

Implementing Abstractions

Part Two

Announcements

- Aubrey's Office hours cancelled today because he is sleepy

Exams

- Can pick the up after class today or when Michael or I are in Gates 160
- Criteria will be posted online later today
 - Please take a look, especially if you think there's a grading error
 - Regrade requests need to happen in the next week
 - We reserve the right to fix any grading mistakes we see (not just ones in your favor) so please look at the entire exam!
- Exam statistics at the end of lecture

Pointers, Visually

```
int m = 137;
```

```
int n = 42;
```

```
int* ptr1 = &m;
```

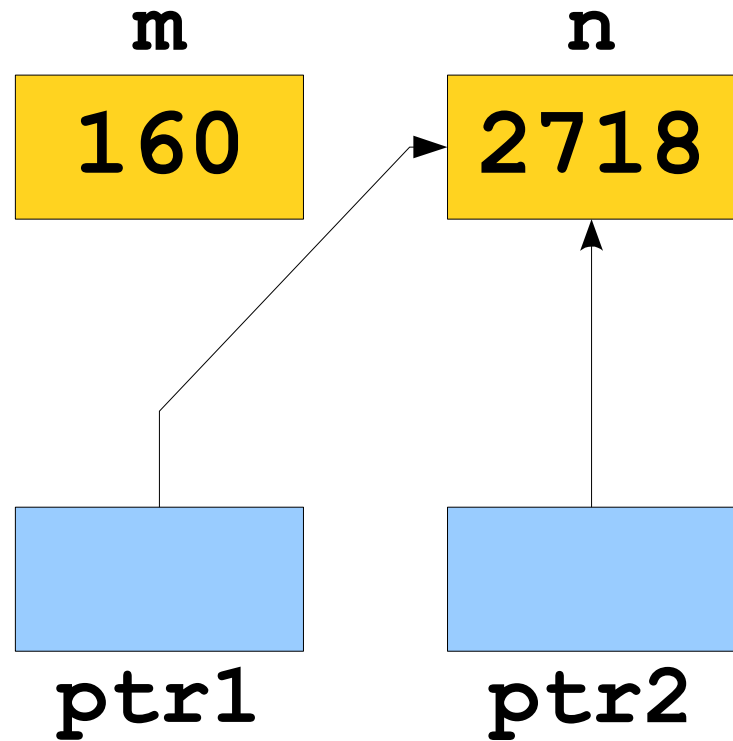
```
int* ptr2 = &n;
```

```
*ptr1 = 2718;
```

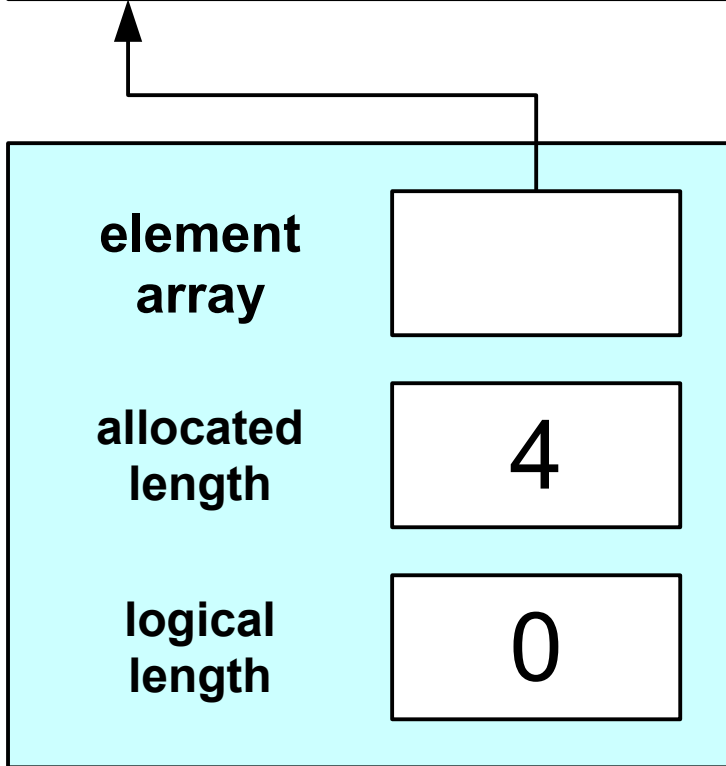
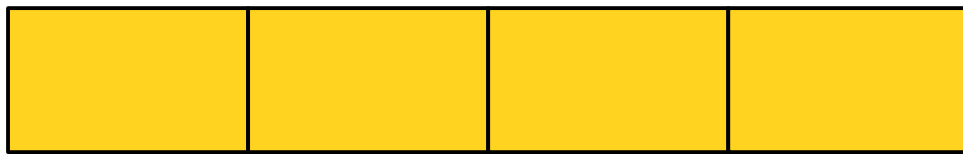
```
*ptr2 = *ptr1;
```

```
m = 160;
```

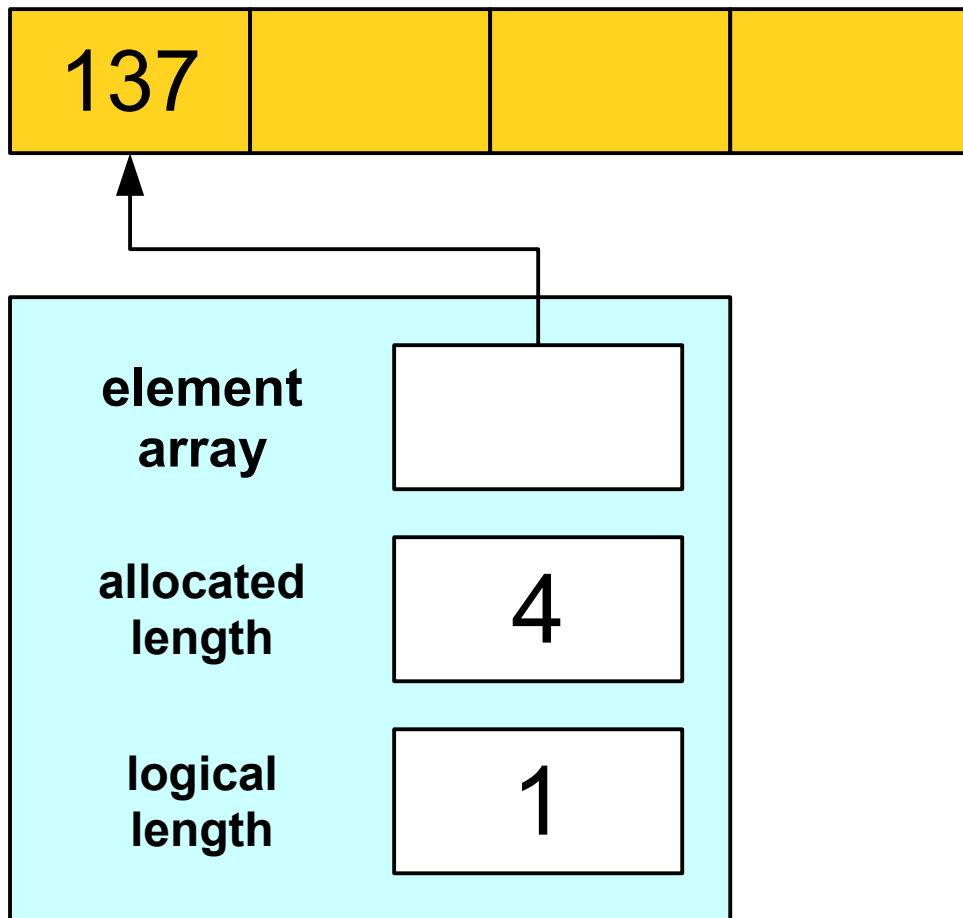
```
ptr1 = ptr2;
```



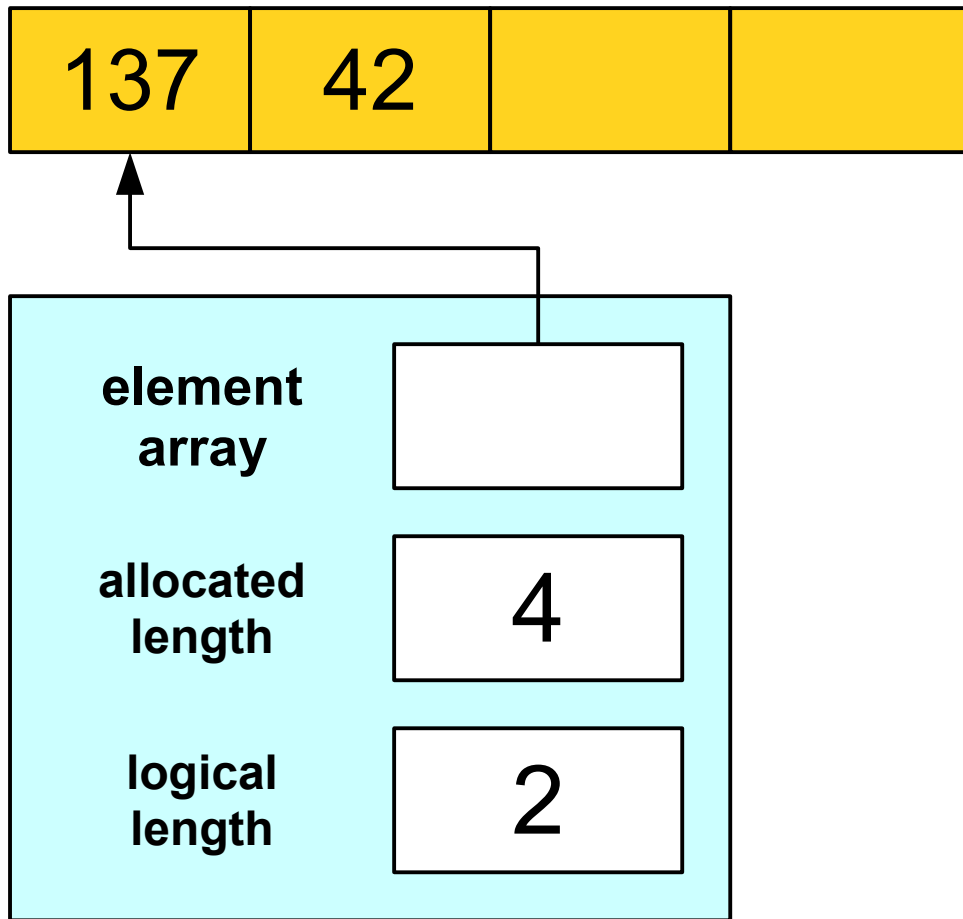
An Initial Idea



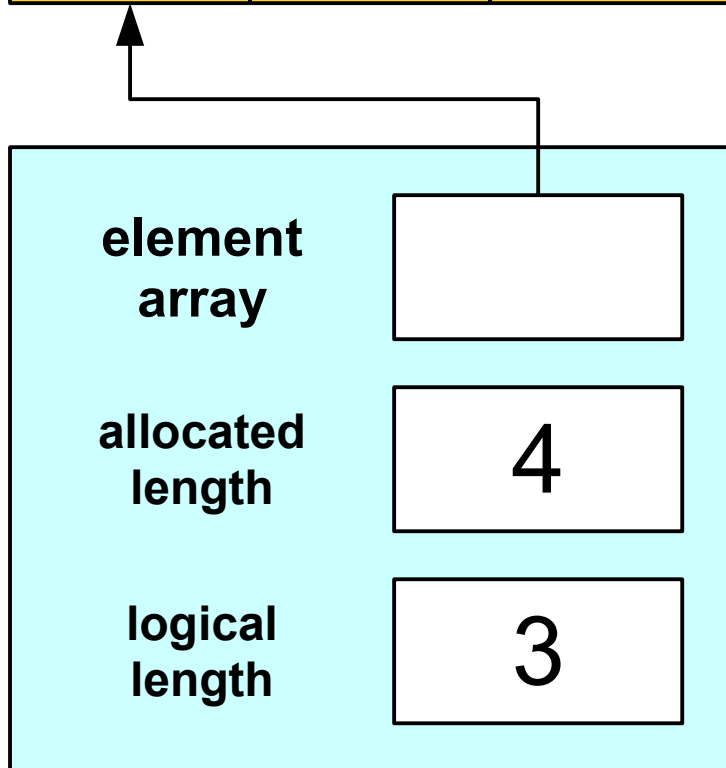
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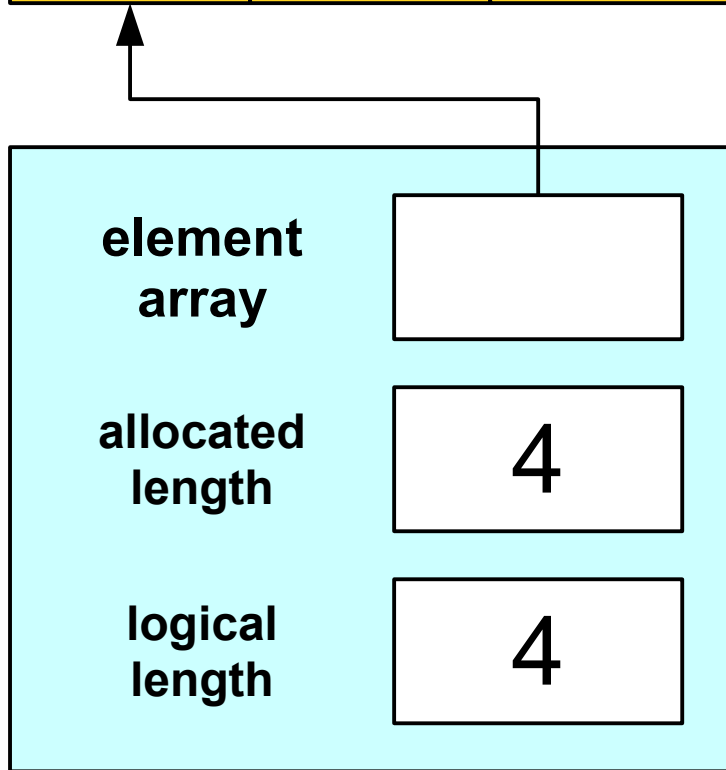
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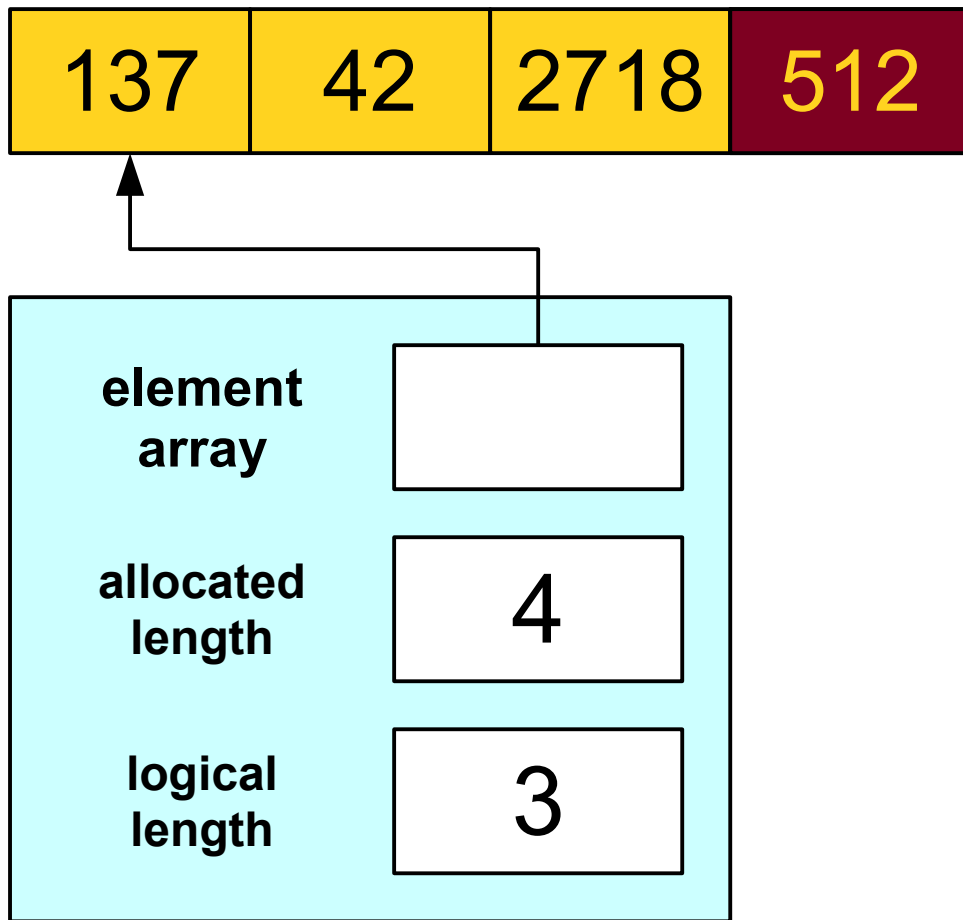
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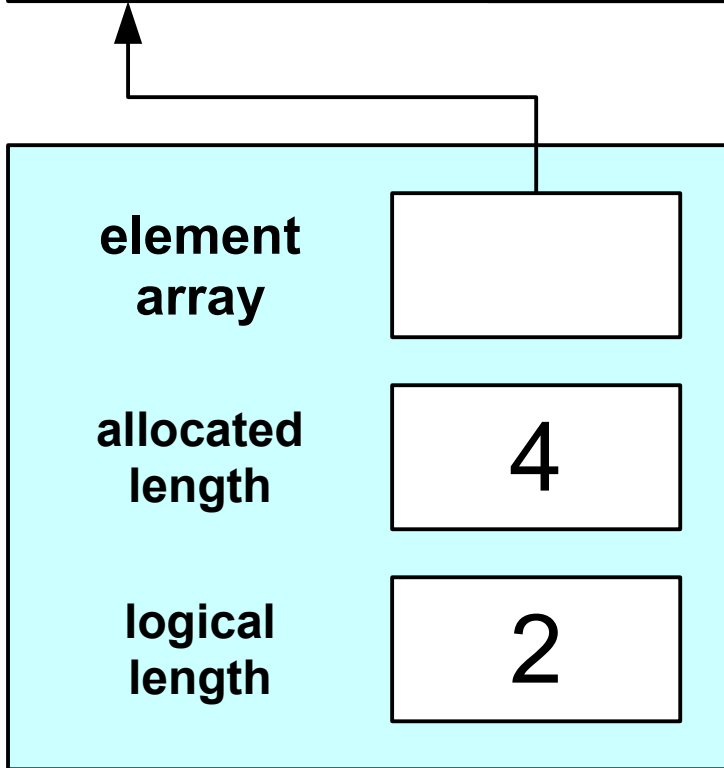
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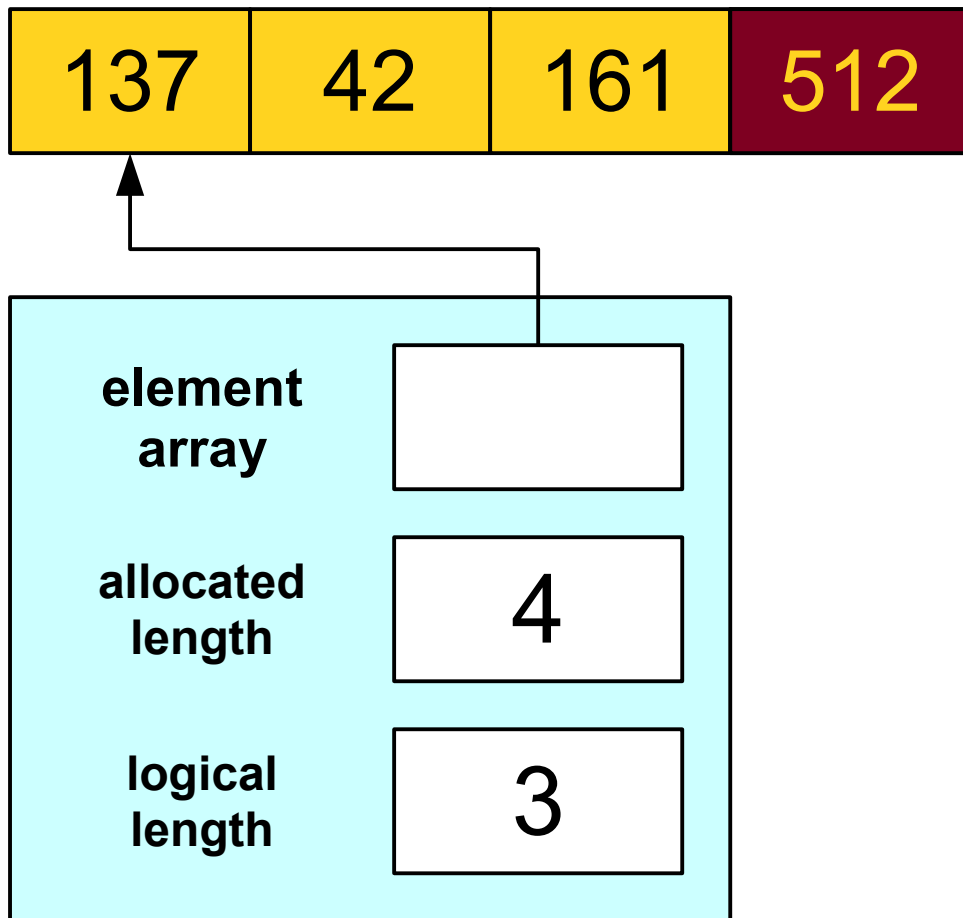
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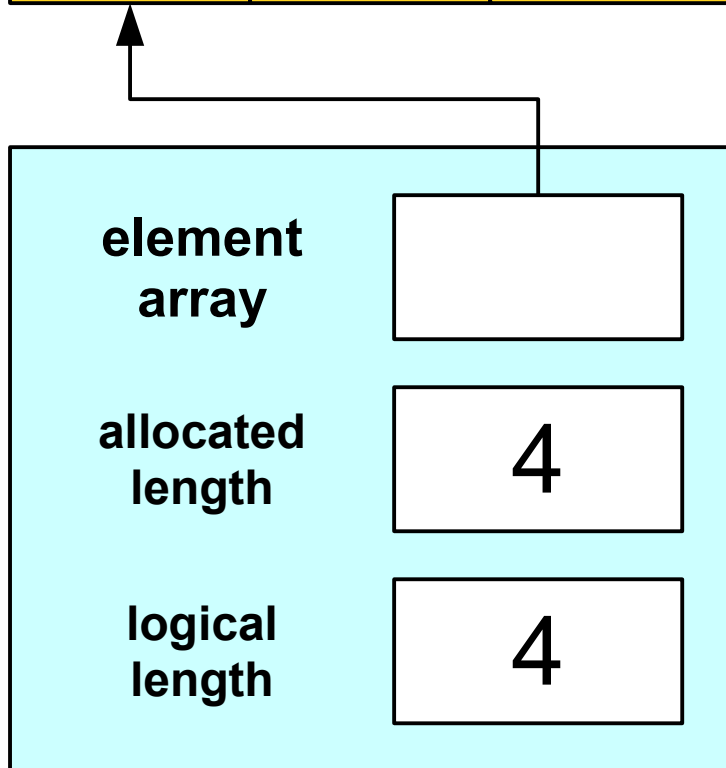
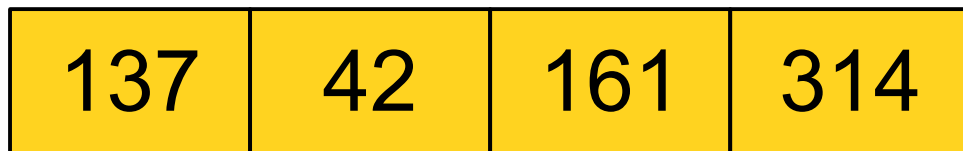
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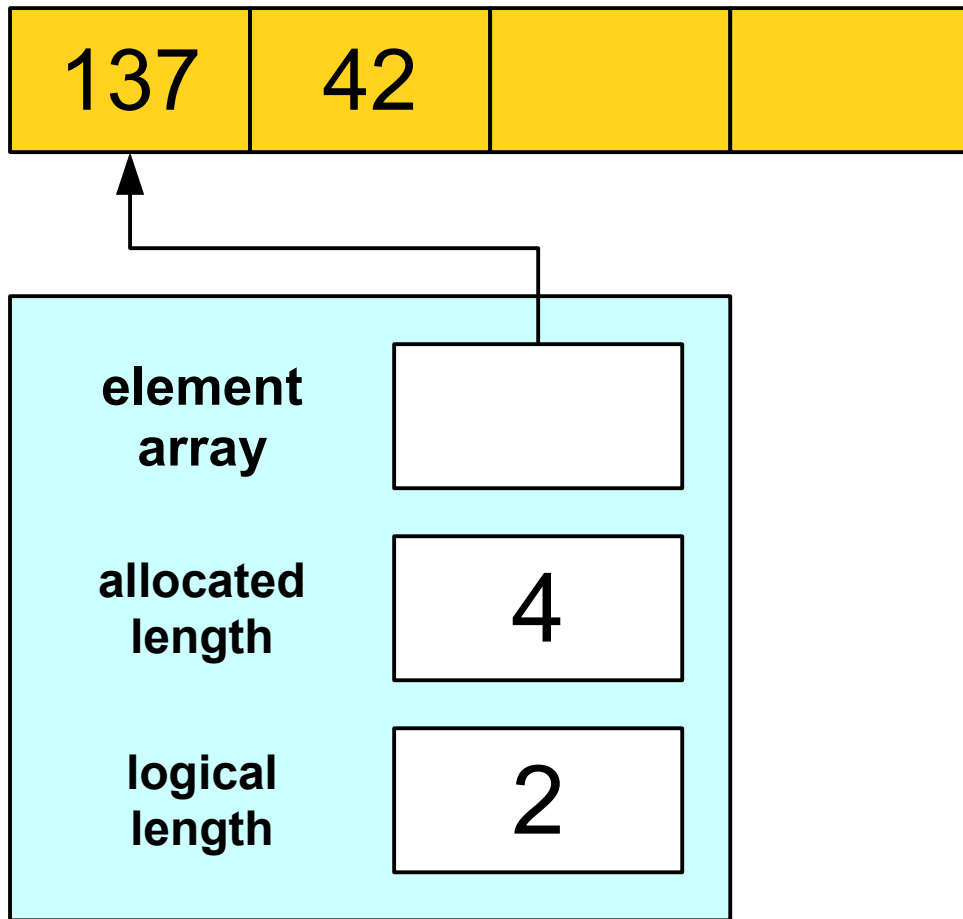


Finish Bounded Stack...

