurr *  
    public Element(int data){  
        this.data = data;  
    }  
}
```

getting the top element

```
Element top() {  
    return stack[top];  
}
```

the index of the last added (top) element is stored in the variable called top

this method returns the last added (top) element

full or empty?

```
public boolean isEmpty() {  
    return top == -1;  
}
```

If no element has been added, the top field has never been incremented.

```
public boolean isFull() {  
    return top == (N - 1);  
}
```

If top is at the highest index, then the stack is full.

push

```
public void push(Element newElement) {  
    if (!isFull()) {  
        top++;  
        stack[top] = newElement;  
    }  
}
```

If the stack is not full, increase the top field to the next index. Then, place the new element in the empty top field.

pop

```
public Element pop(){  
    if (!isEmpty()) {  
        top--;  
        return stack[top + 1];  
    } else  
        return null;  
}
```

If the stack is not empty, decrease the top field to the previous index. Then, return the old top (top + 1).

stack as linked list


```
public class Node {  
    public int data;  
    public Node next;  
  
    8 usages  neslihancesurr  
    public Node(int data){  
        this.data = data;  
        next = null;  
    }  
}
```

```
public class StackLinked {  
    4 usages  
    Node top;  
  
    no usages  neslihancesurr  
    public StackLinked(){  
        top = null;  
    }  
}
```

full or empty?

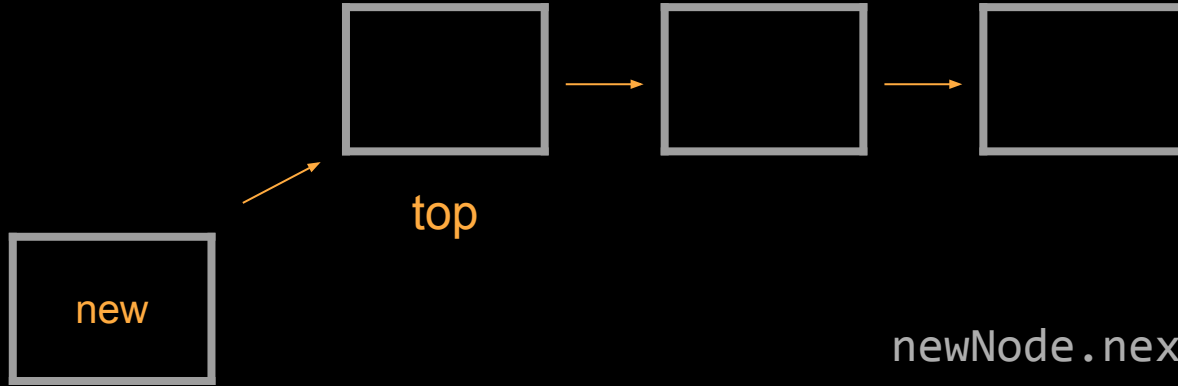
```
boolean isEmpty(){  
    return top == null;  
}
```

if top has never been updated,
it should be null.

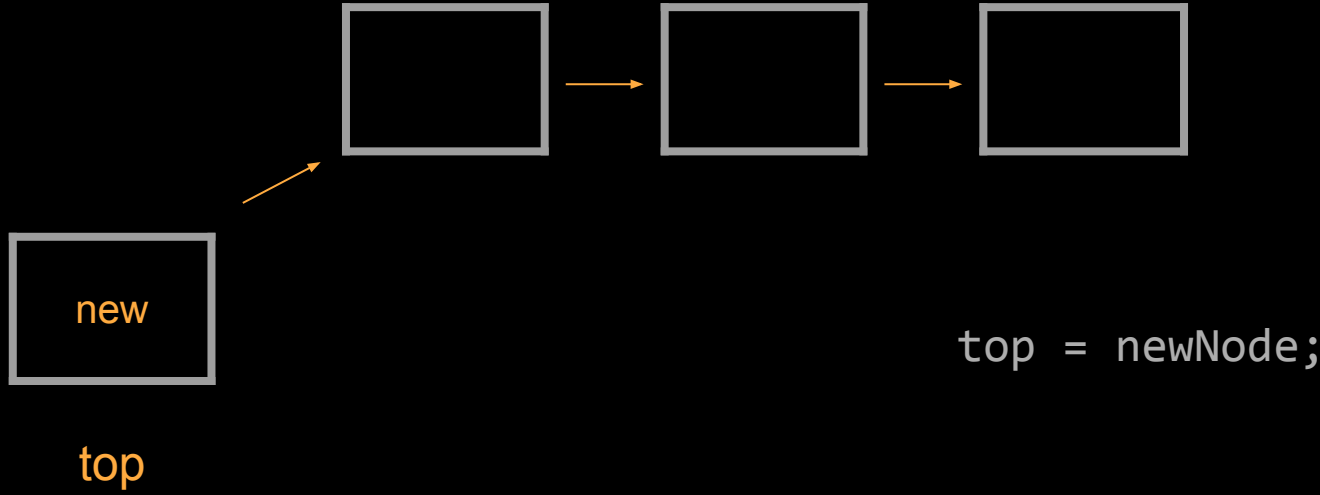
push



top



```
newNode.next = top;
```



```
void push(Node newNode){  
    newNode.next = top;  
    top = newNode;  
}
```

make new node point to
current top

make the new node the new
top

pop

save top node in a variable

if list is not empty, move
top node to the next

return the old top node

```
public Node pop(){  
    Node e = top;  
    if (!isEmpty()){  
        top = top.next;  
    }  
    return e;  
}
```

Stack exercise

19. Write the method that pushes the data as the k 'th element from the top.

```
public void push(int k, int data)
```

no stack methods or external stacks

before push: 5 6 8 3 4

after push(3, 10): 5 6 8 10 3 4(top)