Collections, Part Two

Outline for Today

- Stacks
 - Pancakes meets parsing!
- Queues
 - Waiting in line at the Library of Babel.

- A **Stack** is a data structure representing a stack of things.
- Objects can be *pushed* on top of the stack or *popped* from the top of the stack.
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- This is why it's called the call *stack* and we talk about *stack* traces.



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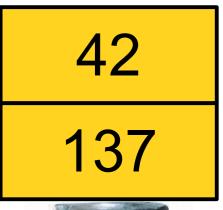


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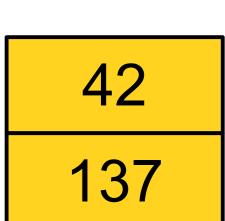
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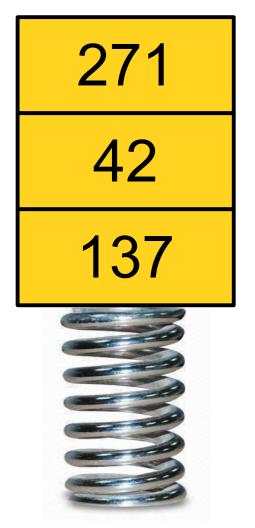
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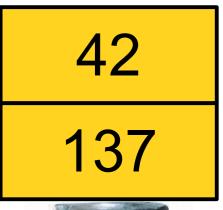


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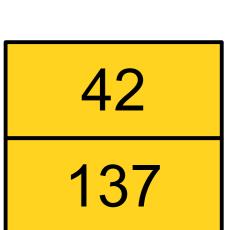


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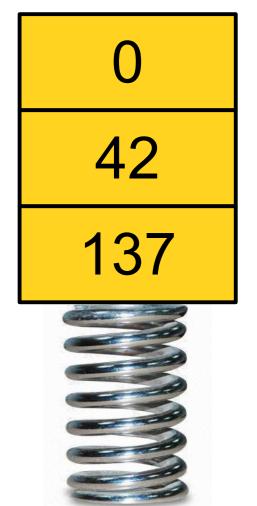


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An Application: **Balanced Parentheses**





























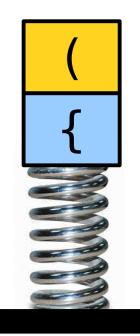




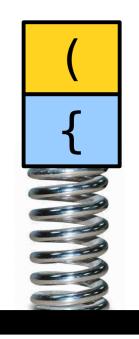


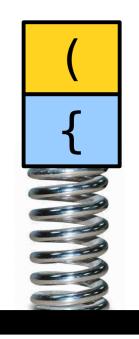


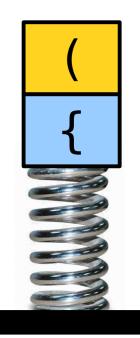


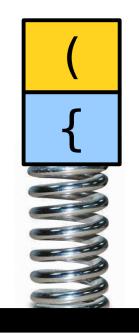


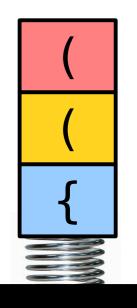


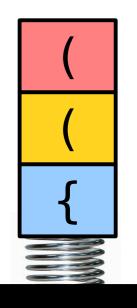


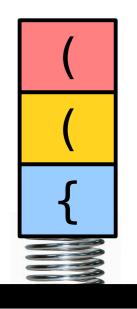


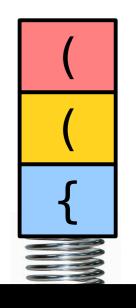


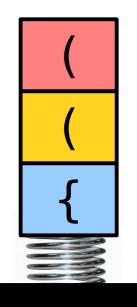


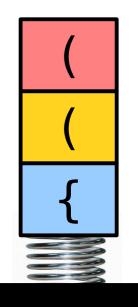


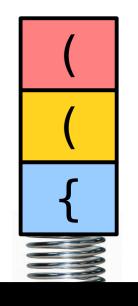


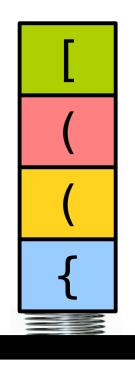


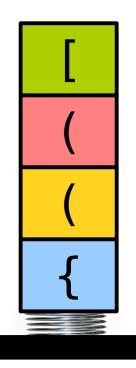


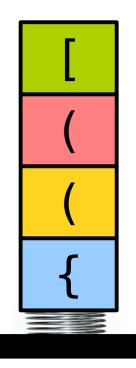


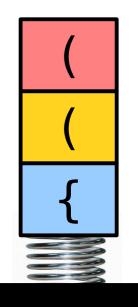


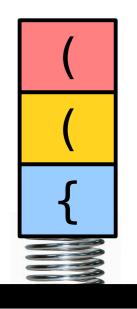


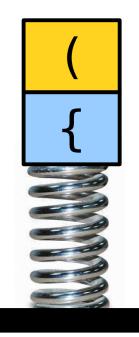


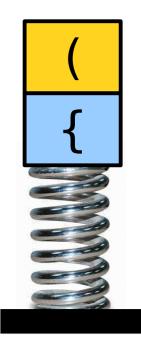


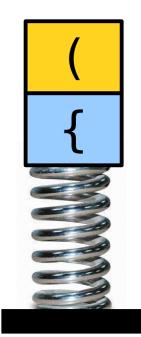


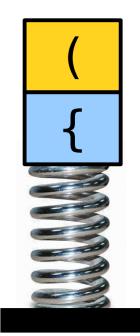


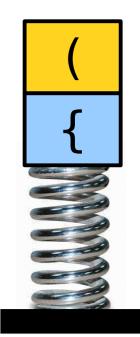


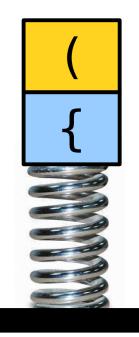


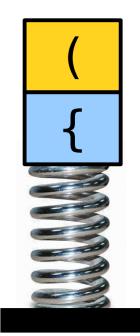


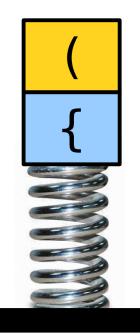








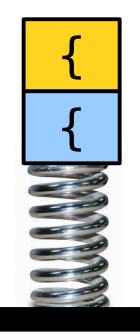


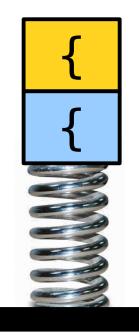


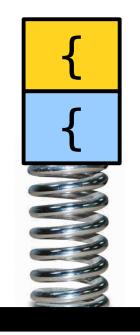


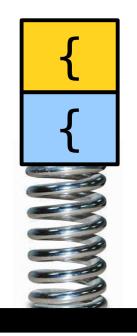


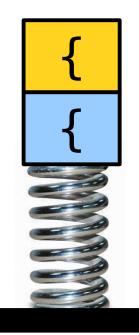


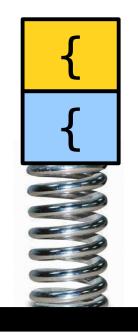


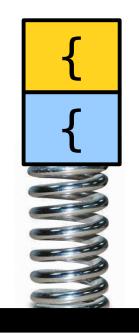


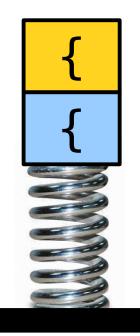


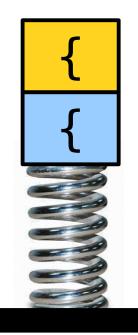


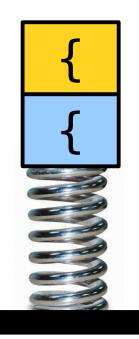
























int foo() { if $(x * (y + z[1]) < 137) \{ x = 1; \} }$

Let's go code this up:



Our Algorithm

- For each character:
 - If it's an open parenthesis or brace, push it onto the stack.
 - If it's a close parenthesis or brace:
 - If the stack is empty, report an error.
 - If the character doesn't pair with the character on top of the stack, report an error.
- At the end, return whether the stack is empty (nothing was left unmatched.)

Great Exercise: Reimplement this function purely using the *call stack* and *recursion* rather than a Stack<char>.

Other Stack Applications

- Stacks show up all the time in *parsing*, recovering the structure in a piece of text.
 - Often used in natural language processing; take CS224N for details!
 - Used all the time in compilers take CS143 for details!
 - There's a deep theorem that says that many structures appearing in natural language are perfectly modeled by operations on stacks; come talk to me after class if you're curious!
- They're also used as building blocks in larger algorithms for doing things like
 - making sure a city's road networks are navigable (finding strongly connected components; take CS161 for details!) and
 - searching for the best solution to a problem (stay tuned!)

Time-Out for Announcements!

Assignment 1

- Assignment 1 is due this Friday at the start of class.
- Have questions?
 - Stop by the LaIR!
 - Ask on Piazza!
 - Email your section leader!