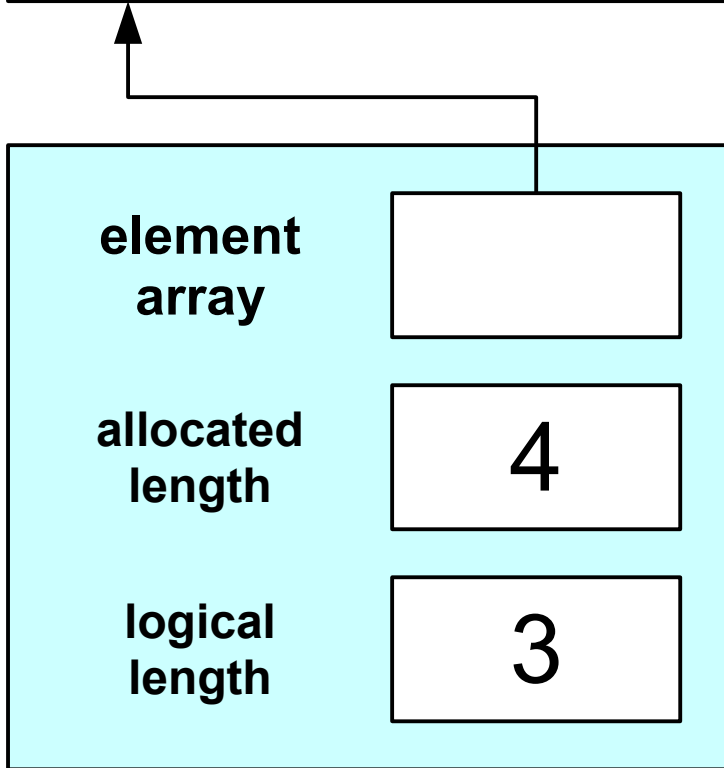
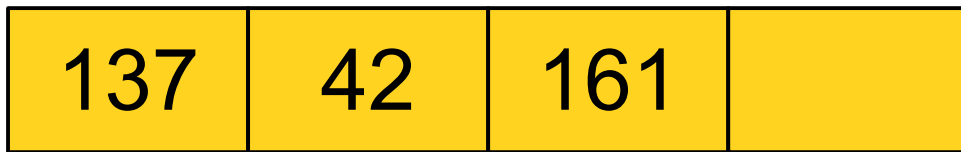
Running out of Space

- Our current implementation very quickly runs out of space to store elements.
- What should we do when this happens?

