Adapting Data Structures

- Using one data structure to implement another
- Ideally, still needs to be efficient
- Sometimes doesn't make sense
- Good educational exercise

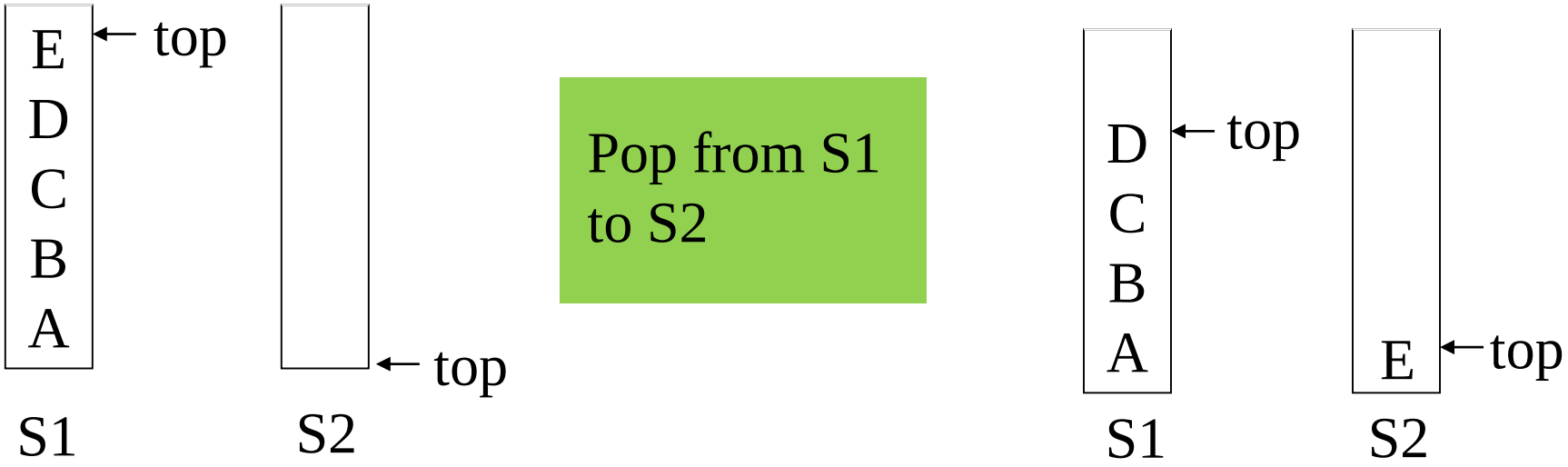
Can you make a Queue using a Stack?

No, not with just one stack

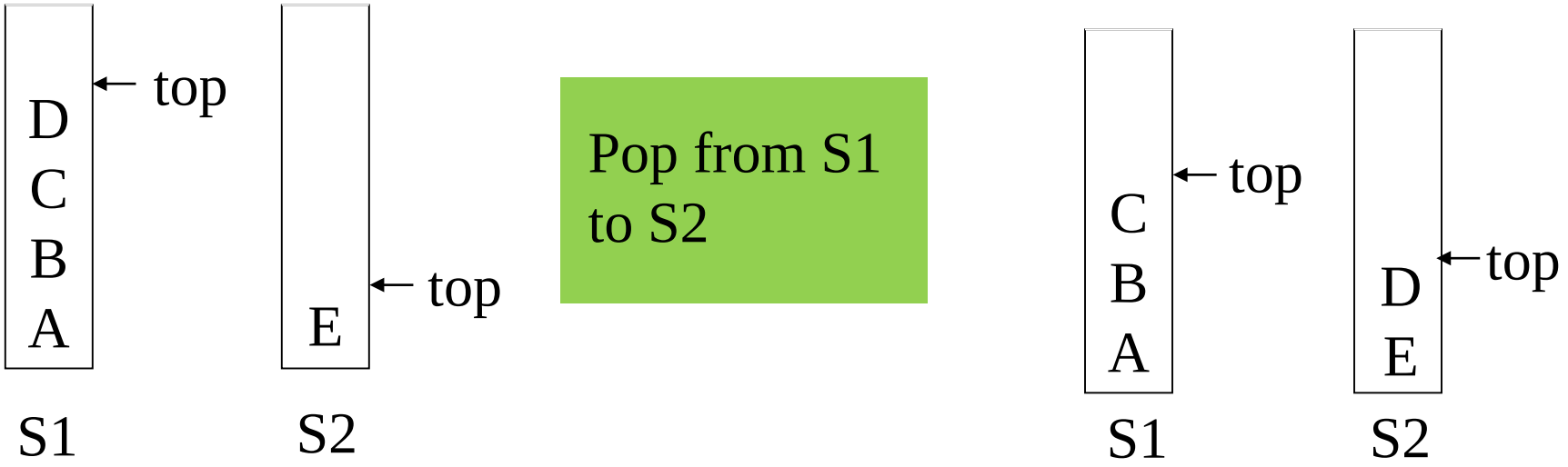
How about a Queue using two Stacks?

