# Stack ADT

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# Today's Plan



Announcements

Stack ADT

#### Announcements

Project 6 (Optional Extra Credit) will replace your lowest project grade

Due the same day as Project 5 (after that please <u>focus on the</u> <u>final</u> only)

#### Next week:

- Prof. Maryash (Queue, Trees, Tree Implementation)
- Online video lecture (Stack and Queue Implementation, Managed Pointers)

#### Exam:

- Mock + "Real" Final Exam

# Abstract Data Types

Bag

List

Stack

#### 34

#### Stack

A data structure representing a stack of things

Objects can be pushed onto the stack or popped from the stack

A data structure representing a stack of things

Objects can be pushed onto the stack or popped from the stack

#### 127

#### Stack

A data structure representing a stack of things

Objects can be pushed onto the stack or popped from the stack

A data structure representing a stack of things

Objects can be pushed onto the stack or popped from the stack

127

13

A data structure representing a stack of things

Objects can be pushed onto the stack or popped from the stack

127

A data structure representing a stack of things

Objects can be pushed onto the stack or popped from the stack

13

127

13

#### Stack

A data structure representing a stack of things

Objects can be pushed onto the stack or popped from the stack

127

A data structure representing a stack of things

Objects can be pushed onto the stack or popped from the stack

LIFO: Last In First Out

Only top of stack is accessible (top), no other objects on the stack are visible

127

## Applications

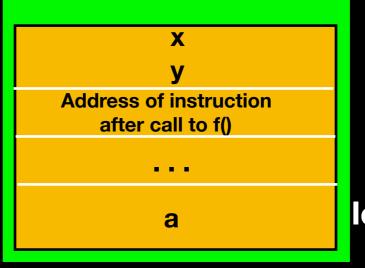
Very simple structure

```
Many applications:
```

- program stack
- balancing parenthesis
- evaluating postfix expressions
- backtracking
- . . . and more

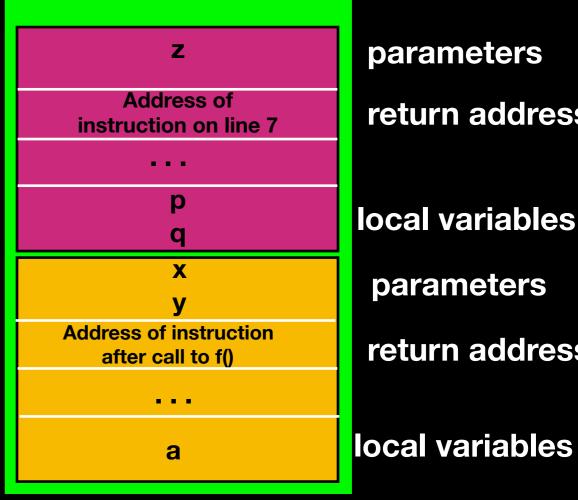
```
void f(int x, int y)
2
3
     int a;
4
    // stuff here
5
  if(a<13)
6
        a = g(a);
7
     // stuff here
8
9
   int g(int z)
10 {
11
     int p ,q;
12 // stuff here
13
     return q;
14 }
```

```
1
   void f(int x, int y)
2
3
     int a;
4
    // stuff here
5
   if(a<13)
6
        a = g(a);
7
     // stuff here
8
9
   int g(int z)
10
11
     int p ,q;
                     Stack Frame
12
     // stuff here
                        for f()
13
     return q;
14 }
```



parameters
return address
local variables

```
1
   void f(int x, int y)
2
3
     int a;
4
    // stuff here
5
   if(a<13)
6
        a = g(a);
7
    // stuff here
                      Stack Frame
8
                         for g()
9
   int g(int z)
10
11
     int p ,q;
                     Stack Frame
12 // stuff here
                        for f()
13 return q;
14 }
```



parameters return address local variables parameters return address

```
1
   void f(int x, int y)
2
3
     int a;
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    // stuff here
5
   if(a<13)
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        a = g(a);
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     // stuff here
8
9
   int g(int z)
10
11
     int p ,q;
                     Stack Frame
12
     // stuff here
                        for f()
13
     return q;
14 }
```

y
Address of instruction
after call to f()
...

parameters
return address
local variables

```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}</pre>
```

```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
</pre>
```

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int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
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int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}</pre>
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```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
</pre>
```

push



pop

push



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
</pre>
```

{

```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
</pre>
```

{

push



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
</pre>
```



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
</pre>
```



push



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}</pre>
```





```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
</pre>
```



push



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
</pre>
```



pop



pop



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}</pre>
```



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}</pre>
```



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}</pre>
```



pop



push



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
</pre>
```



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}
```







```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}</pre>
```



```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}}</pre>
```



pop



int  $f()\{if(x*(y+z[i])<47)\{x += y\}\}$ 

Finished reading Stack is empty Parentheses are balanced





```
int f(){if(x*(y+z[i])<47){x += y}</pre>
```

Finished reading
Stack not empty
Parentheses NOT balanced

```
for(char ch : st)
  if ch is an open parenthesis character
     push it on the stack
  else if ch is a close parenthesis character
     if it matches the top of the stack
     pop the stack
     else
        return unbalanced
  // else it is not a parenthesis
if stack is empty
  return balanced
else
  return unbalanced
```

#### Postfix Expressions

Operator applies to the two operands immediately preceding it

Operator applies to the two operands immediately preceding it

**Postfix:** 

234+\*

#### Assumptions / simplifications:

- String is syntactically correct postfix expression
- No unary operators
- No exponentiation operation
- Operands in string are single integer values