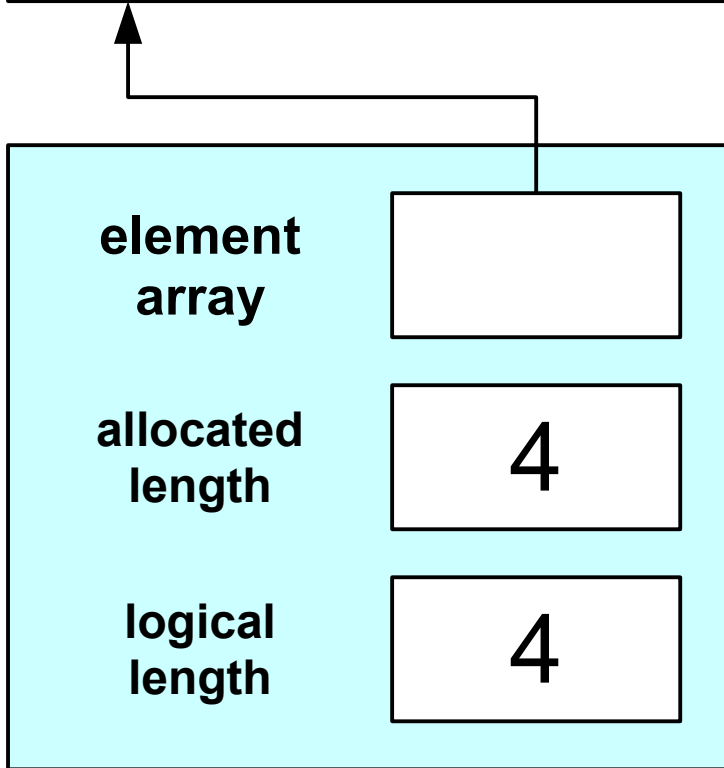
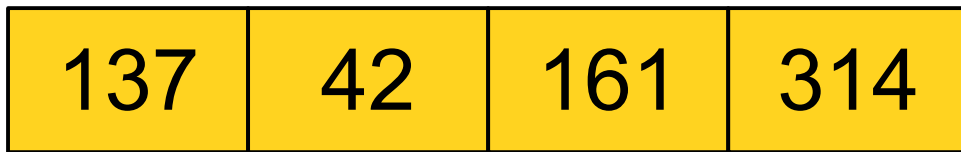
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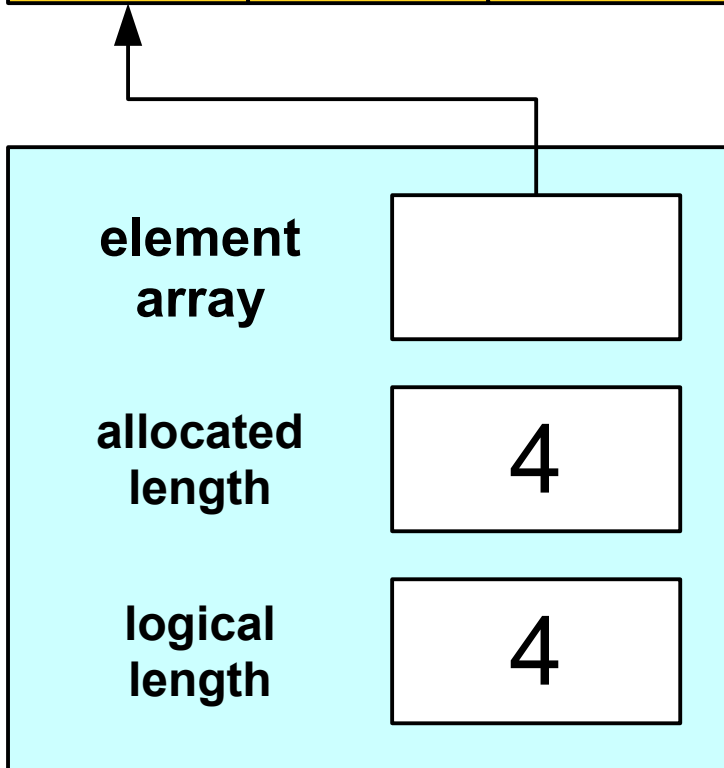
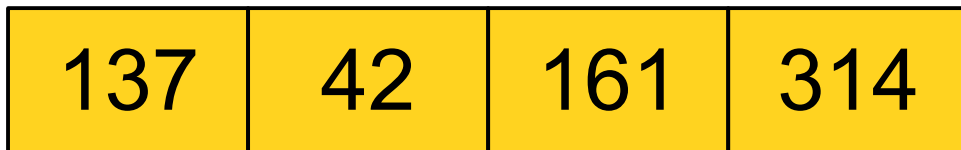
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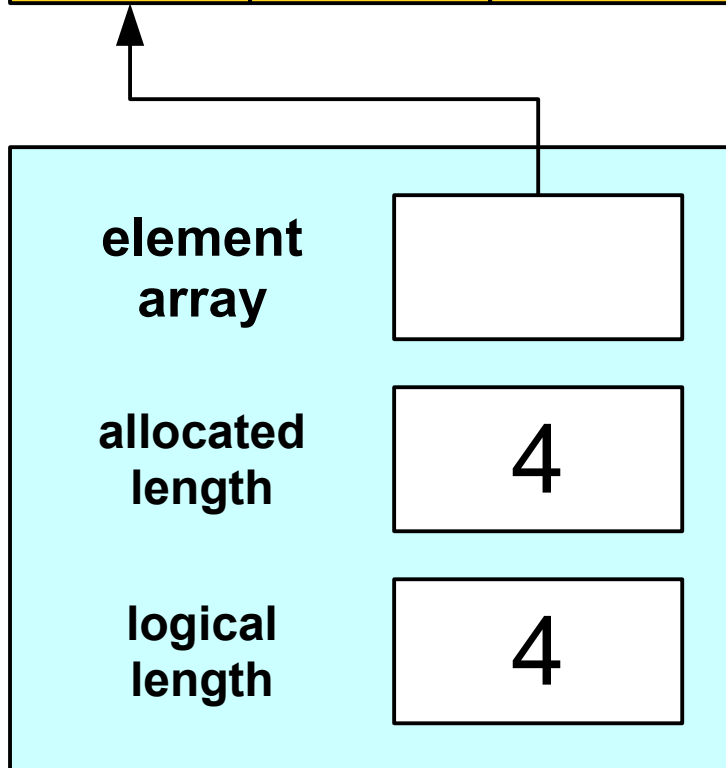
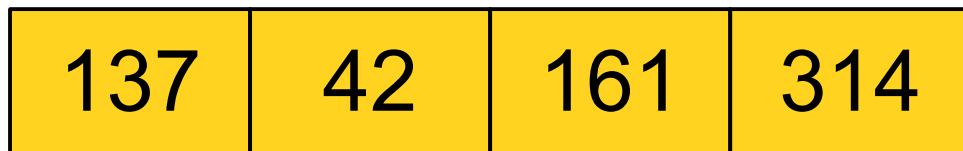
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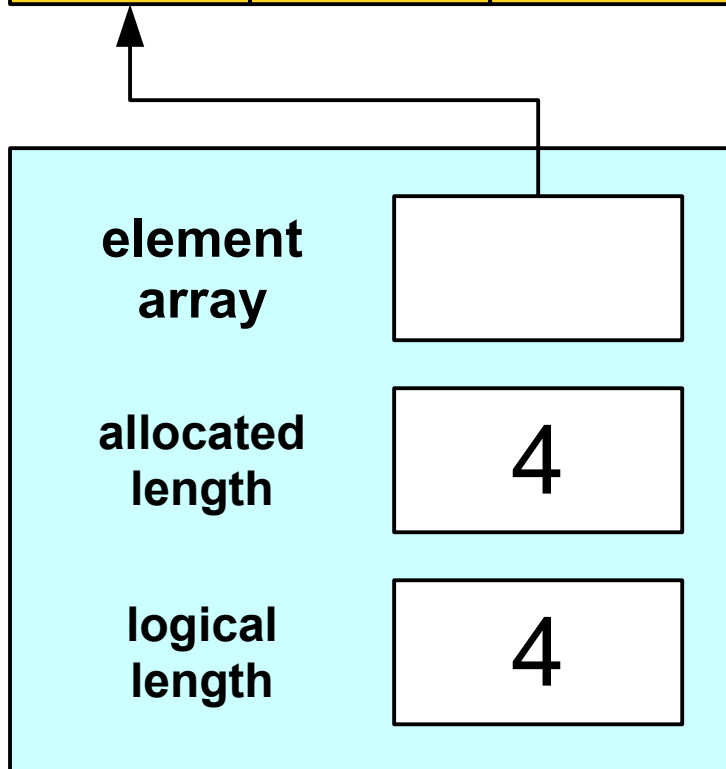
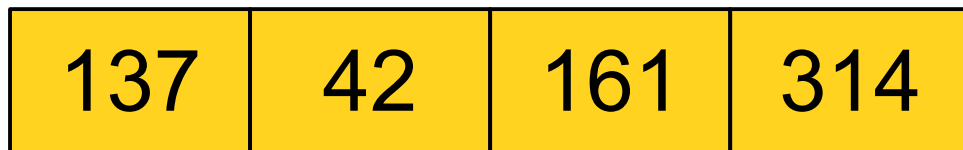
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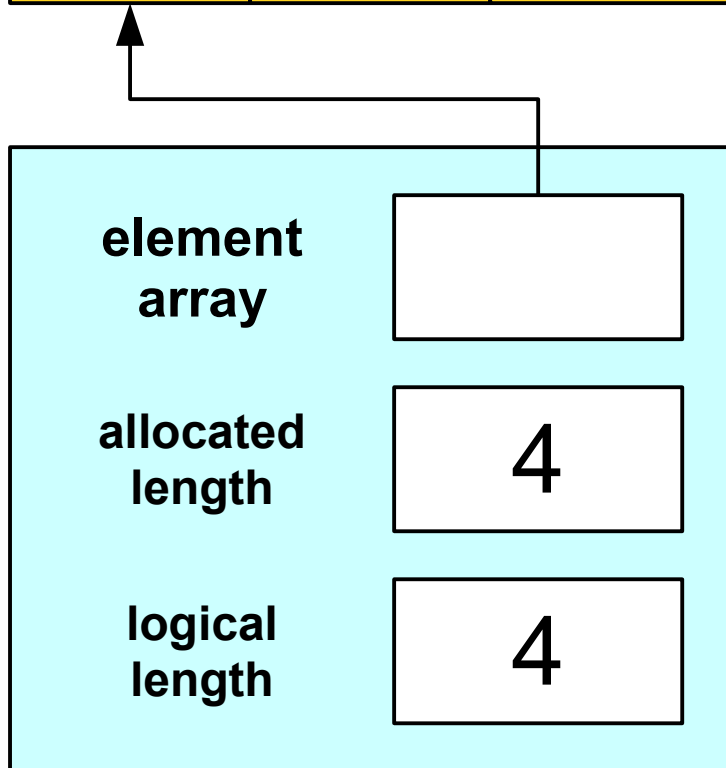
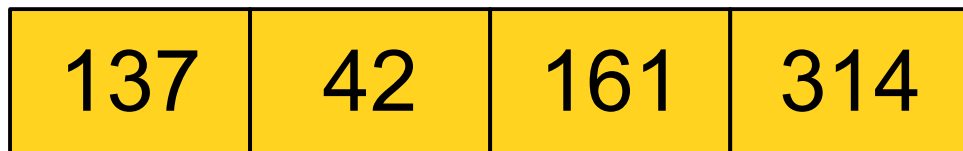
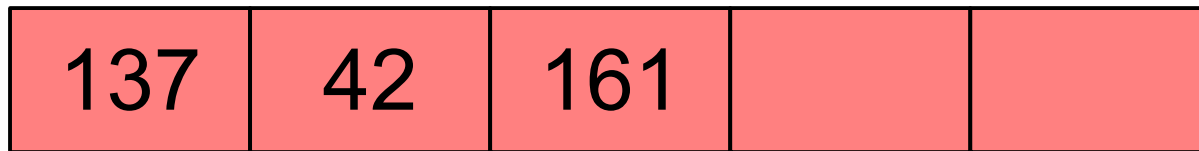
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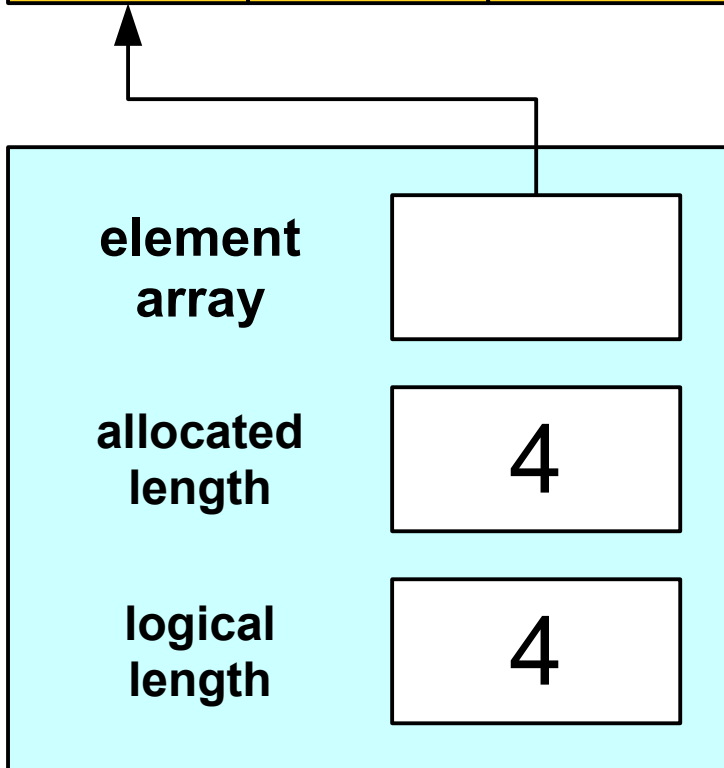
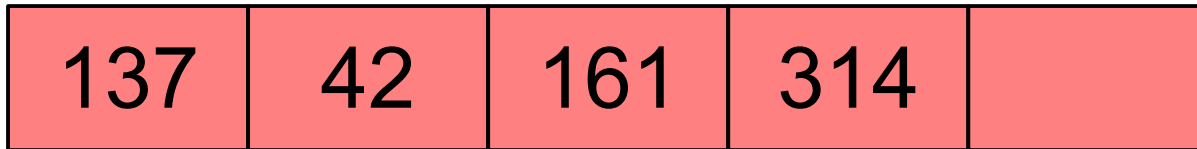
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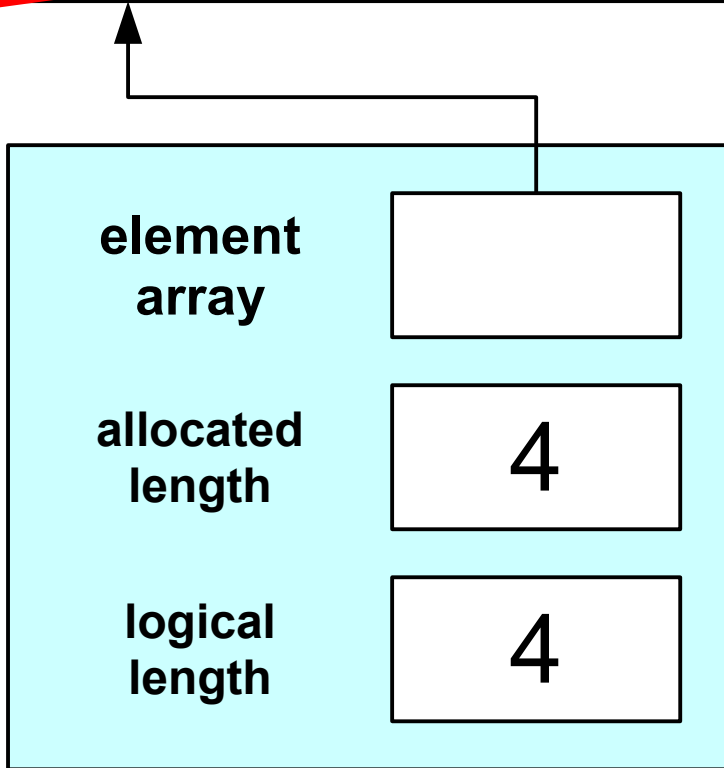
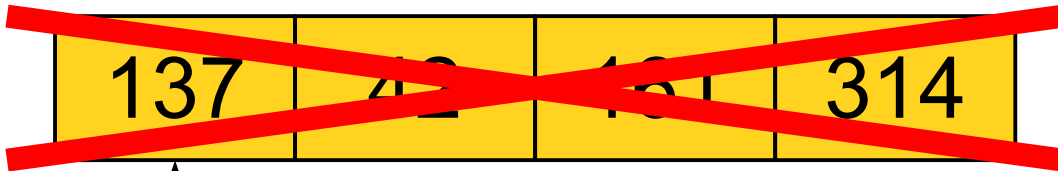
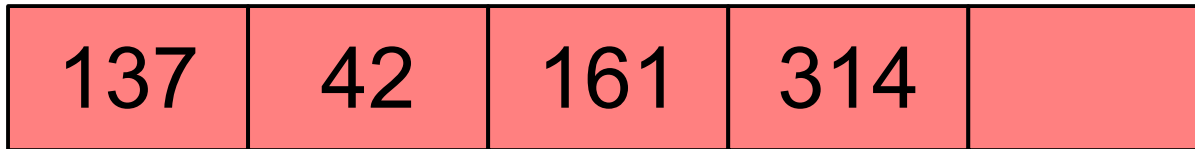
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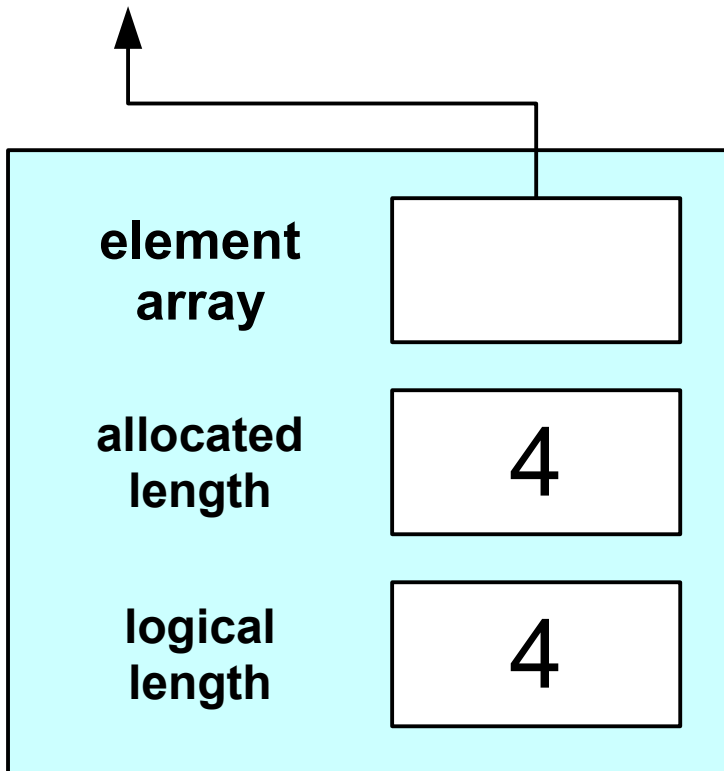
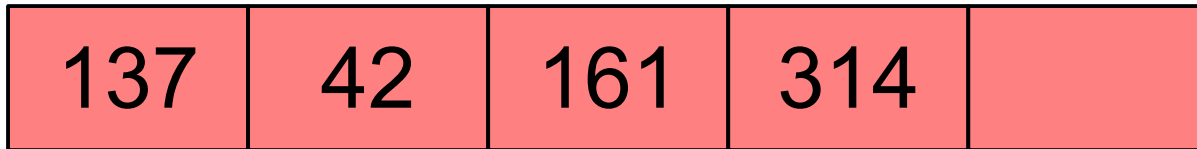
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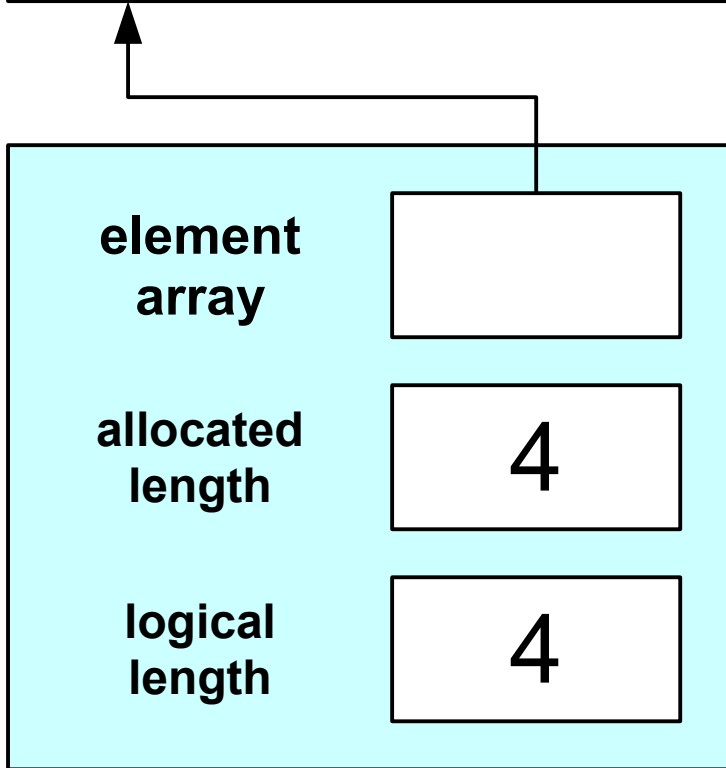
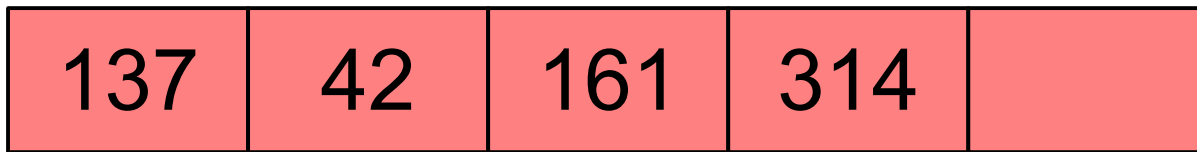
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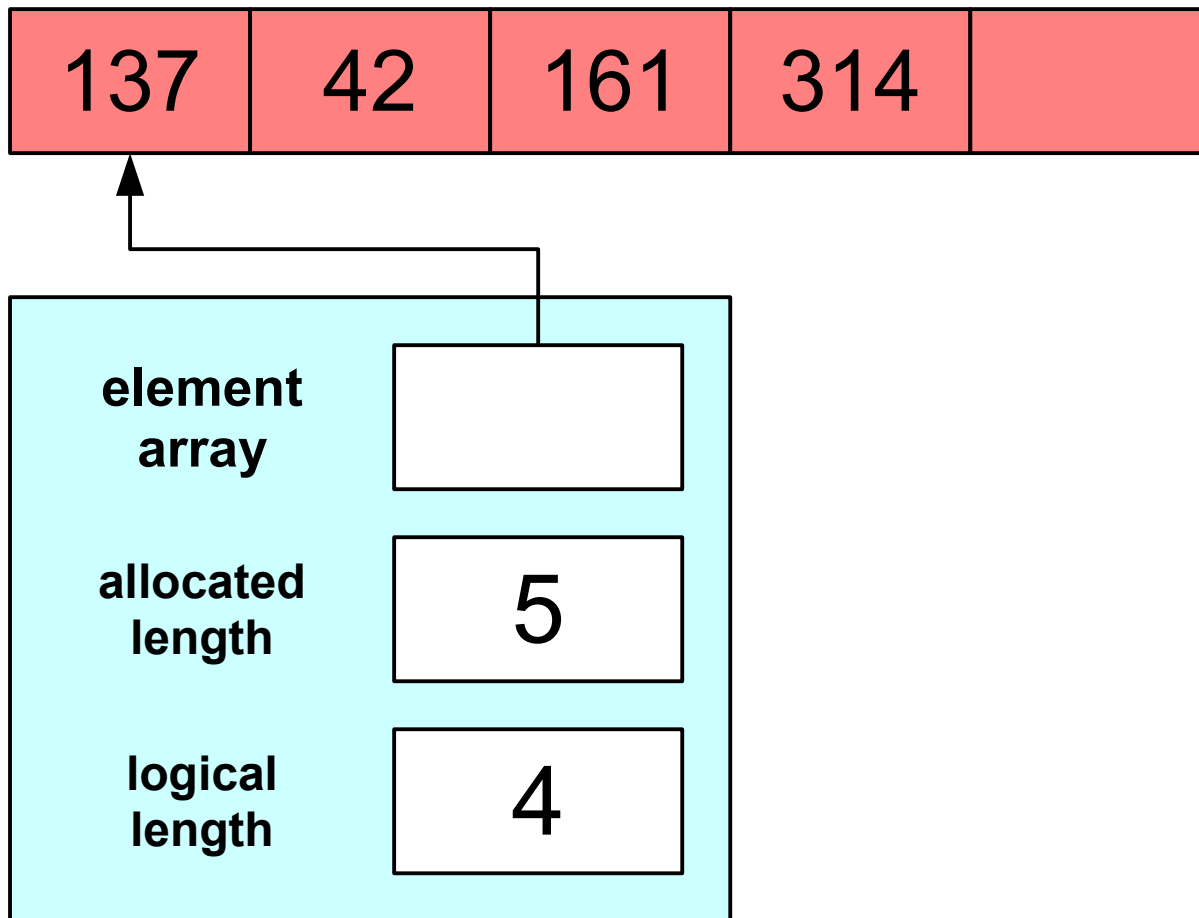
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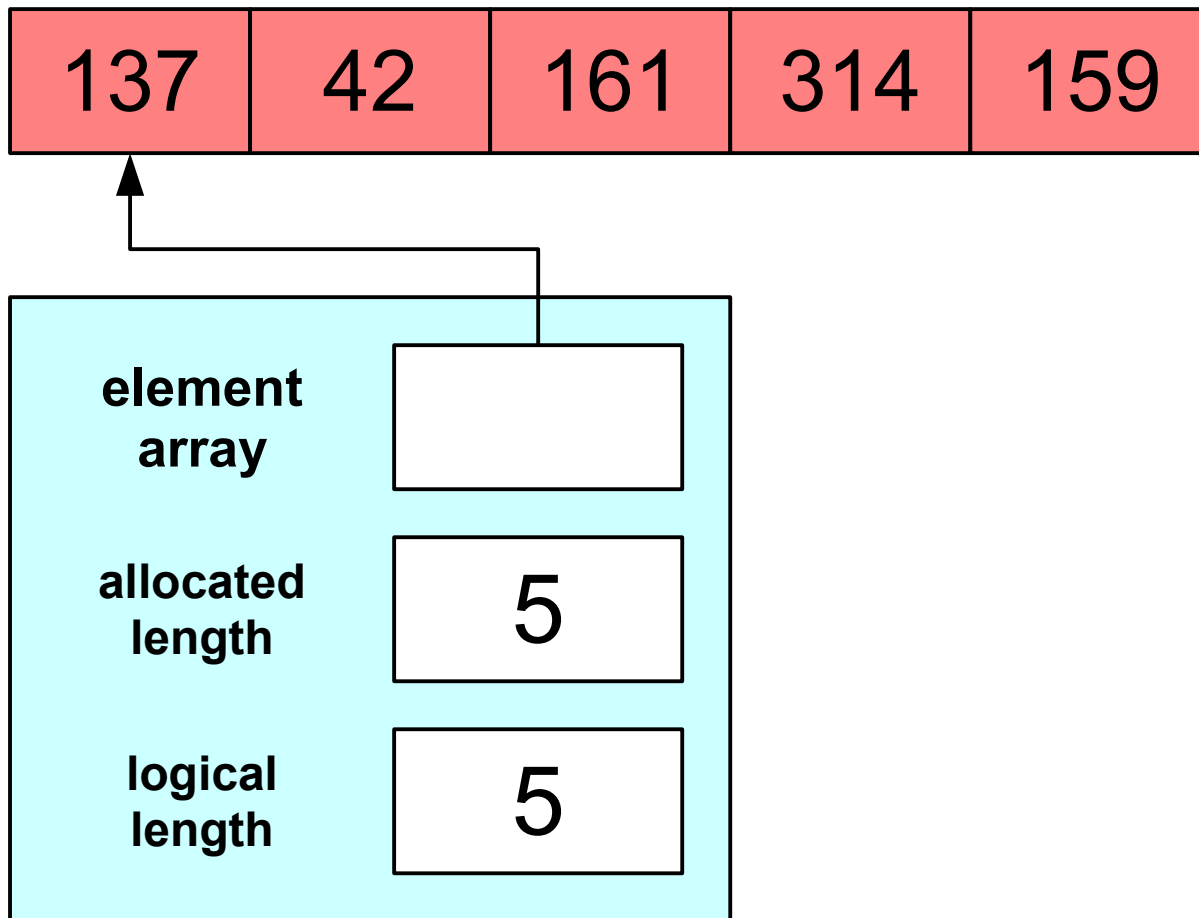
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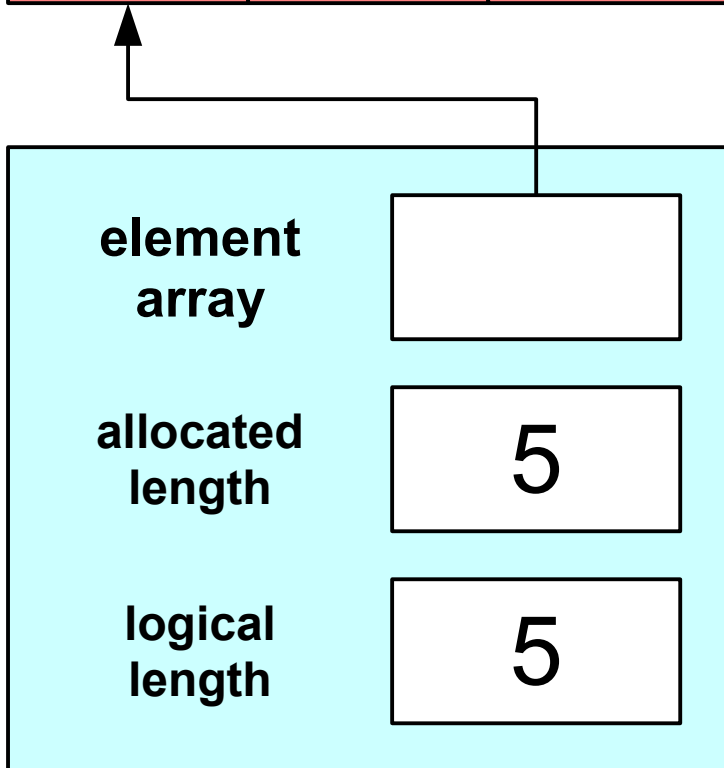
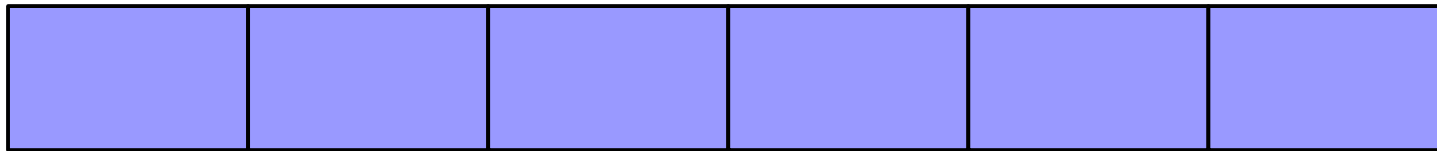
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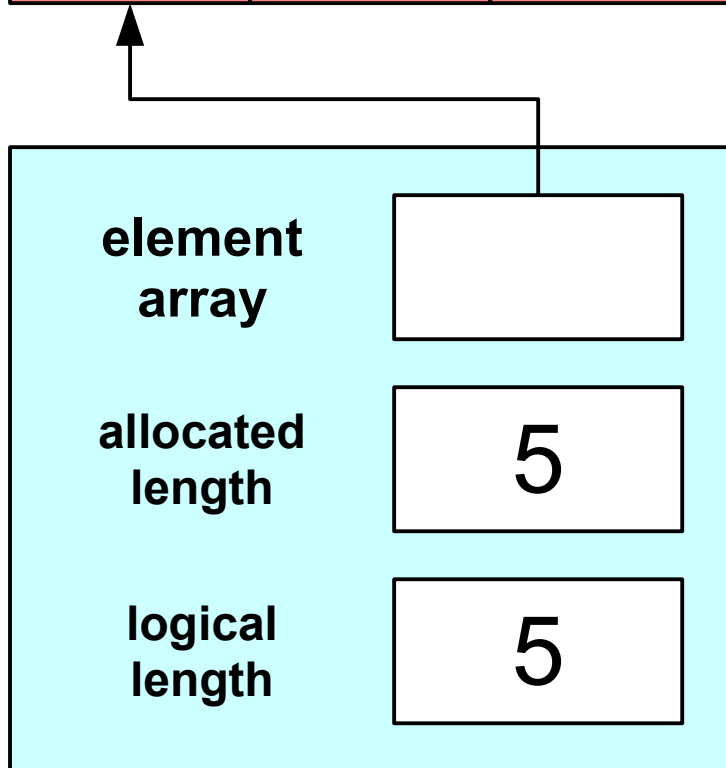
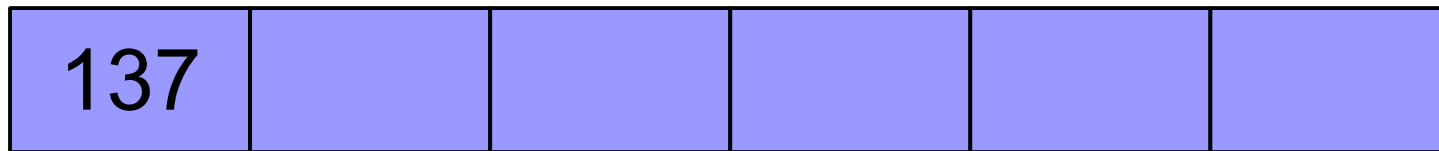
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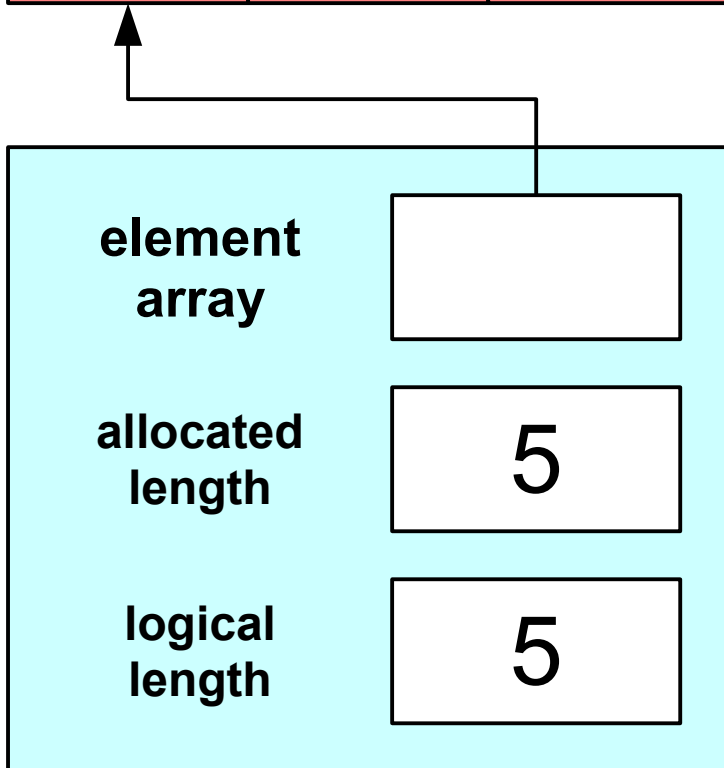
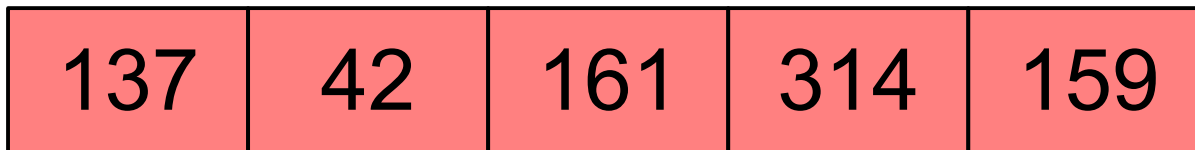
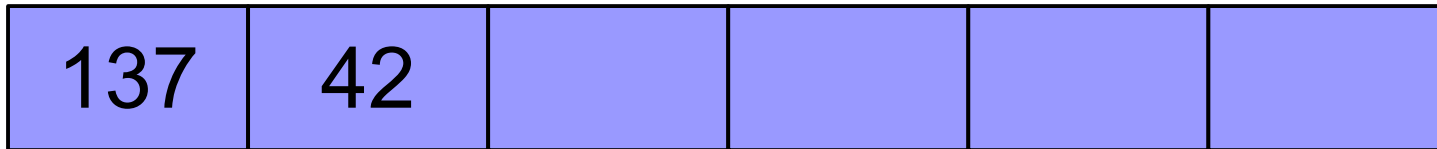
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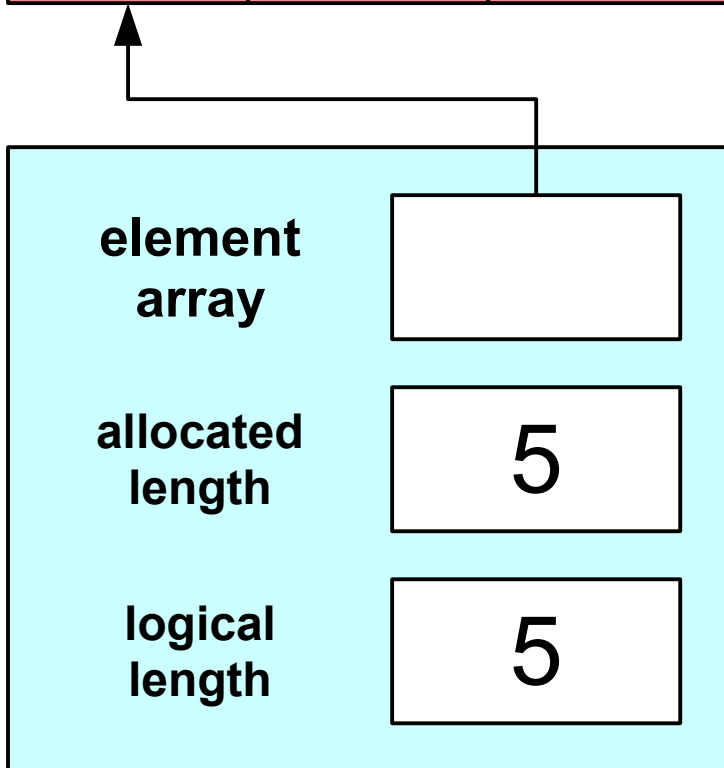
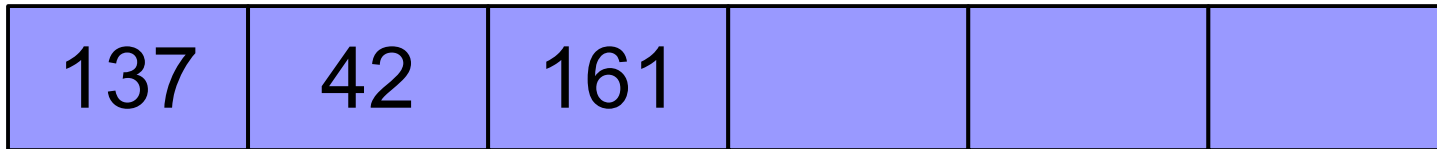
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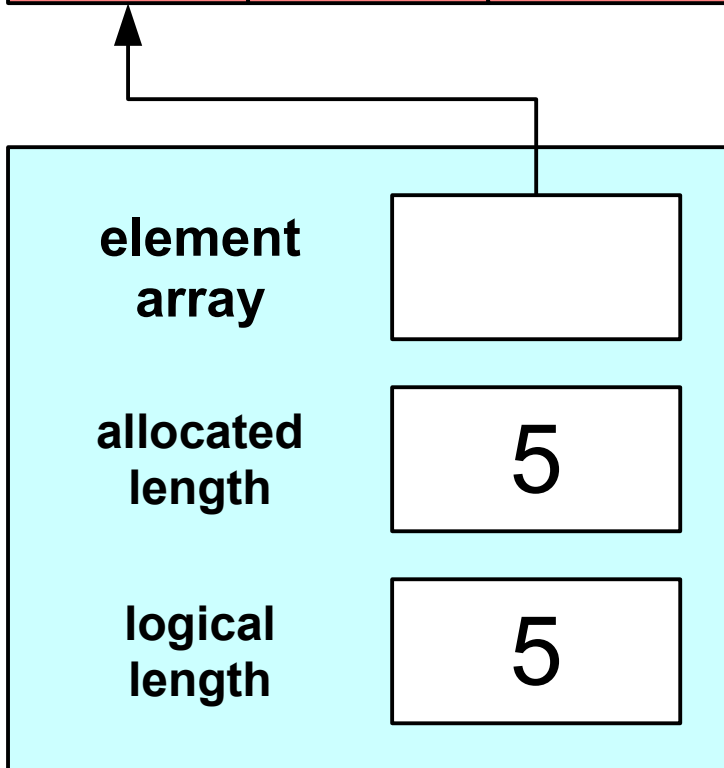
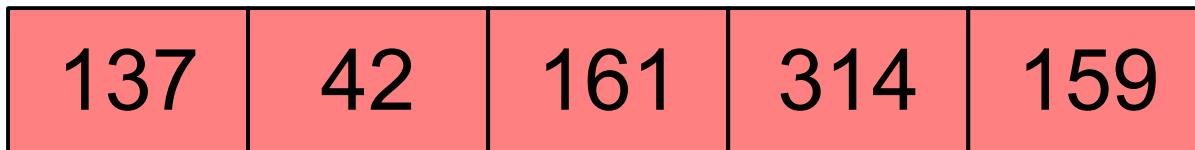
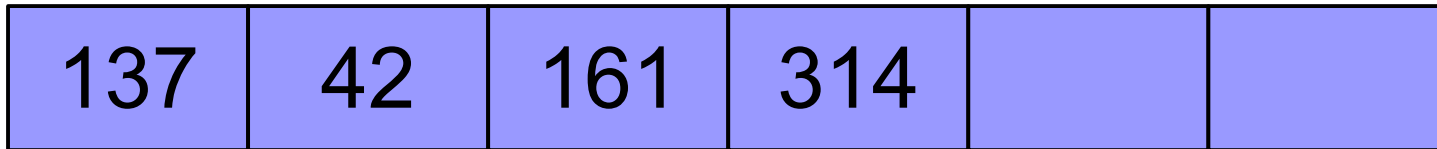
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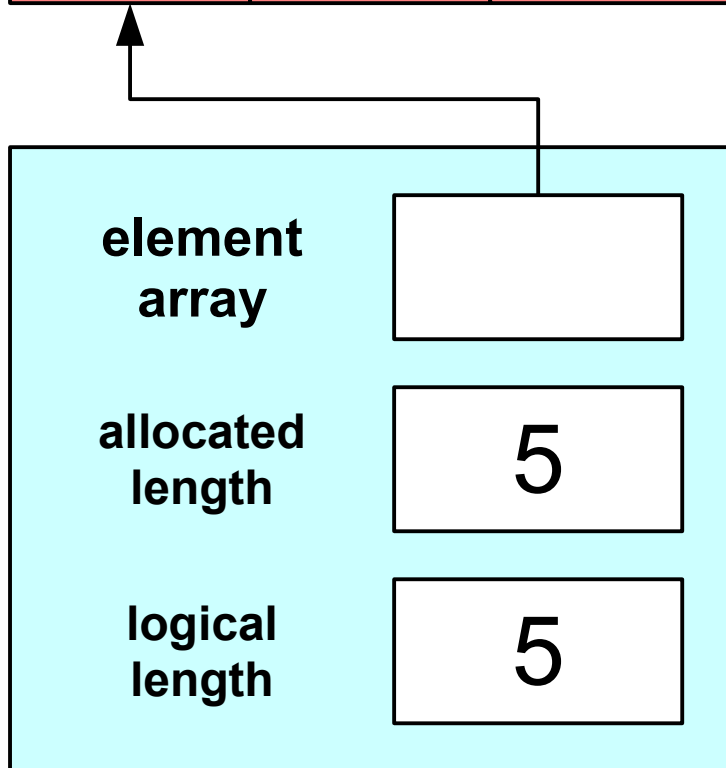
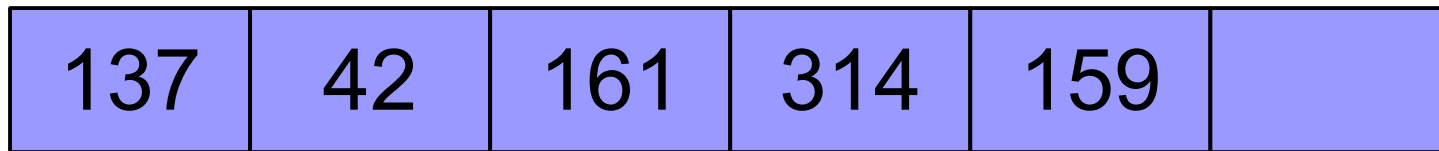
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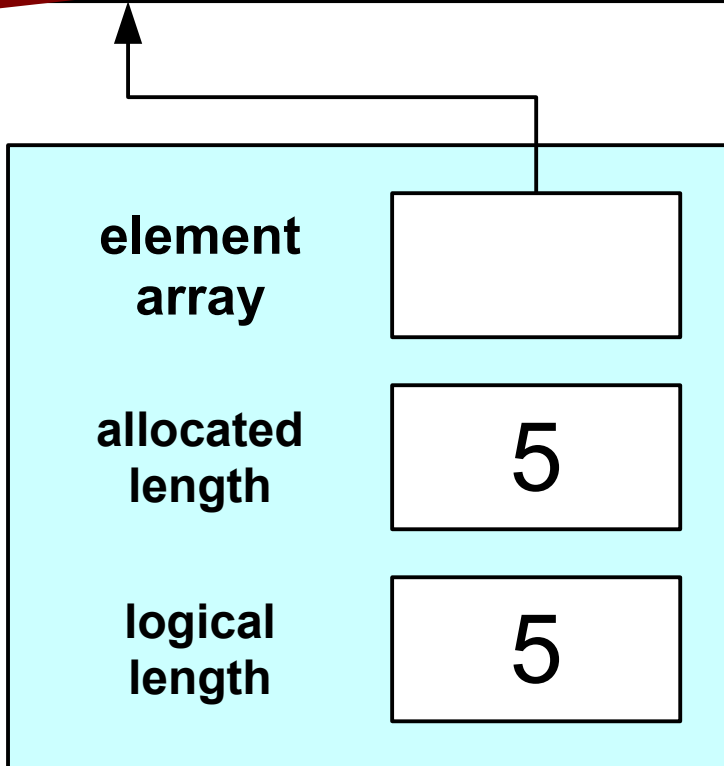
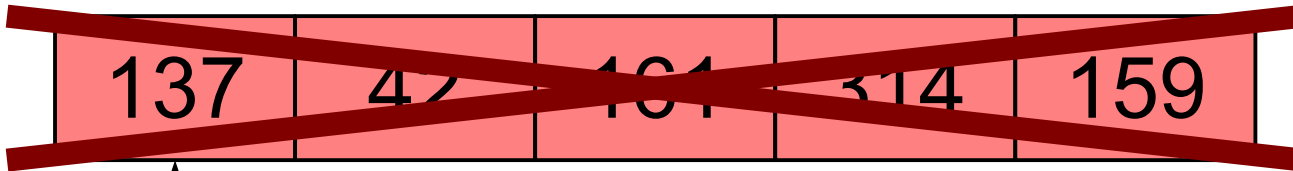
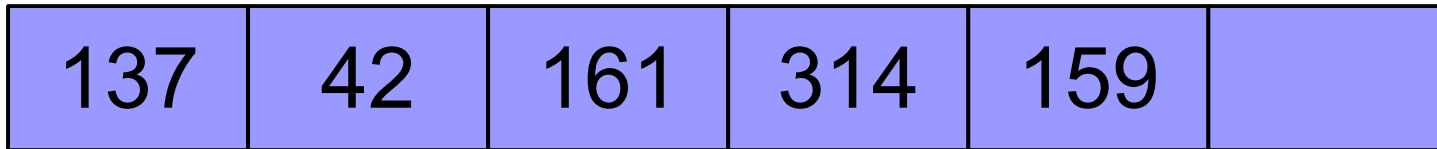
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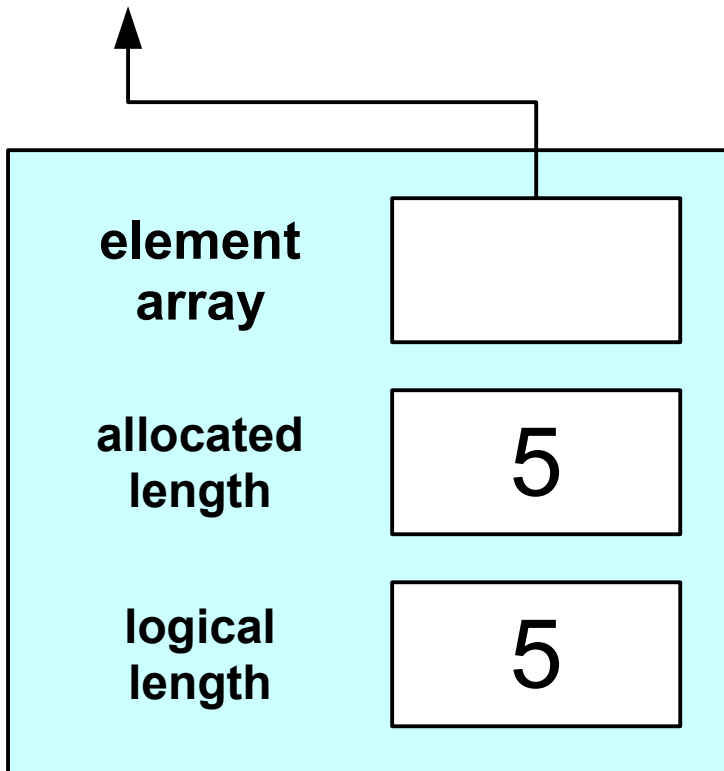
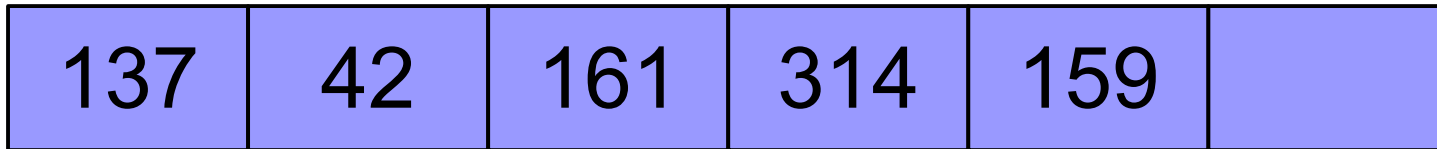
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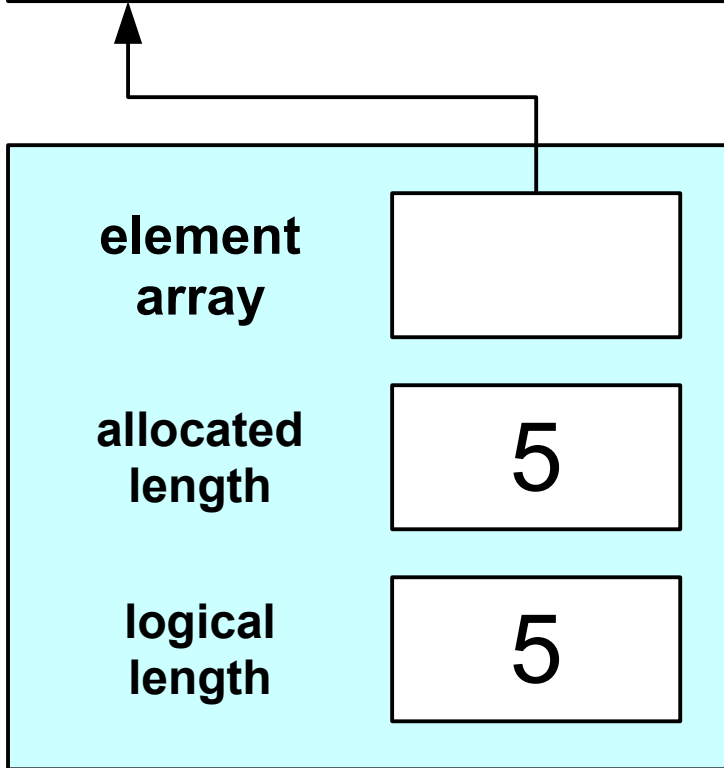
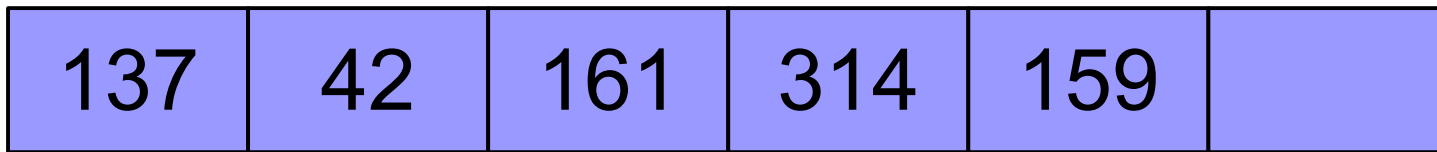
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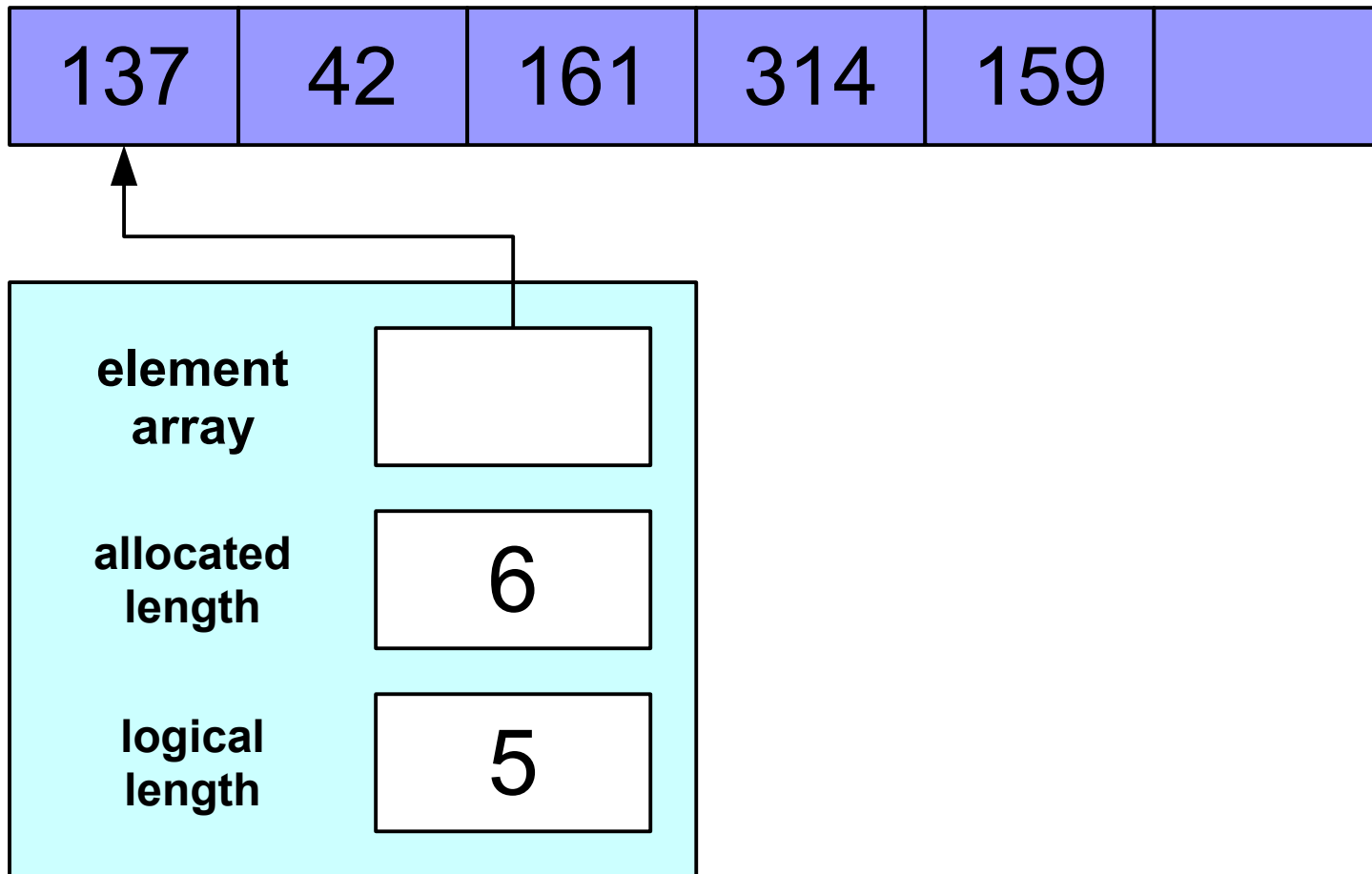
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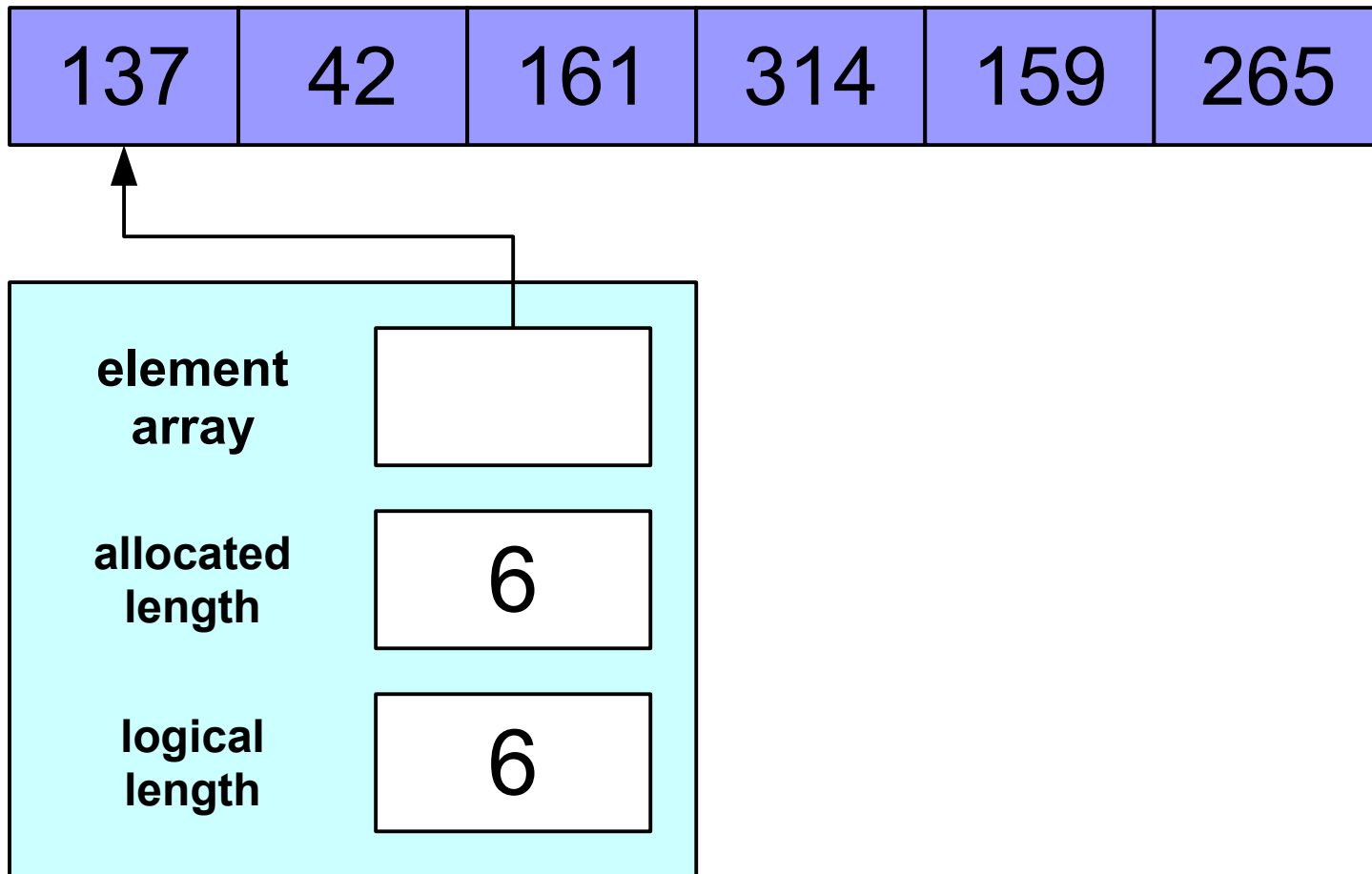
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`OurStack::grow()`