Yes, but how?

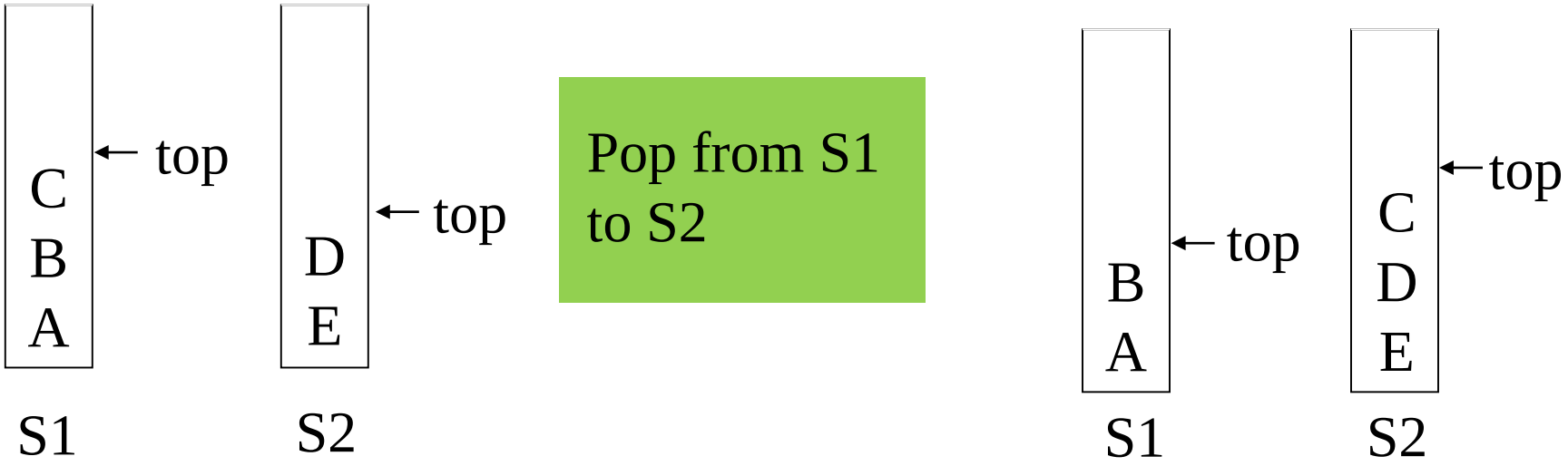
Observation #1



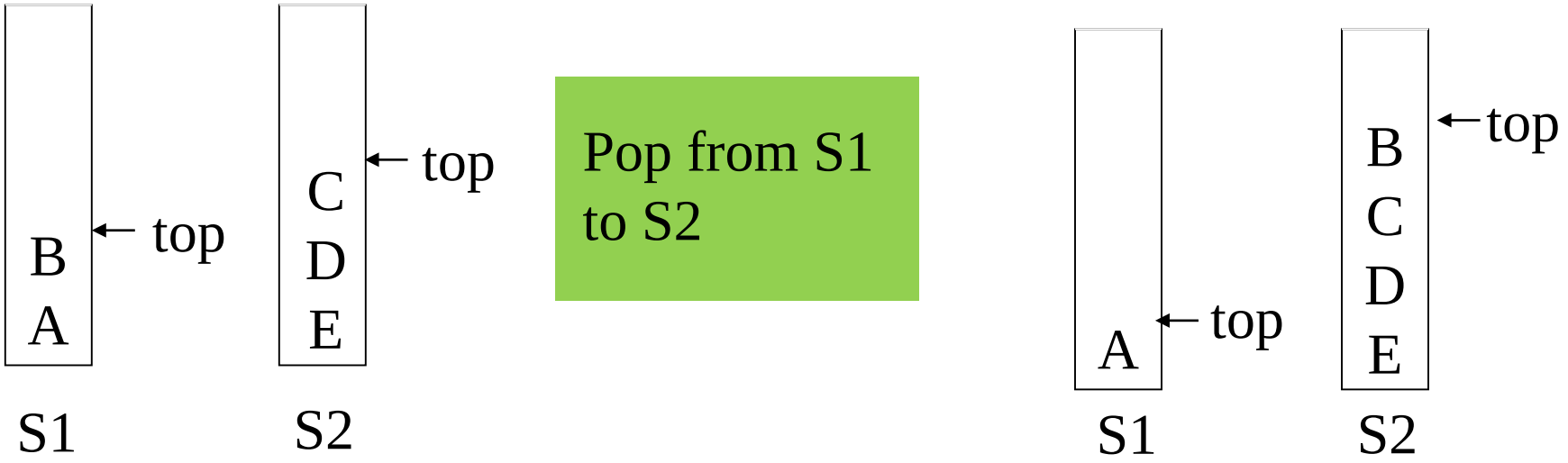
Observation #1



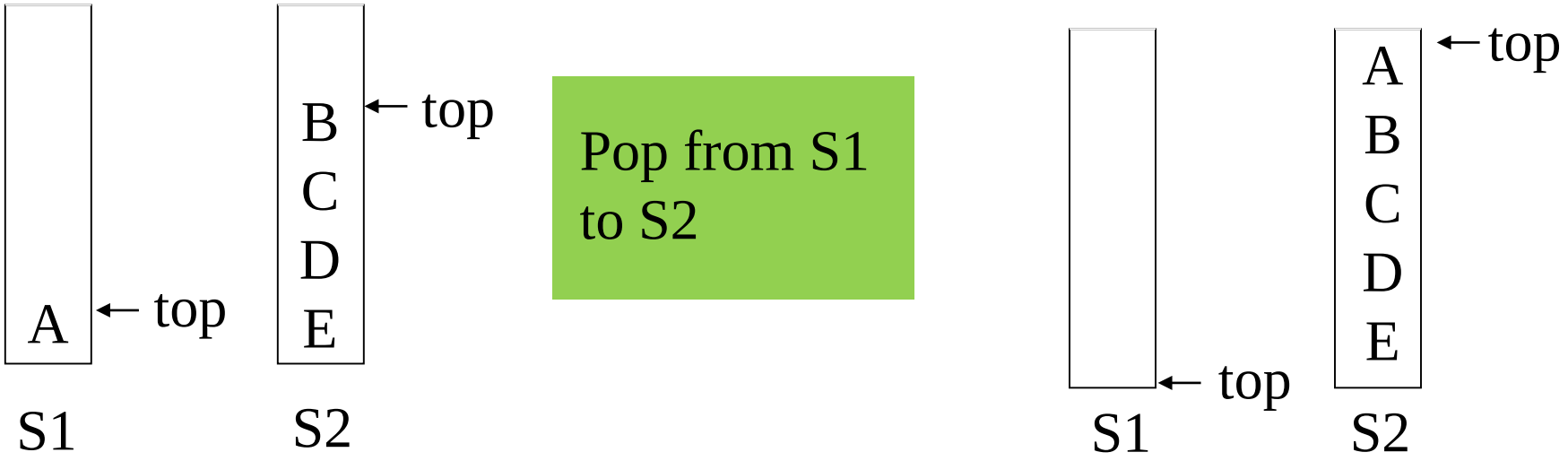
Observation #1



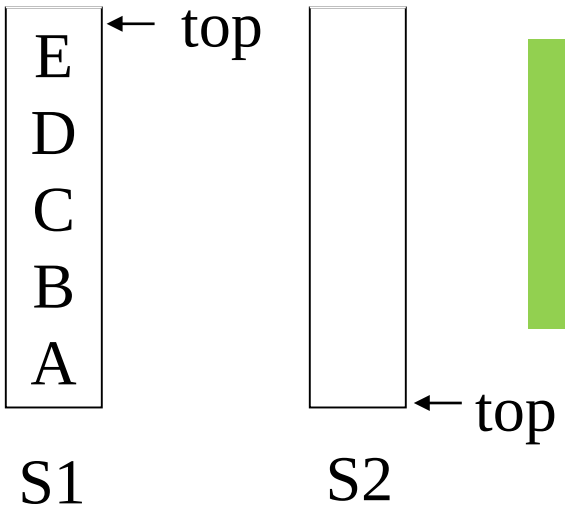
Observation #1



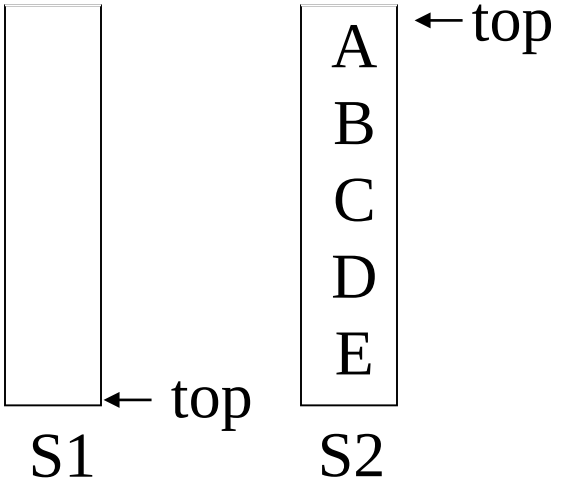
Observation #1



Observation #1



The order of the elements has been reversed



Start

End

Idea #1

Implementation #1

For Enqueue(x):

push x onto S1

