Stacks and Queues Problem Solving Club Oct 19 2016

## Stacks

•A stack is a container of objects that are inserted and removed according to the last-in first-out (LIFO) principle

•Only two operations are allowed: push the item into the stack, and pop the item out of the stack.



# Usage of stack

- Undo mechanism
- •Function call stack
- Reverse a string
- Depth first search (DFS)

## Stack implementation

- Array stackimplementation
- Java ArrayList/Stack
- .C++ std::vector/stack



- Java LinkedList
- •C++ std::list



## Queues

•A queue is a container of objects (a linear collection) that are inserted and removed according to the first-in first-out (FIFO) principle.

•An excellent example of a queue is a line of students in the food court



# Usage of queues

Job processing / scheduling

Breadth first search (BFS)
– single source shortest
paths in an undirected
graph

## Queue implementation

- •Array-based double ended •Linked list based queue queue •Java LinkedList
- Java ArrayDeque
- •C++ std::deque/ queue

•C++ std::list



# Priority queues

•A priority queue is like a regular queue or stack data structure

•But additionally each element has a "priority" associated with it.

In a priority queue, an element with high priority is served before an element with low priority.



# Usage of priority queues

- Sorting (heapsort)
- •Caching
- •Dijkstra's algorithm singles source shortest paths in a directed graph

# Priority queue implementation

•Binary heap based priority queue

- Java PriorityQueue
- .C++ std::priority\_queue

•Self-balancing binary search tree based priority queue

Java TreeSet

•C++ std::set





# Recap

### .Stack – last-in first-out (LIFO).

- •What is the complexity of push/pop?
- •Answer: O(1) constant time
- *•What is the preferred data structure for implementation?*
- •Answer: Array faster and uses less memory than linked list

### **.**Queue - first-in first-out (FIFO)

*•What is the complexity of enqueue/dequeue?*