Analyzing Our Approach

- We now have a working solution, but is it an *efficient* solution?
- Let's analyze the big-O complexity of the five operations.
 - **size:**
 - **isEmpty:**
 - **push:**
 - **pop:**
 - **top:**

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- Let's analyze the big-O complexity of the five operations.
 - **size: $O(1)$**
 - **isEmpty: $O(1)$**
 - **push: $O(n)$**
 - **pop: $O(1)$**
 - **top: $O(1)$**

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- Total cost:

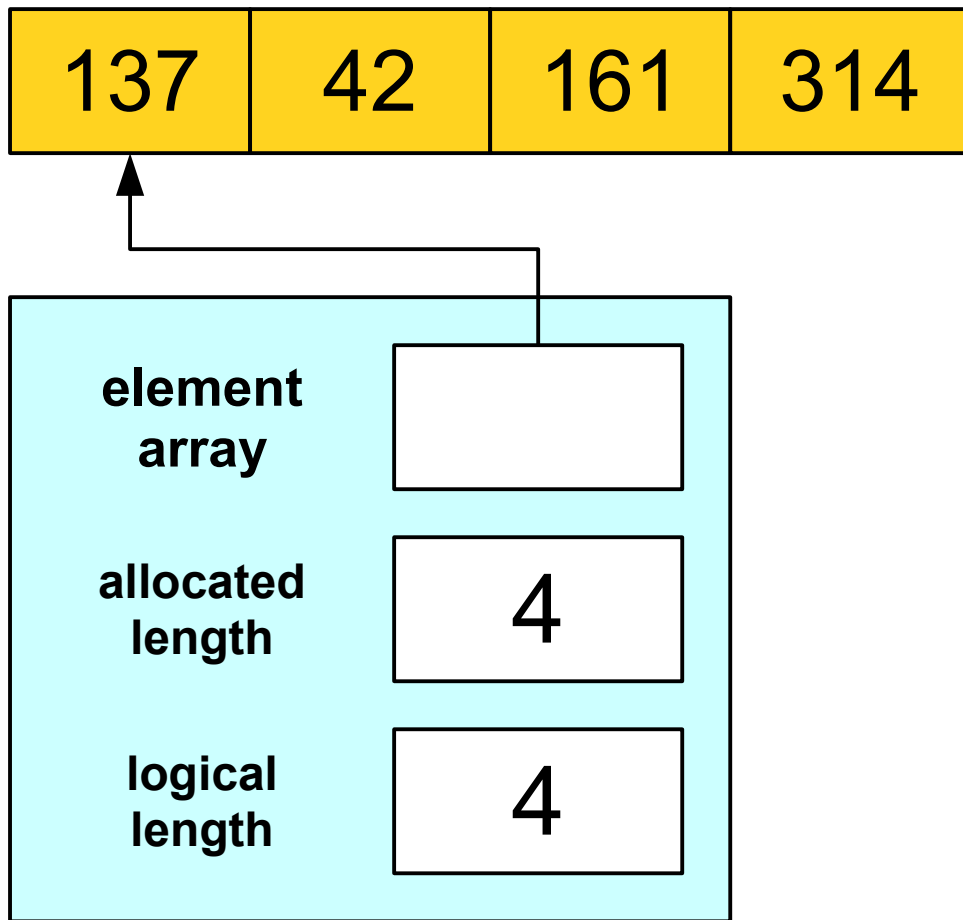
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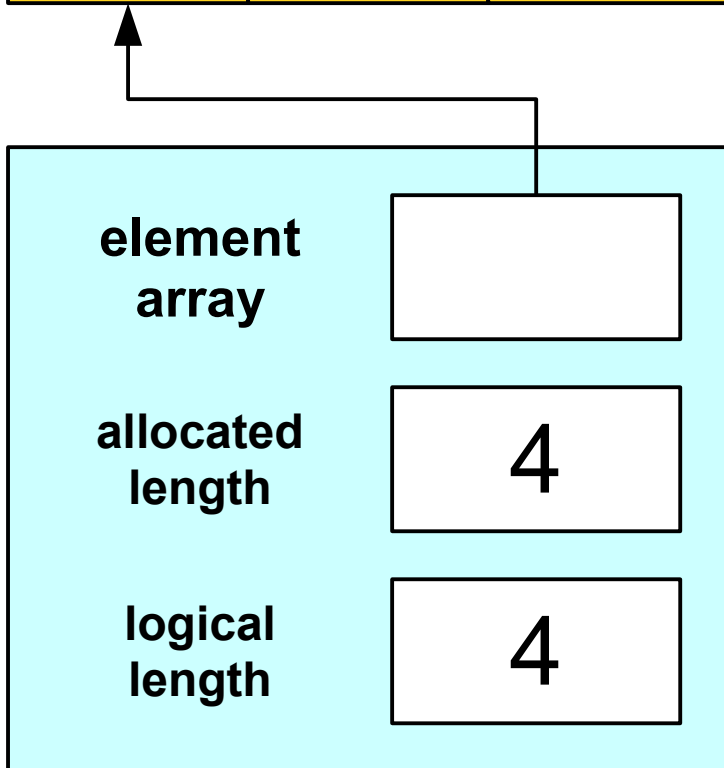
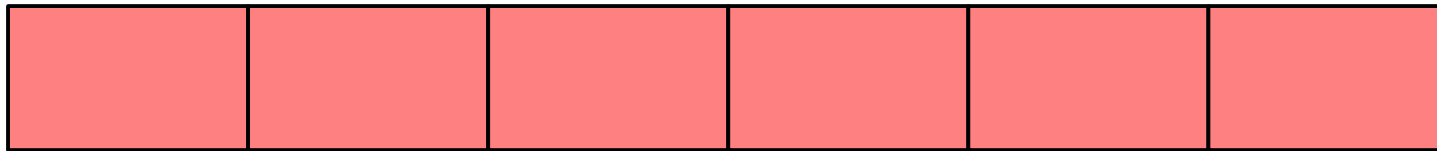
Validating Our Model

Speeding up the Stack

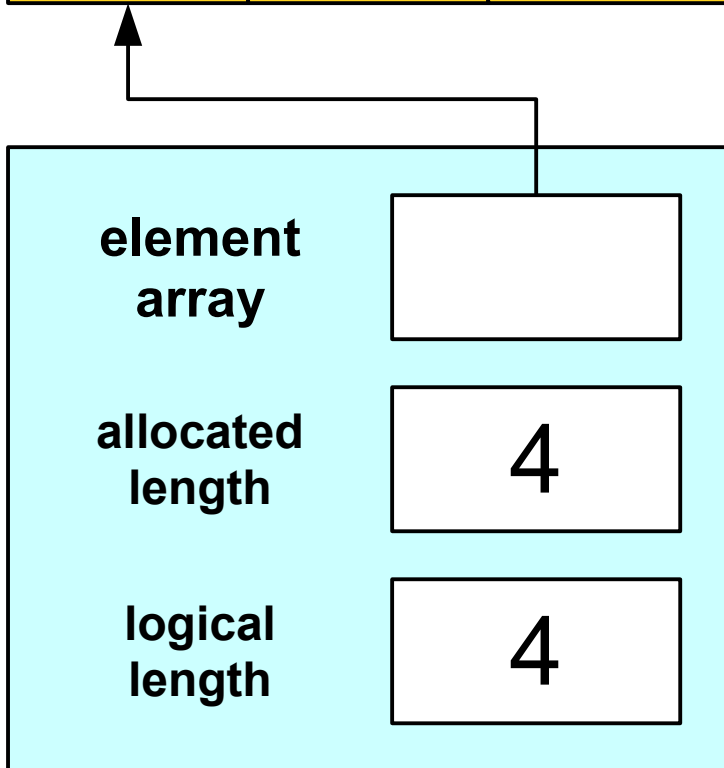
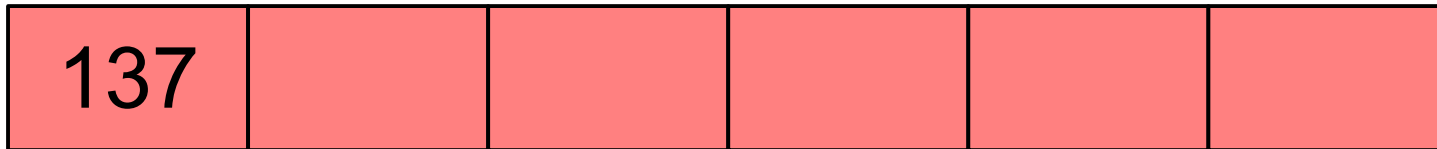
A Better Idea



