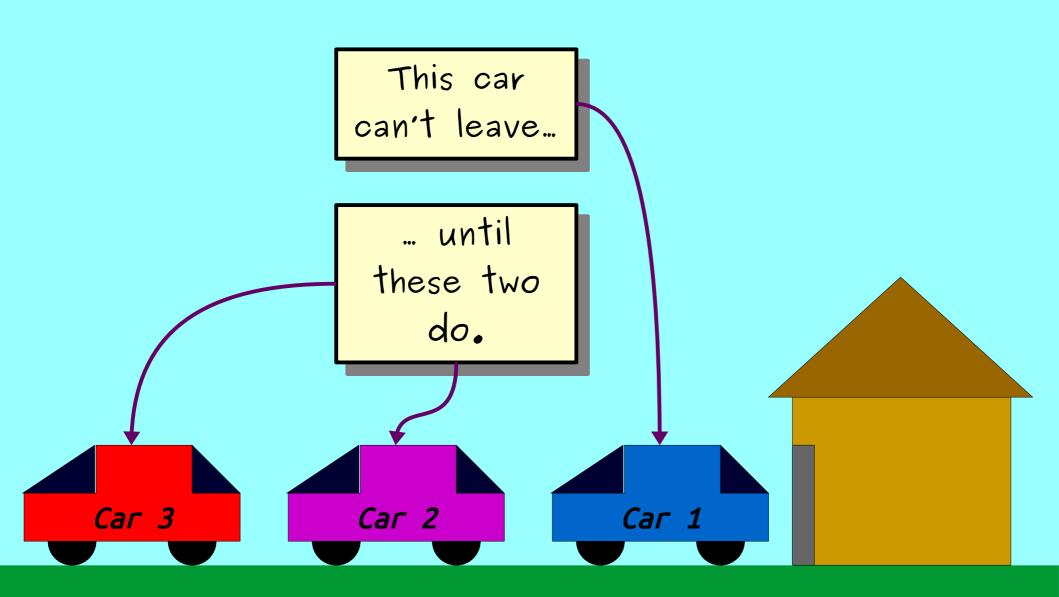
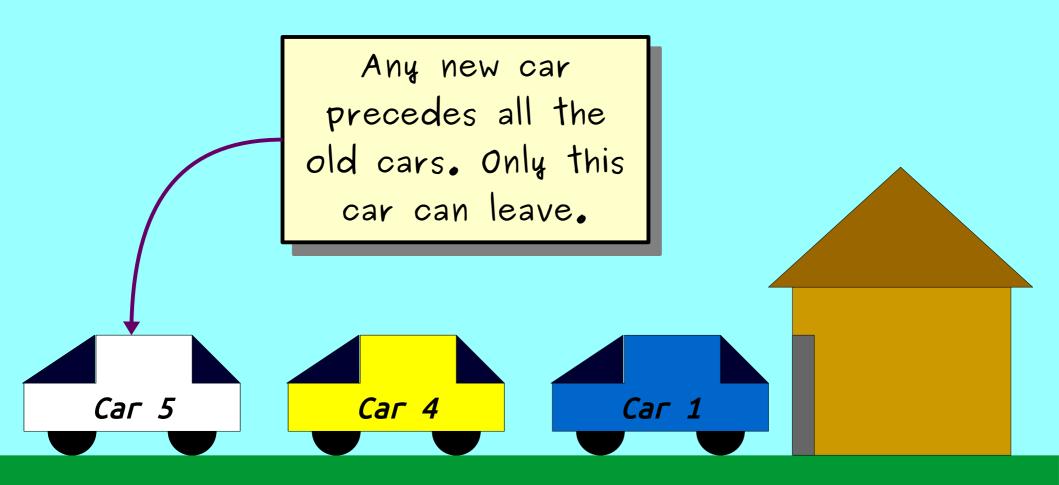
Collections

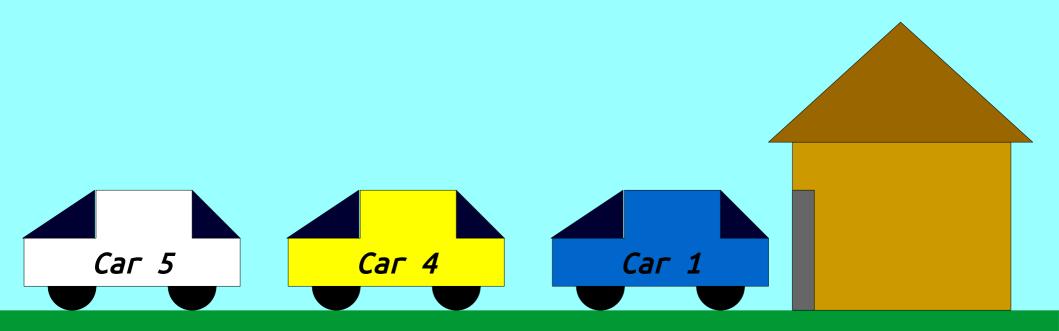
Part Three

Outline for Today

- Stacks
 - Pancakes meets parsing!
- Queues
 - Playing some music!







- A Stack is a data structure representing a stack of things.
- Objects can be pushed on top of the stack or popped from the top of the stack.

- A Stack is a data structure representing a stack of things.
- Objects can be *pushed* on top of the stack or *popped* from the top of the stack.



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42



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 A Stack is a data structure representing a stack of things.

 Objects can be *pushed* on top of the stack or *popped* from the top of the stack. 271

42



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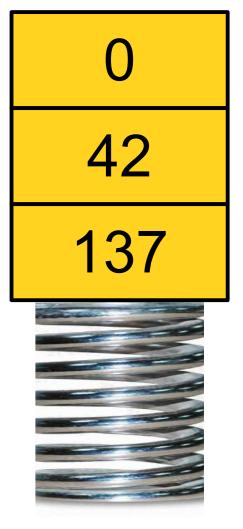


- A Stack is a data structure representing a stack of things.
- Objects can be *pushed* on top of the stack or *popped* from the top of the stack.

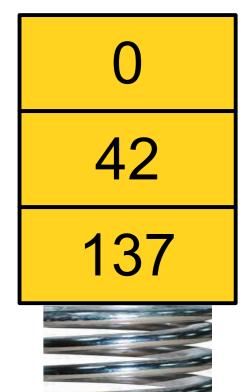
42



- A Stack is a data structure representing a stack of things.
- Objects can be pushed on top of the stack or popped from the top of the stack.



- A Stack is a data structure representing a stack of things.
- Objects can be *pushed* on top of the stack or *popped* from the top of the stack.
- Only the topmost element of a Stack can be accessed.
- Do you see why we call it the call stack and talk about stack frames?

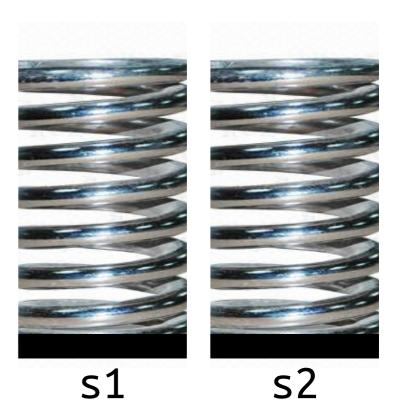


What does this code print?