Sections This Week

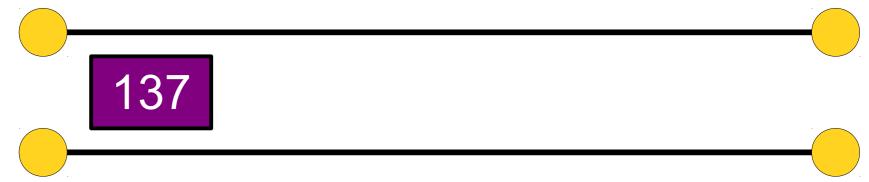
- Sections start this week! You should have received your section assignment over email on Tuesday.
 - Didn't get it? Check cs198.stanford.edu for your assignment.
- Section solutions are available on the course website. We recommend looking at them only after working through the relevant problems.

YEAH Hours

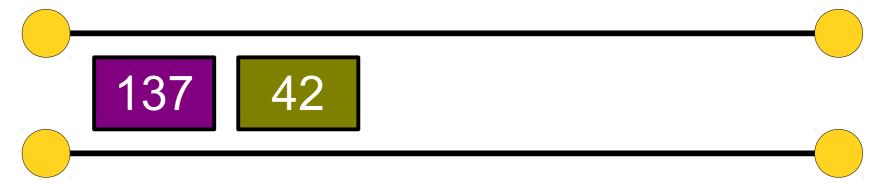
- We'll be holding YEAH Hours (Your Early Assignment Help Hours), an assignment review session, for Assignment 2 when it goes out on Friday.
- YEAH Hours will be held this Friday at 3:30PM in Shriram 104.
- Can't make it? No worries! We'll post slides on the website.

Many Happy Returns!

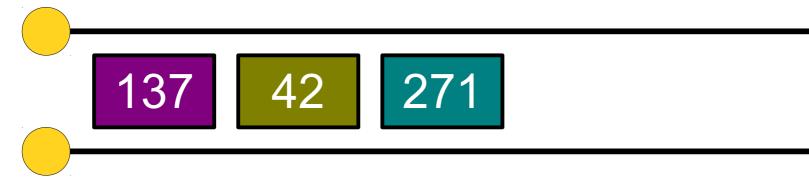
- A **Queue** is a data structure representing a waiting line.
- Objects can be *enqueued* to the back of the line or *dequeued* from the front of the line.
- No other objects in the queue are visible.
- Example: A checkout counter.



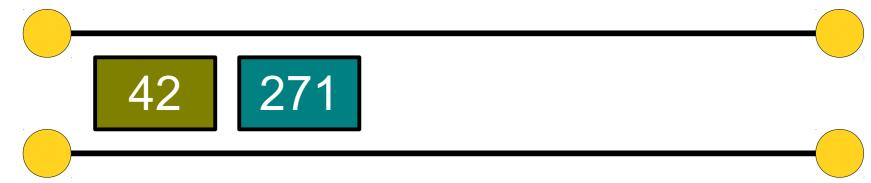
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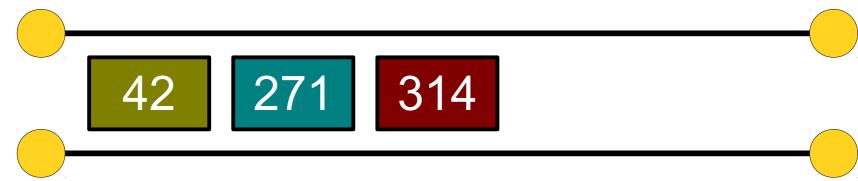
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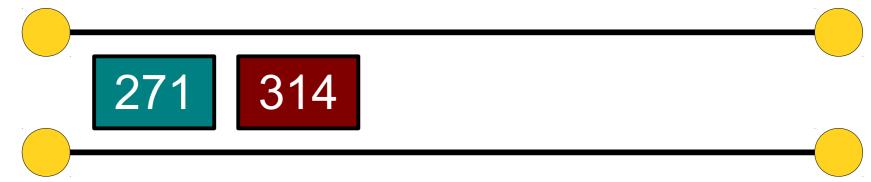
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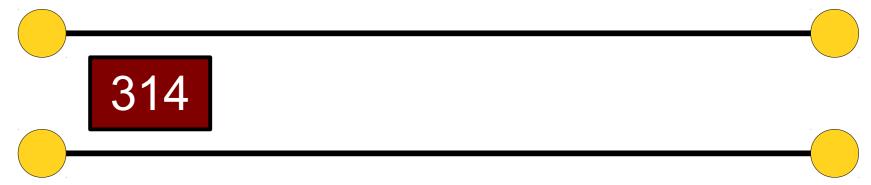
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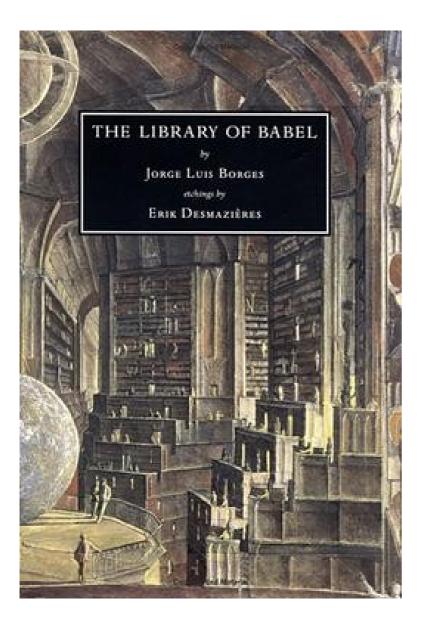


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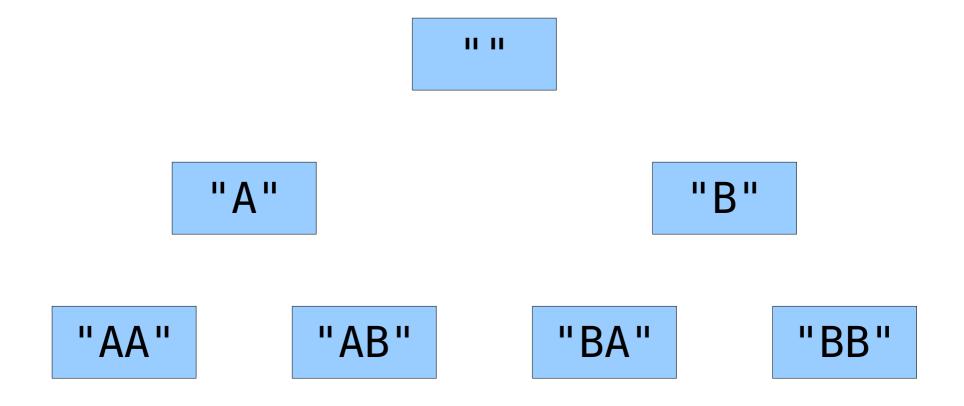
An Application: *The Library of Babel*

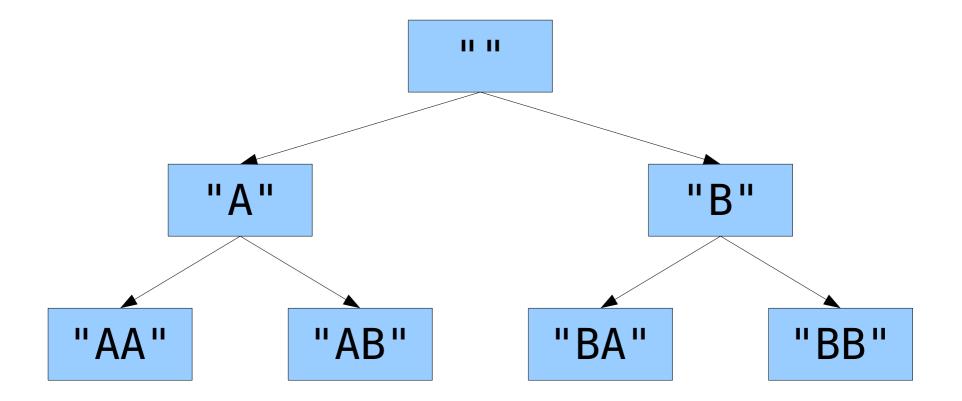
The Library of Babel

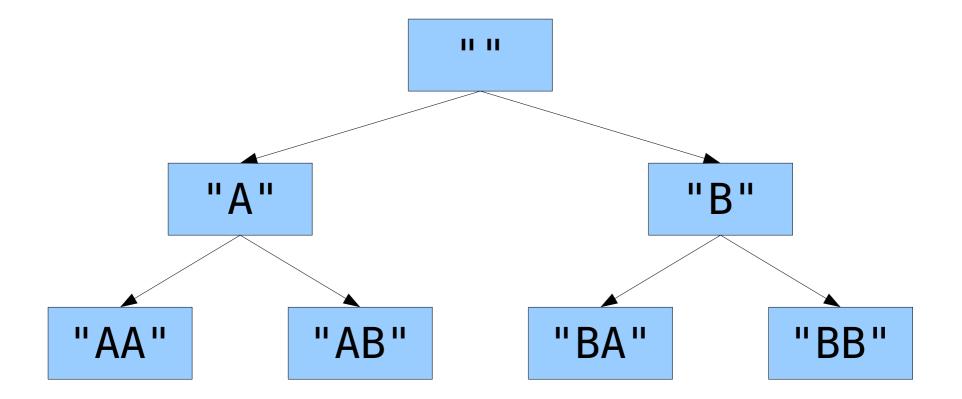


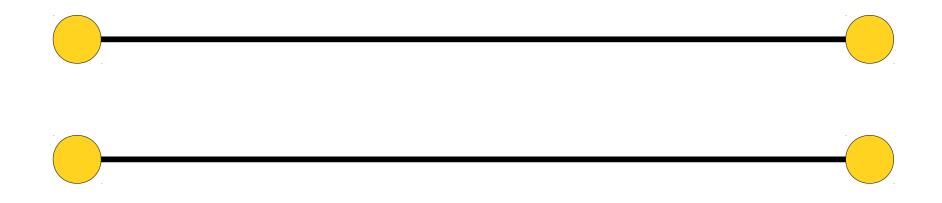
- Short story by Jorge Luis Borges about a library containing all possible books of a certain length.
- Fun exposition about the nature of the finite and the infinite, about what truth means, and how people react to these concepts.
- *Question:* How would you generate all these books?