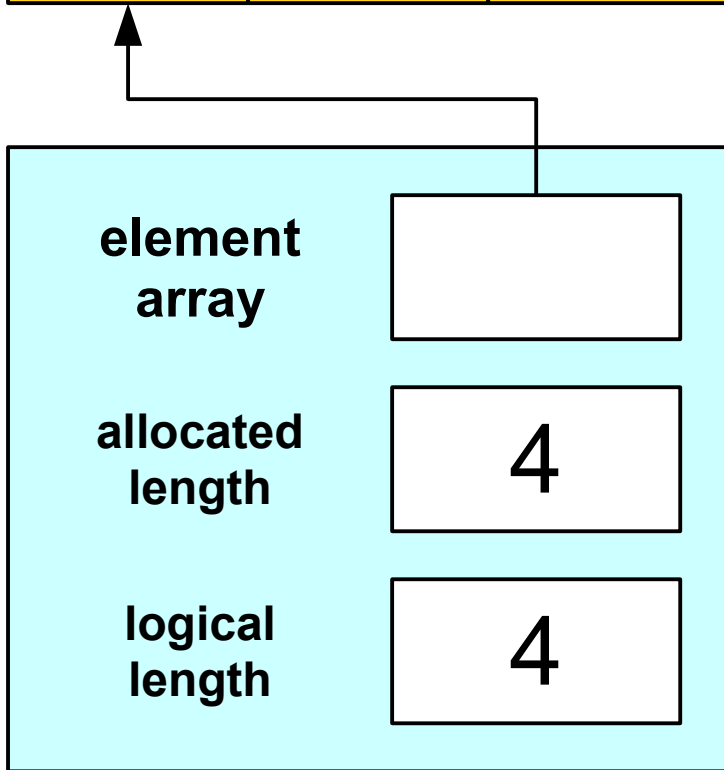
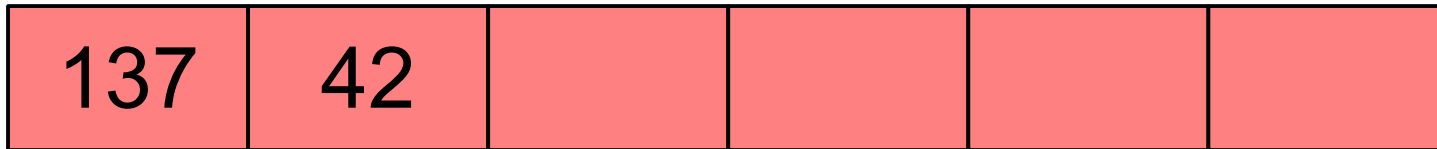
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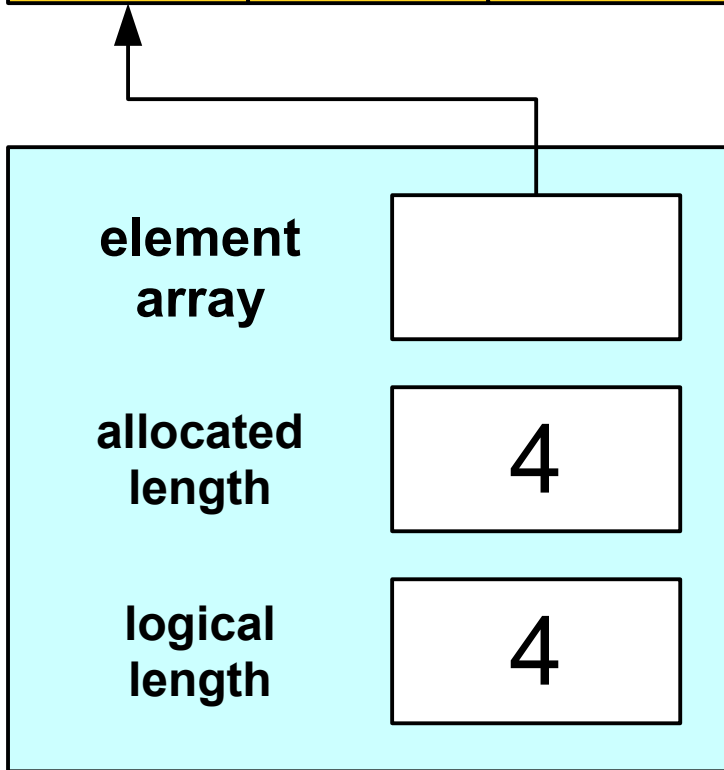
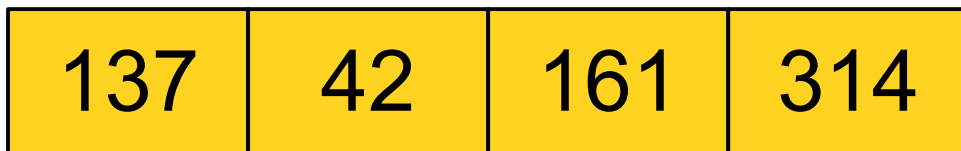
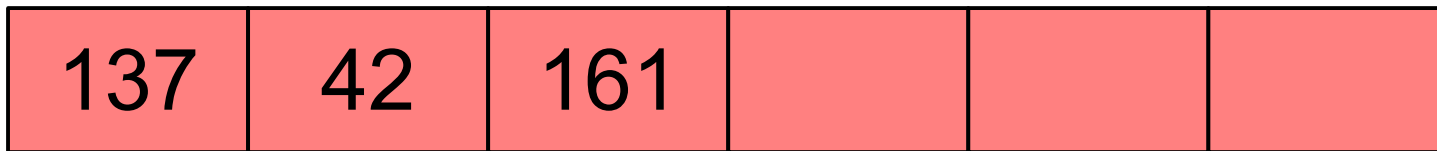
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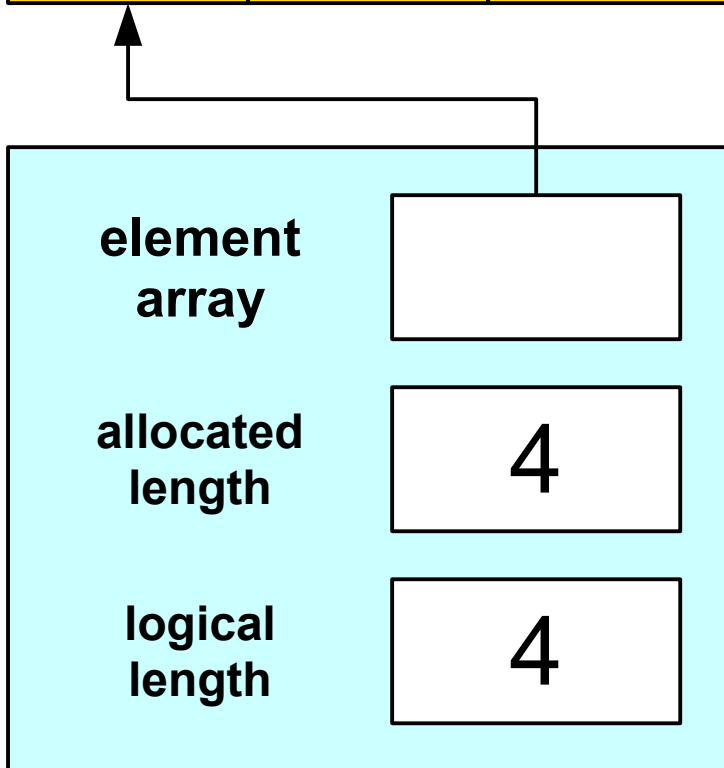
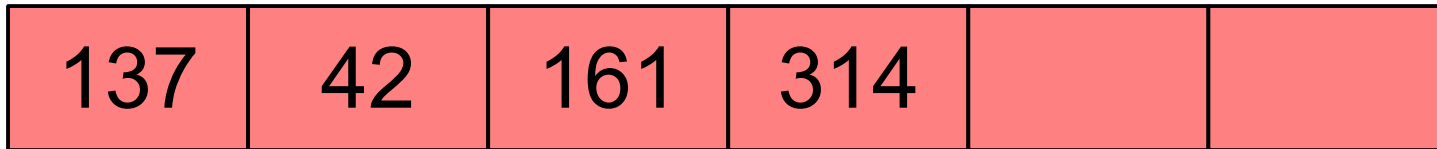
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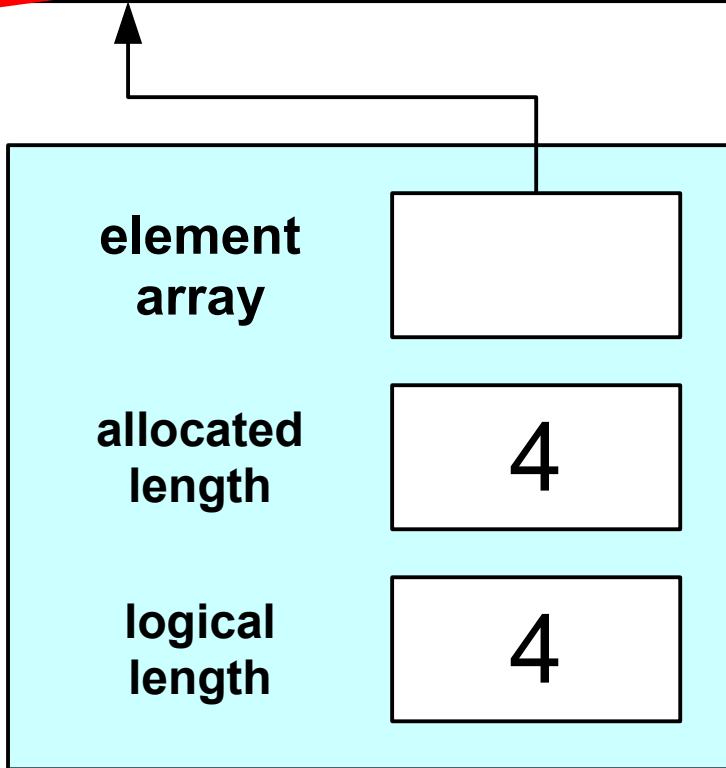
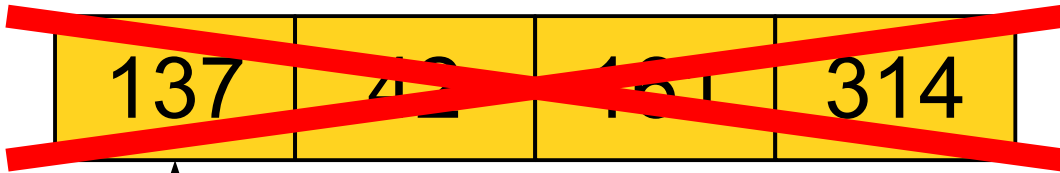
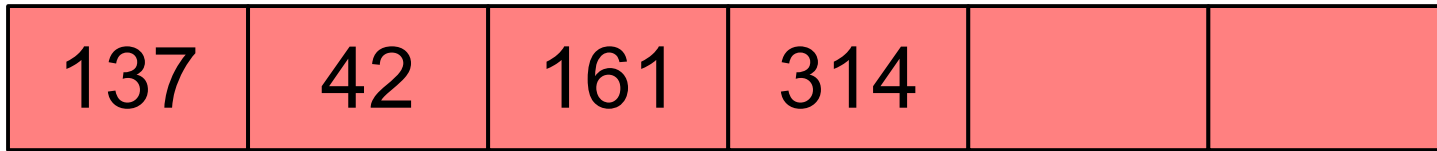
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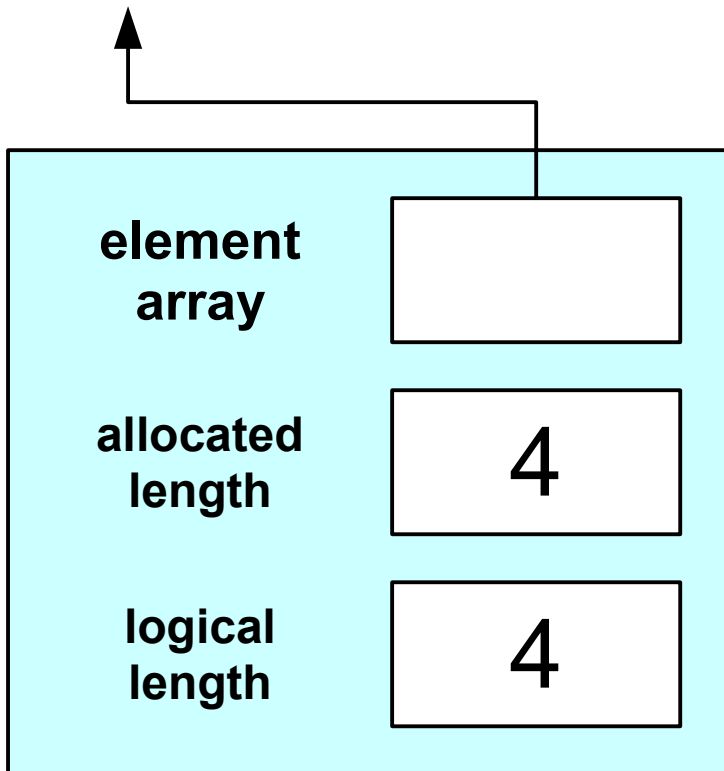
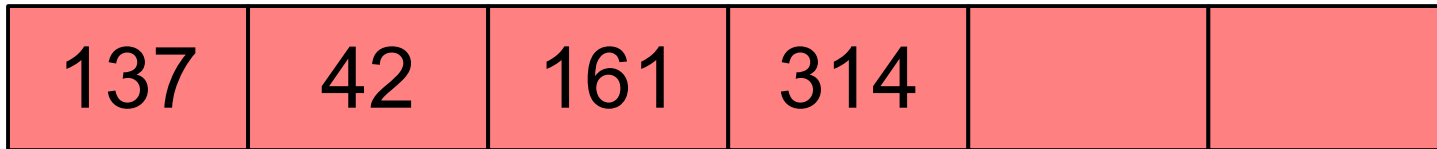
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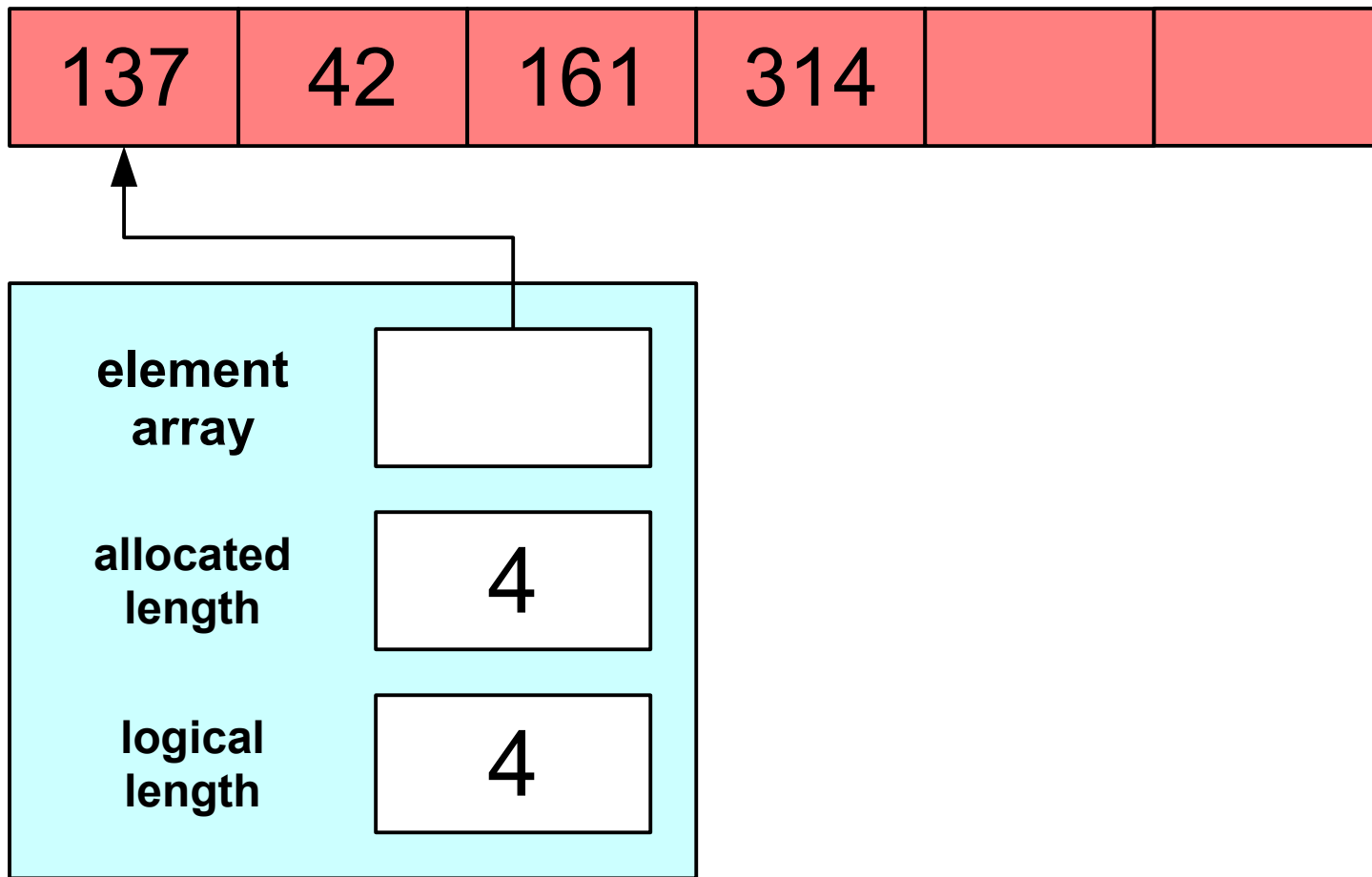
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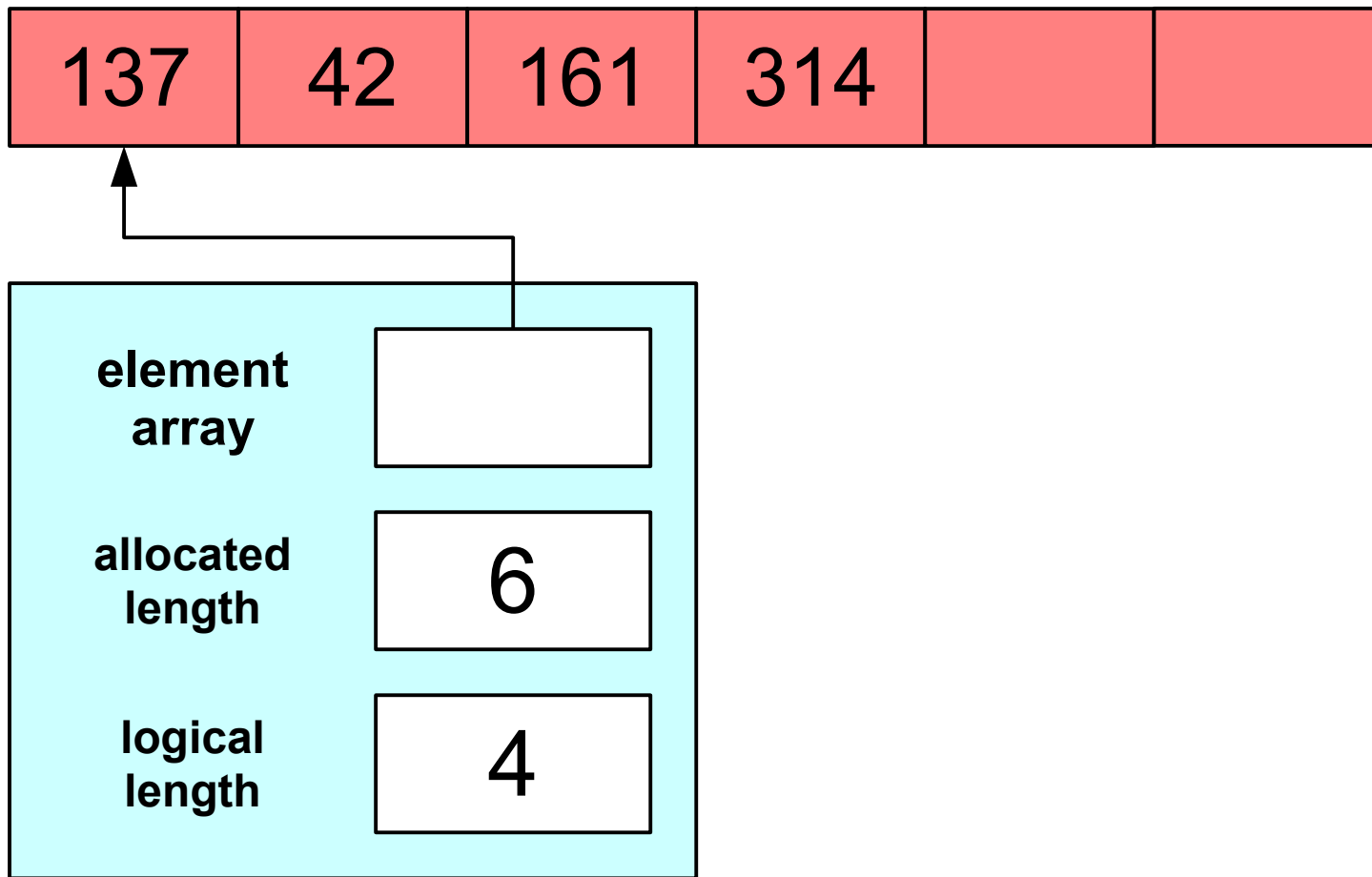
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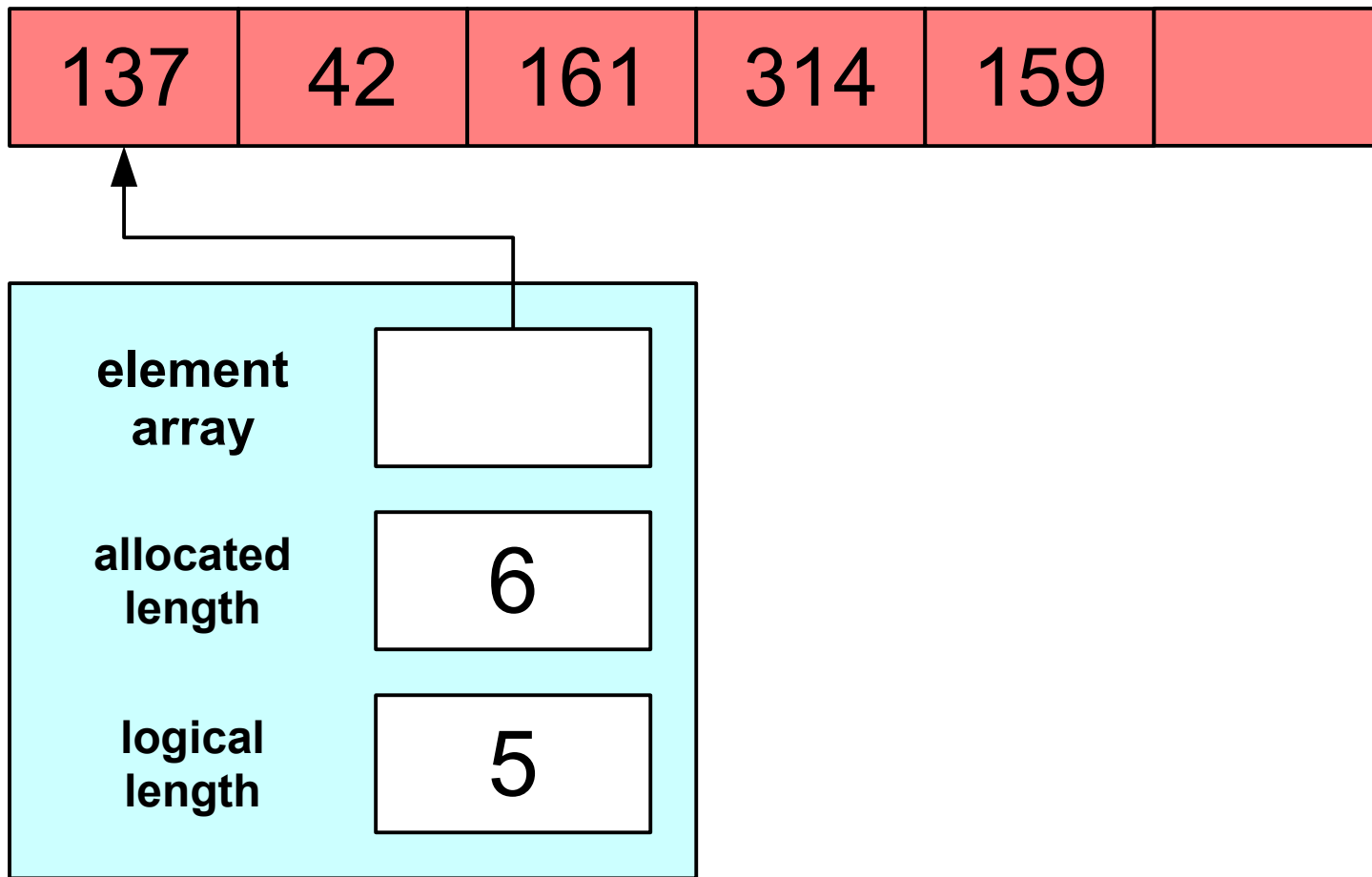
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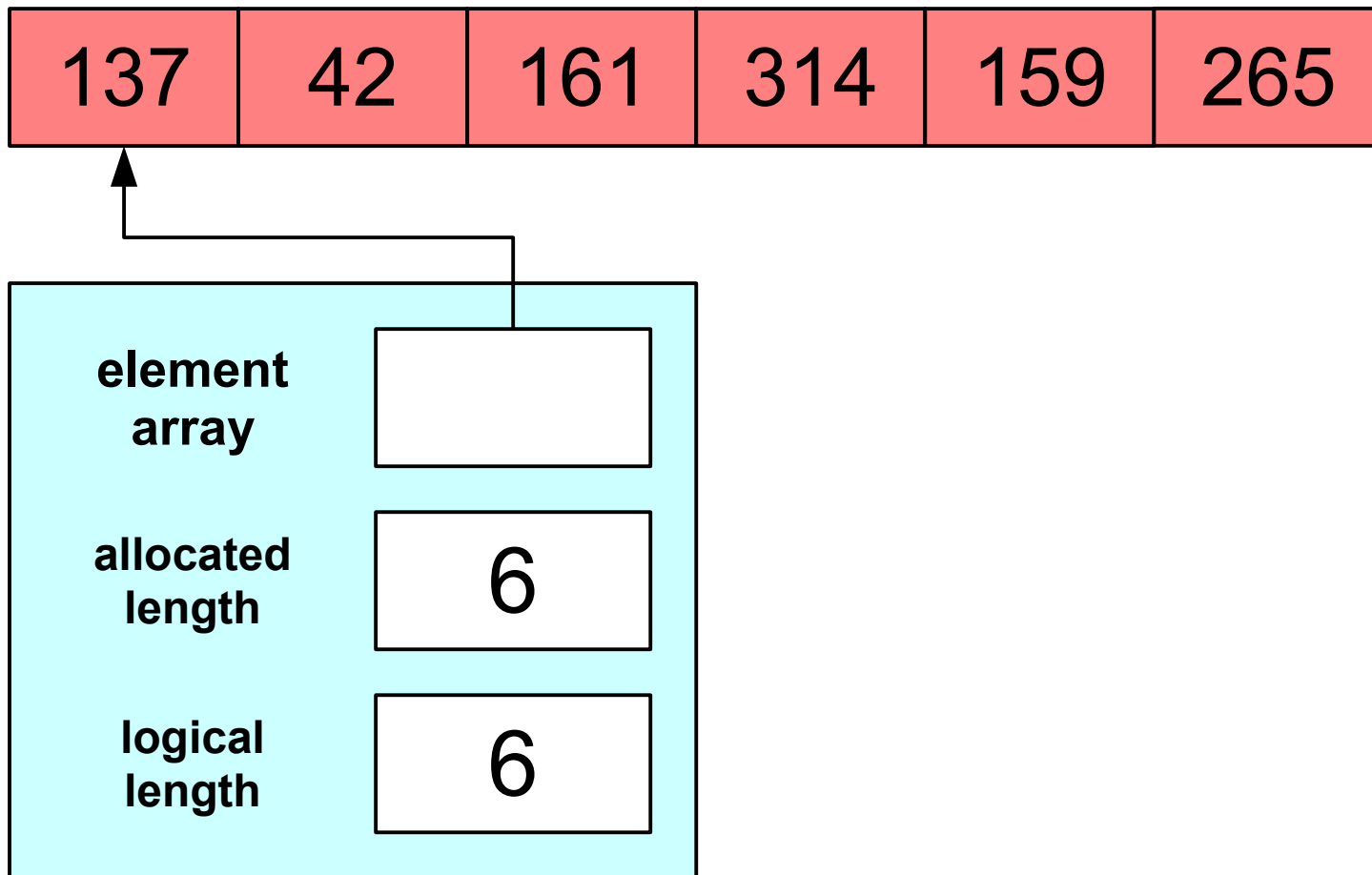
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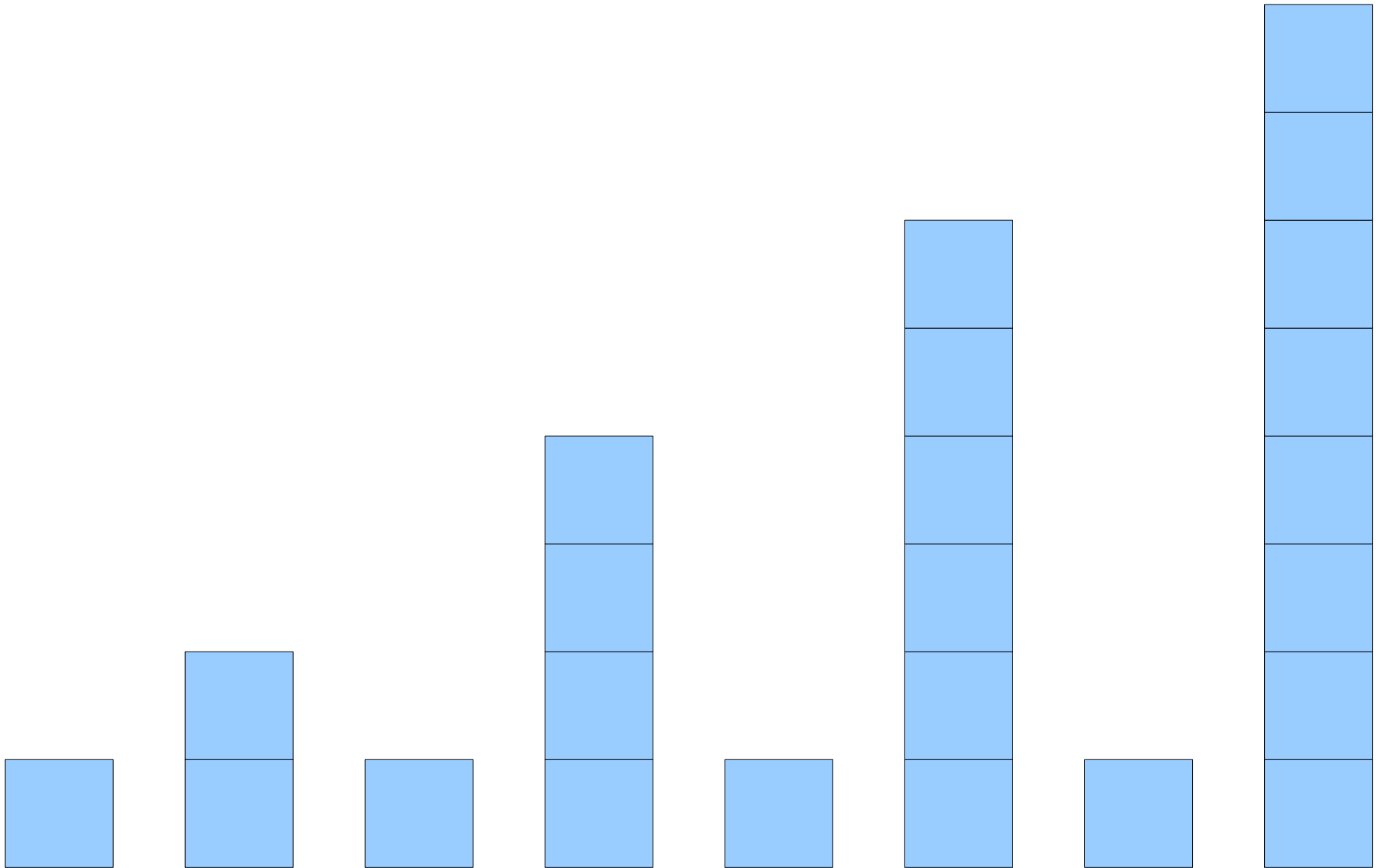
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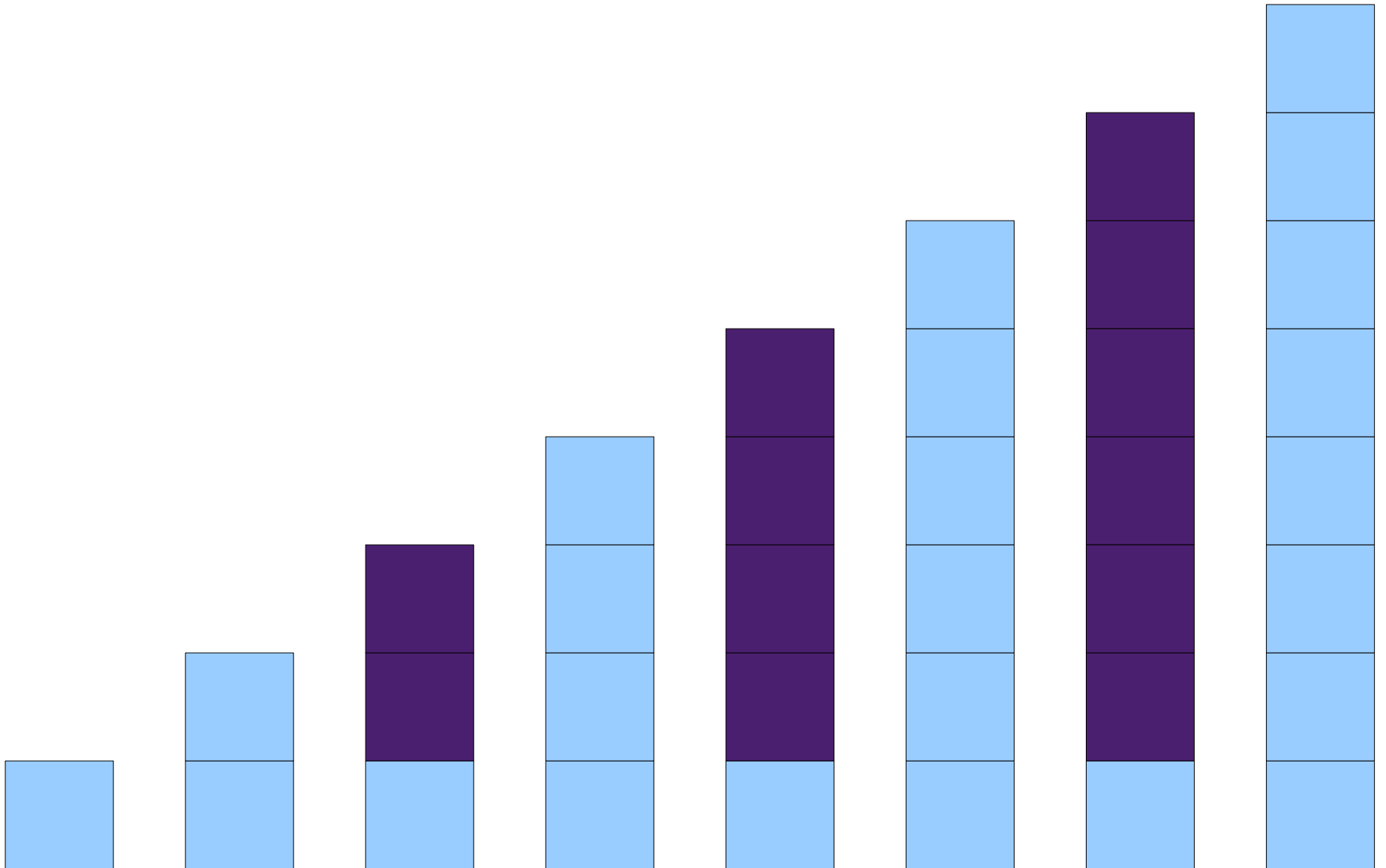
What Just Happened?