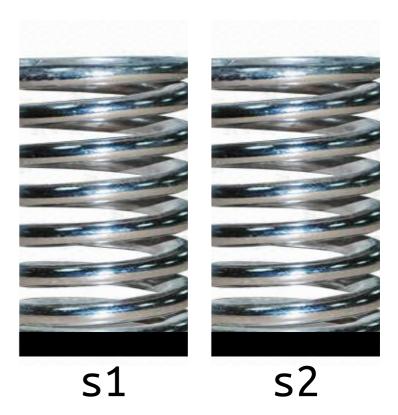
```
Stack<char> s1, s2;
s1.push('a');
s1.push('b');
s1.push('c');
while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
    s2.push(s1.pop());
}
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
    cout << s2.pop() << endl;
}</pre>
```

Answer at https://pollev.com/cs106bwin23

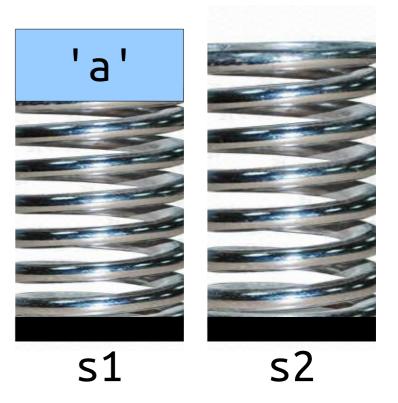
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Stack<char> s1, s2;
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s1.push('c');
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  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```



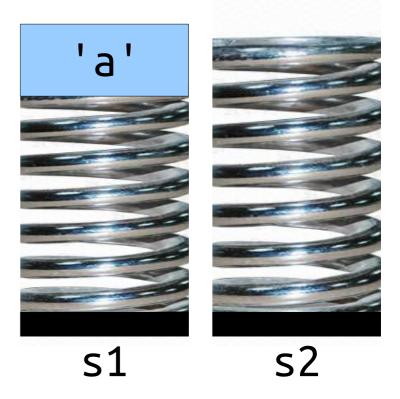
```
Stack<char> s1, s2;
s1.push('a');
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s1.push('c');
while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
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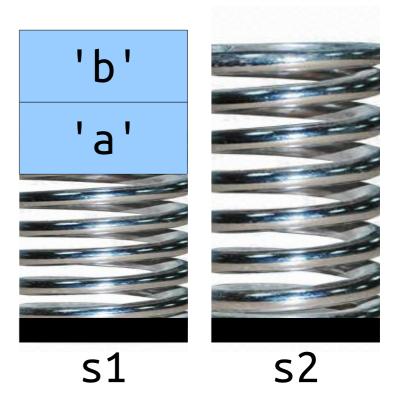
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Stack<char> s1, s2;
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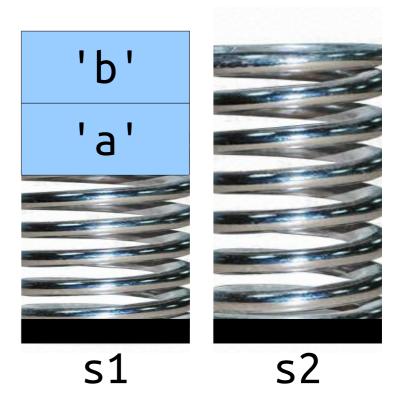
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s1.push('c');
while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
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while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
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```



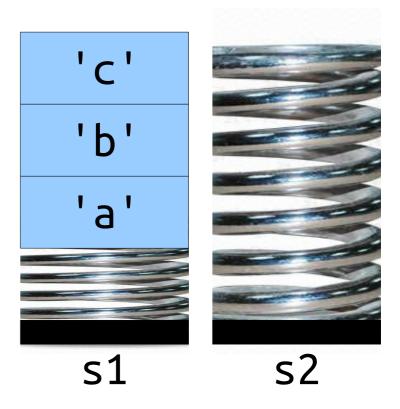
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while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```



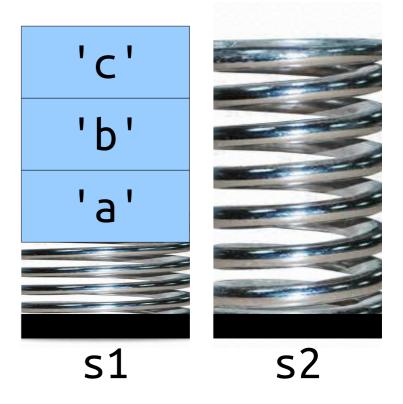
```
Stack<char> s1, s2;
s1.push('a');
s1.push('b'):
s1.push('c');
while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```



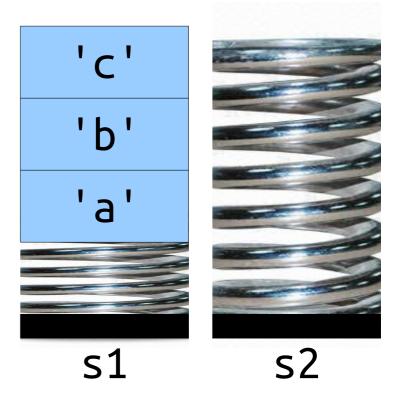
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while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
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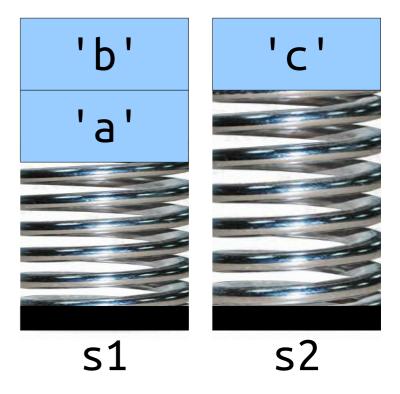
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What does this code print?
  Stack<char> s1, s2;
  s1.push('a');
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  s1.push('c');
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  while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
    cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```

s1

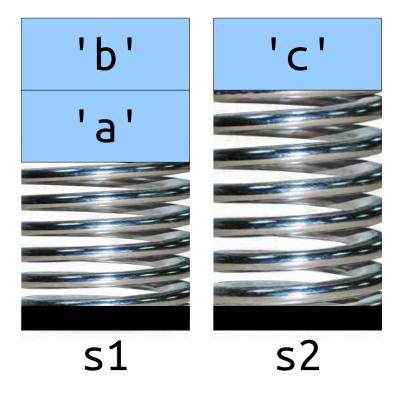
S2

```
What does this code print?
  Stack<char> s1, s2;
  s1.push('a');
  s1.push('b');
  s1.push('c');
  while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
    s2.push(s1.pop());
  while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
    cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
                                     s1
                                                 S2
```