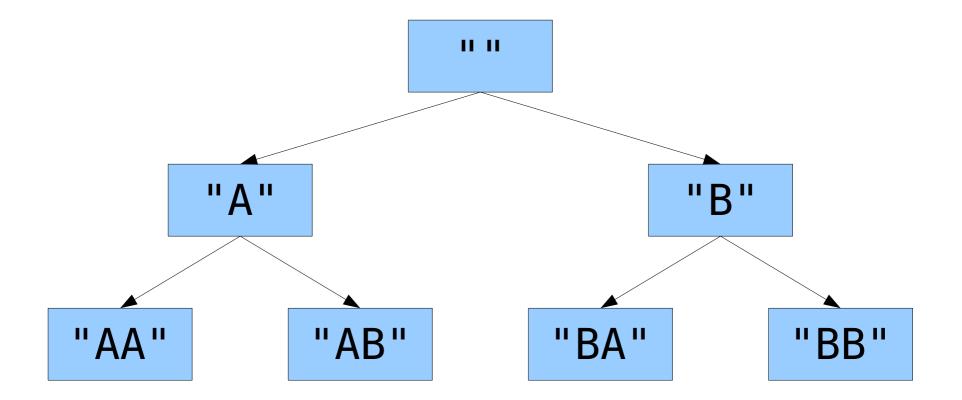
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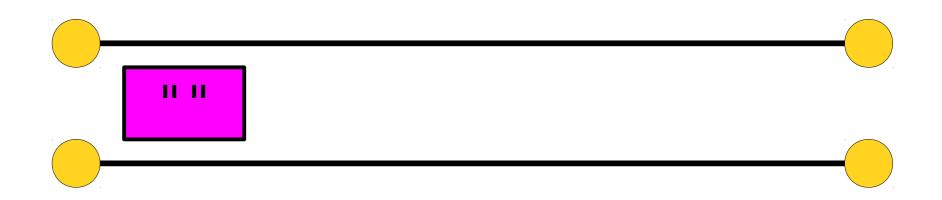


