

# STANDARD TEMPLATE LIBRARY STACKS

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Problem Solving with Computers-II

The image shows the C++ logo in blue, followed by a snippet of C++ code in a monospaced font. The code is: 

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main(){
    cout<<"Hola Facebook\n";
    return 0;
}
```

# C++STL

- The C++ Standard Template Library is a very handy set of three built-in components:
  - Containers: Data structures
  - Iterators: Standard way to search containers
  - Algorithms: These are what we ultimately use to solve problems

# C++ STL container classes

```
array  
vector  
forward_list  
list  
stack  
queue  
priority_queue  
set  
multiset (non unique keys)  
deque  
unordered_set  
map  
unordered_map  
multimap  
bitset
```

# Stacks – container class available in the C++ STL

- Container class that uses the Last In First Out (LIFO) principle
- Methods
  - i. `push()`
  - ii. `pop()`
  - iii. `top()`
  - iv. `empty()`

# Notations for evaluating expression

- Infix    number operator number                     $( 7 + ( 3 * 5 ) ) - ( 4 / 2 )$
- Prefix operators precede the operands
- Postfix operators come after the operands

## Lab05 – part 1: Evaluate a fully parenthesized infix expression

`( 4 * ( ( 5 + 3.2 ) / 1.5 ) ) // okay`

`( 4 * ( ( 5 + 3.2 ) / 1.5 ) // unbalanced parens - missing last ‘)’`

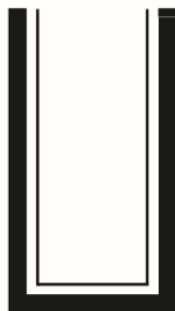
`( 4 * ( 5 + 3.2 ) / 1.5 ) // unbalanced parens - missing one ‘(‘`

`4 * ( ( 5 + 3.2 ) / 1.5 ) // not fully-parenthesized at ‘*’ operation`

`( 4 * ( 5 + 3.2 ) / 1.5 ) // not fully-parenthesized at ‘/’ operation`

$$((2 * 2) + (8 + 4))$$

Initial  
empty  
stack



Read  
and push  
first (

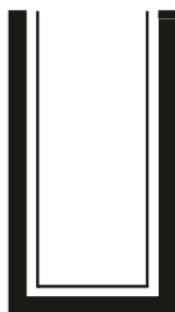


Read  
and push  
second (



$((2 * 2) + (8 + 4))$

Initial  
empty  
stack



Read  
and push  
first (



Read  
and push  
second (



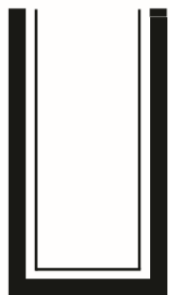
What should be the next step after the first right parenthesis is encountered?

- A. Push the right parenthesis onto the stack
- B. If the stack is not empty pop the next item on the top of the stack
- C. Ignore the right parenthesis and continue checking the next character
- D. None of the above



$$((2 * 2) + (8 + 4))$$

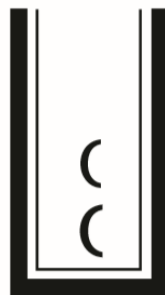
Initial  
empty  
stack



Read  
and push  
first (



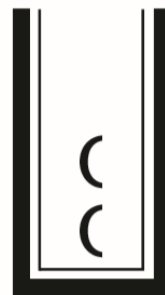
Read  
and push  
second (



Read first  
) and pop  
matching (



Read  
and push  
third (



Read  
second )  
and pop  
matching (



Read third  
) and pop  
the last (



## Evaluating a fully parenthesized infix expression

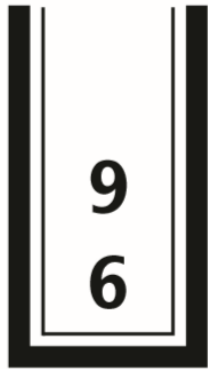
$$(((6 + 9) / 3) * (6 - 4))$$

# Evaluating a fully parenthesized infix expression

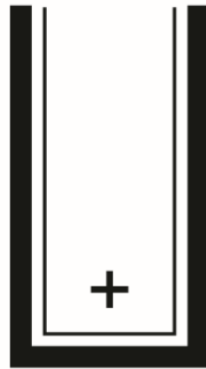
Characters read so far (shaded):

`(( (6 + 9) / 3) * (6 - 4))`

Numbers



Operations

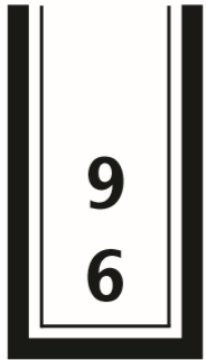


# Evaluating a fully parenthesized infix expression

Characters read so far (shaded):

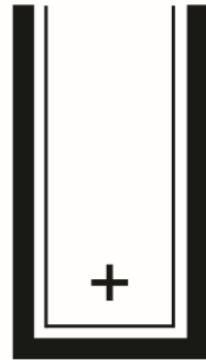
`((6 + 9) / 3) * (6 - 4)`

Numbers



Before computing  $6 + 9$

Operations



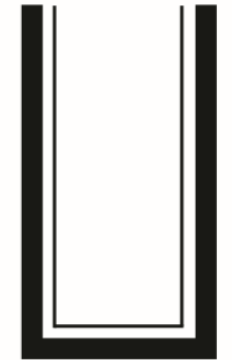
$6 + 9$  is 15

Numbers



After computing  $6 + 9$

Operations

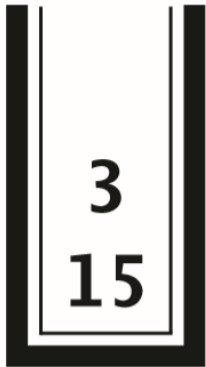


# Evaluating a fully parenthesized infix expression

Characters read so far (shaded):

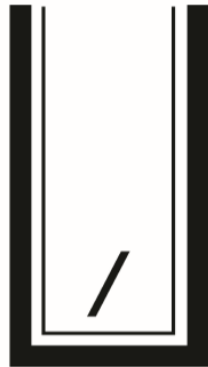
`((6 + 9) / 3) * (6 - 4)`

Numbers



Before computing 15/3

Operations



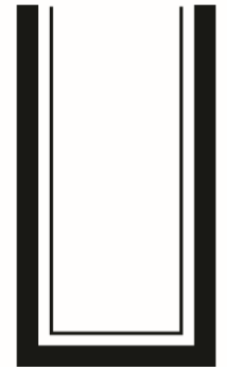
15 / 3 is 5

Numbers



After computing 15/3

Operations



## Lab 05, part2 :

### Evaluating post fix expressions using a single stack

Postfix: 7 3 5 \* + 4 2 / -

Infix: ( 7 + ( 3 \* 5 ) ) - ( 4 / 2 )

## Small group exercise

Write a ADT called in minStack that provides the following methods

- push() // inserts an element to the “top” of the minStack
- pop() // removes the last element that was pushed on the stack
- top () // returns the last element that was pushed on the stack
- min() // returns the minimum value of the elements stored so far