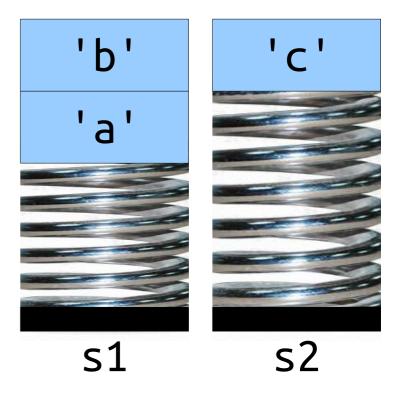
```
Stack<char> s1, s2;
s1.push('a');
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s1.push('c');
while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```



```
Stack<char> s1, s2;
s1.push('a');
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s1.push('c');
while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```



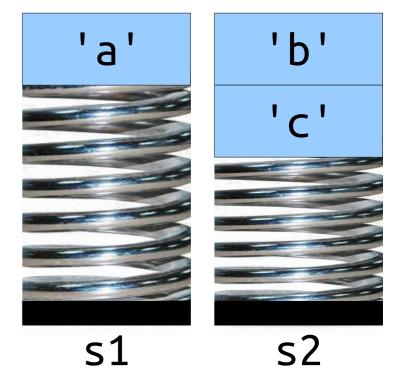
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while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
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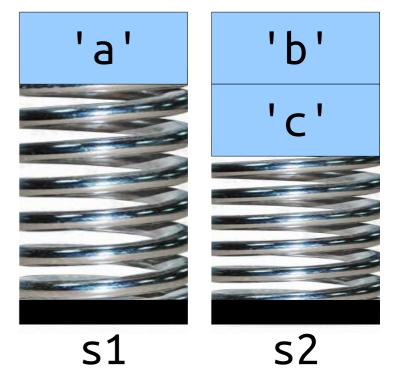
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  while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
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  while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
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                                     s1
                                                s2
```

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What does this code print?
  Stack<char> s1, s2;
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    s2.push(s1.pop());
  while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
    cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
                                     s1
                                                 s2
```

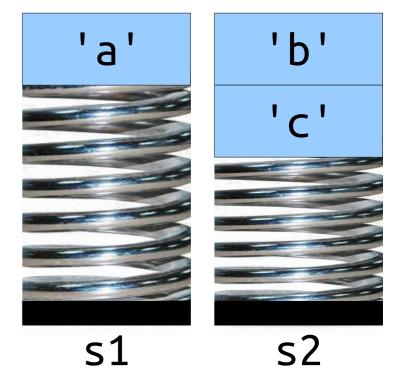
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    s2.push(s1.pop());
  while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
    cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```

s1

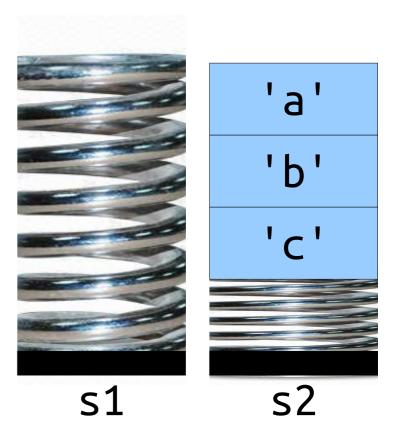
S2

```
What does this code print?
  Stack<char> s1, s2;
  s1.push('a');
  s1.push('b');
  s1.push('c');
  while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
    s2.push(s1.pop());
  while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
    cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```

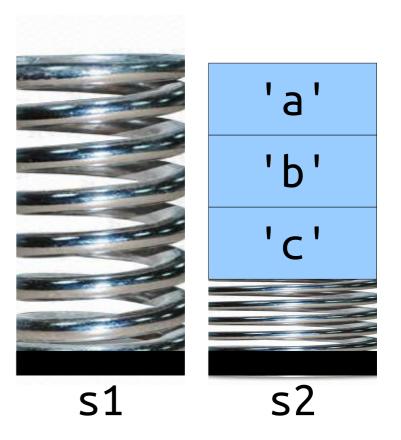
s1

s2

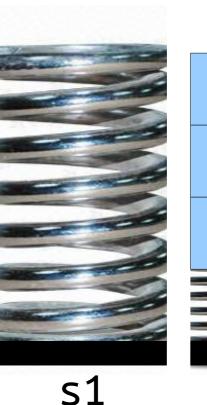
```
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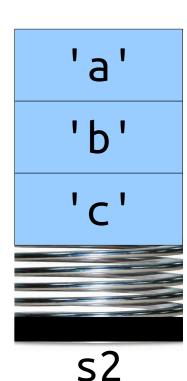


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Stack<char> s1, s2;
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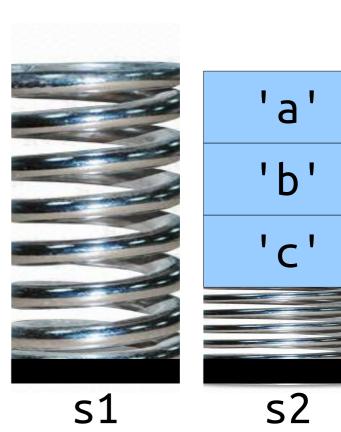


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  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
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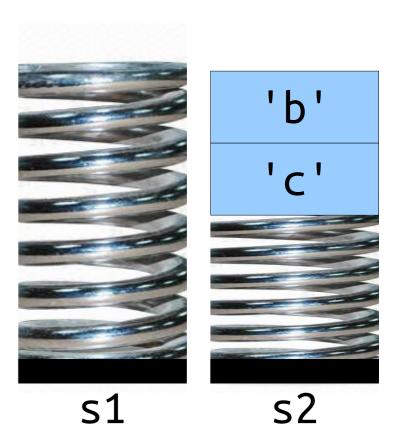


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s1.push('a');
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s1.push('c');
while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmptv()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```



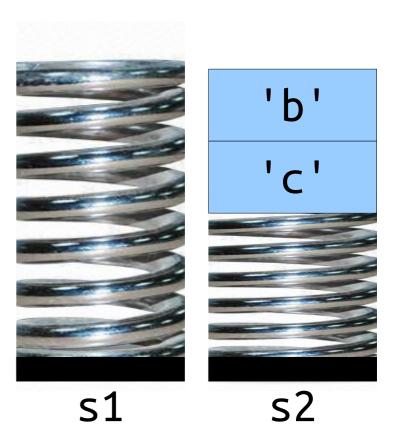
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  while (!s2.isEmptv()) {
    cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
                                     s1
                                                 s2
```

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Stack<char> s1, s2;
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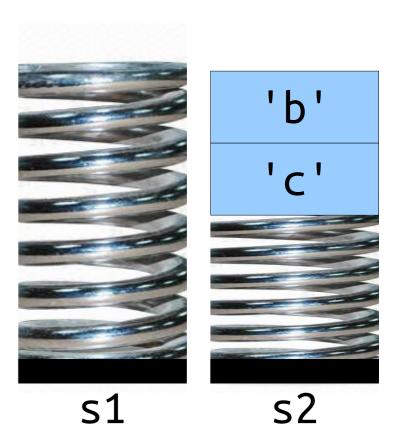
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while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```



'a'

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Stack<char> s1, s2;
s1.push('a');
s1.push('b');
s1.push('c');
while (!s1.isEmpty()) {
  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmptv()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```

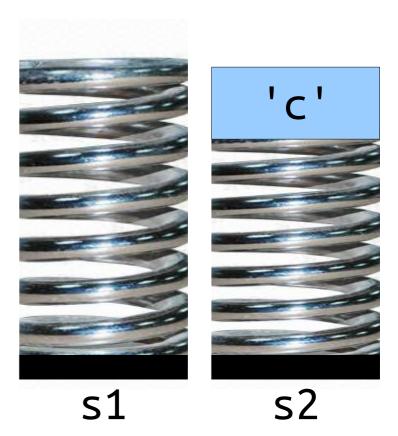


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  s1.push('c');
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  while (!s2.isEmptv()) {
    cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
                                     s1
                                                 s2
```