- Half of our pushes are now “easy” pushes, and half of our pushes are now “hard” pushes.
- Hard pushes still take time $O(n)$.
- Easy pushes only take time $O(1)$.
- Worst-case is still $O(n)$.
- What about the average case?

Analyzing the Work

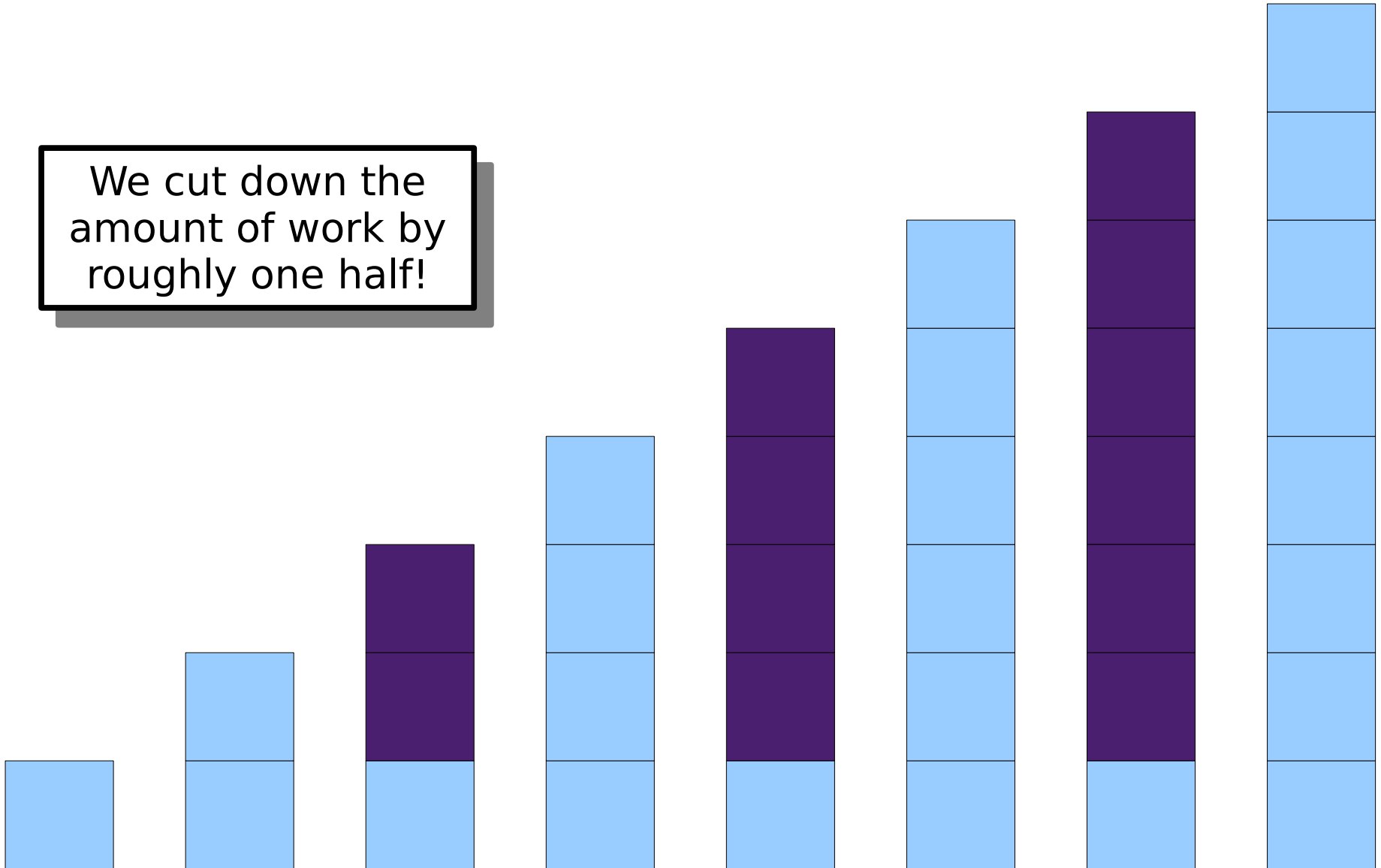


Analyzing the Work



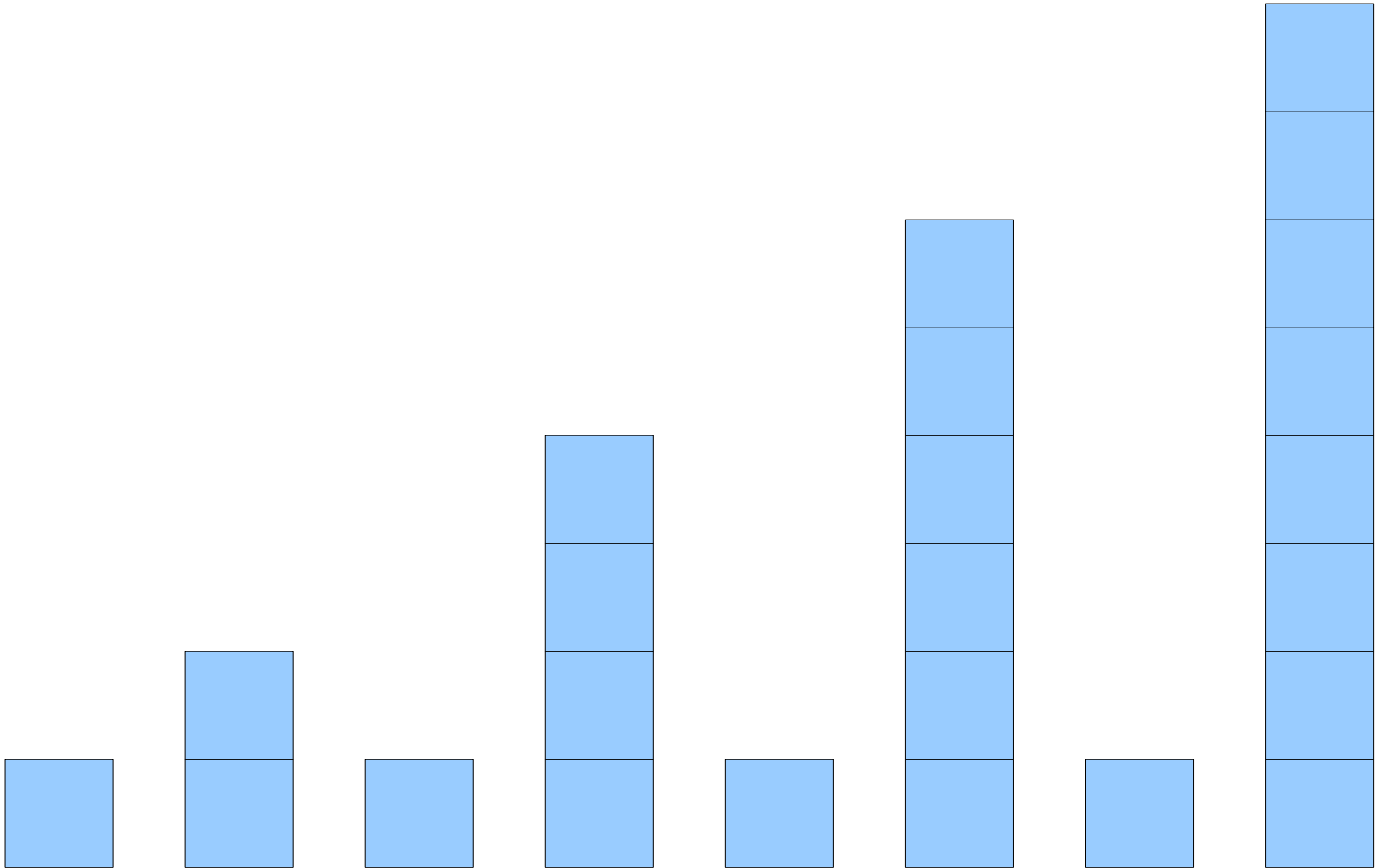
Analyzing the Work

We cut down the amount of work by roughly one half!

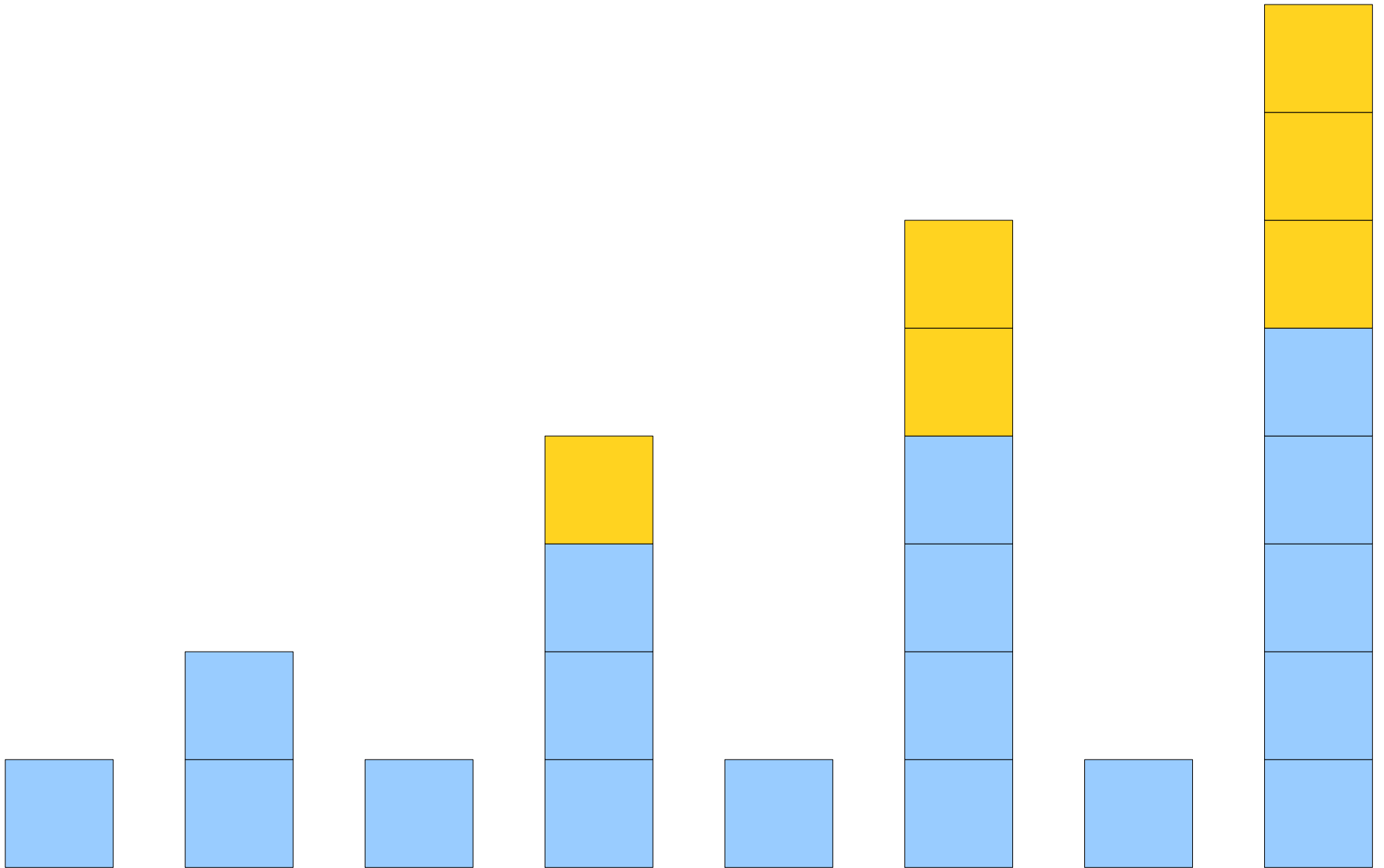


A Different Analysis

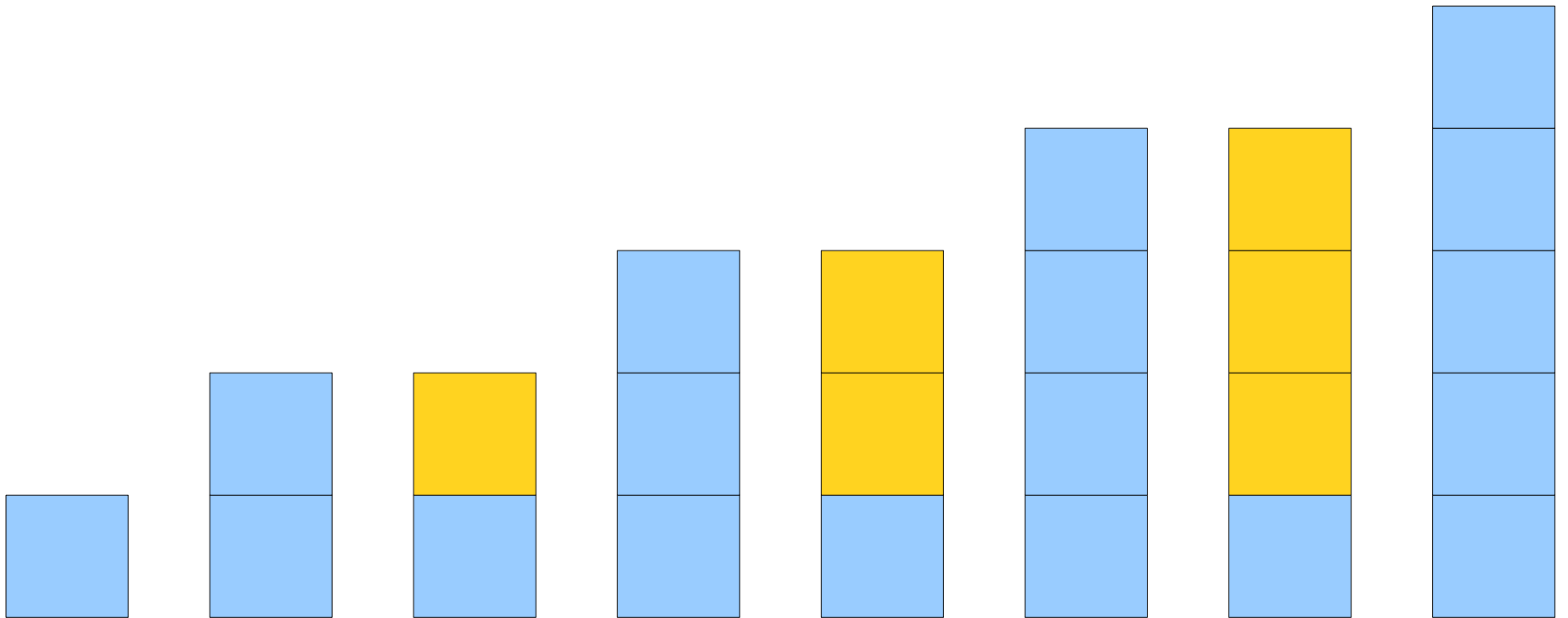
A Different Analysis



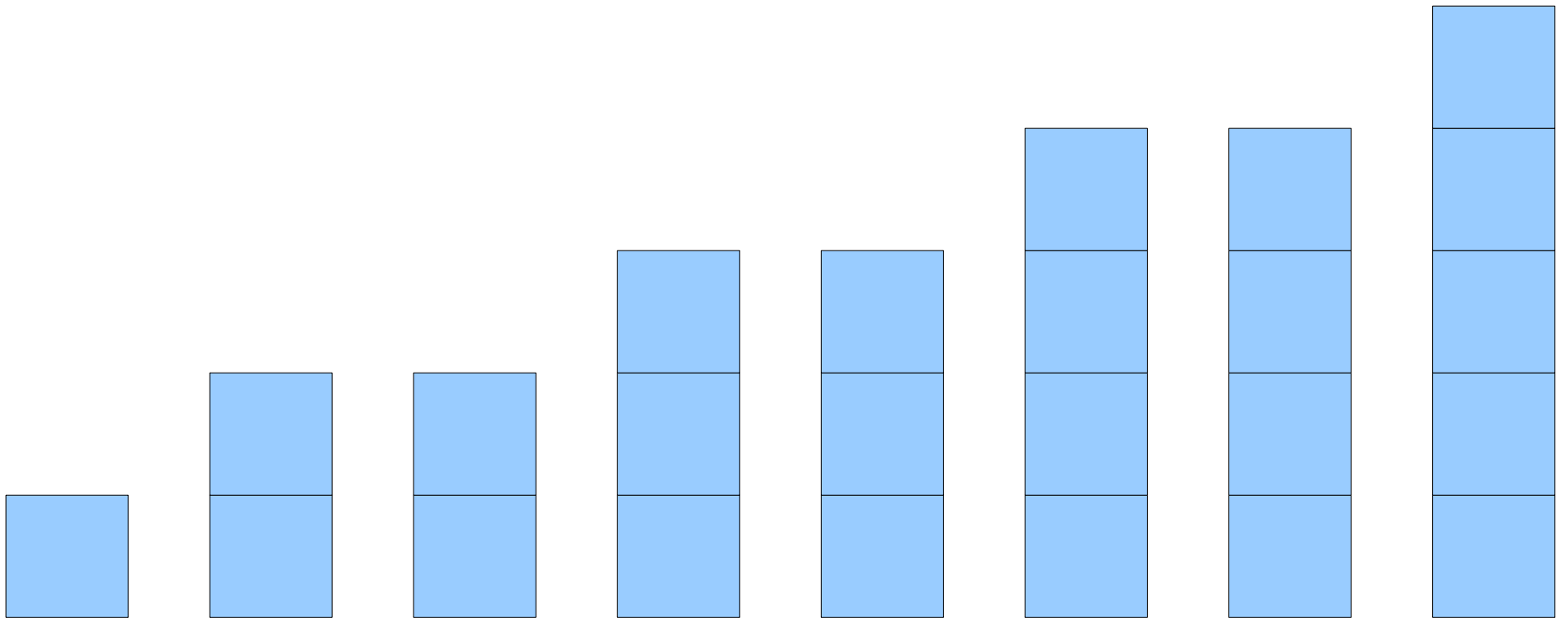
A Different Analysis



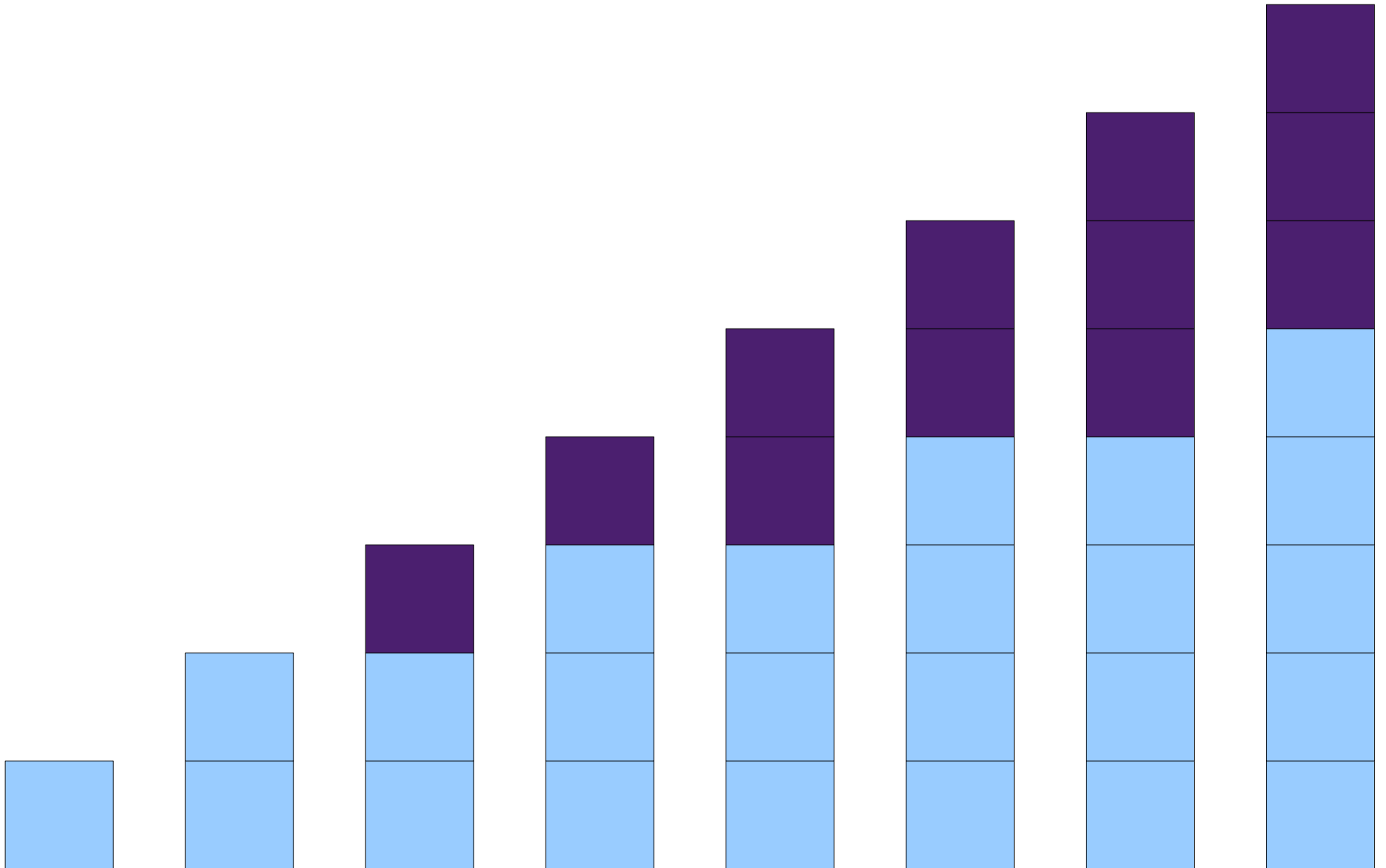
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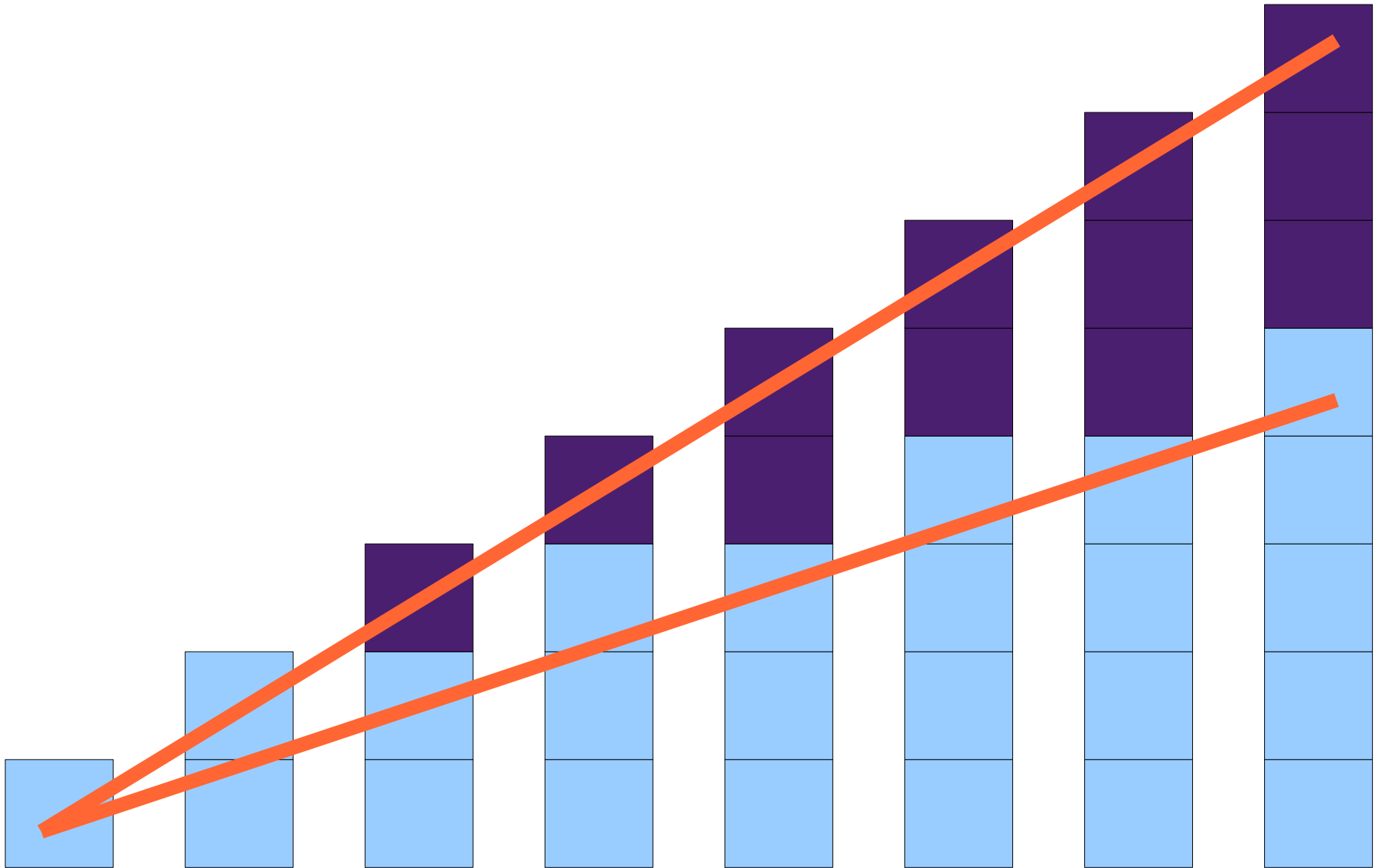
A Different Analysis