```
Postfix: 2 3 4 + *
```

2





## Postfix: 2 3 4 + \*















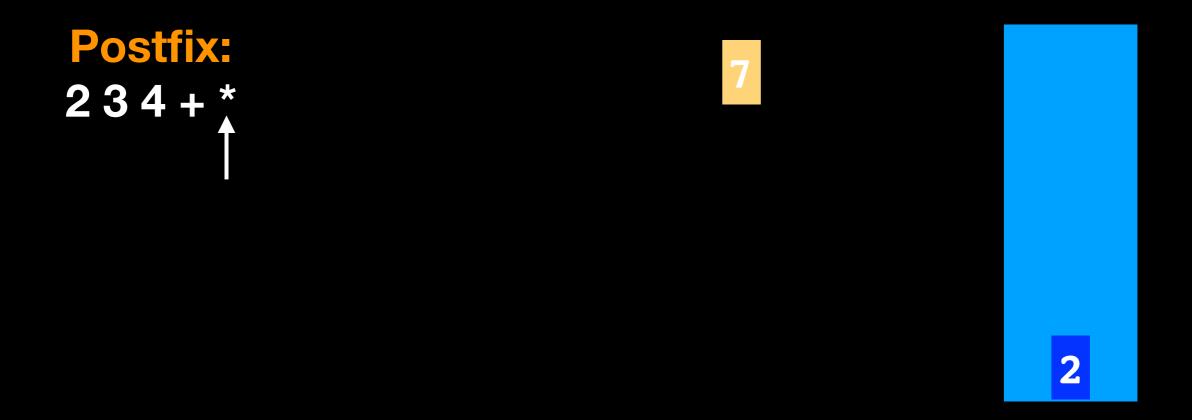


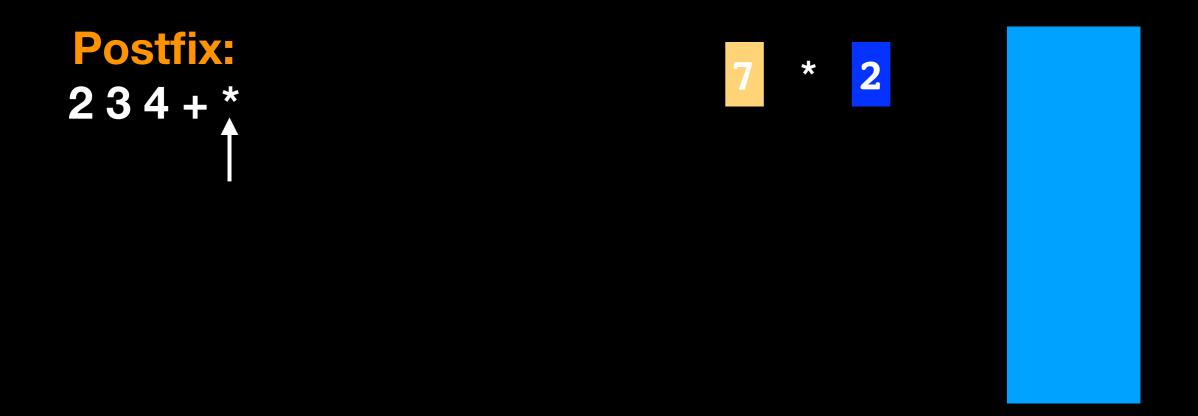




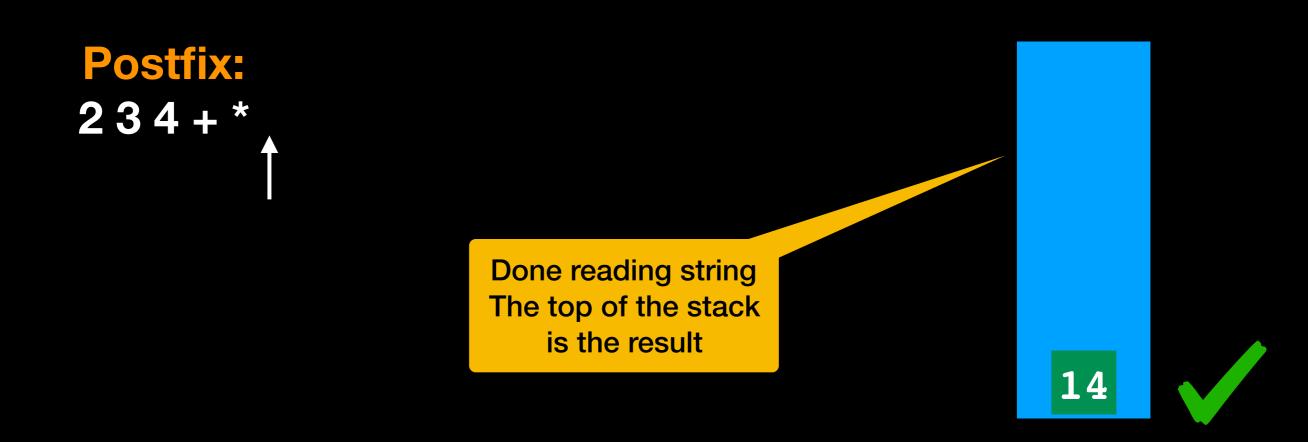












Operator applies to the two operands immediately preceding it

**Postfix:** 

23\*4+

Assumptions / simplifications:

- string is syntactically correct postfix expression
- No unary operators
- No exponentiation operation
- Operands in string are single integer values

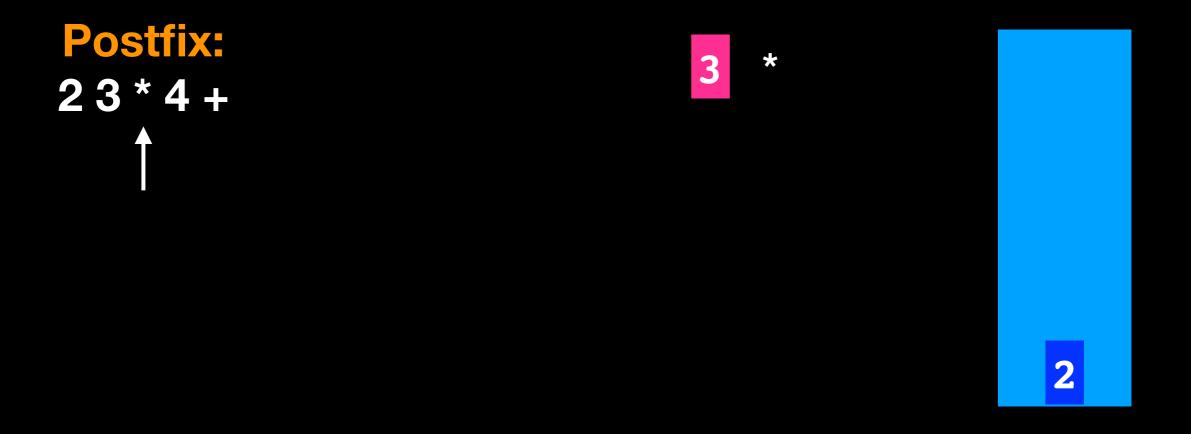
# Postfix: 2 3 \* 4 +

2

# Postfix: 2 3 \* 4 +



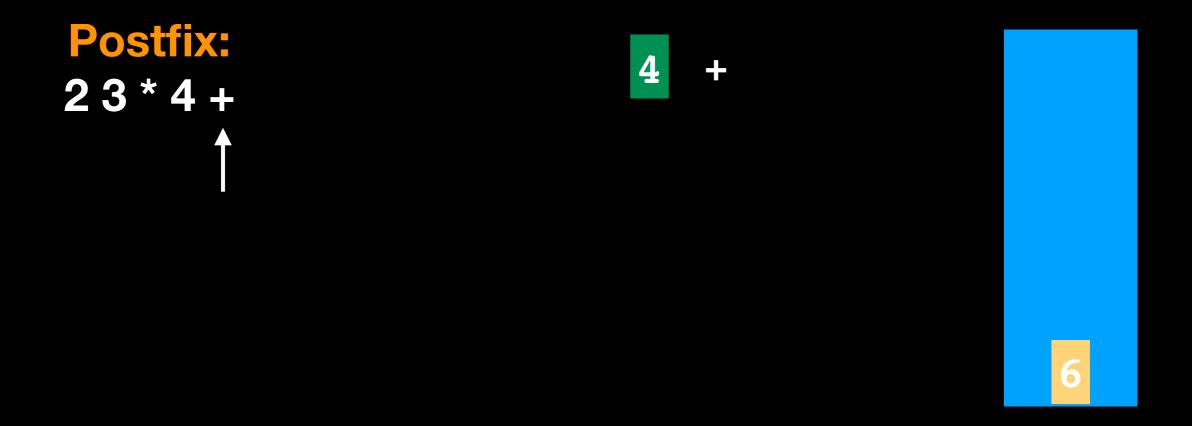
2



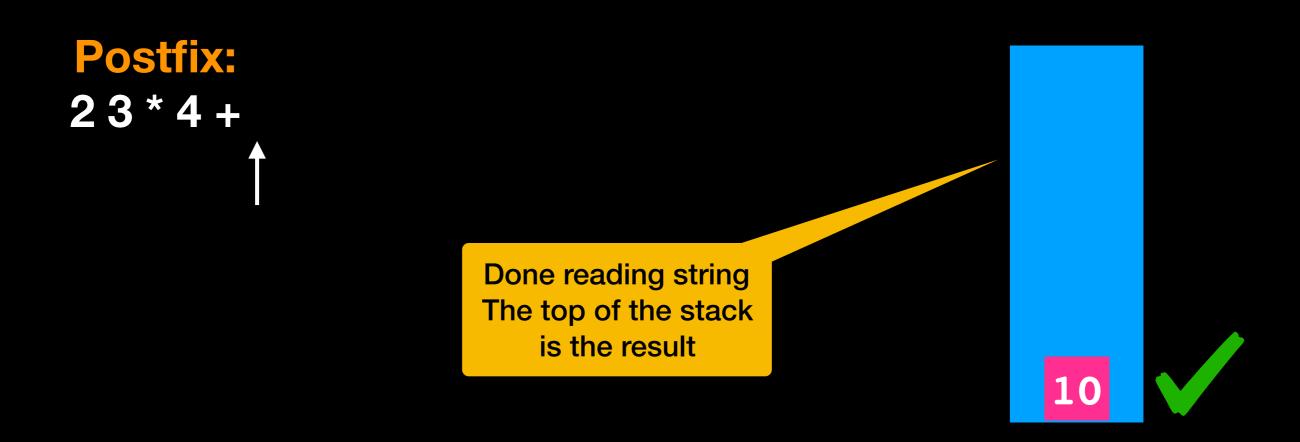








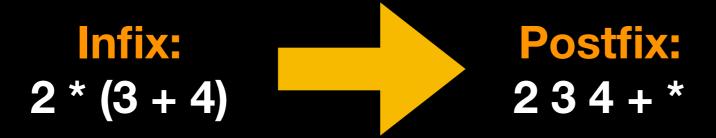