'a'

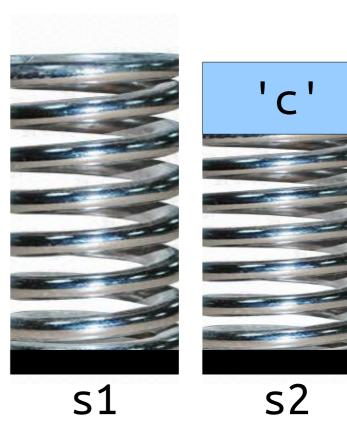
What does this code print?

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Stack<char> s1, s2;
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```



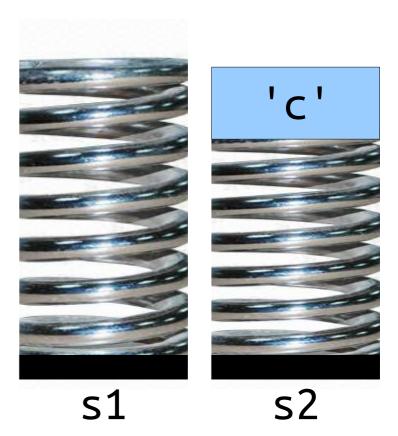
'a' 'b'

```
Stack<char> s1, s2;
s1.push('a');
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What does this code print?

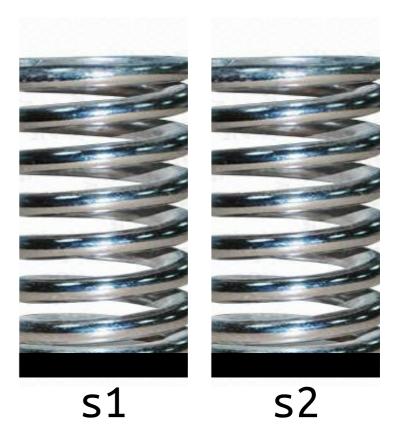
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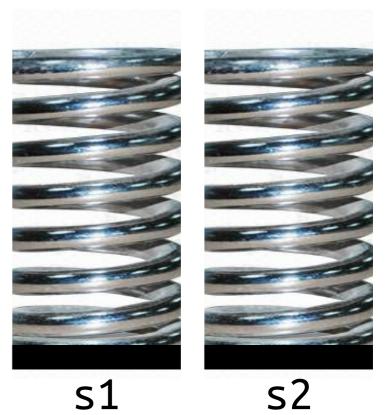
'a' 'b'

```
What does this code print?
  Stack<char> s1, s2;
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  while (!s2.isEmptv()) {
    cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
                                     s1
                                                 s2
```

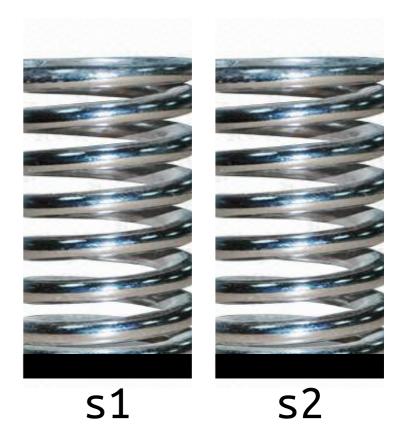
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  s2.push(s1.pop());
while (!s2.isEmpty()) {
  cout << s2.pop() << endl;</pre>
```