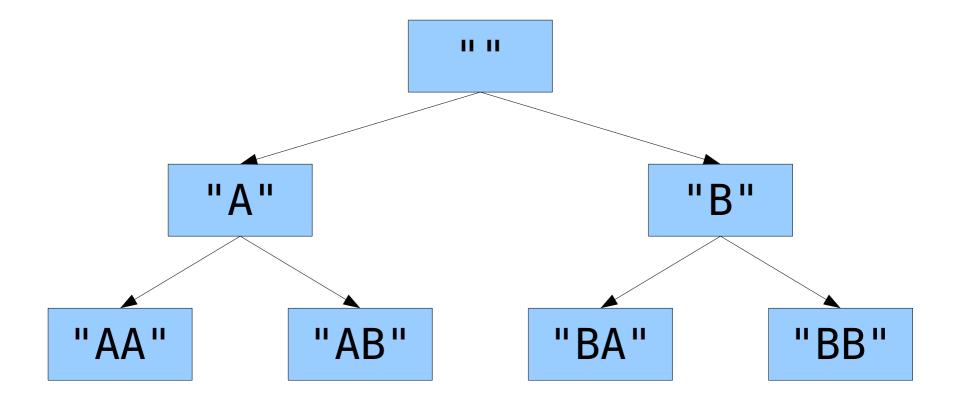


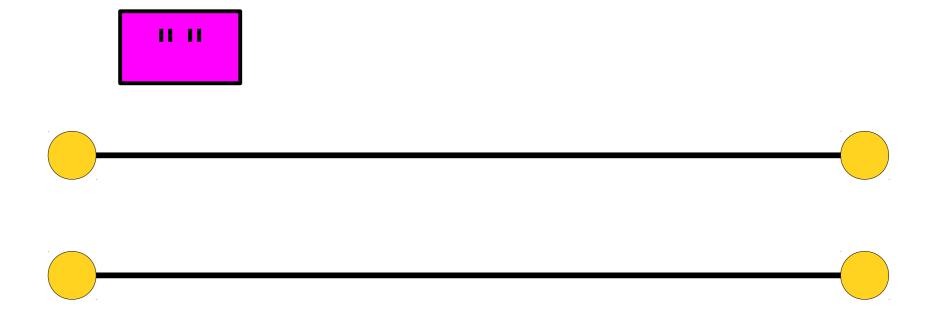


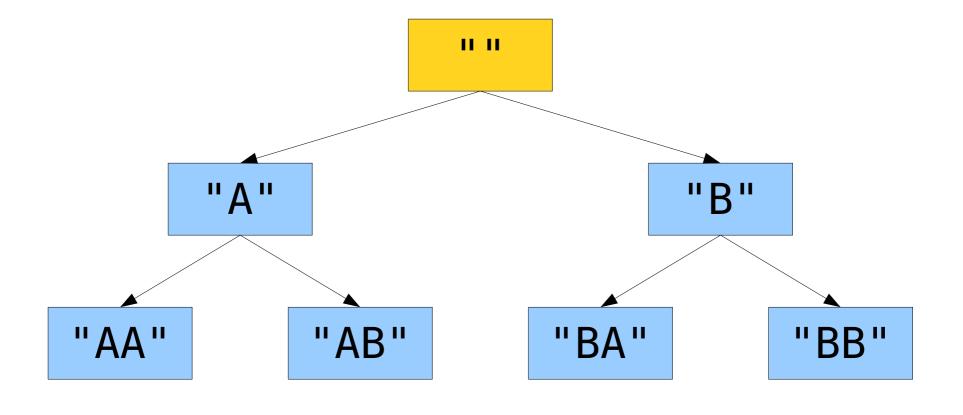


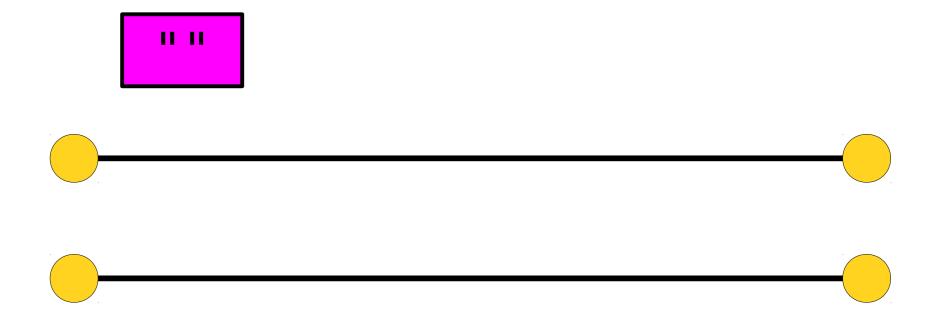


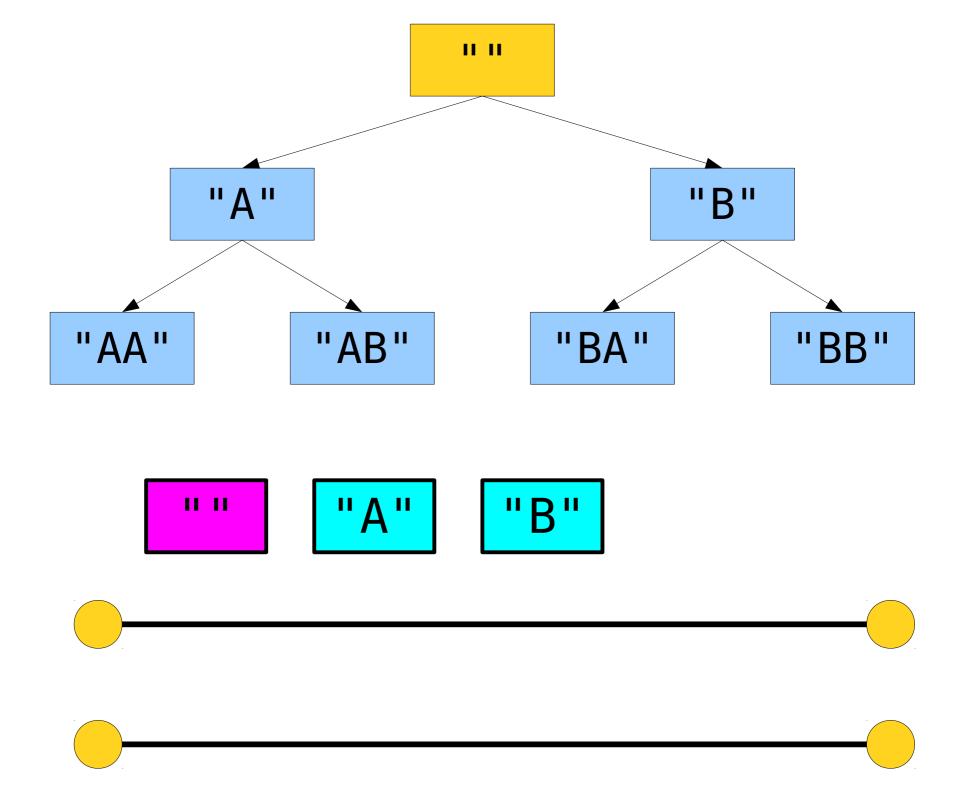


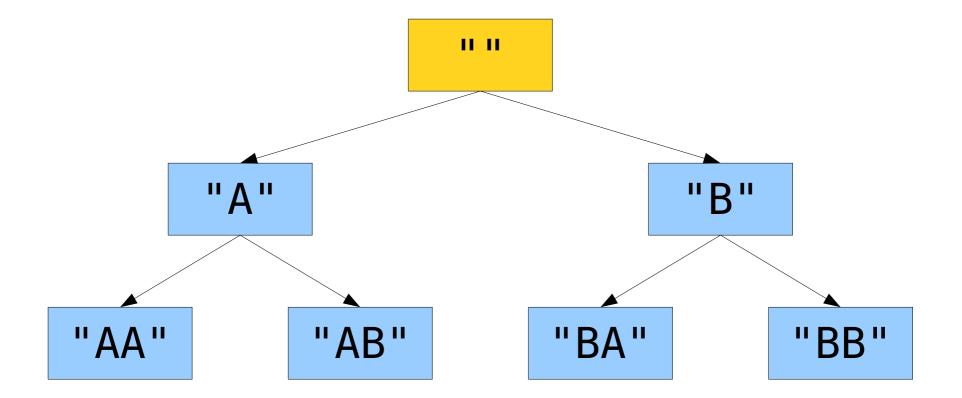


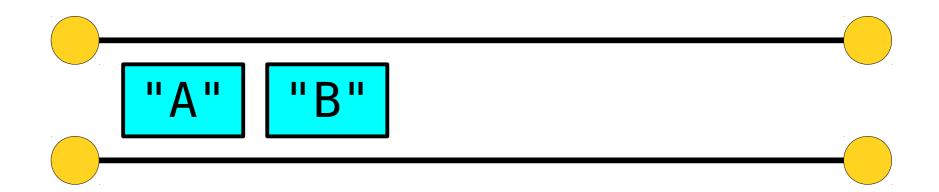


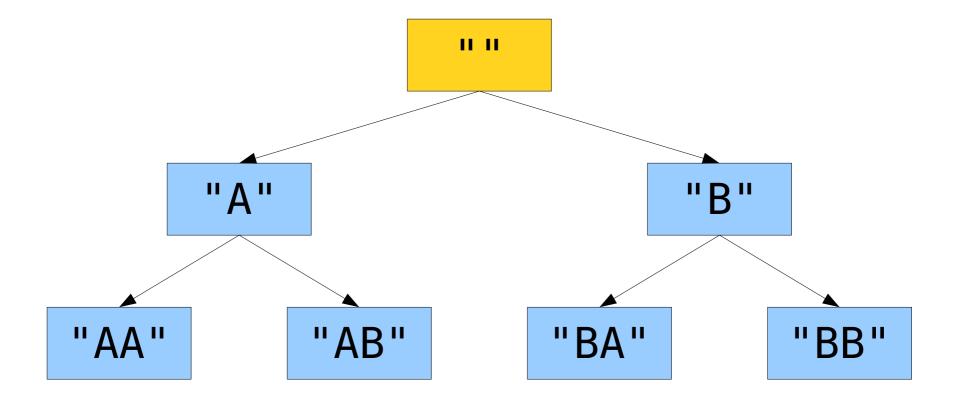


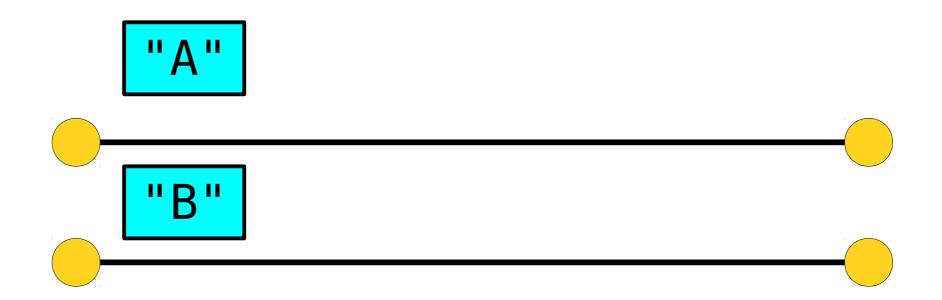


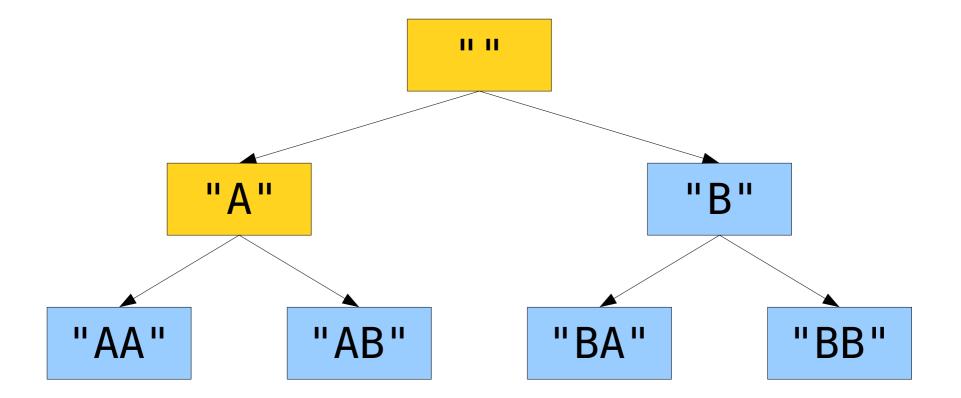


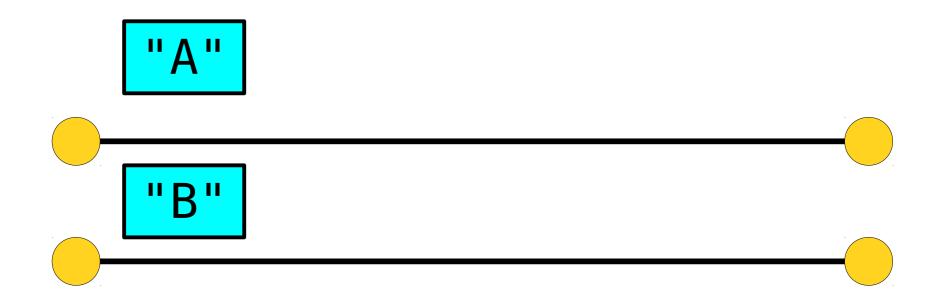


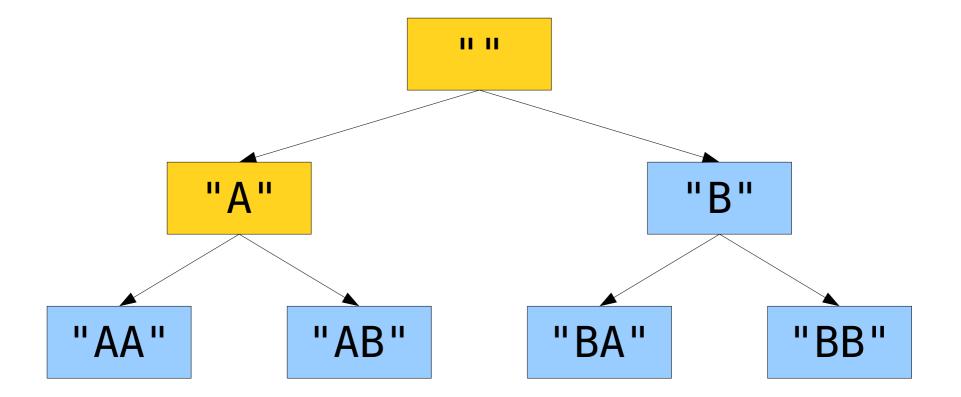




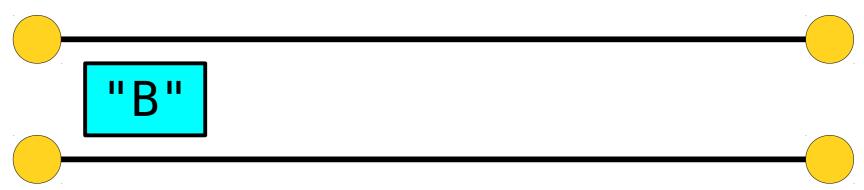


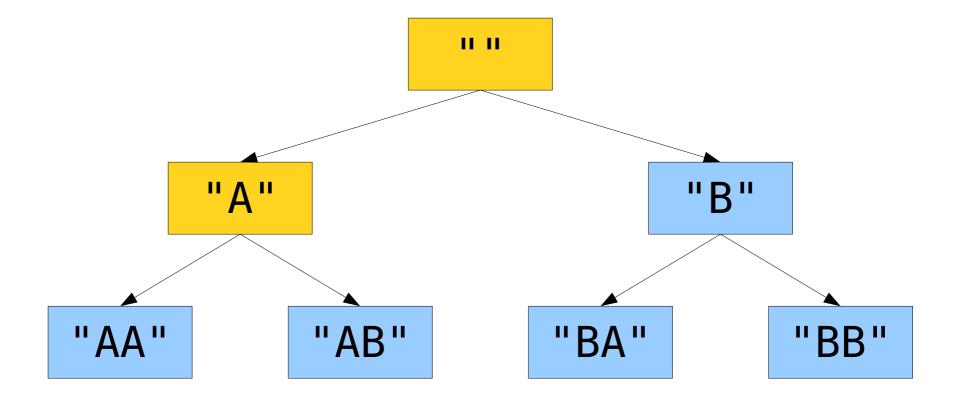


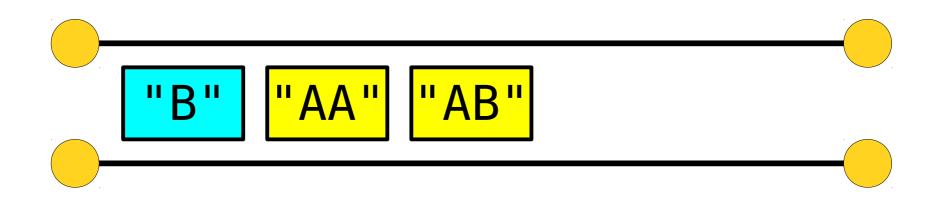


