

Queues and stacks

Metodický koncept k efektivní podpoře klíčových odborných kompetencí s využitím cizího jazyka ATCZ62 - CLIL jako výuková strategie na vysoké škole

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Stack – ADT

- stores arbitrary objects
- Insertions and deletions follow the LIFO (Last In First Out) scheme
- Think of a spring-loaded plate dispenser
- Main stack operations
 - push(object)**
 - pop(object)**
- Auxiliary stack operations:
 - object top()** **integer size()** **boolean isEmpty()**

Stack

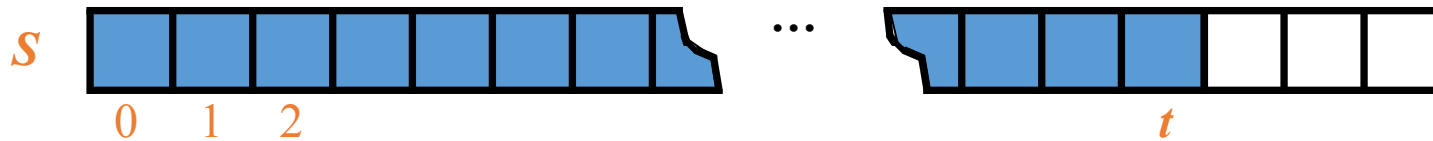
- Exception
 - EmptyStackException –*pop* and *top* on empty stack
- Direct applications
 - Page-visited history in a Web browser
 - Undo sequence in a text editor
 - Chain of method calls in the Java Virtual Machine
- Indirect applications
 - Auxiliary data structure for algorithms
 - Component of other data structures

Array-based Stack

- A simple way of implementing the Stack ADT uses an array
- We add elements from left to right
- A variable keeps track of the index of the top element

```
Algorithm size()  
return  $t + 1$ 
```

```
Algorithm pop()  
if isEmpty() then  
    throw EmptyStackException  
else  
     $t \leftarrow t - 1$   
    return  $S[t + 1]$ 
```



Array-based Stack

- Performance
 - Let n be the number of elements in the stack
 - The space used is $O(n)$
 - Each operation runs in time $O(1)$
- Limitations
 - The maximum size of the stack must be defined a priori and cannot be changed
 - Trying to push a new element into a full stack causes an implementation-specific exception

Queue

- The Queue ADT stores arbitrary objects
- Insertions and deletions follow the first-in first-out scheme
- Main queue operations:
 - enqueue(object): inserts an element at the end of the queue
 - object dequeue(): removes and returns the element at the front of the queue
- Auxiliary queue operations:
 - object front(): returns the element at the front without removing it
 - integer size(): returns the number of elements stored
 - boolean isEmpty(): indicates whether no elements are stored

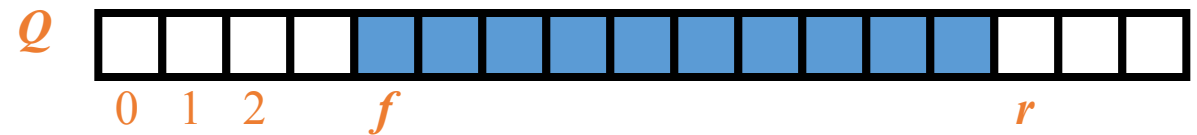
Queue

- Exceptions
 - Attempting the execution of dequeue or front on an empty queue throws an EmptyQueueException
- Direct applications
 - Waiting lists, bureaucracy
 - Access to shared resources (e.g., printer)
 - Multiprogramming
- Indirect applications
 - Auxiliary data structure for algorithms
 - Component of other data structures

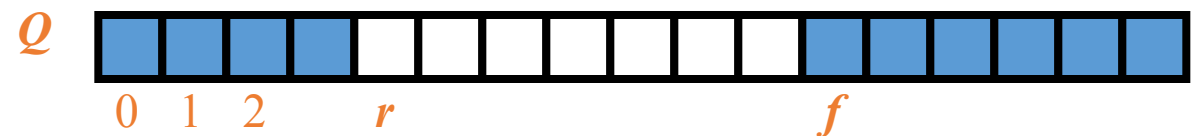
Array-based Queue

- Use an array of size N in a circular fashion
- Two variables keep track of the front and rear
 - f index of the front element
 - r index immediately past the rear element
- Array location r is kept empty

Normal configuration



Circular configuration



Array-based Queue

Algorithm *size()*
return $(N - f + r) \bmod N$

Algorithm *isEmpty()*
return $(f = r)$

Algorithm *enqueue(o)*
if $size() = N - 1$ then
 throw *FullQueueException*
else
 $Q[r] \leftarrow o$
 $r \leftarrow (r + 1) \bmod N$

Algorithm *dequeue()*
if *isEmpty()* then
 throw *EmptyQueueException*
else
 $o \leftarrow Q[f]$
 $f \leftarrow (f + 1) \bmod N$
 return o