For Dequeue():

pop all elements from S1 to S2

pop result from S2

pop all elements from S2 to S1

Analysis #1

For Enqueue(x):

push x onto S1

Time: O(1)

For Dequeue():

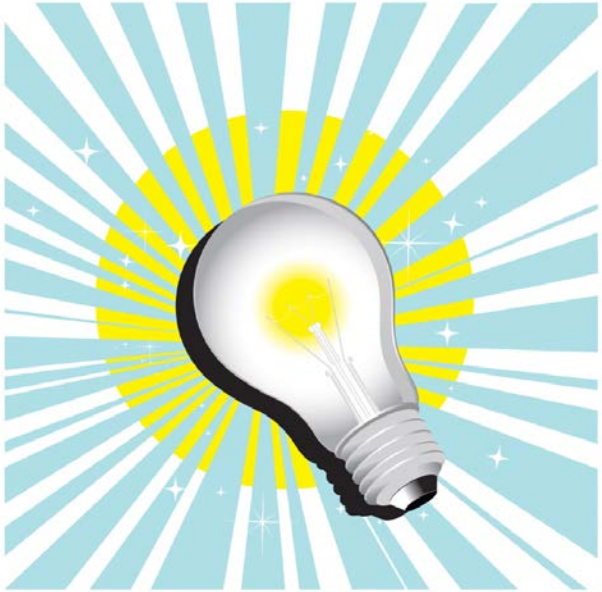
pop all elements from S1 to S2

pop result from S2

pop all elements from S2 to S1

Time: O(n) if S1 has n elements

Idea #2



It’s not necessary to move the elements back from S2 to S1!

Implementation #2

For Enqueue(x):