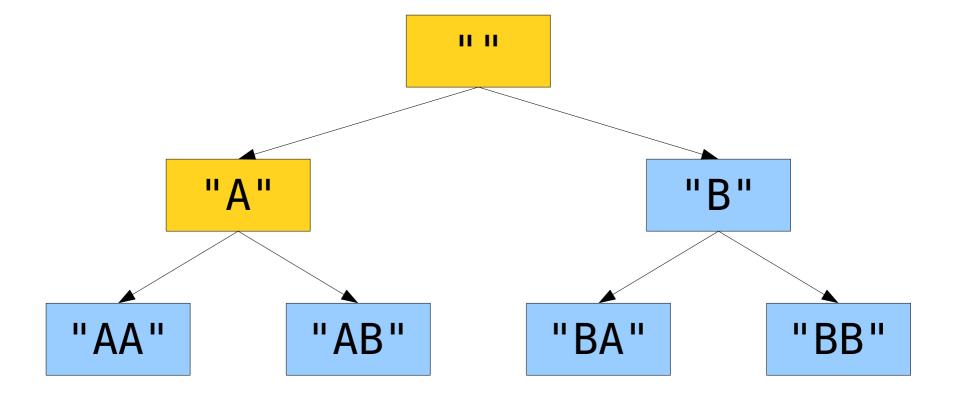


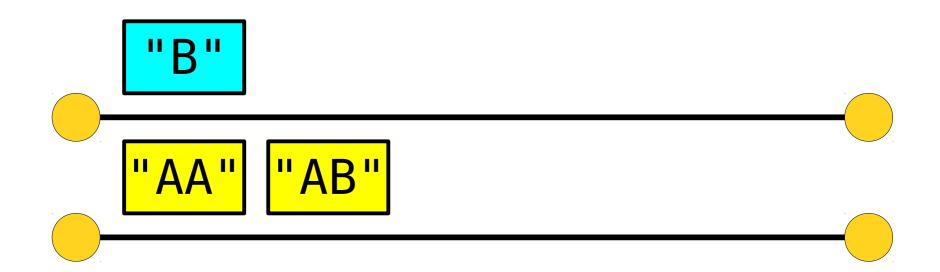


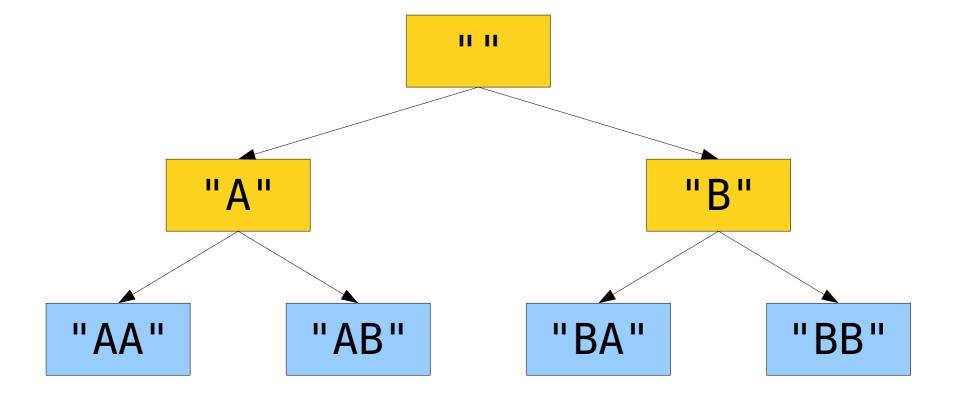


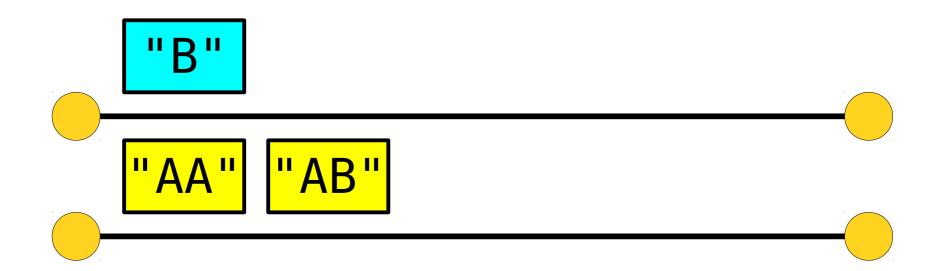


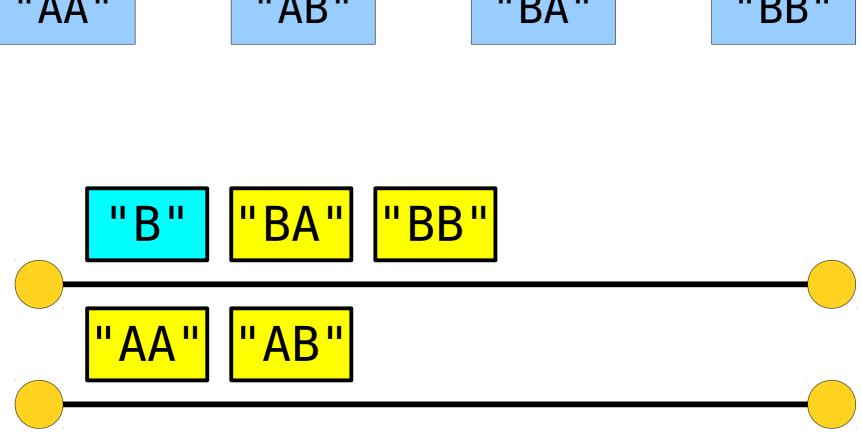


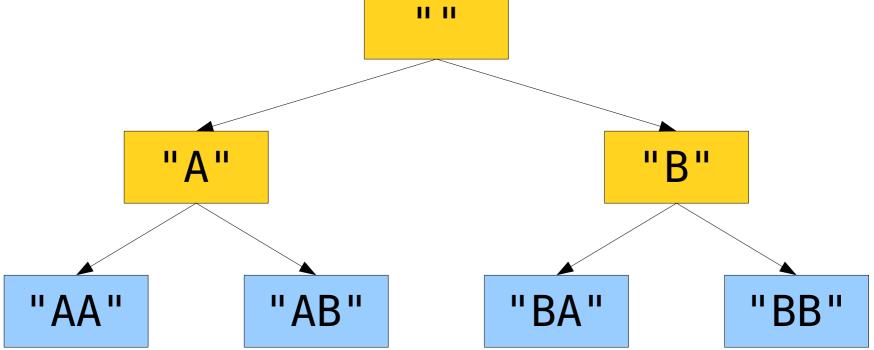


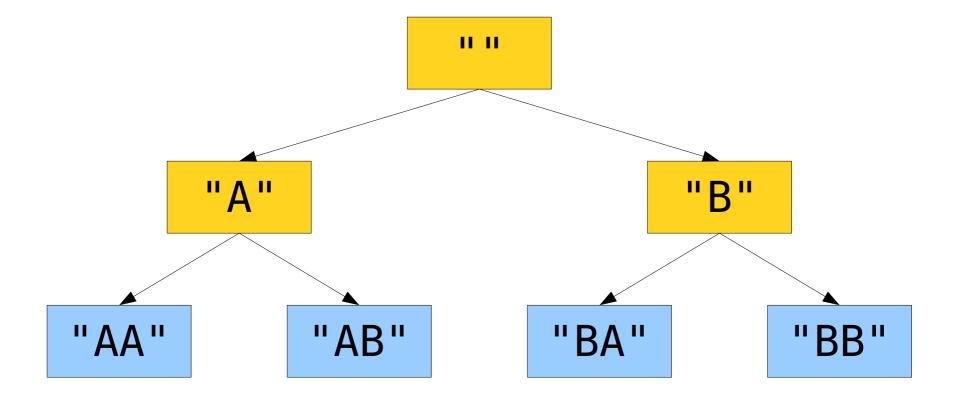


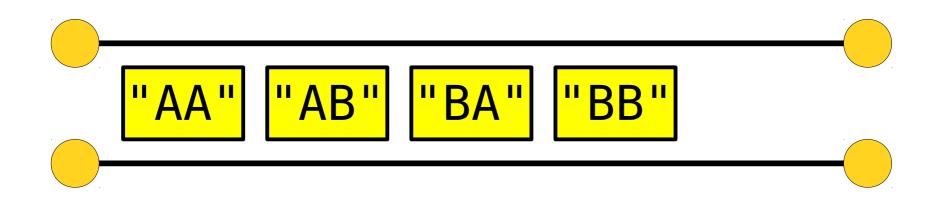


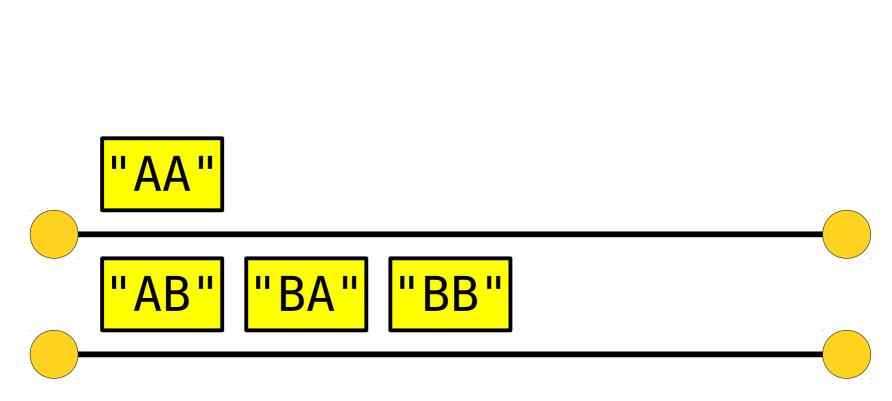


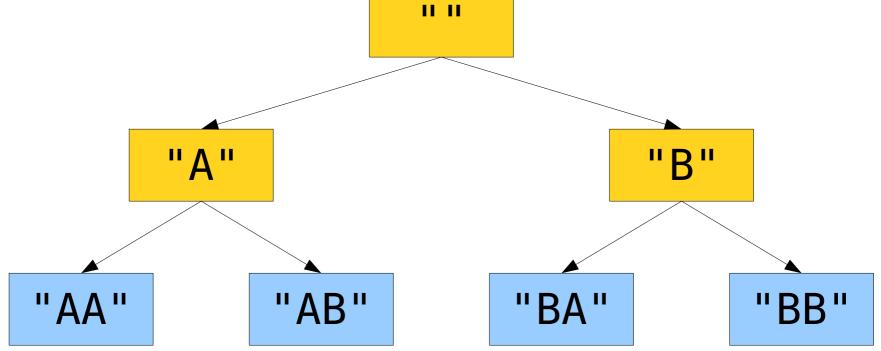


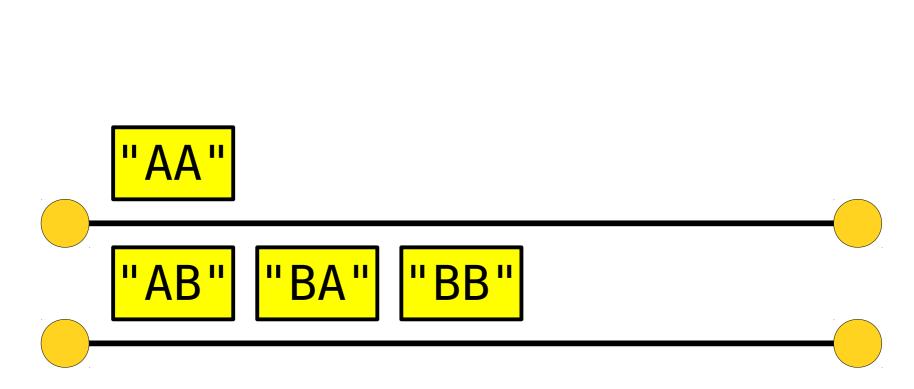


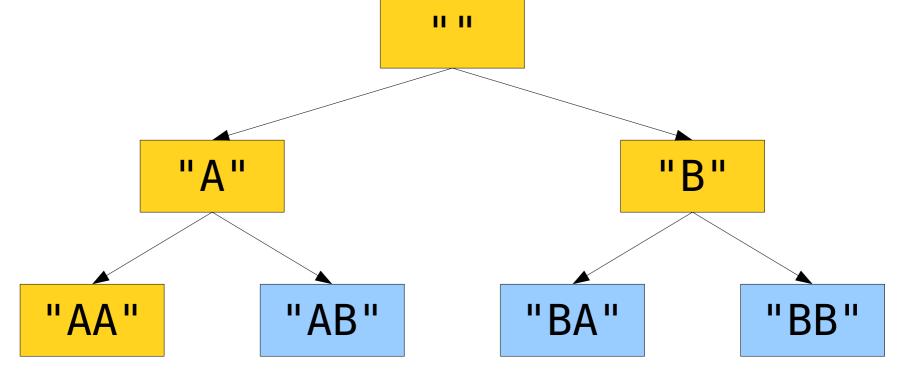


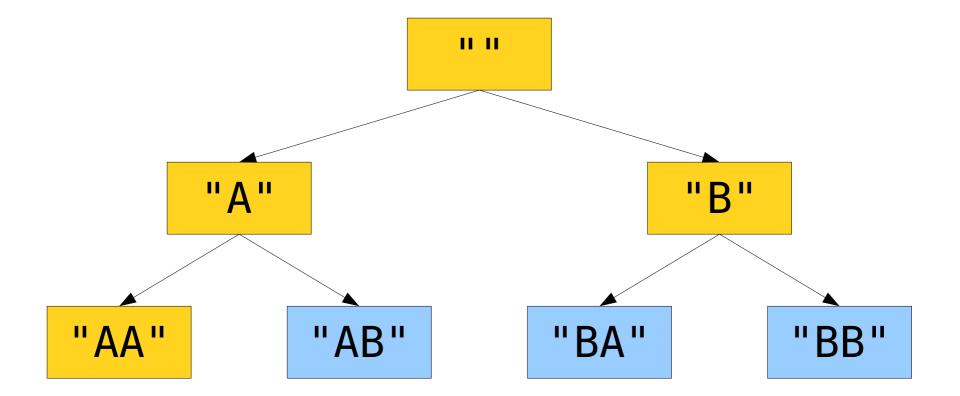


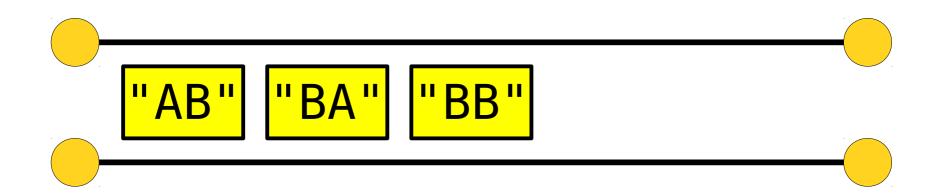


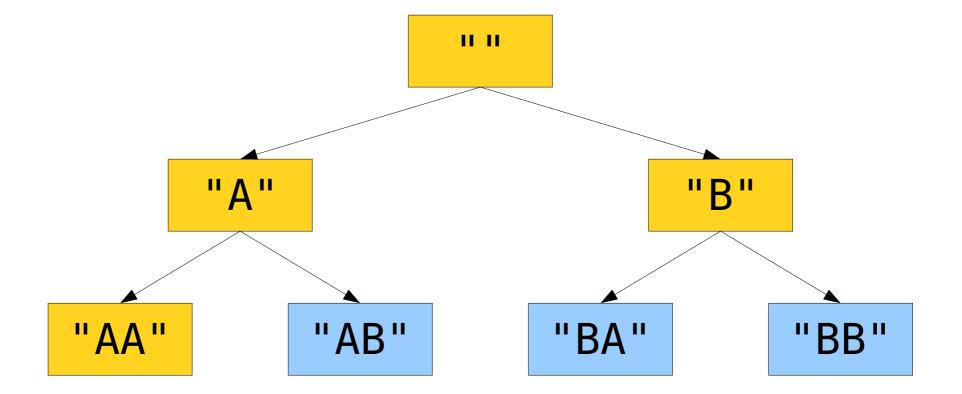