```
for(char ch : st)
  if ch is an operand
     push it on the stack
  else // ch is an operator op
     //evaluate and push the result
    operand2 = pop stack
    operand1 = pop stack
    result = operand1 op operand2
    push result on stack
```

#### Lecture Activity

Describe an algorithm that translates the infix expression below into postfix (you can use drawings to explain):



Hint: use 2 stacks, one for operators and parentheses another one for the operands and postfix expression. Once converted use the empty stack to invert the order

#### **Infix:**

2 \* (3 + 4)



#### **Postfix:**

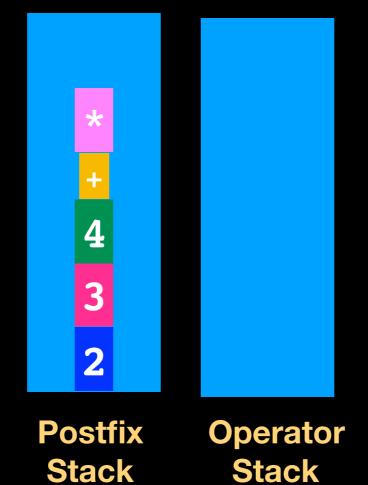
234+\*

1. Read characters onto corresponding stack until ')'

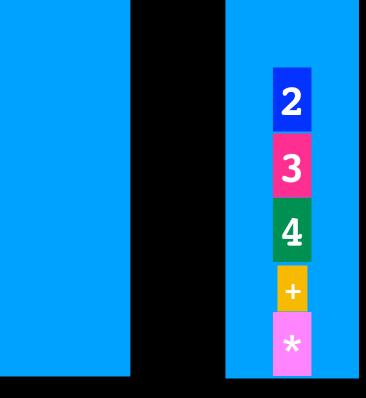
4
3
2

Postfix Operator Stack Stack

2. Pop operator stack and push it onto postfix stack ignoring '('

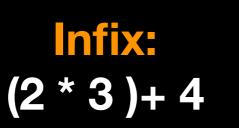


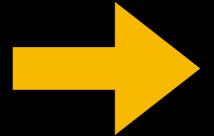
3. Push everything onto empty stack to invert Then read pop and print.



Postfix Stack

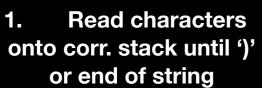
Operator Stack



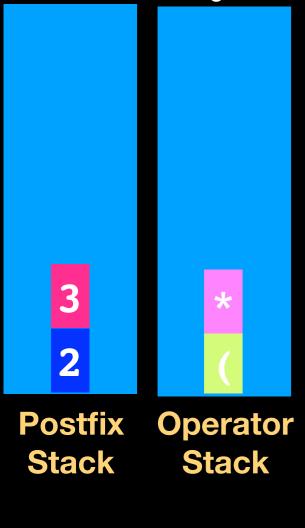


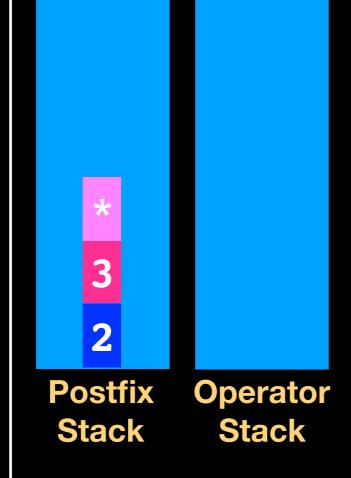
#### **Postfix:**

23\*4+

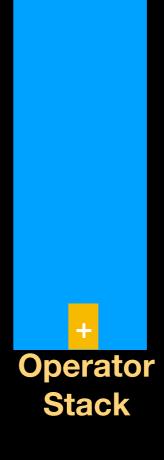


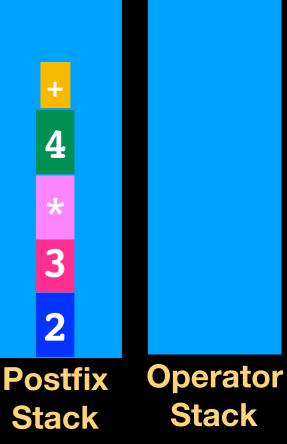