- Technically speaking, anything you can do with a Stack you can also do with a Vector.
- So why do we have the Stack type as well?
 - *Clarity:* Many problems can be modeled elegantly using a stack. Representing those stacks in code with a Stack makes the code easier to understand.
 - **Error-Prevention:** The Stack has fewer operations than a Vector. If you're trying to model a stack, this automatically eliminates a large class of errors.
 - **Efficiency:** Stacks can be slightly faster than Vectors because they don't need to support as many operations. (More on that later in the quarter.)



```
int foo() { if (x * (y + z[1]) < 137) { x = 1; } }
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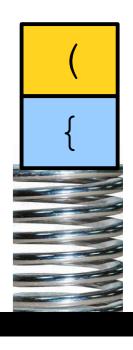
int foo() { if
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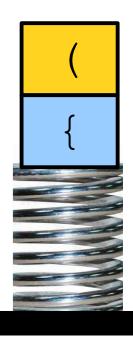
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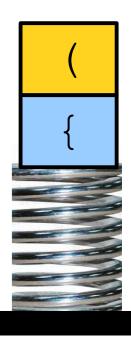
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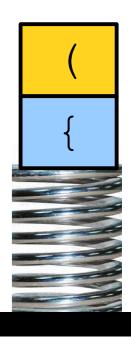
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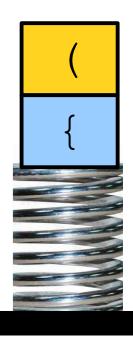
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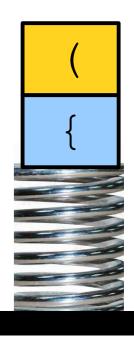
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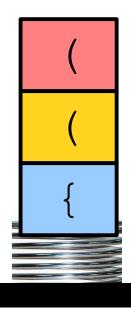
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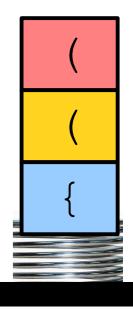
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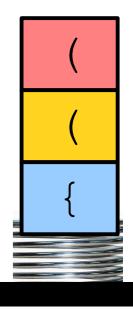
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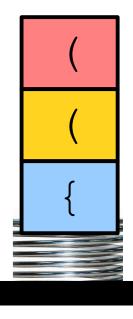
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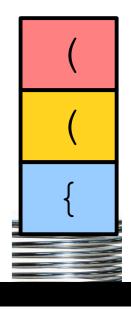
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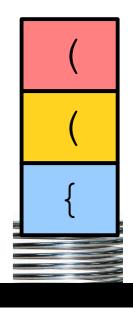
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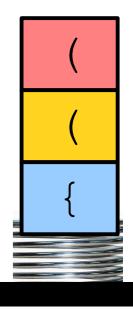
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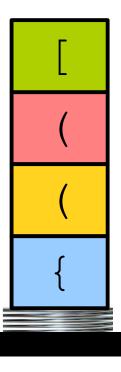
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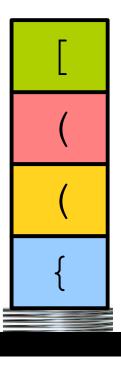
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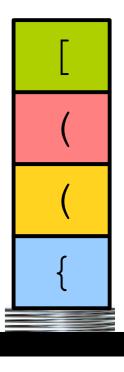
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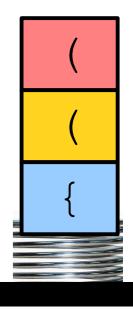
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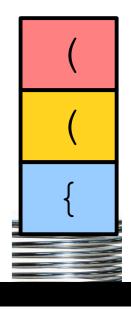
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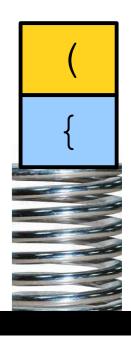
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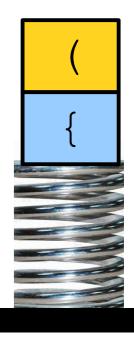
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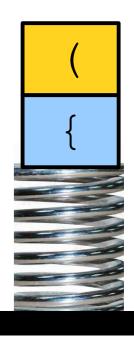
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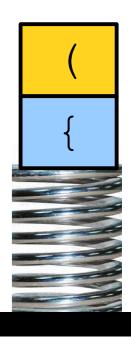
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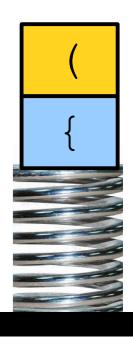
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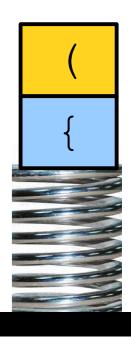
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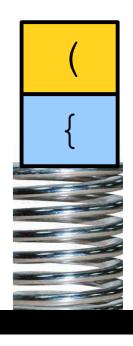
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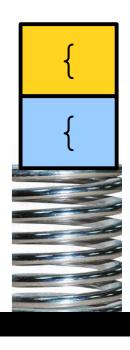
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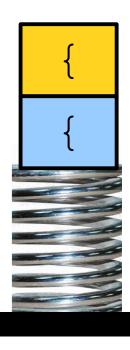
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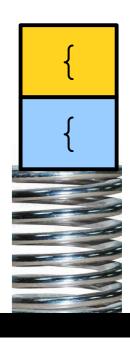
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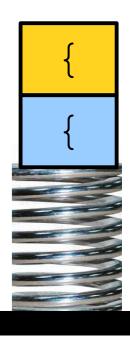
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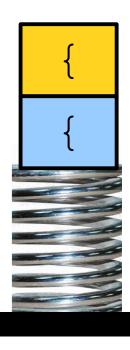
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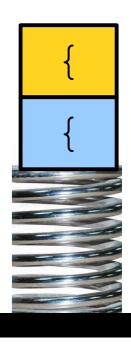
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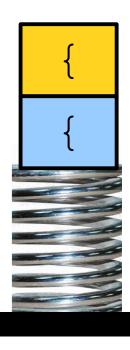
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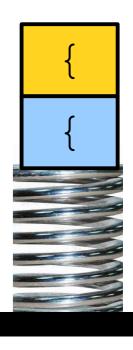
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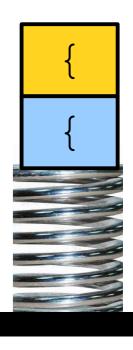
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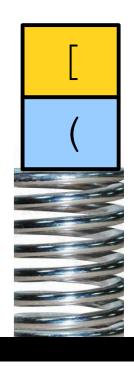


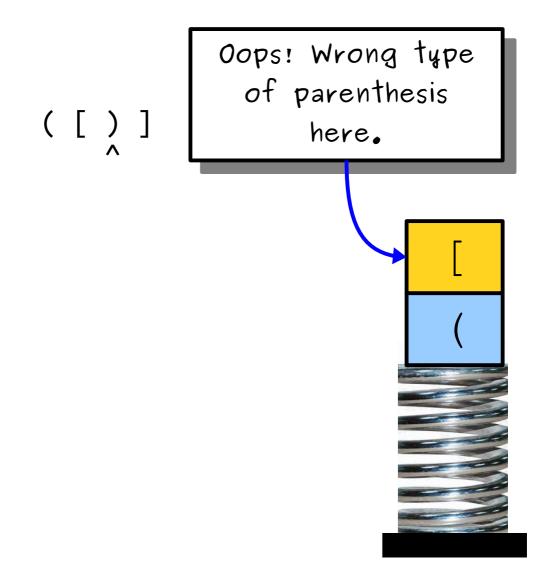














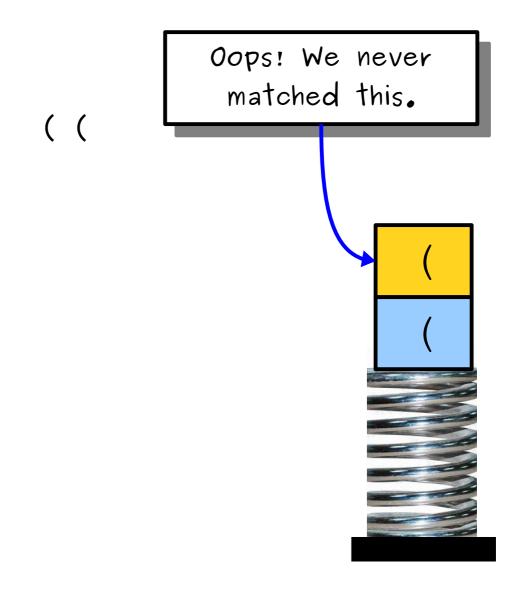












)



)



Oops! There's nothing on the stack to match.



Our Algorithm

- For each character:
 - If it's an open parenthesis or brace, push it onto the stack.
 - If it's a close parenthesis or brace:
 - If the stack is empty, report an error.
 - If the character doesn't pair with the character on top of the stack, report an error.
- At the end, return whether the stack is empty (nothing was left unmatched).

More Stack Applications

- Stacks show up all the time in *parsing*, recovering the structure in a piece of text.
 - Often used in natural language processing; take CS224N for details!
 - Used all the time in compilers take CS143 for details!
 - There's a deep theorem that says that many structures appearing in natural language are perfectly modeled by operations on stacks; come talk to me after class if you're curious!
- They're also used as building blocks in larger algorithms for doing things like
 - making sure a city's road networks are navigable (finding strongly connected components; take CS161 for details!) and
