

# Stacks and Queues

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CMSC 341 — Data Structures

# Abstract Data Types

## ADT Definition

1. Abstract model for a data type
2. Defined by behavior (semantics)
3. From the *user* point-of-view

This is in contrast to *Data Structures* which are representations of data from the *implementer* point-of-view.

# Sparse Vector ADT

## Example

A *sparse vector* is an ADT. We have expectations of how we can interact with a sparse vector as a user, but we don't need to know how it is implemented. We saw that it could be implemented with either an array or linked list data structure.

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Stacks may provide additional operations such as `size()` and `empty()`.

# Stack Implementation

## Array or List?

1. How can we implement the Stack ADT with an array?
2. How can we implement it with a linked list?
3. What is the running time of the CRUD operations?
4. Are the implementations memory-efficient?
5. Which do you prefer and why?

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Dequeues may also provide `size()` and `empty()`.

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- ▶ Since it’s two-ended, we could just as well call it a bi-queue and pronounce it “bike”
- ▶ Since it’s a combination of a queue and a stack, how about “quest?”

I don’t think either will catch on, so it’s safer to stick with “deck.”

# Reading Assignment

Read the following sections in the textbook

1. Section 5.1: Stacks; including the applications in 5.1.6 and 5.1.7
2. Section 5.2: Queues
3. Section 5.3: Double-Ended Queues; omit Adapters (5.3.4)