

① Check for balanced parenthesis.

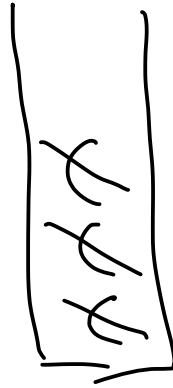
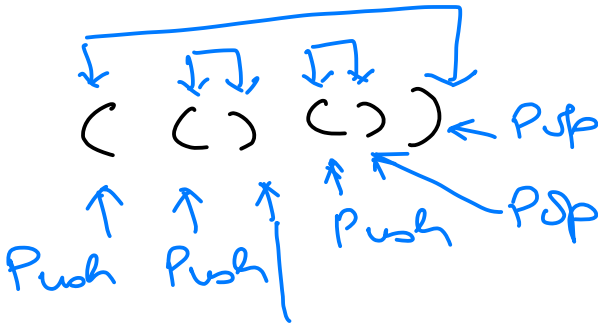
() ✓

) (× (×) ×

((())) ✓

(() ()) ✓

(() ×



Psp
→ Check if
opening parent.
popped out is of
same type as closing.

→ when I/P is over and
stack is empty then
Report success.

{ } ×

IsBalanced(expr)

- While expr is not over, get a char from it.
 - if char is '(' then Push char on stack.
 - Else // char is ')'
 - if stack is empty then
 - Report failure
 - Stop
 - Pop a value from stack
 - if char is ')' and value is NOT '(' then
 - Report failure
 - Stop
- if stack is not empty then
 - Report failure
 - Stop
- Report success
- Stop

Unit Test → TDD
JUnit Test Driven Development

② Implement queue using Stacks.

→ Push()
→ Pop()

Add Q(1)

Delete Q() \Rightarrow 1

Add Q(1)

Add Q(2)

Delete Q() \Rightarrow 1

Delete Q() \Rightarrow 2

Add Q(1)

Add Q(2)

Delete Q() \Rightarrow 1

Add Q(3)

Delete Q() \Rightarrow 2

Delete Q() \Rightarrow 3

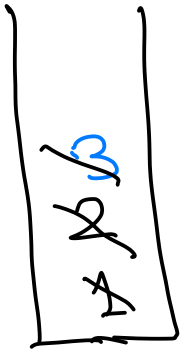
Add Q()

→ Push()

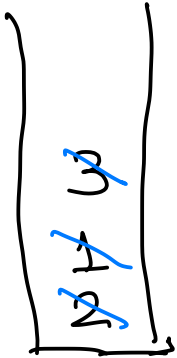
Delete Q()

→ Pop()

Stack 1



Stack 2



Add Q(1)

↳ Push(1) in Stack 1

Add Q(2)

↳ Push(2) in Stack 1

Delete Q() \Rightarrow 1

→ if Stack 2 is empty

→ One by one
Pop from Stack 1
and Push in
Stack 2.

↳ Pop() from Stack 2

Delete Q() \Rightarrow 2

↳ Pop() from Stack 2

Add Q(3)

↳ Push(3) in Stack 1

Delete Q() \Rightarrow 3

→ if Stack 2 is empty

↳ Pop() from Stack 2

Add Q(1) → Push(1) in Stack 1

Add Q(2) → Push(2) in Stack 1

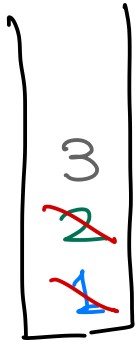
Delete Q()

Add Q(3)

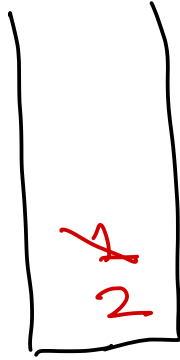
↓

Push(3) in Stack 1

if stack 2 is empty then
→ One by one pop from stack 1 and push in stack 2
Pop from stack 2

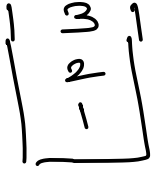


Stack 1



Stack 2

Store ⇒ 1 2 3



Get from stack ⇒ 3 2 1

and Put in another stack



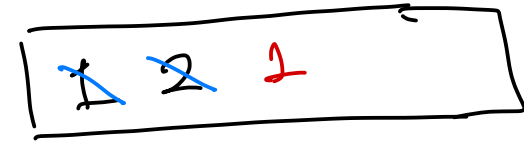
Get from another stack
⇒ 1 2 3

③ Stack using queues.