 - searching for the best solution to a problem stay tuned!

Time-Out for Announcements!

Assignment 2

- Assignment 1 was due today a 1:00PM.
 - Need more time? Use one late day to extend the deadline by 24 hours or two to extend it by 48 hours.
- Assignment 2 (*Fun With Collections*) goes out today. It's due next Friday at 1:00PM.
 - Use collections to learn what language a text is written in – and expand your mind about the world of human language!
 - Explore the impact of sea level rise on coastal regions!
- Have questions?
 - Stop by the LaIR! Or ask on EdStem! Or email your section leader!

Assignment 2

- This assignment contains a series of short-answer ethics questions designed to get you thinking about the social impact of computing.
- It's critical to think about the effect your software has on others, especially given the scale of modern software systems.
- These will form a part of your grade on the assignment separately from your functionality and style scores.
- If you'd like to discuss ethics in technology more, feel free to stop by or call into my "Chat About Anything" hours today from 3PM 5PM in Durand 317.

Discussion Sections

- Discussion sections have started! You should have received an email with your section time and section leader's name.
- Don't have a section? You can sign up for any open section by visiting

https://cs198.stanford.edu/

logging in via "CS106 Sections Login," and picking a section of your choice.

School of Engineering **Department of Computer Science**

Info Session #1:

CS Major & CS Minor Declarations







January 24, 2023 4PM - 5PM **Zoom Info:**

https://tinyurl.com/25eda4x6

Upcoming Career Fair

The Computer Forum Career Fair will be held Wednesday, January 25, in-person. Sign-ups are now open! Stanford students only; student IDs required at check-in.

Date: Wednesday, January 25

Time: 11:00am - 4:00pm

Location: Arrillaga Center for Sports and Recreation, Basketball Courts [Enter through the

doors that lead directly to the courts, not through the main ACSR entrance]

Register via Handshake. Career Fair Plus link.

We will do in-person scheduled only sessions for the first three hours (11am - 2pm) and open to all for the last two hours (2pm - 4pm). There is an enforced 10 minute buffer between each session you are able to sign up for to allow for you to find the company/recruiter.

Candidate Checklist, How to Book Meetings.

Best Practices:

- Be courteous of employers and other students. Only sign up for what you will attend.
- Only sign up for one session per company
- Continuously check back to see newly added schedules.

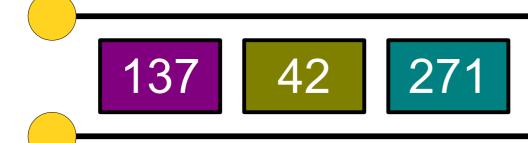
Stanford Computer Forum policies regarding no-shows: if you do not show up for a session you signed up for, your participation in future Computer Forum events may be revoked. By signing up and not showing up, you are taking away a spot from another student.

lecture.pop();

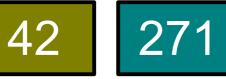
- A Queue is a data structure representing a waiting line.
- Objects can be enqueued to the back of the line or dequeued from the front of the line.
- No other objects in the queue are visible.
- Example: A checkout counter.

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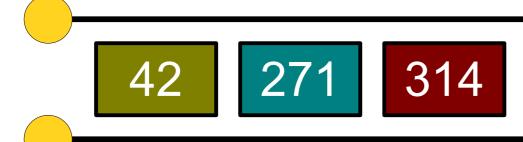
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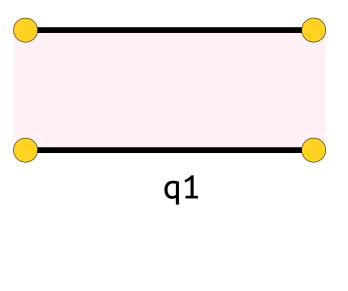
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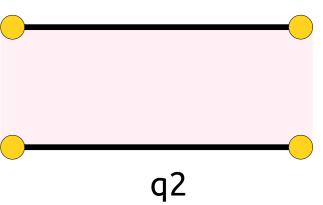
What does this code print?

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Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
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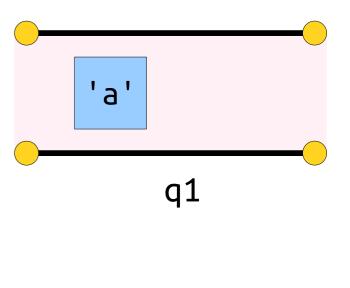
Answer at https://pollev.com/cs106bwin23

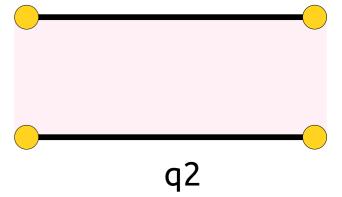
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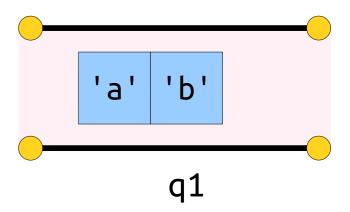


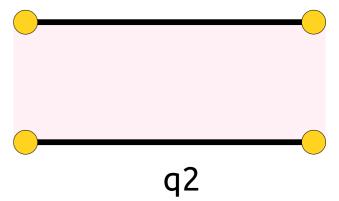
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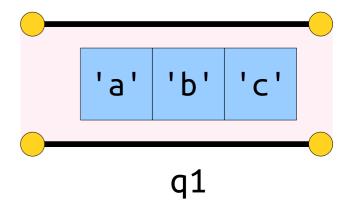


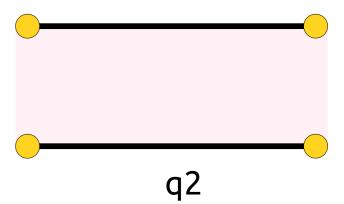
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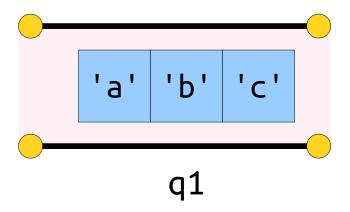


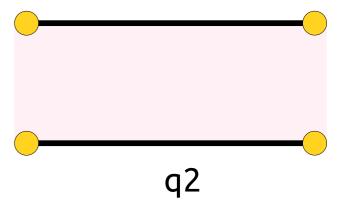


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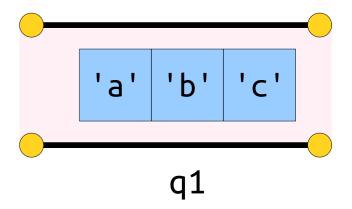
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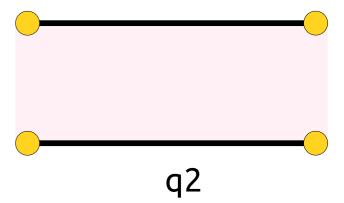
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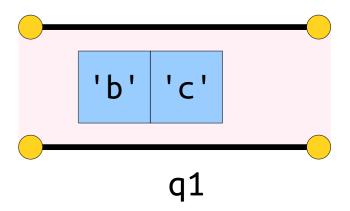


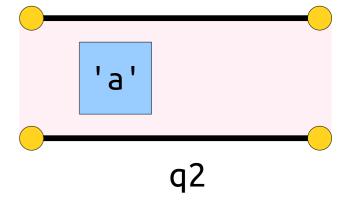
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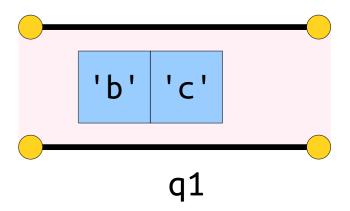


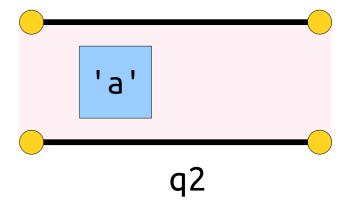


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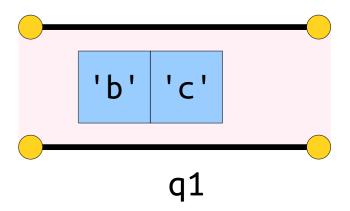
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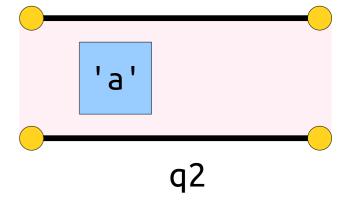
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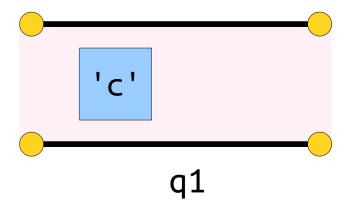


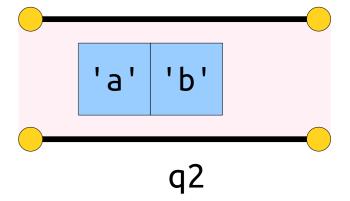
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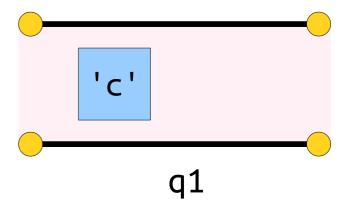


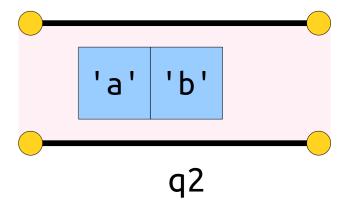