A Different Analysis

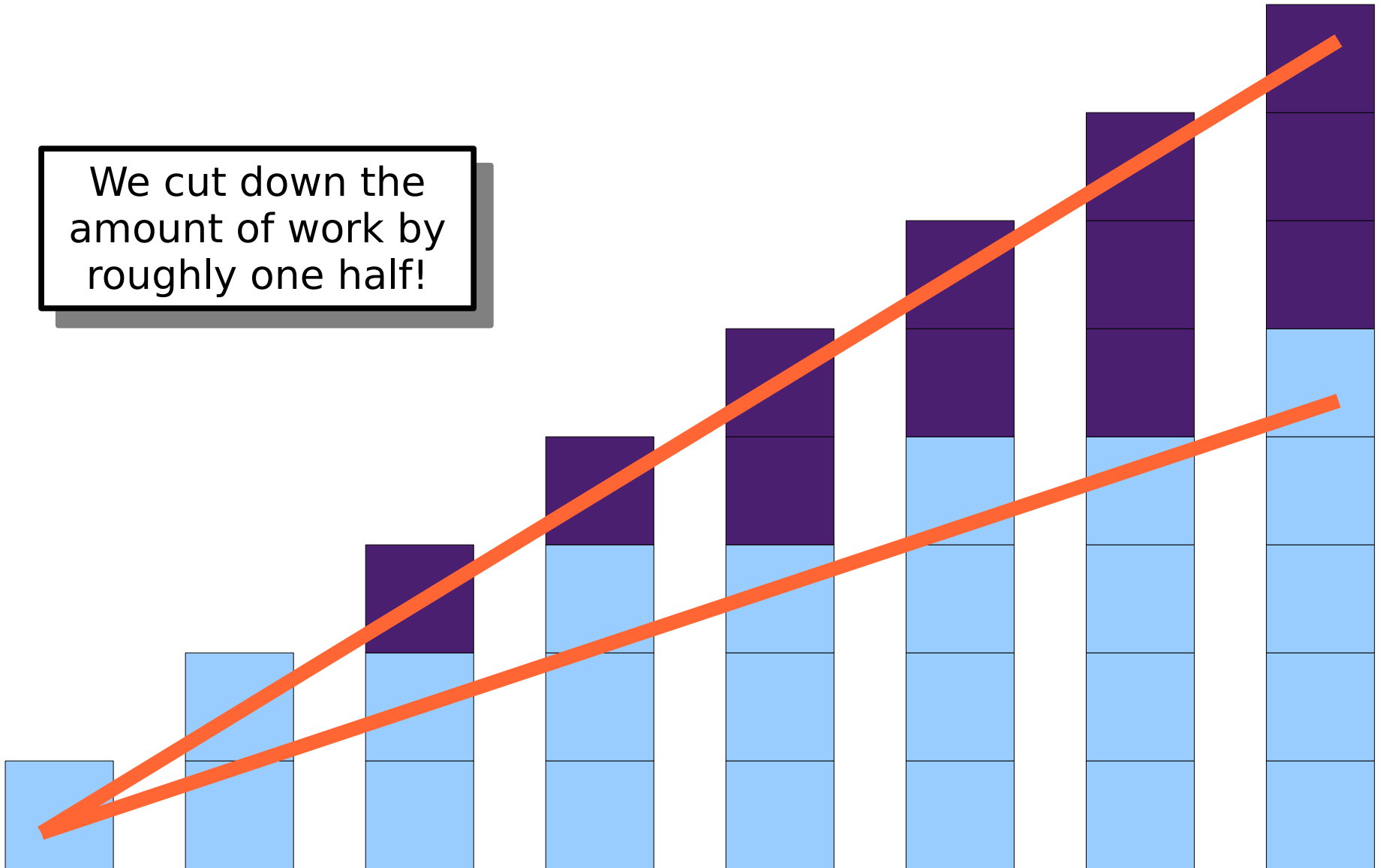


A Different Analysis



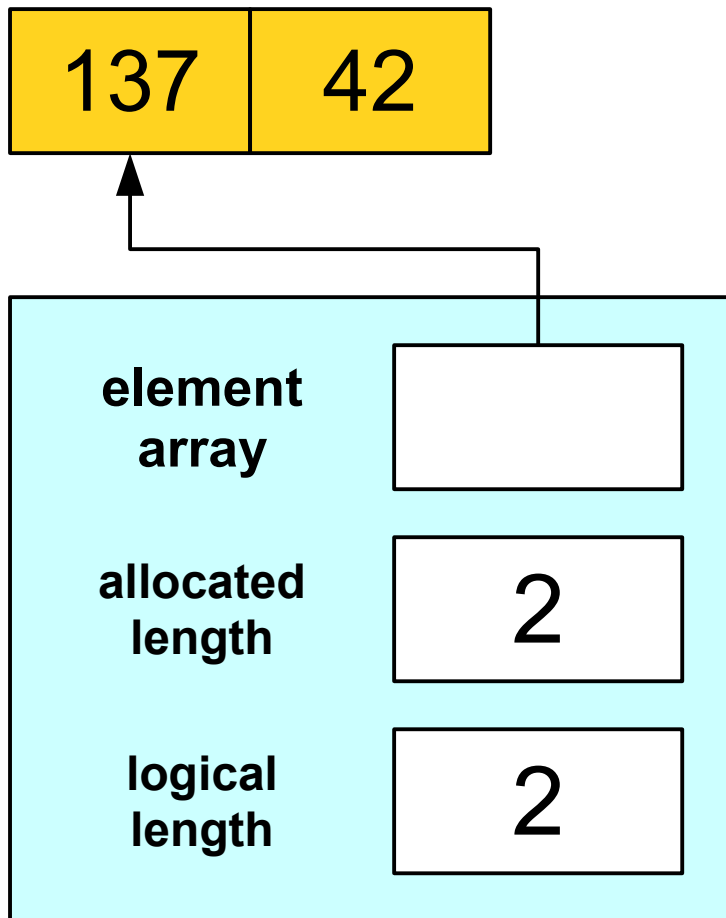
A Different Analysis

We cut down the amount of work by roughly one half!

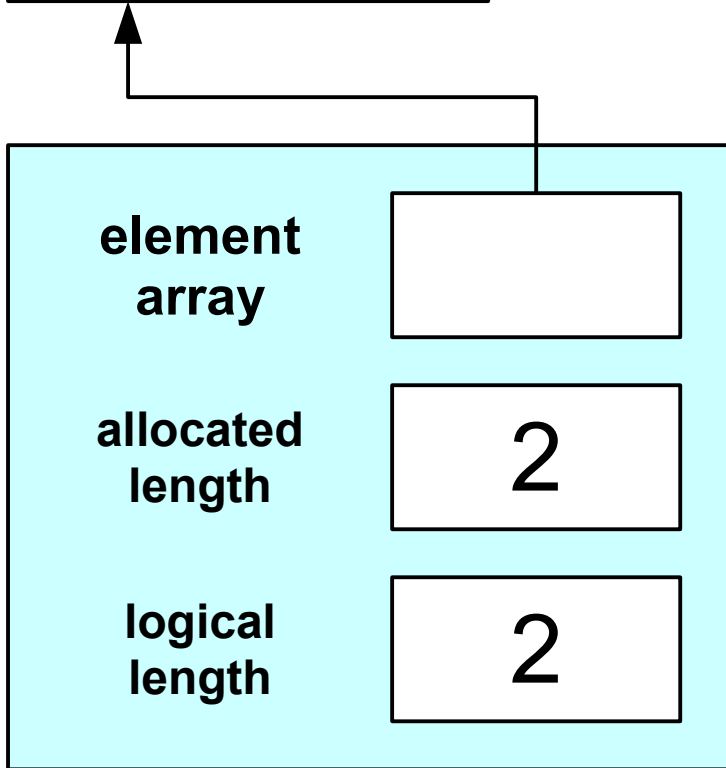
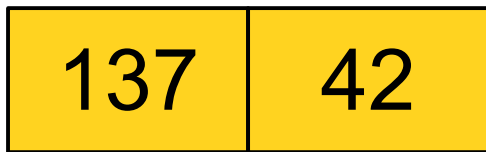
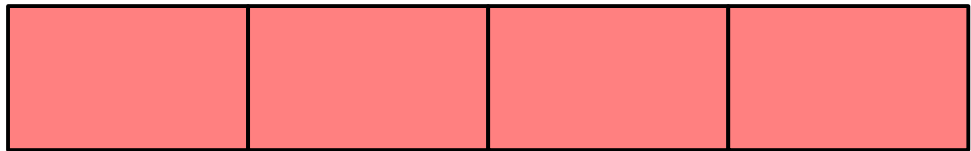


How does it stack up?

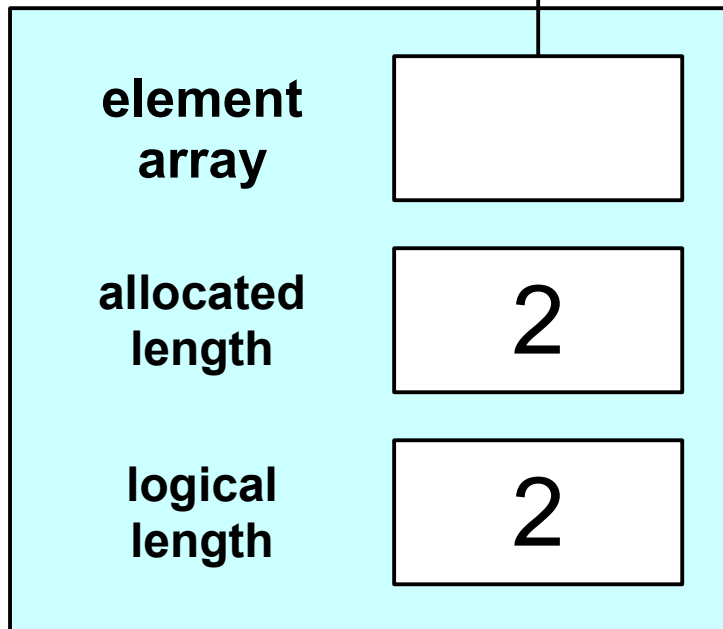
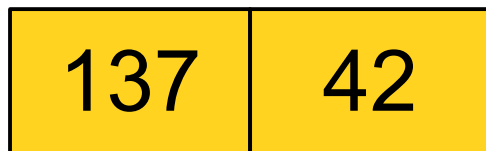
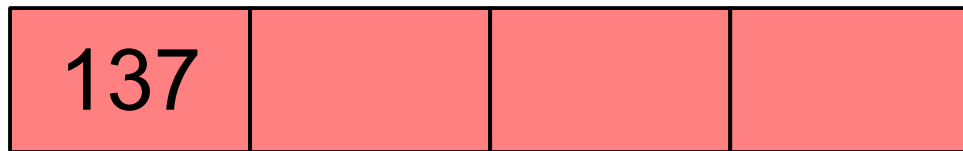
A Much Better Idea



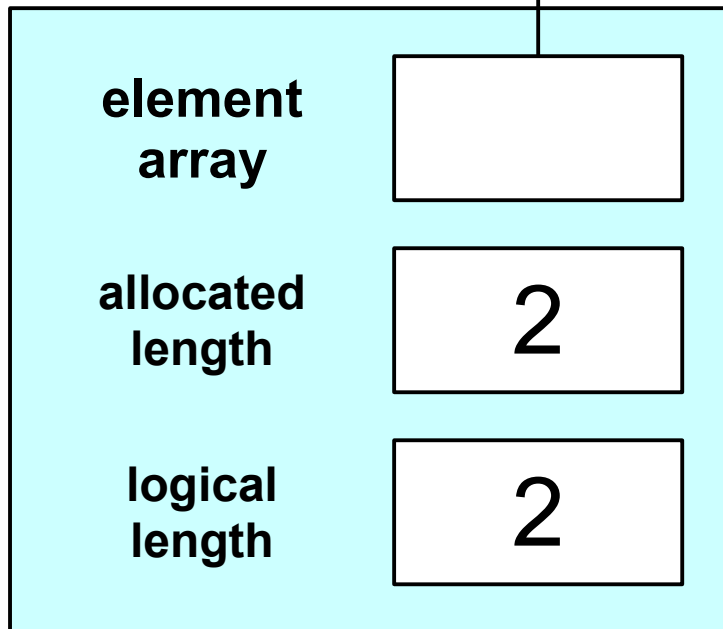
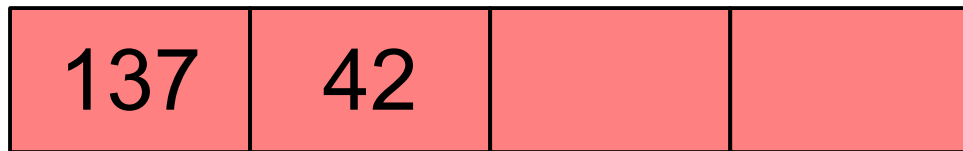
A Much Better Idea



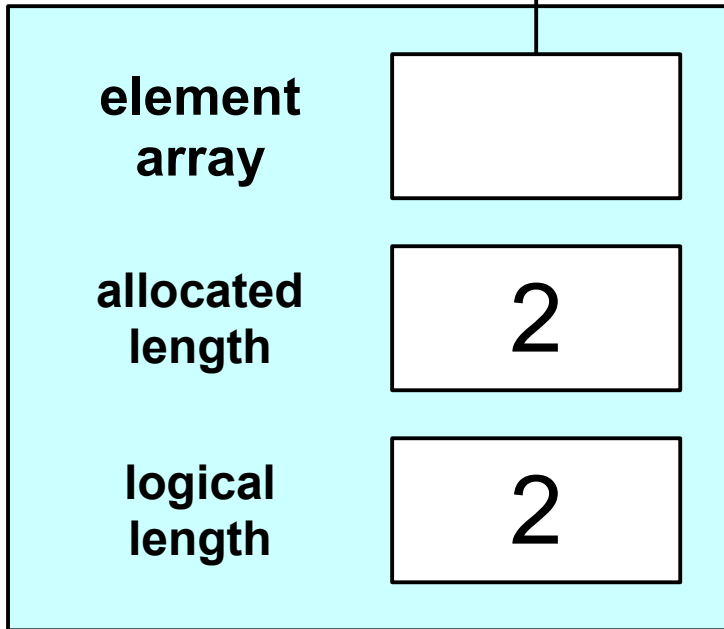
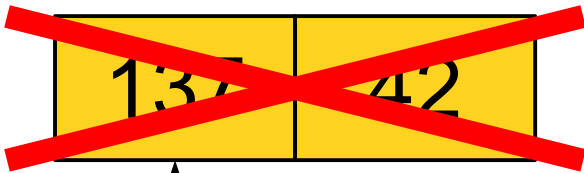
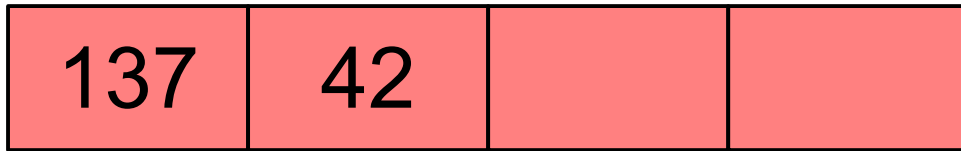
A Much Better Idea



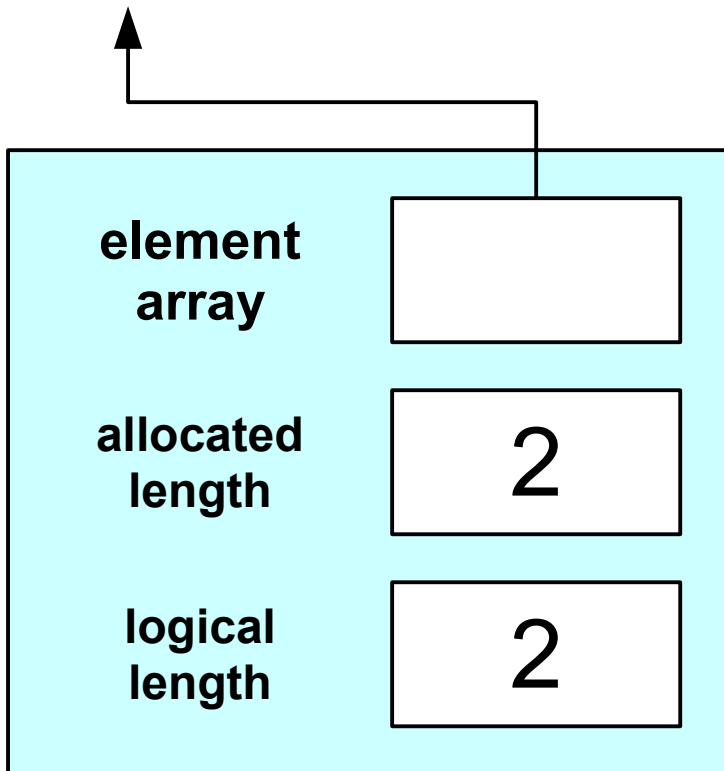
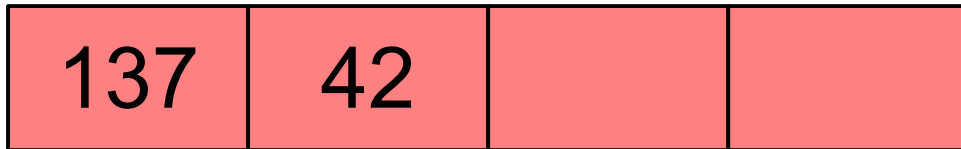
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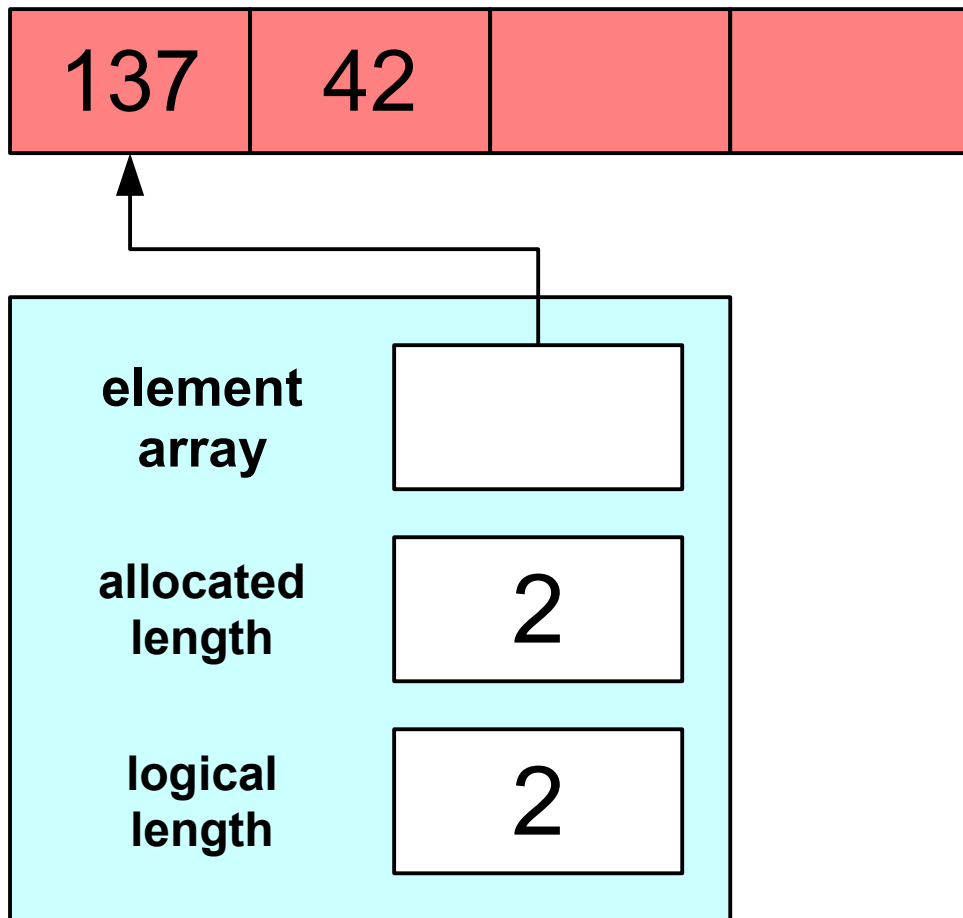
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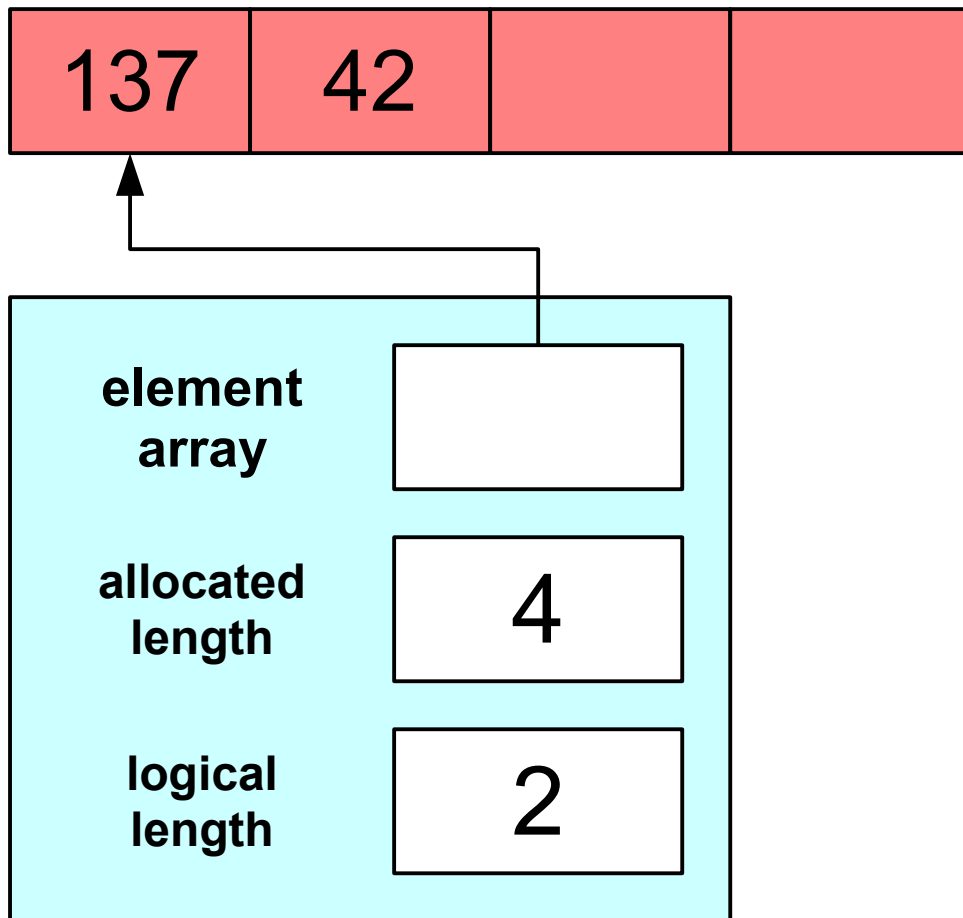
A Much Better Idea



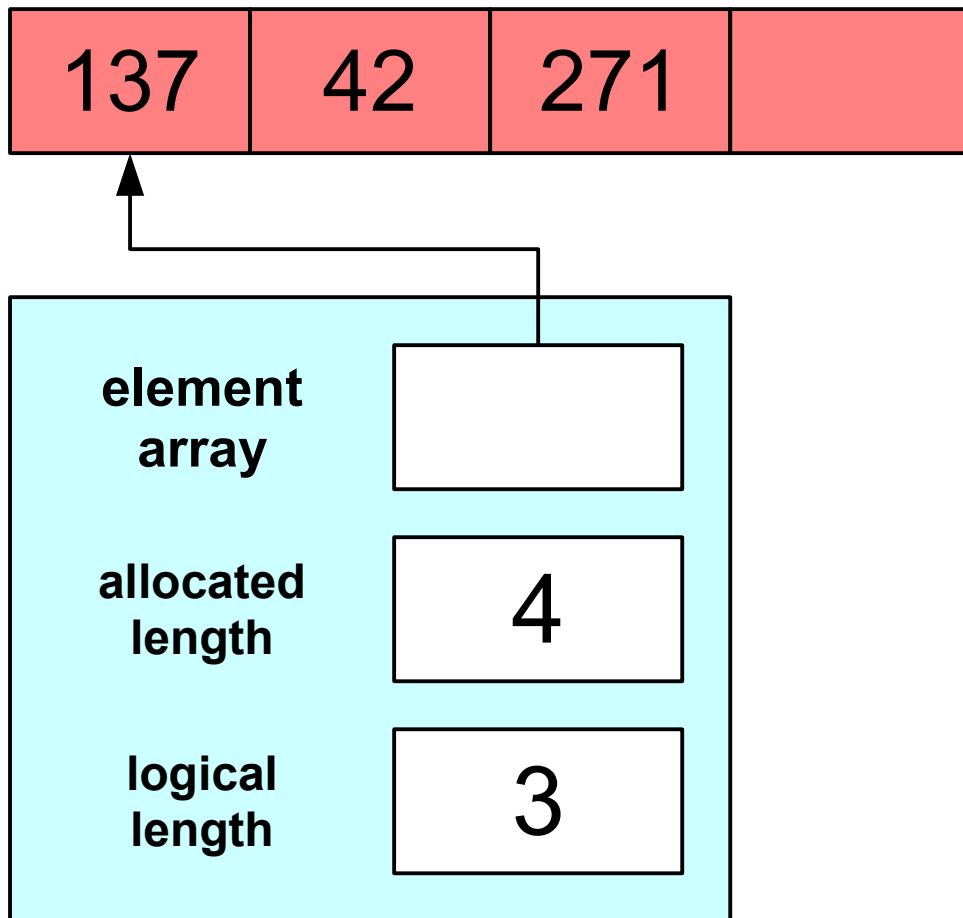
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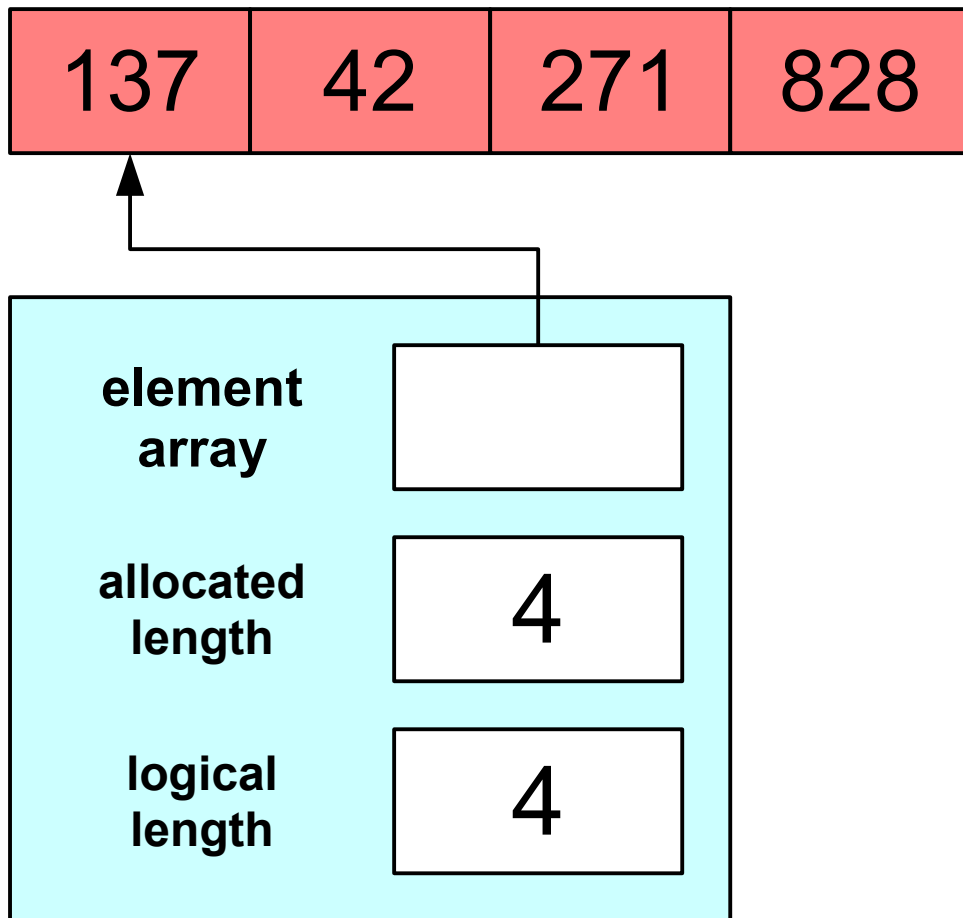
A Much Better Idea