Push (1) → Add Q(1) in Queue 1

Push (2) → Add Q(2) in Queue 1

Pop () ⇒ 2 → Move all elements from Queue 1 to Queue 2, except the last one.



elem → ~~1~~ 2



Queue 1

→ Last element removed from queue 1 is result

Queue 2

→ Put back all elements from queue 2 to queue 1

Return result

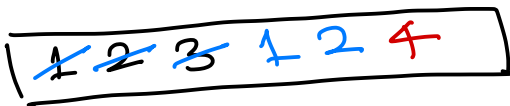
Push (1) → Add Q(1)

Push (2) → Add Q(2)

Push (3) → Add Q(3)

Pop () → 3

Push (4) → Add Q(4)



result → 3

Queue 1



Queue 2

Pop() \rightarrow 4

1 2 3 1 2 Queue 1

result \rightarrow 4

1 2 Queue 2

Pop() \rightarrow 2

1 2 1 Queue 1

result \rightarrow 2

1 Queue 2

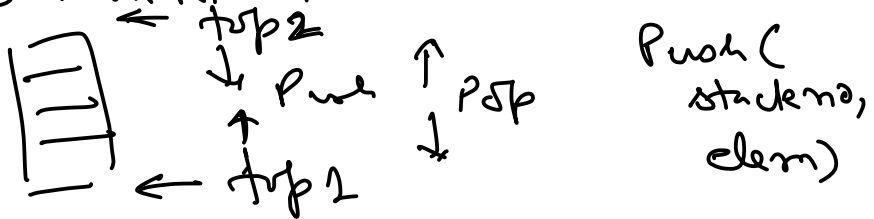
Pop() \rightarrow 1

1 Queue 1

result \rightarrow 1

 Queue 2

④ Implement two stacks



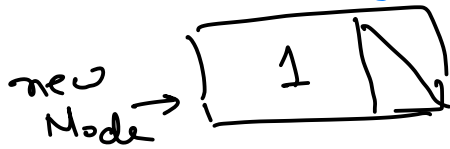
linked list

Create a linked list

- Add new element at front
- Add new element at end of list
- Insert in a list \Rightarrow Creating Sorted list.

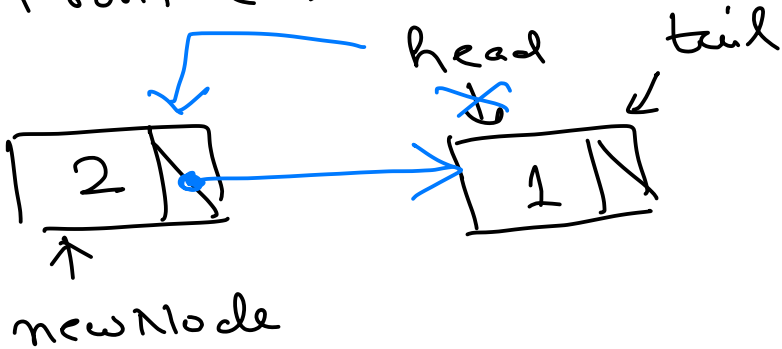
Add At Front (1)

head \downarrow tail \downarrow



head ~~2~~ tail ~~1~~
empty

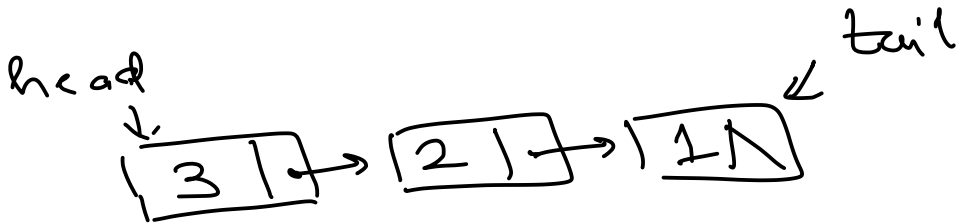
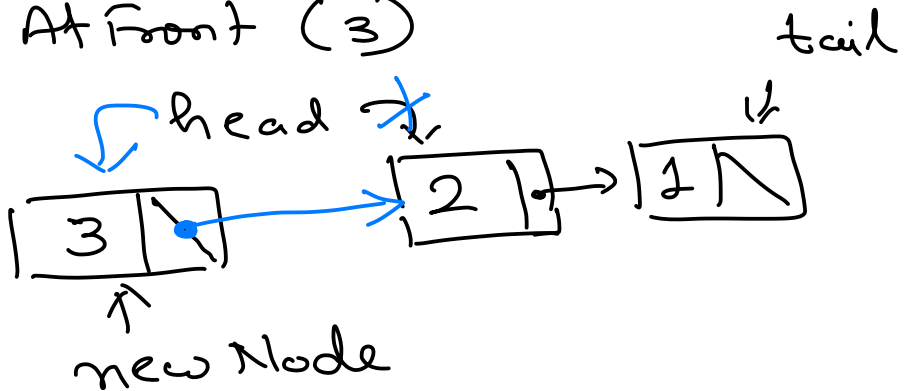
Add At Front (2)



AddAtFront(element)

- Make space for new elements, say newNode.
- Store element in newNode's data.
- Set newNode's next to empty.
- if list is empty then
 - Set head and tail to newNode.
- Stop.
- Set newNode's next to head.
- Set head to newNode.
- Stop.

Add At Front (3)



Dynamically allocate memory for Node.

```
class Node {
```

```
public int data;
```

```
public Node next;
```

```
}
```

```
Node head;
```

```
Node tail;
```