

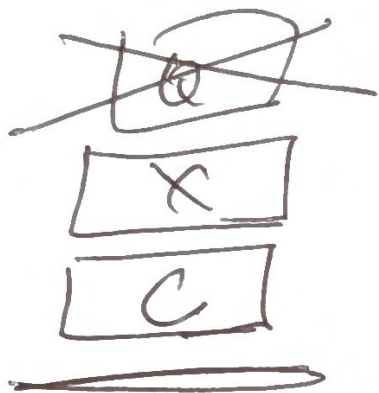
COP 3502 9/19/25

Finished Linked Lists Abstract Data Types

It satisfies certain behavior, but the actual data structure storing it isn't specified.

Stack - 1/1 define behaviors

Then we'll look @ 2 different data structures to implement a stack.



Stack

push to top
push item to top

push(c)
push(x)
push(Q)

look @ top $\rightarrow$ letter = top()

remove top item $\rightarrow$ letter = pop()

Operations

push

(adds to top)

pop

(removes from top)

top

(access top element w/o removing)

size

returns # elem in stack

empty

returns if size is 0 or not.

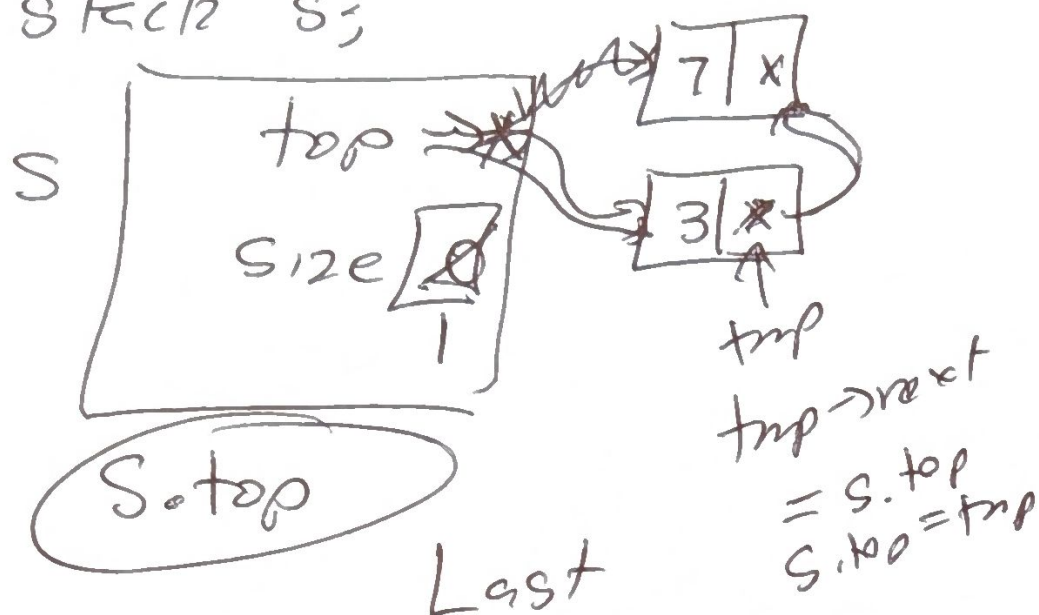
GOAL: execute all of these in O(1) time.

Implementation: Linked List

```
typedef struct node {
    int data;
    struct node* next;
} node;
```

```
typedef struct stack {
    node* top;
    int size;
} stack;
```

stack s;



PUSH FUNCTION

Insert to Front
push(7)
push(3)

POP FUNCTION

Delete 1st item

~~LIFO~~ LIFO: Last In, First Out

Implementation: Array

```
typedef struct stack {
    int data[10];
    int top;
} stack;
```

↓
stack max size 10
full

```
typedef struct stack {
```

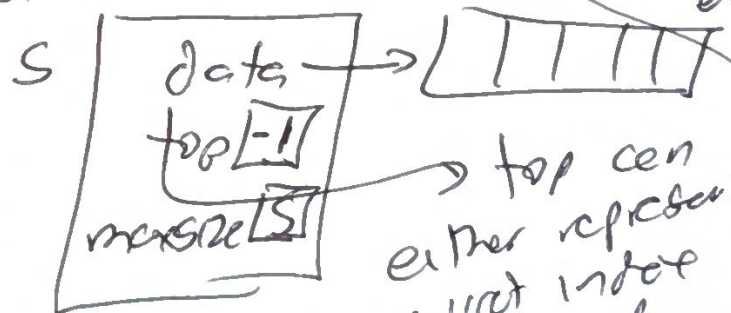
```
    int* data;
```

```
    int top;
```

```
    int maxsize;
```

```
} stack;
```

stack s;



PUSH

add item to the appropriate ^{my} top index

push(stack, ptrS, int data) {

works if // ptrS → top++;

not full // ptrS → data[ptrS → top] = mydata;

MORE COMPLICATED → if it's full

full

return ptrS → top == ptrS → maxsize - 1

POP

as long
as
non-
empty

int retval = ptrS → data[ptrS → top];
ptrS → top--;
return retval;



ptrS → top =
ptrS → top → next;
free (save) → ptrS → size--
return retval