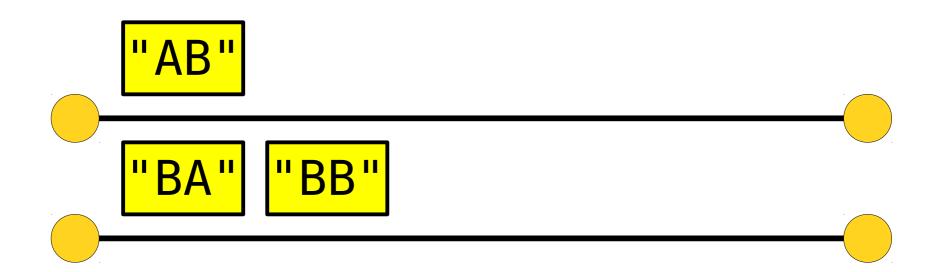


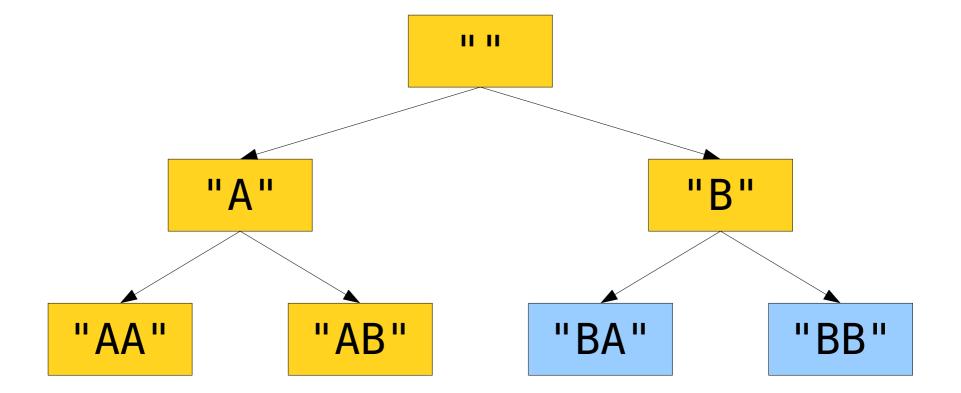


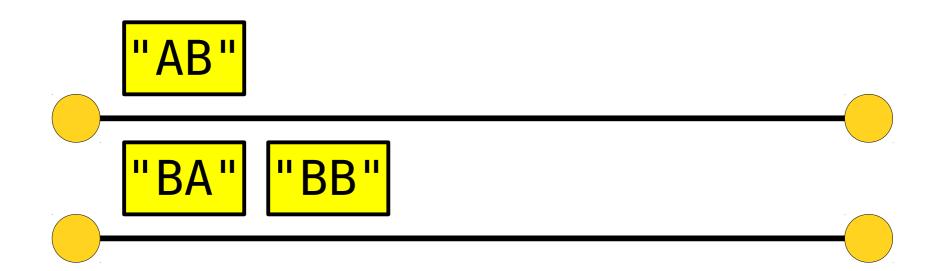


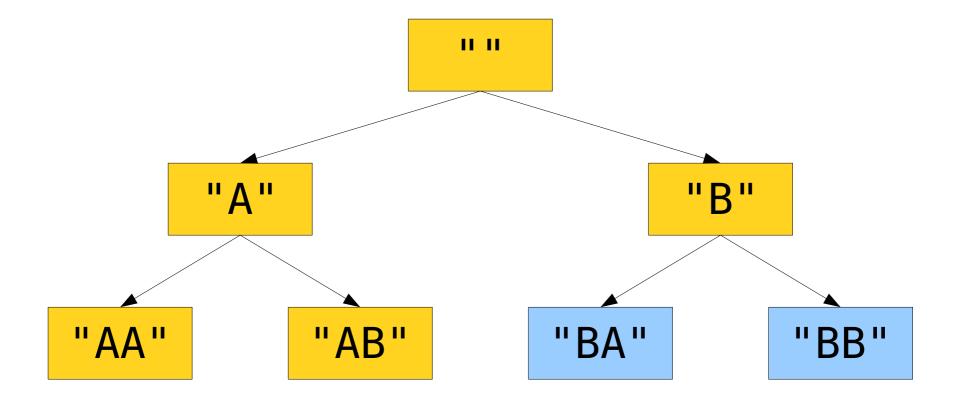


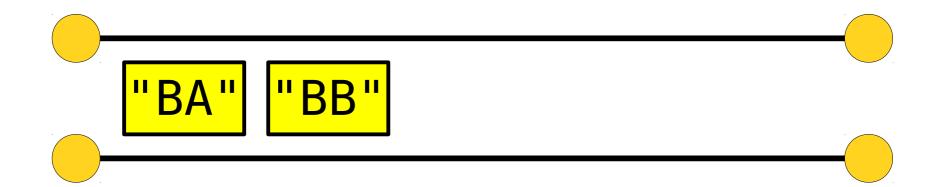


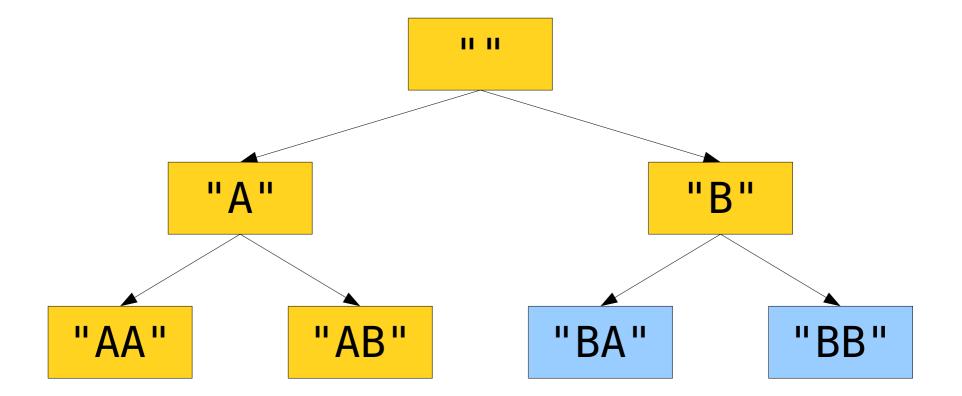


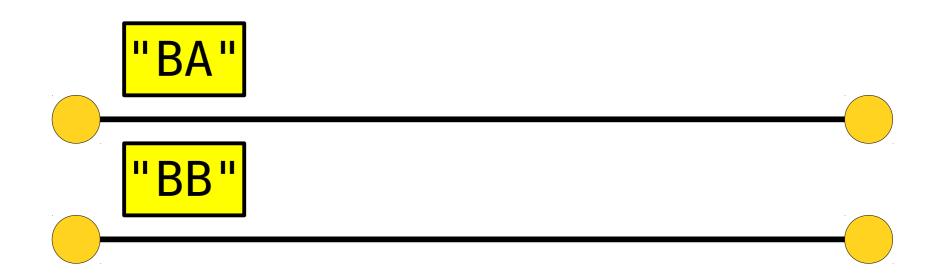


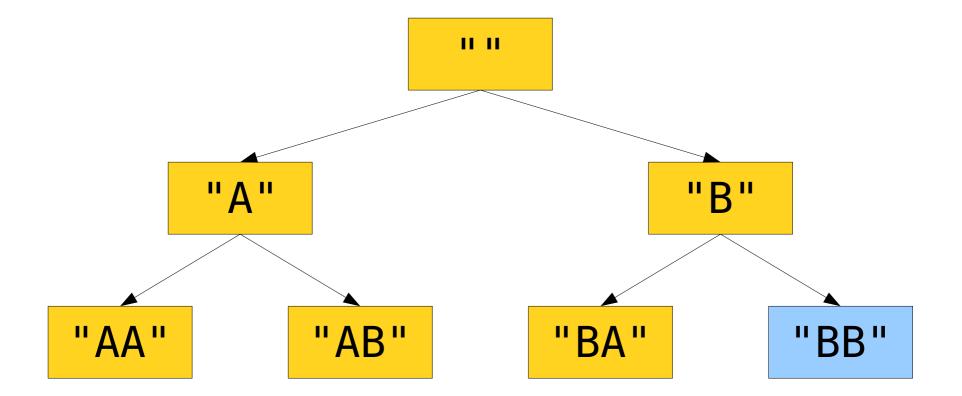


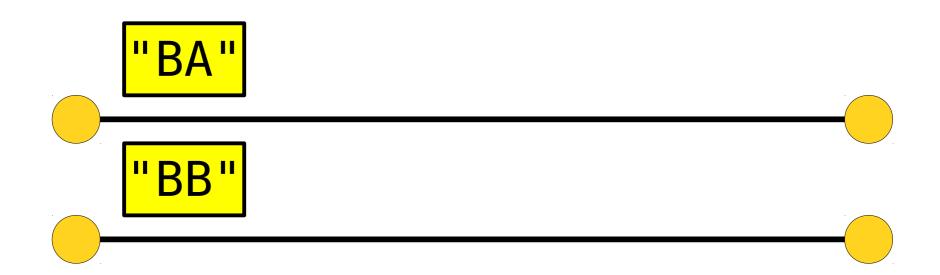


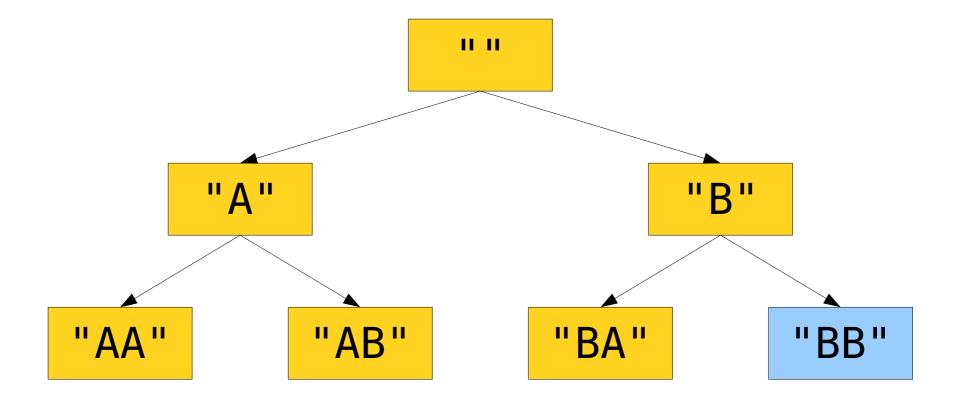


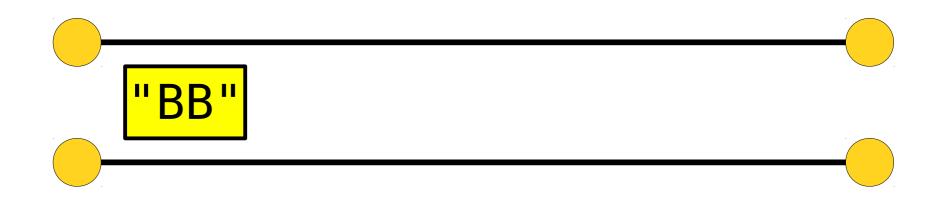


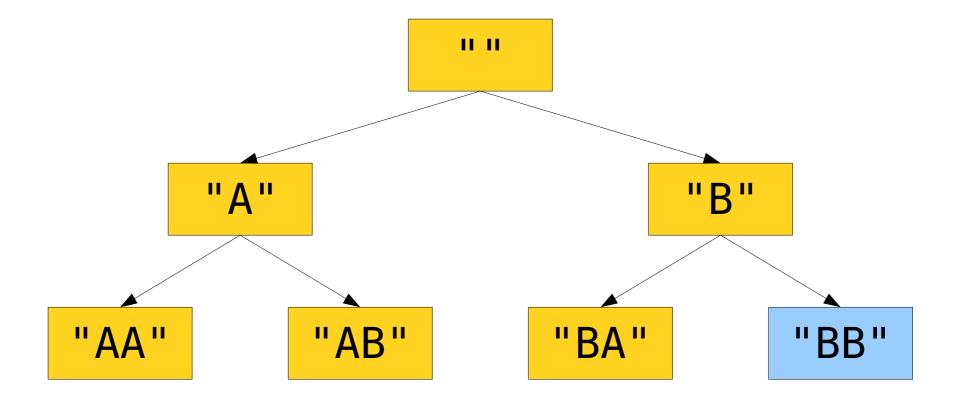


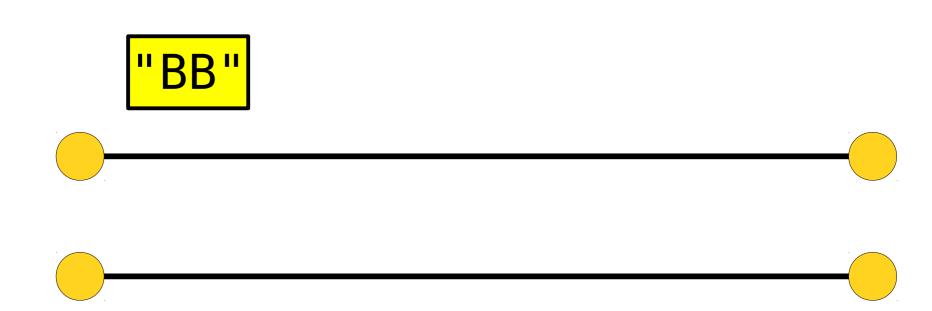


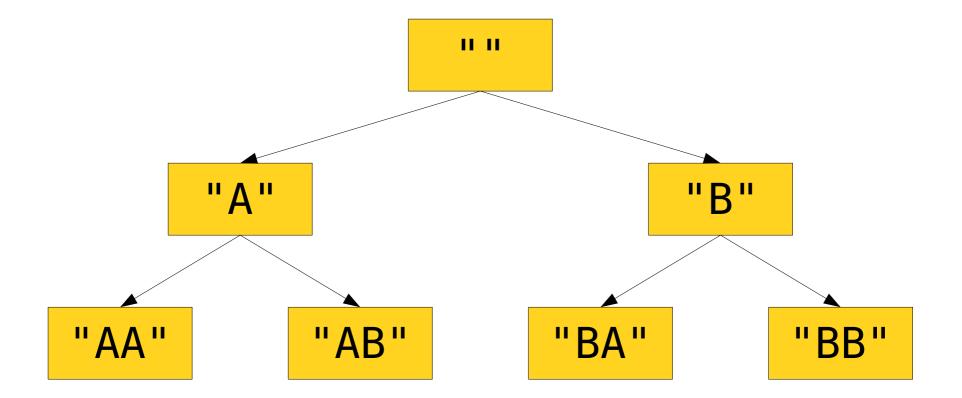