```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');

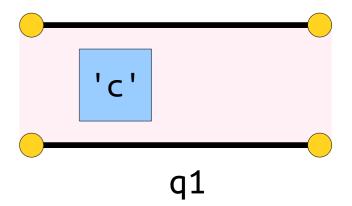
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}

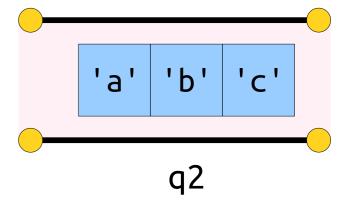
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```





```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isFmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```

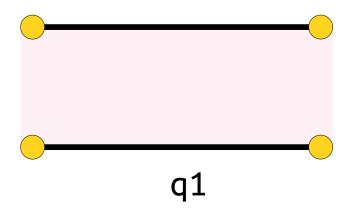


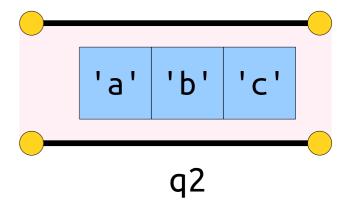


```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');

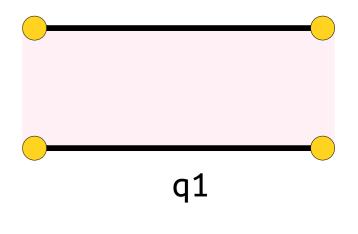
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}

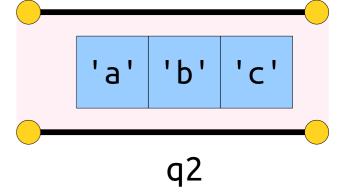
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```



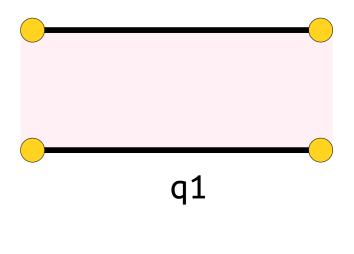


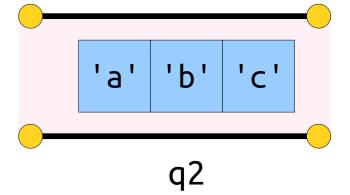
```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```



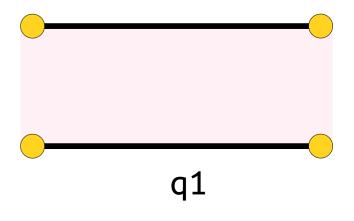


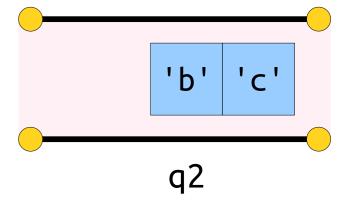
```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```



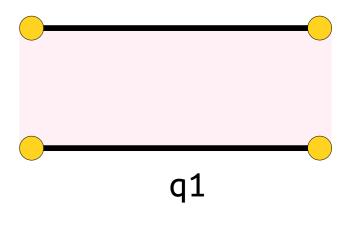


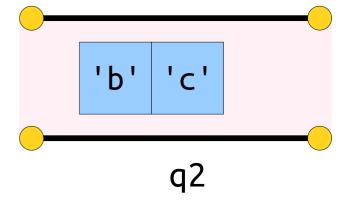
```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```



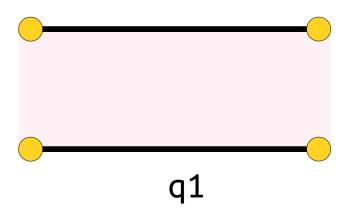


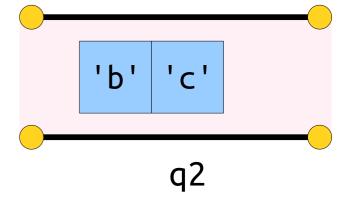
```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```



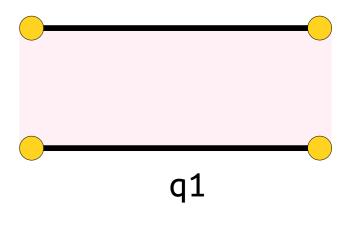


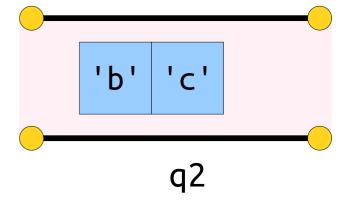
```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```





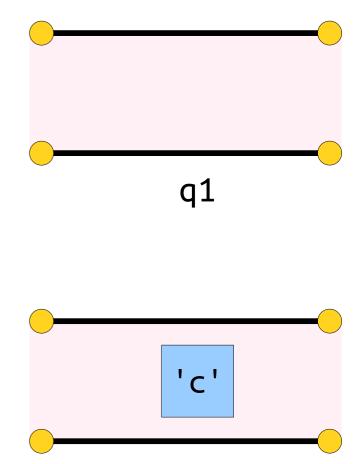
```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```





What does this code print?