- 2. If reading a ')', move operators to Postfix Stack until a '(' discard it and continue reading string
- 3. Keep reading until ')' -> 2. or end of string -> 4.
- 4. Move operators to **Postfix Stack**











Stack

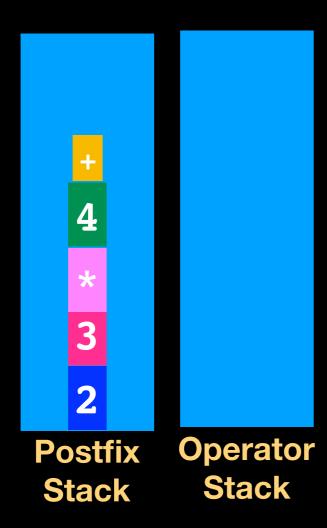
Stack

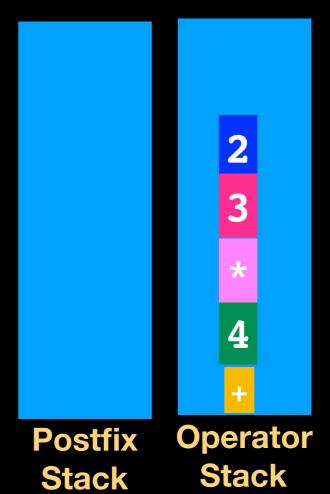


**Postfix:** 

23\*4+

4. Move operators to Postfix Stack 5. Pop and push onto empty stack to invert, then print

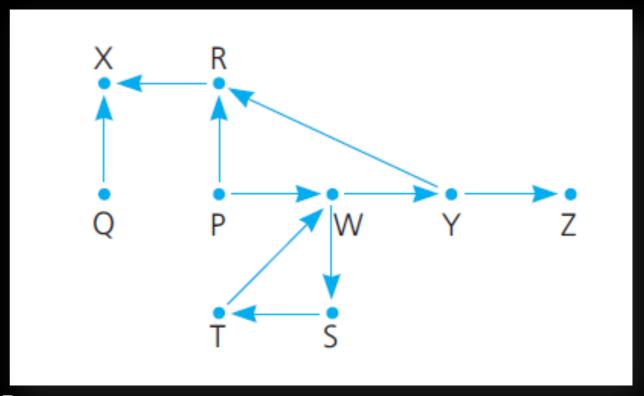




# Search a Flight Map

Fly from Origin to Destination following map

- 1. Reach destination
- 2. Reach city with no departing flights (dead end)
- 3. Go in circles forever



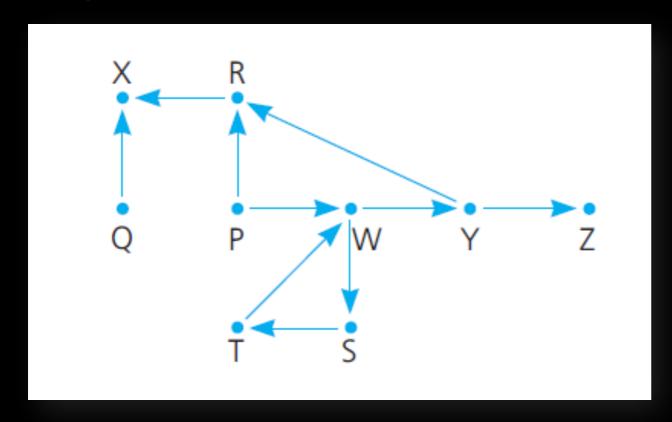
Avoid dead end by backtracking

**C** = visited

C = backtracked

Avoid traveling in circles by marking visited cities

Origin = P , Destination = Z



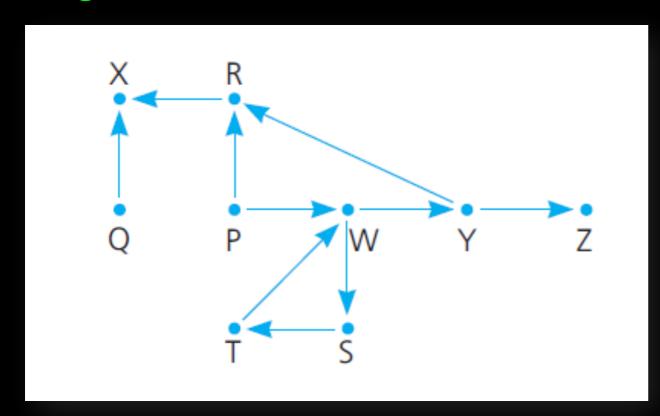
P

Avoid dead end by backtracking

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C = backtracked

Avoid traveling in circles by marking visited cities



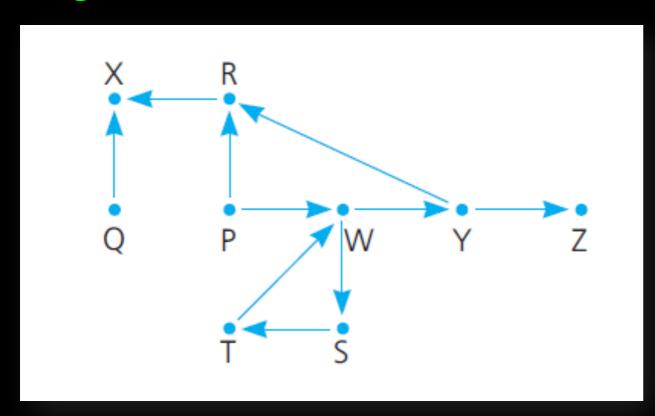


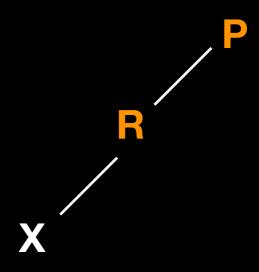
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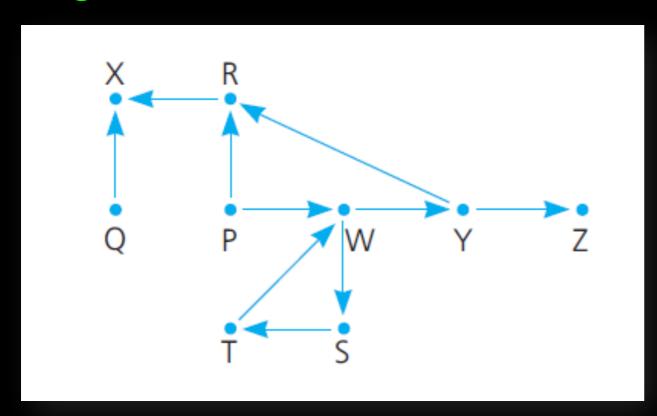


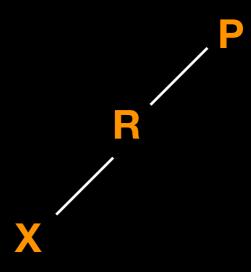
