A **stack** has two operations, **push** and **pop**. Pushing adds an element to the **top** of the stack, and **pop** removes the **top** element and returns it.

A queue has two operations, enqueue and dequeue. Puching adds an element to the back of the queue, and dequeue removes the front element and returns it.

```
Stack<Integer> s = new ALStack<>();
s.push(4);
s.push(10);
s.push(13);
Integer i1 = s.pop()
s.push(5);
Integer i2 = s.pop();
What number is stored in i?
A: 4
         B: 10
                  C: 13
                                    E: Something else
                           D: 5
What number is stored in i2?
A: 4
         B: 10
                  C: 13
                           D: 5
                                    E: Something else
What is the contents of the stack? (starting at the top)
A. 5, 13, 10, 4
B. 10. 4
C. 5, 13
D. 13, 10, 4
E. other
import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```
Queue<Integer> q = new ALQueue<>();
q.enqueue(4);
q.enqueue(10);
q.enqueue(13);
Integer i = q.dequeue();
q.enqueue(5);
Integer i2 = q.dequeue();
What number is stored in i?
A: 4
         B: 10
                  C: 13
                           D: 5
                                    E: Something else
What number is stored in i2?
A: 4
         B: 10
                  C: 13
                           D: 5
                                    E: Something else
What is the contents of the queue? (starting at the front)
A. 4, 10, 13, 5
B. 10, 13, 5
C. 5, 10
D. 13, 5
```

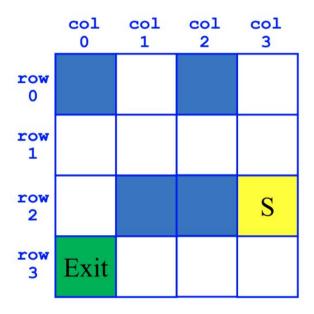
```
import java.util.ArrayList;
public interface Stack<E> {
                                                          public interface Queue<E> {
  void push(E element);
                                                            void enqueue(E element);
                                                            E dequeue();
  E pop();
  int size();
                                                            int size();
                                                              Implement Q using ArrayList For storage
// IDEA: Use array lists to implement both
                                                          class ALQueue<E> implements Queue<E> {
class ALStack<E> implements Stack<E> {
                                                          }
}
```

E. otner

Enqueue

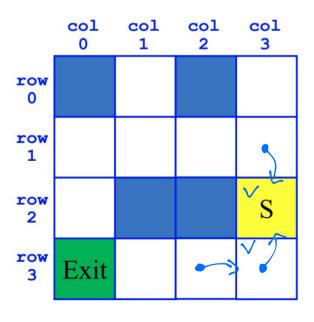
Class ArrayList<E>

void	<pre>add (int index, E element)</pre>	Inserts the specified element at the specified position.
<u>E</u>	<u>remove</u> (int index)	Removes the element at the specified position in this list.
int	<pre>size()</pre>	Returns the number of elements in this list.
E	<u>set</u> (int index, <u>E</u> element)	Replaces the element at the specified position in this list with the specified element.
int	<pre>indexOf (Object 0)</pre>	Returns the index of the first occurrence of the specified element in this list, or -1 if this list does not contain the element.



SearchForTheExit

Initialize a Stack to hold Squares as we search
Mark starting square as visited
Put starting square on task list
While Stack is not empty
 Pop square sq from Stack
 Mark sq as visited
 If sq is the Exit, we're done!
 For each of square's unseen neighbors (S, W, N, E):
 Set neighbor's previous to sq
 Push neighbor to Stack



SearchForTheExit

Initialize a **Queue** to hold Squares as we search
Mark starting square as visited
Put starting square on task list
While **Queue** is not empty

Dequeue square sq from **Queue**Mark sq as visited

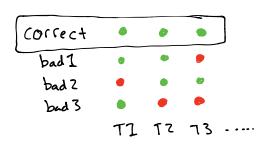
If sq is the Exit, we're done!

For each of square's unseen neighbors (S, W, N, E):

Set neighbor's previous to sq

Enqueue neighbor to **Queue**

front (2,3) (3,3) (1,3)(3,2)



"Separating the wheat from the chaft"