push x onto S1

For Dequeue():

if S2 is empty:
pop all elements from S1 to S2

pop result from S2

Analysis #2

For Enqueue(x):

push x onto S1

Time: O(1)

For Dequeue():

if S2 is empty:
pop all elements from S1 to S2

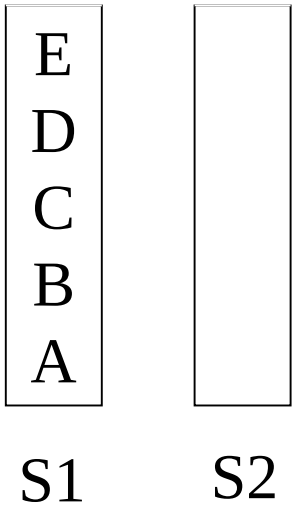
pop result from S2

Time: O(n) if S2 is empty…

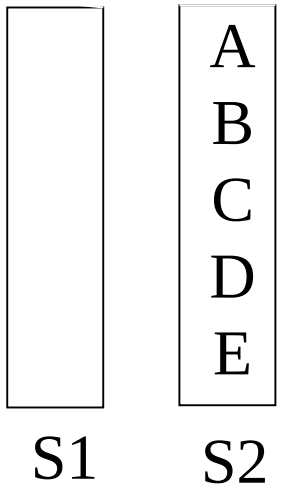
Example

touching lives

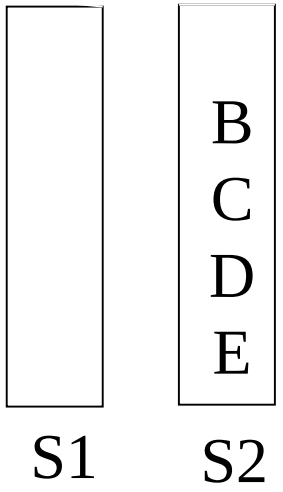
Enqueue A,B,C,D,E



Dequeue()