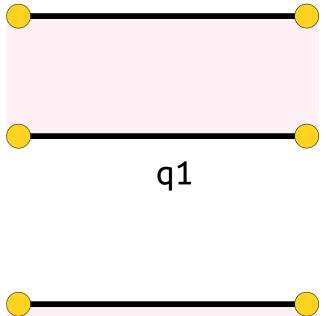
```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```

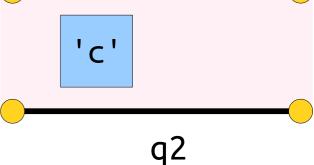


q2

What does this code print?

```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```

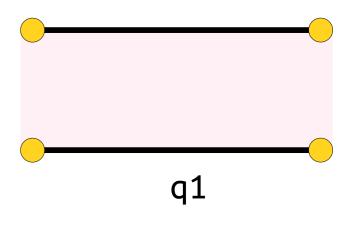


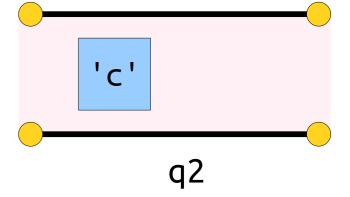


'a' 'b'

What does this code print?

```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endi;
}</pre>
```

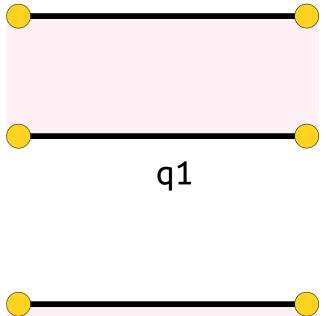


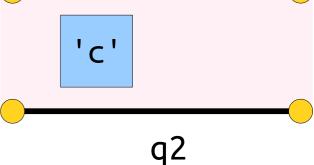


'a' 'b'

What does this code print?

```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```

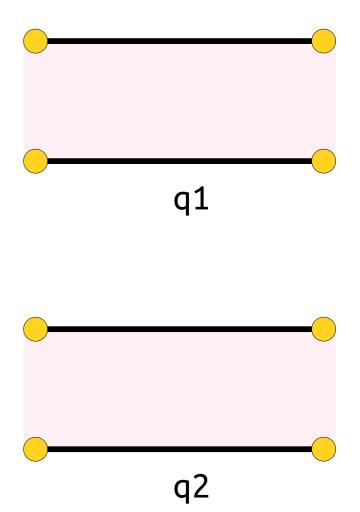




'a' 'b'

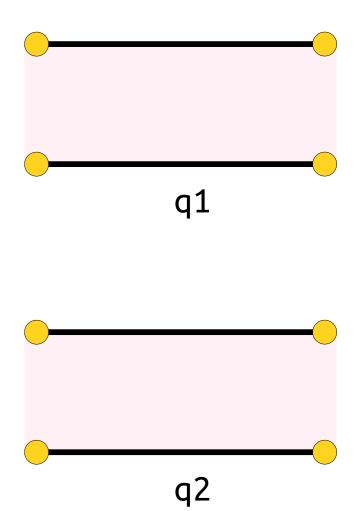
What does this code print?

```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```



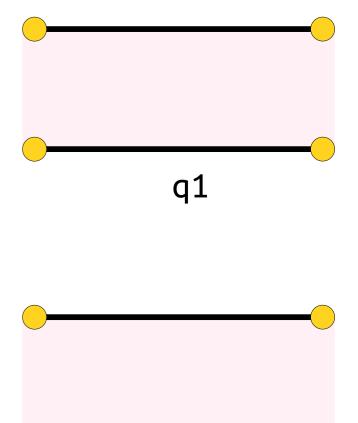
What does this code print?

```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```

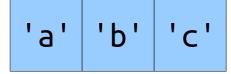


What does this code print?

```
Queue<char> q1, q2;
q1.enqueue('a');
q1.enqueue('b');
q1.enqueue('c');
while (!q1.isEmpty()) {
   q2.enqueue(q1.dequeue());
}
while (!q2.isEmpty()) {
   cout << q2.dequeue() << endl;
}</pre>
```



q2



An Application: Looper

Loopers

- A *looper* is a device that records sound or music, then plays it back over and over again (in a loop).
- These things are way too much fun, especially if you're not a very good musician.
- Let's make a simple looper using a Queue.

- Our looper will read data files like the one shown to the left.
- Each line consists of the name of a sound file to play, along with how many milliseconds to play that sound for.
- We'll store each line using the SoundClip type, which is defined in our C++ file.

G2.wav 690 G2.wav 230 Bb2.wav 230 G2.wav 460 G2.wav 460 G2.wav 460 G2.wav 230 Bb2.wav 230 G2.wav 230 F2.wav 460

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
```



Clip 1

Clip 2

Clip 3

Clip 4

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
```



Clip 1

Clip 2

Clip 3

Clip 4

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
}
```



Clip 1

Clip 2

Clip 3

Clip 4

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
}
```



Clip 2

Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
}
```



Clip 2

Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
}
```



Clip 2

Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
}
```



```
Clip 3
                     Clip 4
                               Clip 5
Clip 2
Clip 1
```

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
  SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
  playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
```



Clip 2

Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
}
```



Clip 2

Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



Clip 2

Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

Clip 1

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

Clip 1

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



```
Clip 3 Clip 4 Clip 5 Clip 1

Clip 2
```

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

Clip 1

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



Clip 3

Clip 4

Clip 5

Clip 1

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



Clip 4

Clip 5

Clip 1

Clip 2

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



Clip 4

Clip 5

Clip 1

Clip 2

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



```
Clip 5 Clip 1 Clip 2
```

```
Clip 3
```

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



Clip 4

Clip 5

Clip 1

Clip 2

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```



Clip 4

Clip 5

Clip 1

Clip 2

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```

Enjoying Our Looper

Feeling musical? Want to contribute a loop for the next iteration of CS106B?

Send me your .loop file and we'll add it to our collection!

Changing our Looper

Changing our Looper

```
Queue<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.dequeue();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.enqueue(toPlay);
}
```

Changing our Looper

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

What are you going to hear when we use this version of the looper?

Answer at https://pollev.com/cs106bwin23

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Clip 5

Clip 4

Clip 3

Clip 2

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Clip 4

Clip 3

Clip 2

Clip 1

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Clip 3

Clip 2

Clip 5

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Clip 4

Clip 3

Clip 2

Clip 1

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Clip 5

Clip 4

Clip 3

Clip 2

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Clip 4

Clip 3

Clip 2

Clip 1

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Clip 3

Clip 2

Clip 5

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Clip 4

Clip 3

Clip 2

Clip 1

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Clip 5

Clip 4

Clip 3

Clip 2

```
Stack<SoundClip> loop = loadLoop(/* ... */);
while (true) {
   SoundClip toPlay = loop.pop();
   playSound(toPlay.filename, toPlay.length);
   loop.push(toPlay);
}
```

Your Action Items

- Read Chapter 5.2 and 5.3.
 - These sections cover more about the Stack and Queue type, and they're great resources to check out.
- Start Assignment 2.
 - To follow our suggested timetable, start working on Rosetta Stone and make good progress on it by Monday.

Next Time

- Thinking Recursively
 - More elaborate recursive functions.
- Recursive Graphics
 - Drawing intricate and beautiful figures with very little code.