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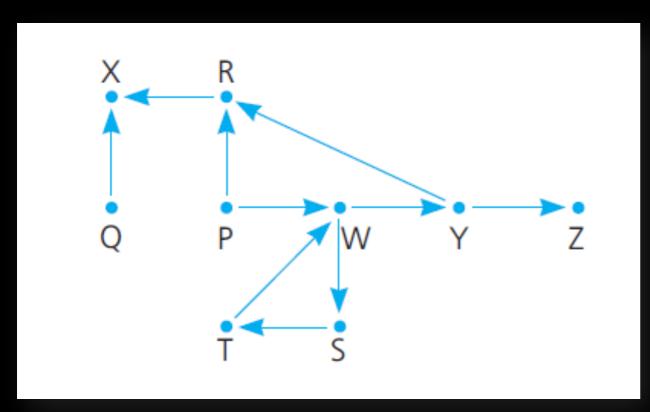


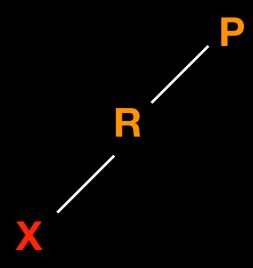
Avoid dead end by backtracking

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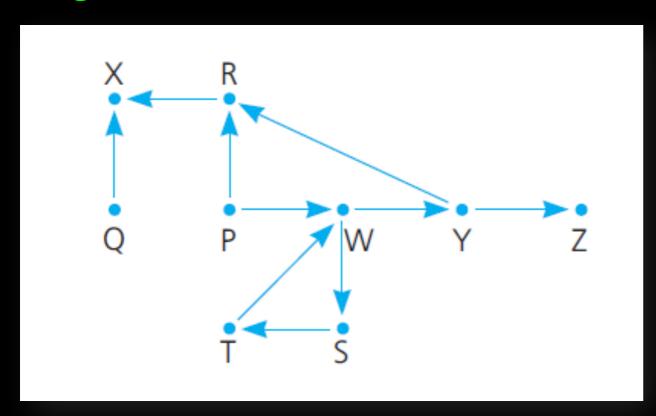


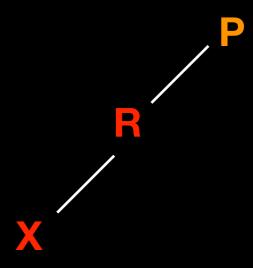
Avoid dead end by backtracking

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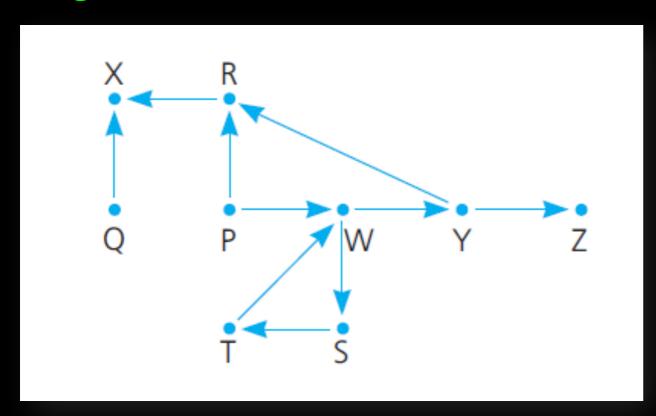


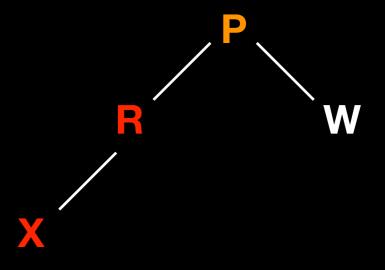
Avoid dead end by backtracking

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Avoid traveling in circles by marking visited cities



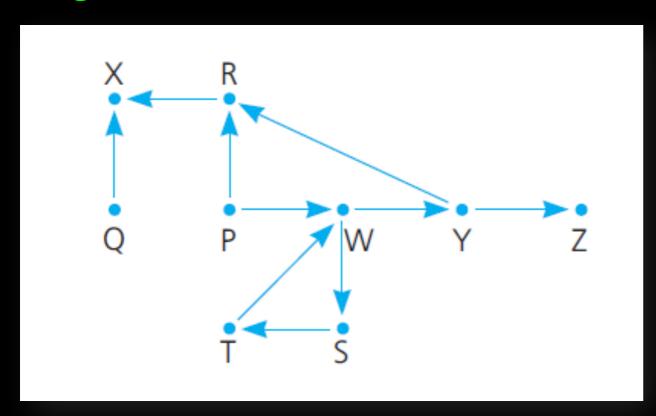


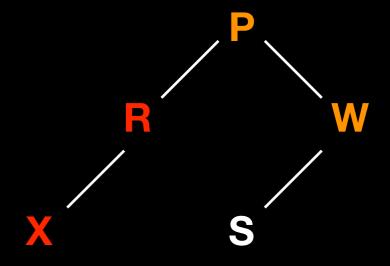
Avoid dead end by backtracking

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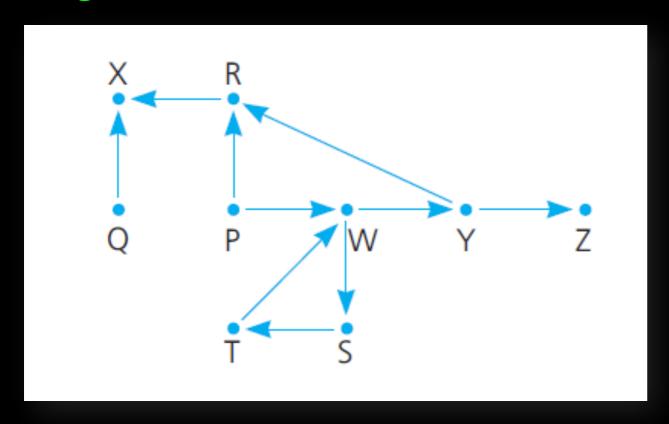


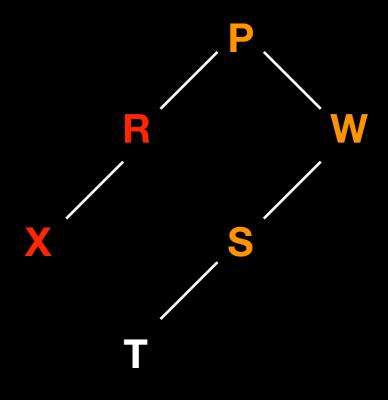
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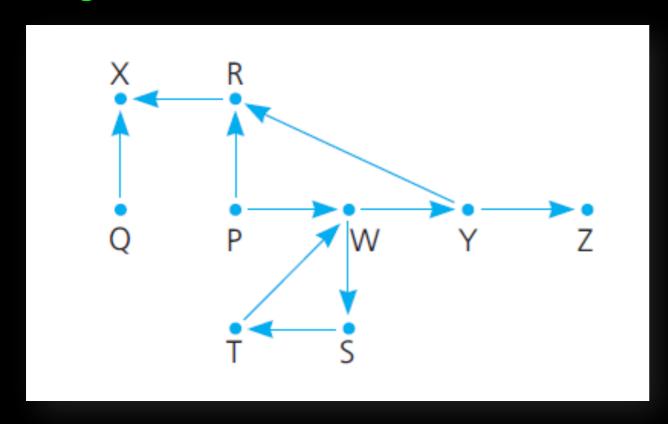


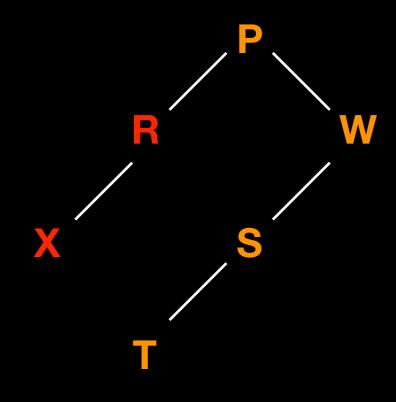
Avoid dead end by backtracking

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Avoid traveling in circles by marking visited cities



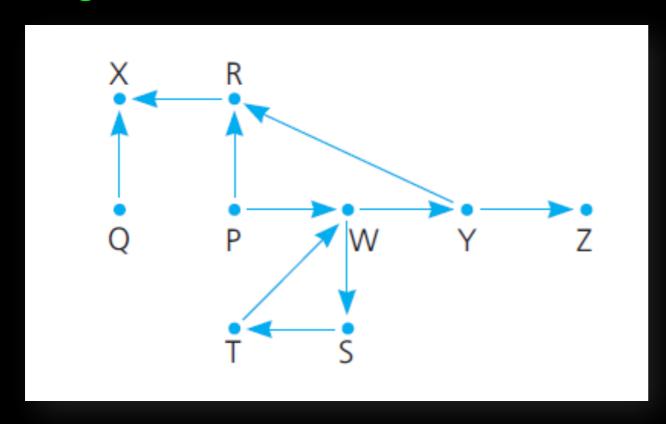


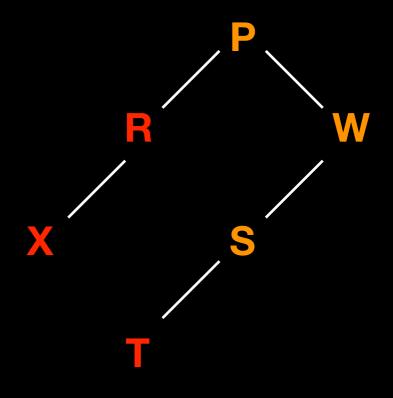