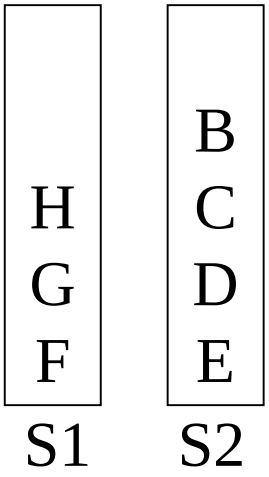


Return A



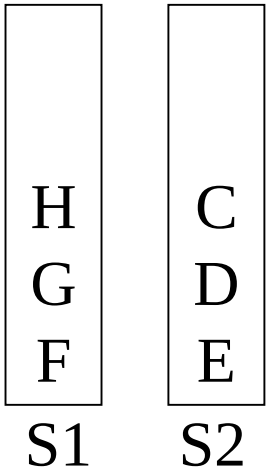
Example

Enqueue F,G,H



Dequeue(),Dequeue(),Dequeue(),Dequeue()

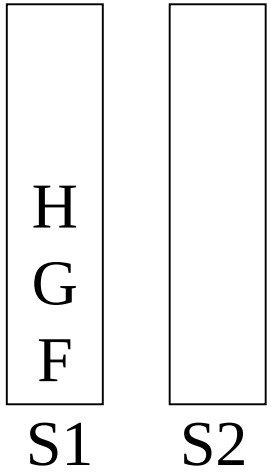
Return B



Return C,D

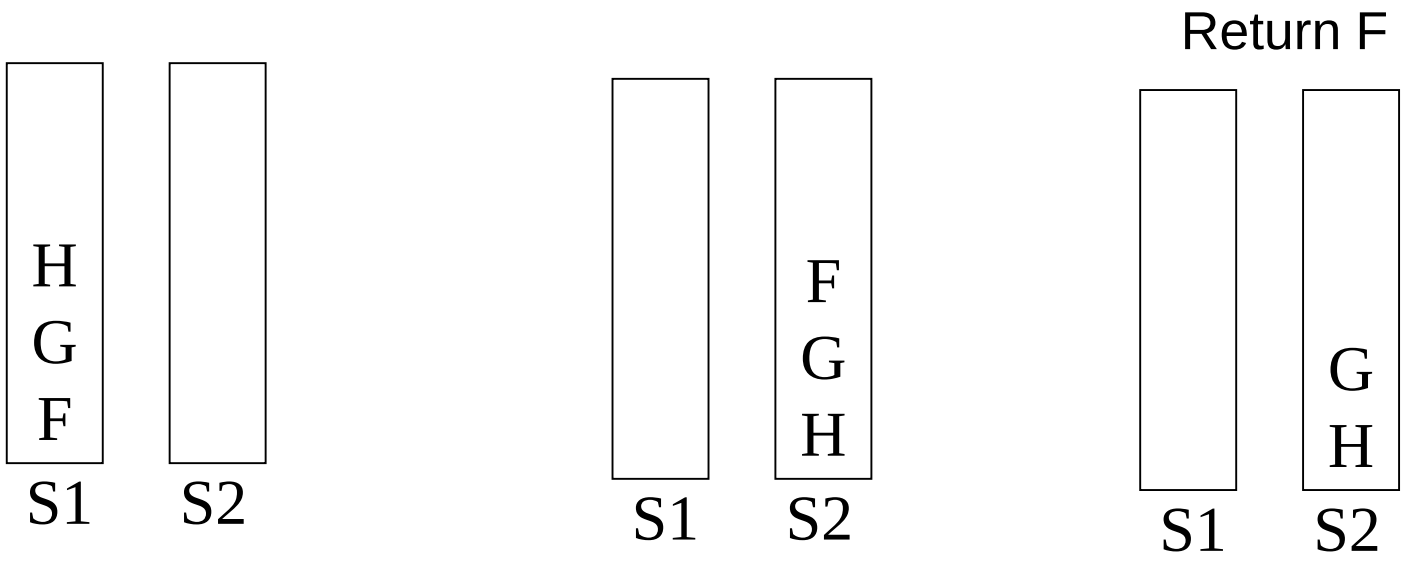
…

Return E



Example

Dequeue()



How many times can each element move from S1 to S2?

Just once

Amortized Analysis

For Enqueue(x):

push x onto S1

Two tokens:
One pays for the push
Store one with x

Time: O(1) amortized

For Dequeue():

if S2 is empty:
pop all elements from S1 to S2

pop result from S2

Pay for moving the items from S1 to S2 with the tokens stored in S1

Pay one token for the pop

Time: O(1) amortized