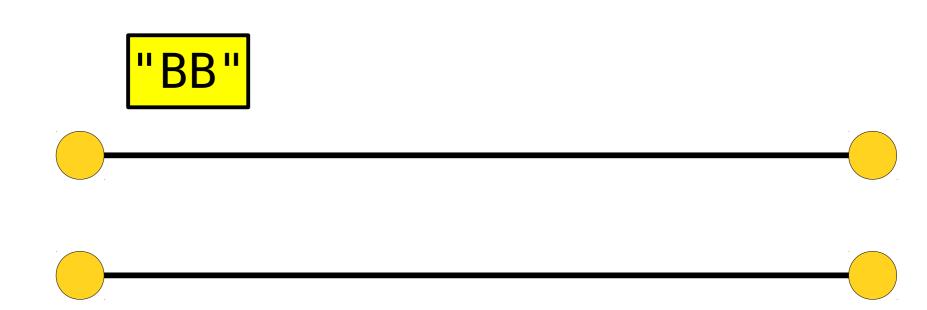


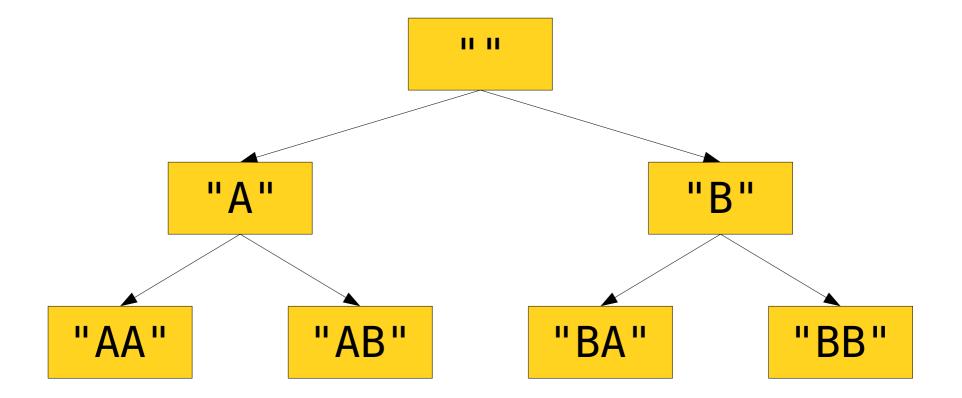


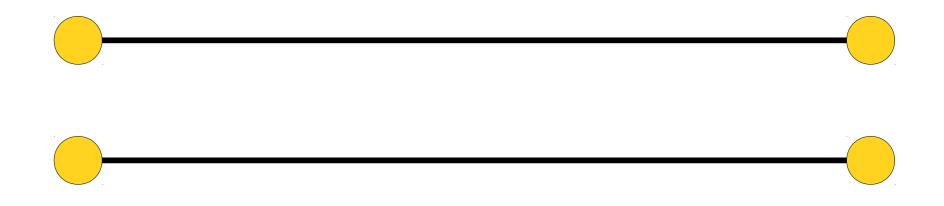












Let's code it up!

Our Algorithm

- Start with the empty string in a queue.
- While there are still things in the queue:
 - Pull one off.
 - Print it.
 - If it isn't at the maximum length:
 - For each possible next character, enqueue the string formed by tacking the character onto the end of the recently-dequeued string.

Breadth-First Search

- This general algorithm is called *breadthfirst search*.
- It's often used to find the fastest or best way to do something, since it lists objects in increasing order of "size."
- The algorithm that Google Maps uses is closely related to this algorithm. Stay tuned for details!
- You'll see some other applications of this algorithm in Assignment 2.

Your Action Items

- Read Chapter 5 of the textbook, which talks about container classes.
- Finish Assignment 1. It's due on Friday.
 - Read the style guide up on the course website for more information about good programming style.
 - Review the Assignment Submission Checklist to make sure your code is ready to submit.

Next Time

- Associative Containers
 - Data sets aren't always linear!
- Maps, Sets, and Lexicons
 - Three ways to organize information.