Avoid dead end by backtracking

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Avoid traveling in circles by marking visited cities



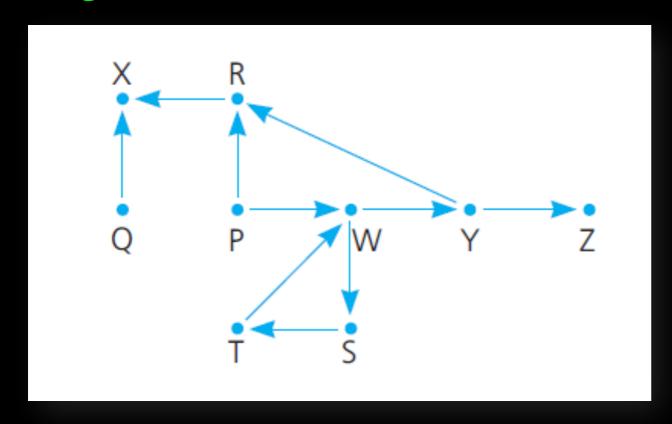


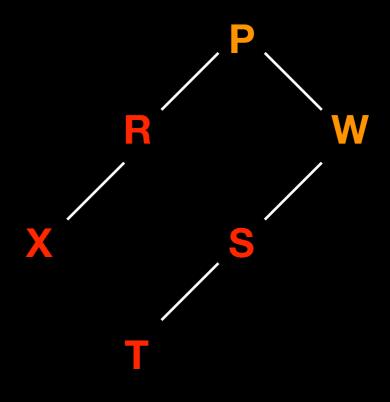
Avoid dead end by backtracking

**C** = visited

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Avoid traveling in circles by marking visited cities



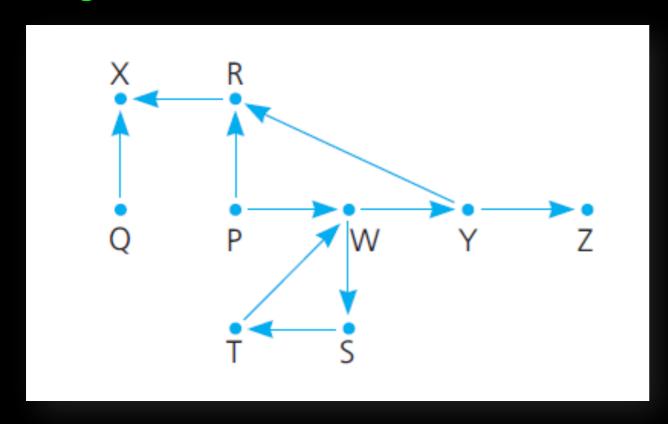


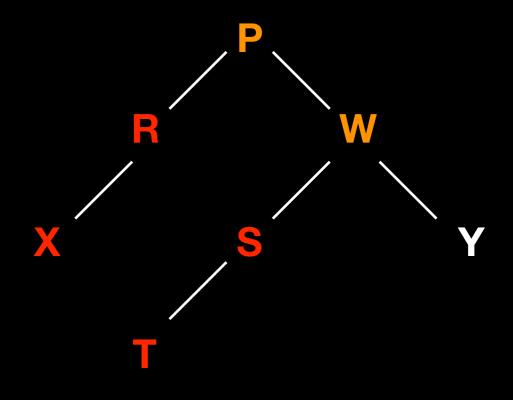
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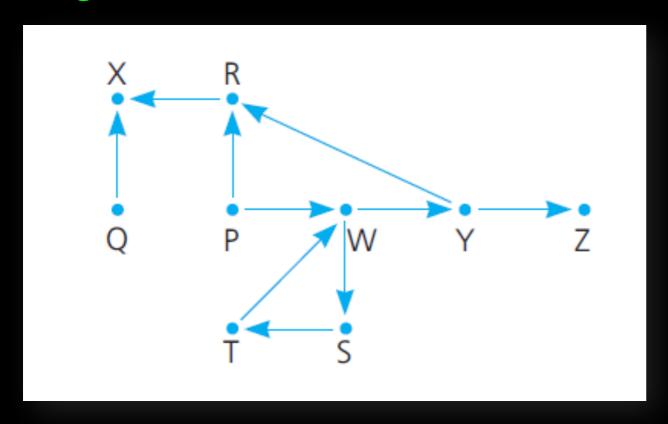


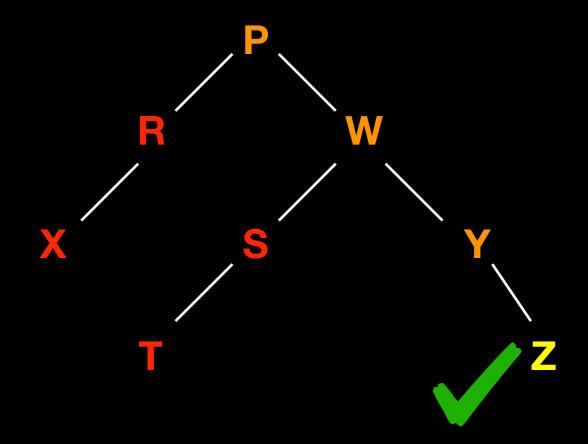
Avoid dead end by backtracking

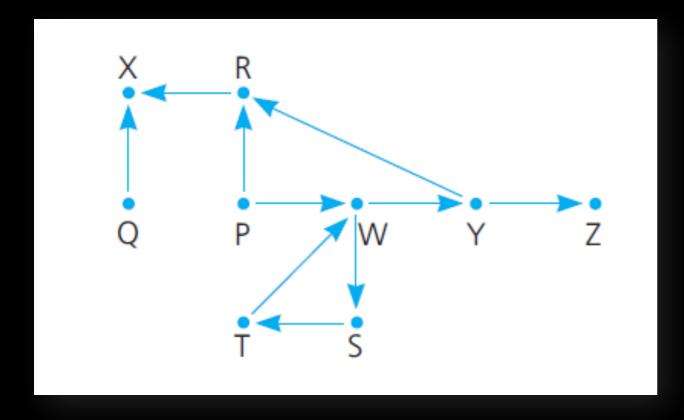
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c = backtracked

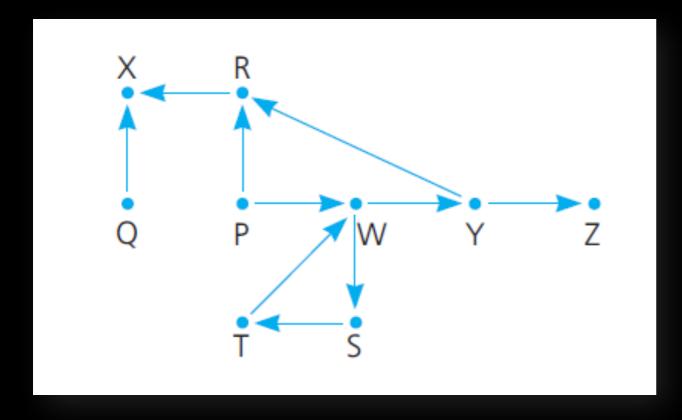
Avoid traveling in circles by marking visited cities



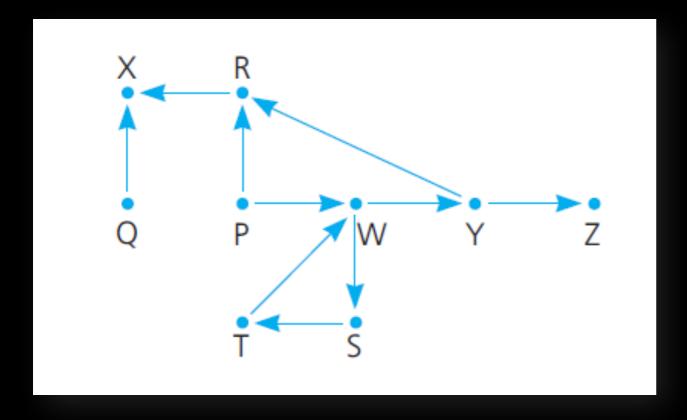




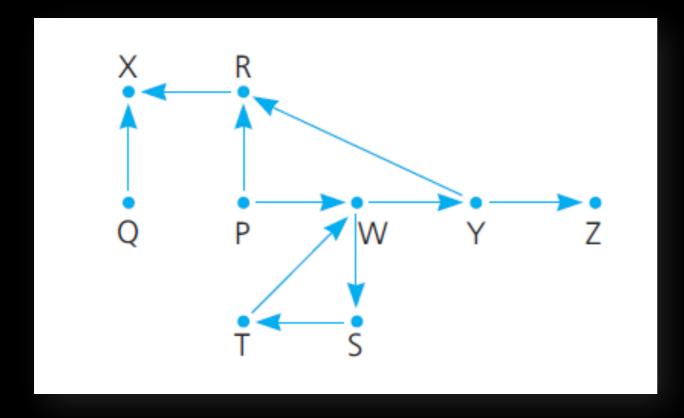




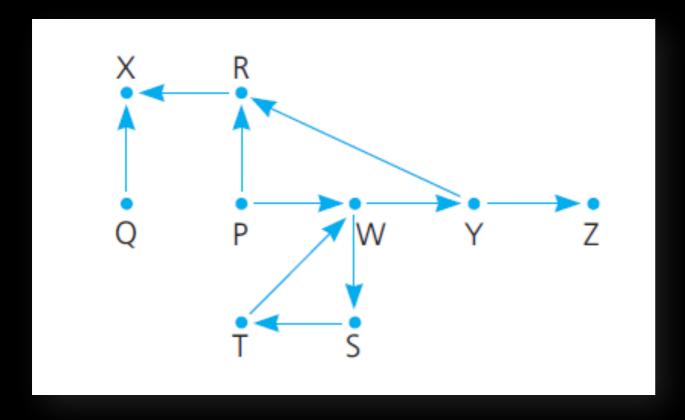




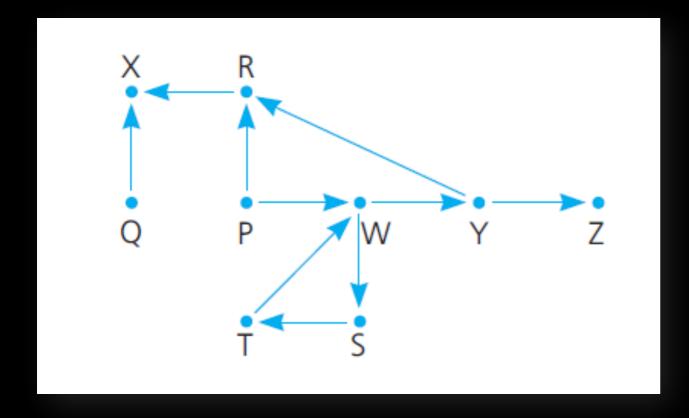




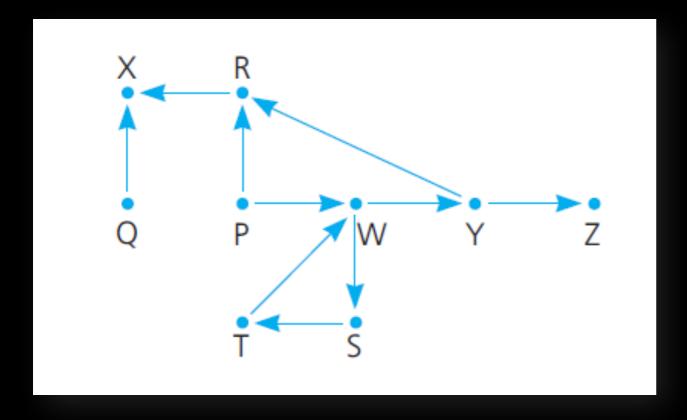




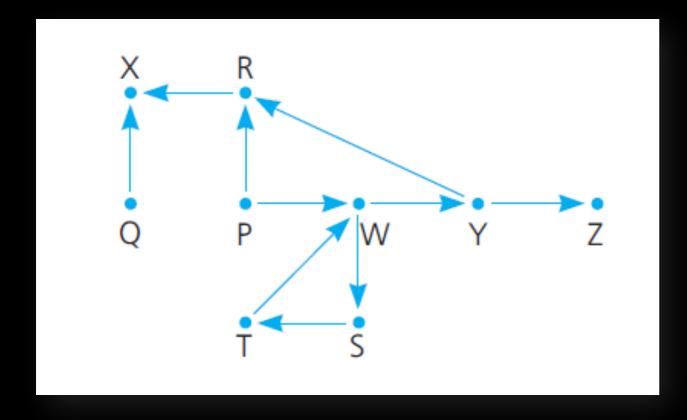




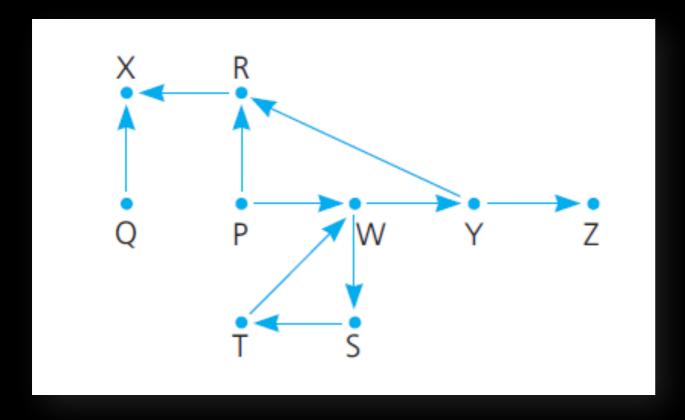




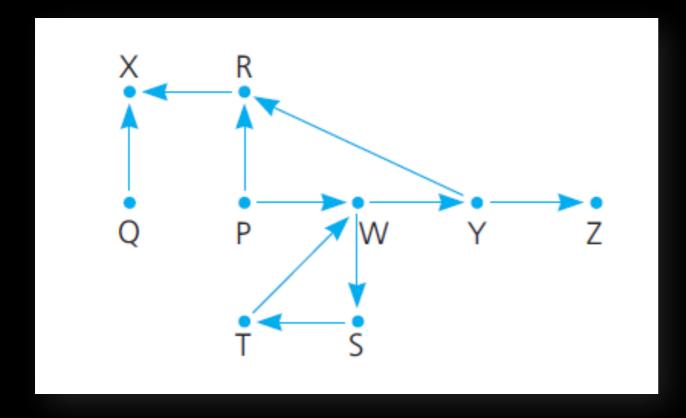




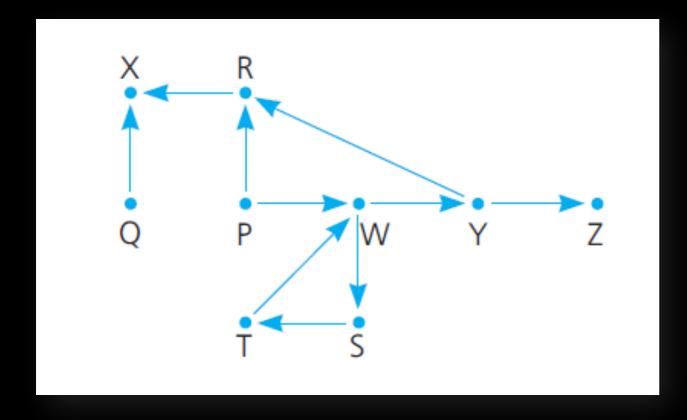




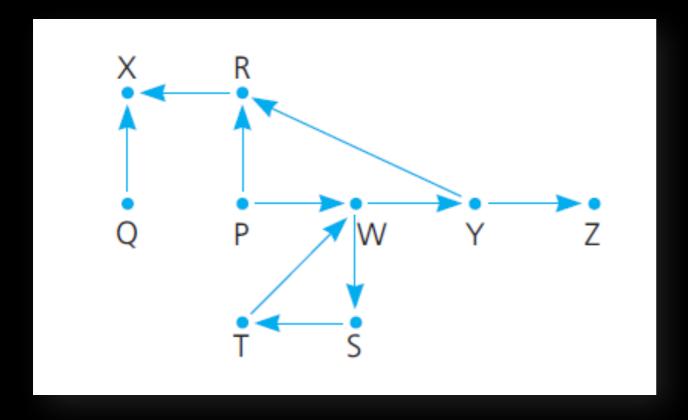














```
while(not found flights from origin to destination)
{
  if no flight exists from city on top of stack to
  unvisited destination
     pop the stack //BACKTRACK
  else
     select an unvisited city C accessible from city
      currently at top of stack
     push C on stack
     mark C as visited
```

#### Program Stack and Recursion

Recursion works because function waining for result/return from recursive call are on program stack

Order of execution determined by **stack** 

## More Applications

Balancing anything!

-html tags (e.g matches

Reverse characters in a word or words in a sentence

Undo mechanism for editors or backups

Traversals (graphs / trees)

• • •

#### Stack ADT

```
#ifndef STACK H
#define STACK H
template<class T>
class Stack
public:
    Stack();
    void push(const T& new entry); // adds an element to top of stack
    void pop(); // removes element from top of stack
    T top() const; // returns a copy of element at top of stack
    int size() const; // returns the number of elements in the stack
    bool isEmpty() const; // returns true if no elements on stack false otherwise
private:
          //implementation details here
     //end Stack
};
#include "Stack.cpp"
```

#endif // STACK H `