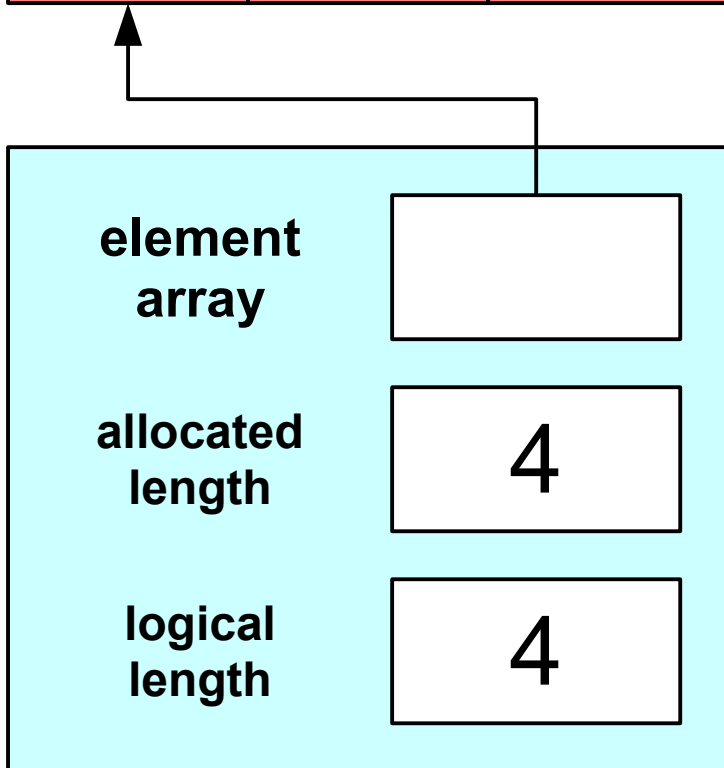
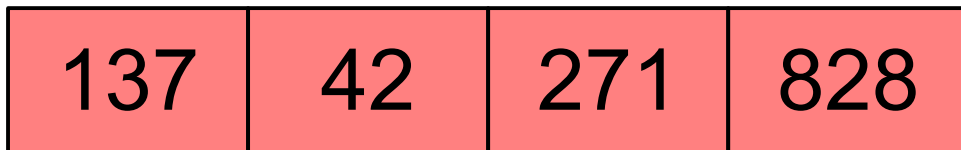
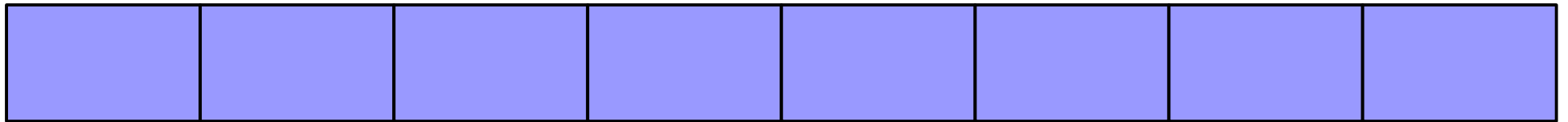
A Much Better Idea



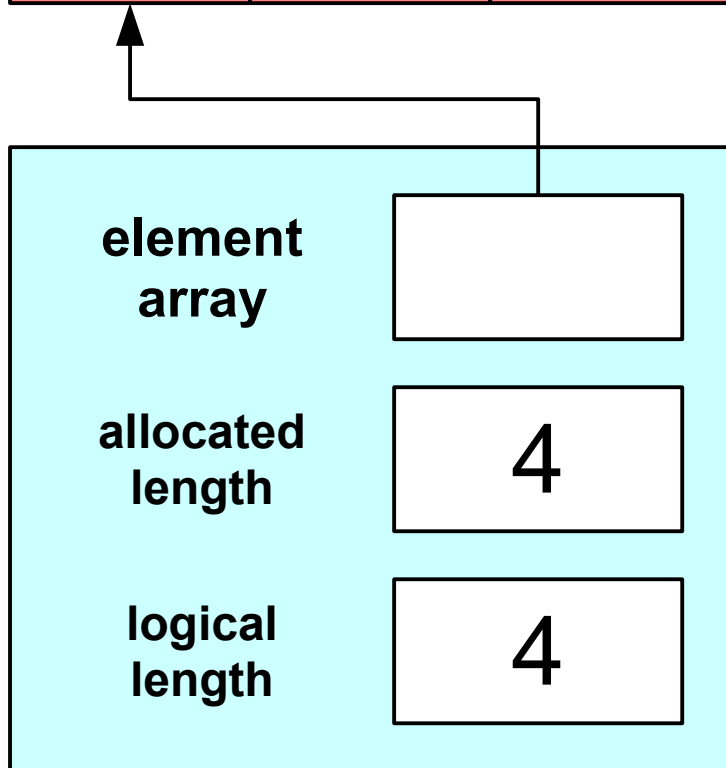
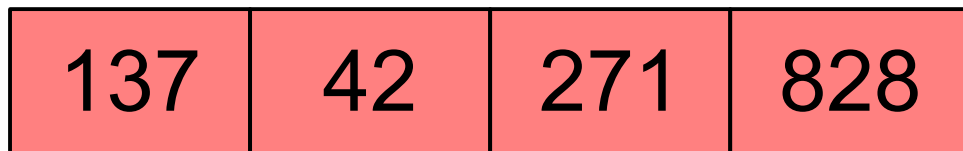
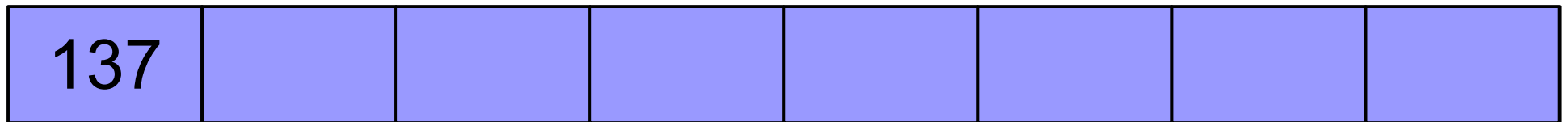
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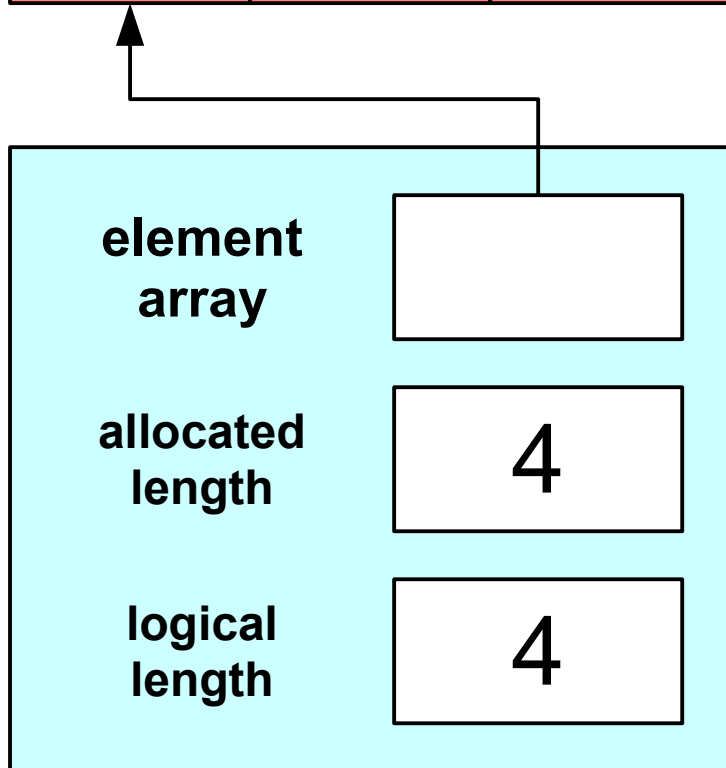
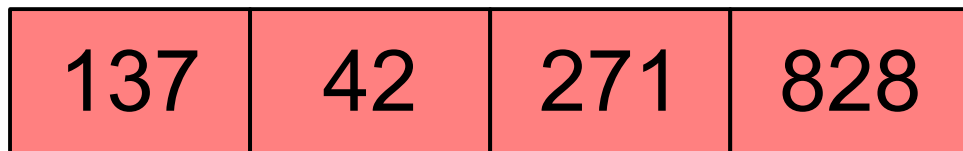
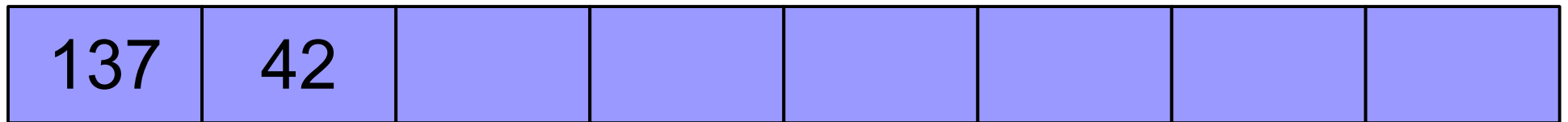
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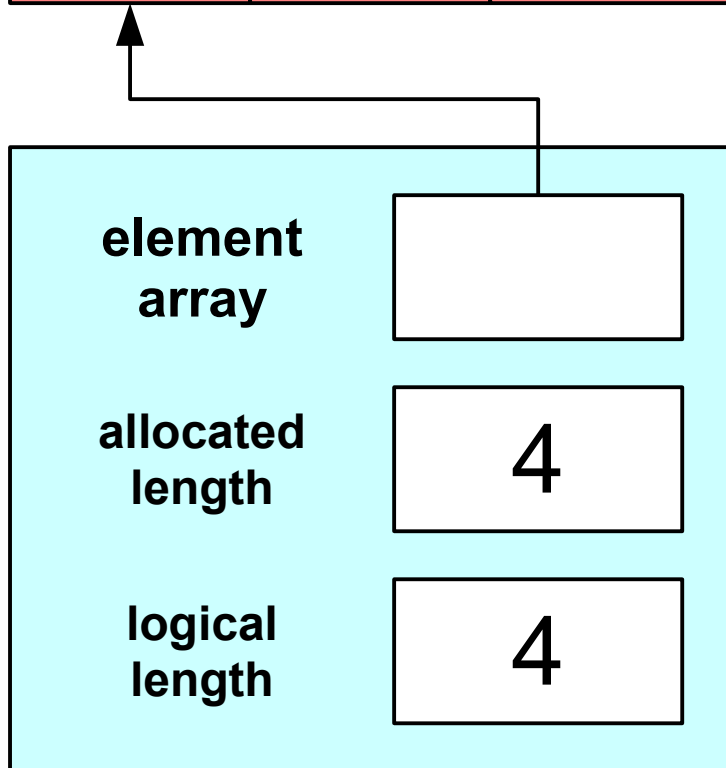
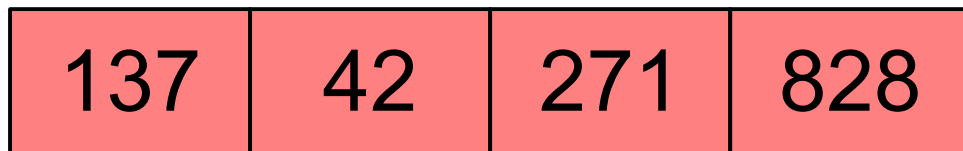
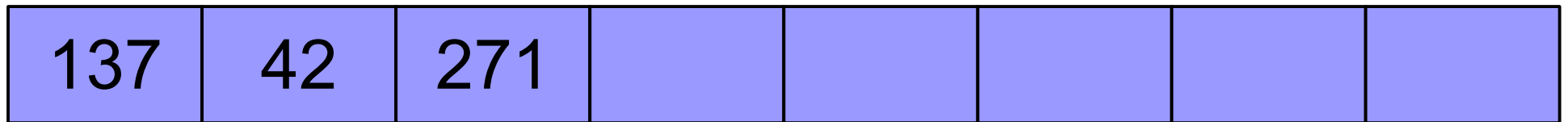
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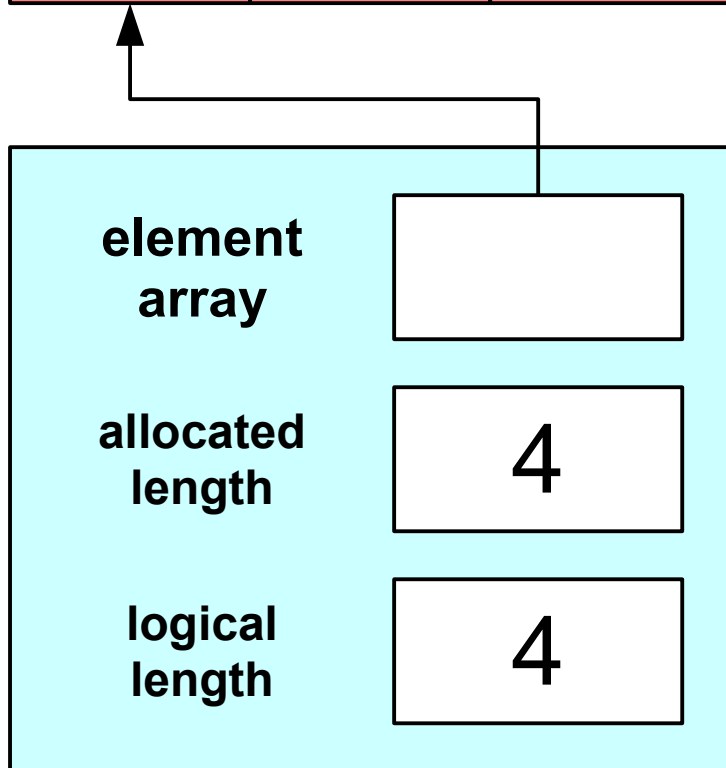
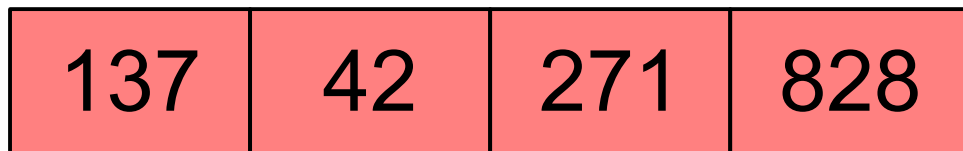
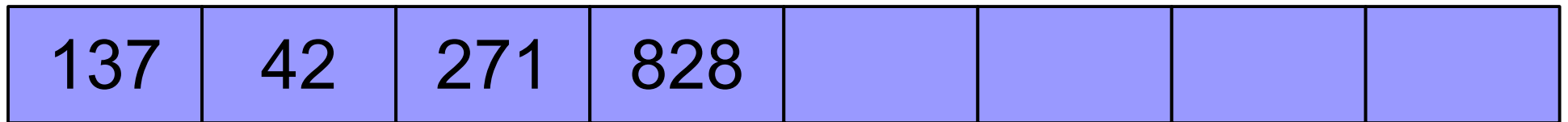
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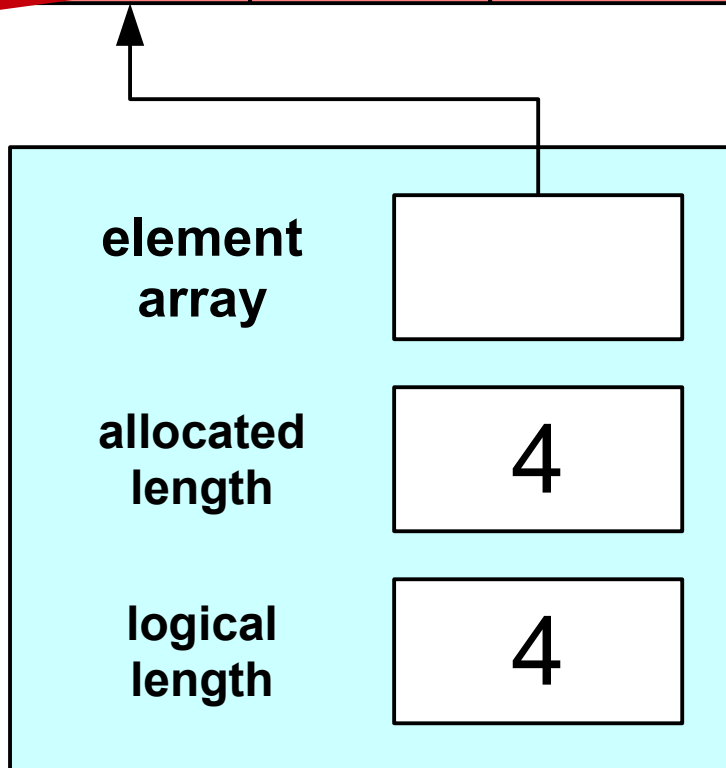
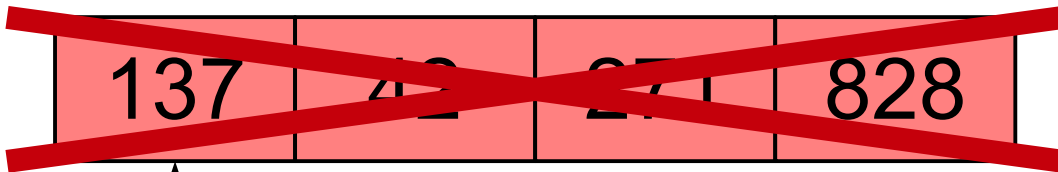
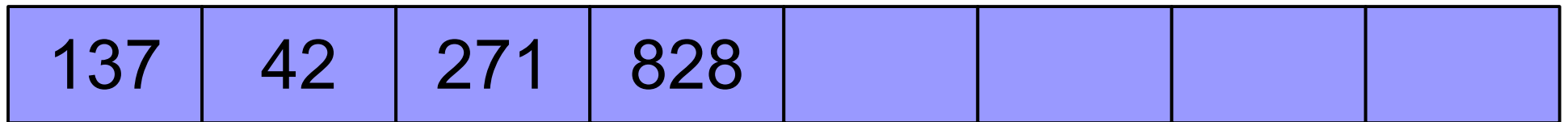
A Much Better Idea



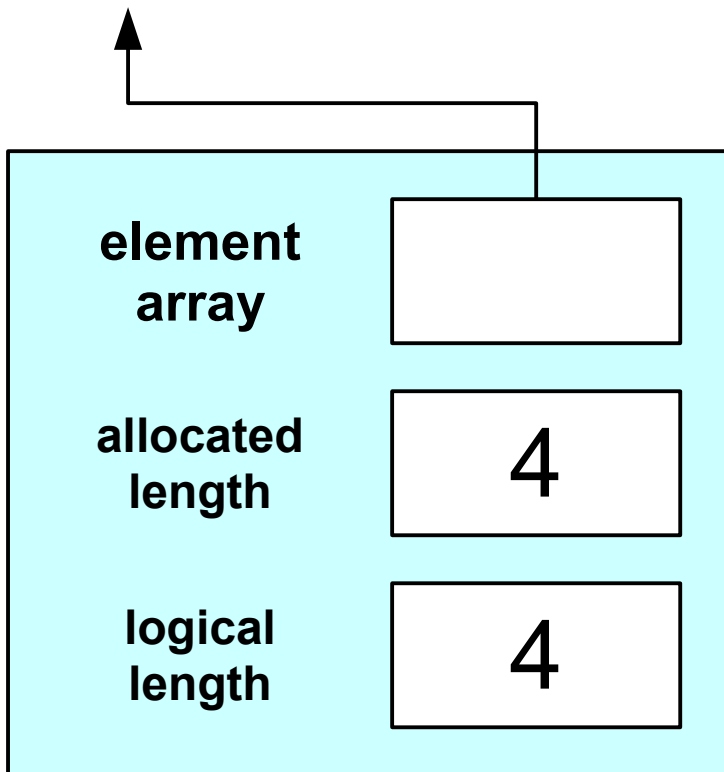
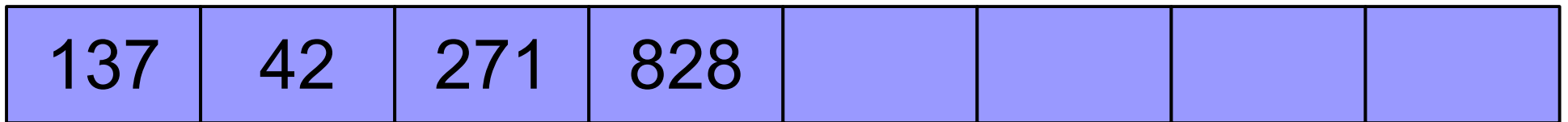
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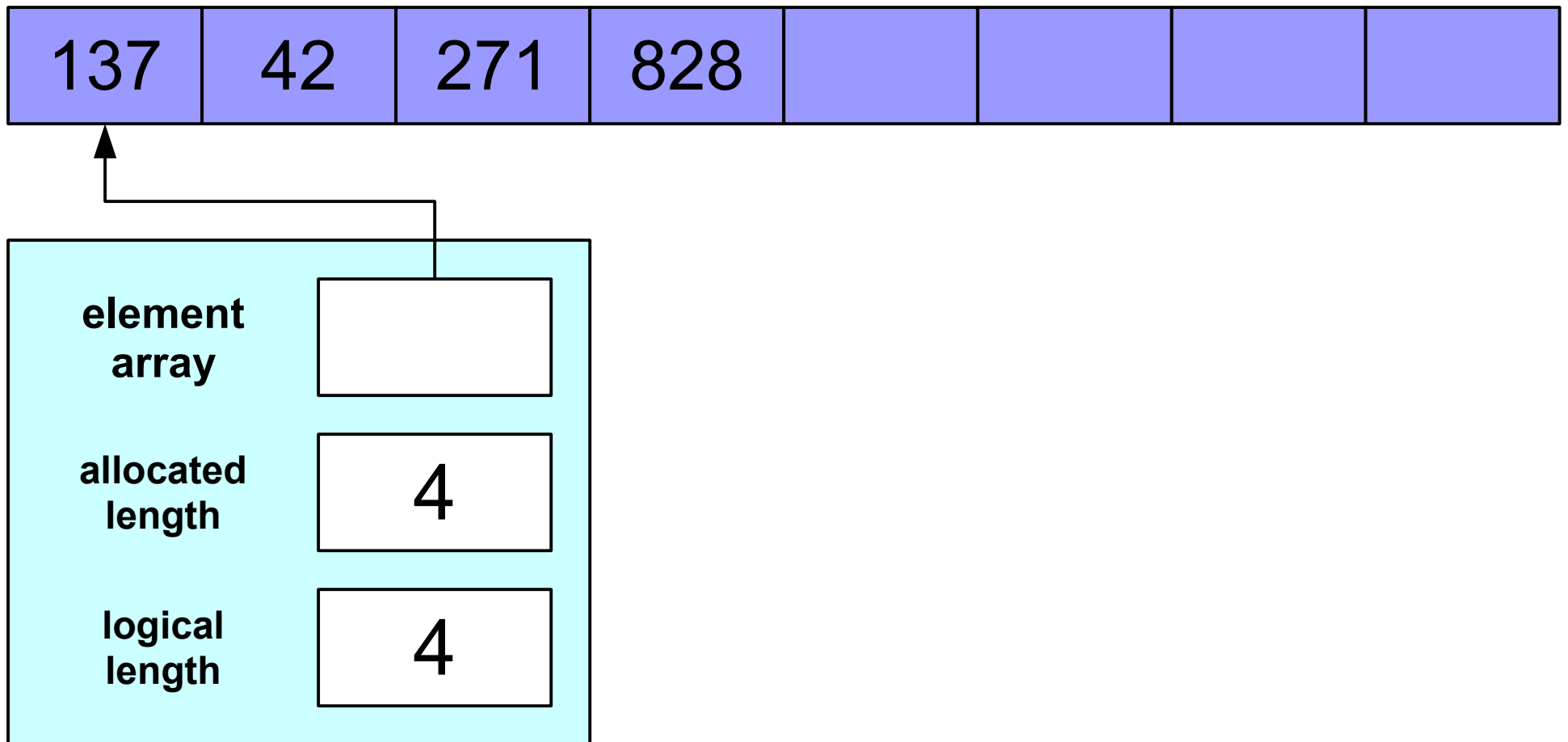
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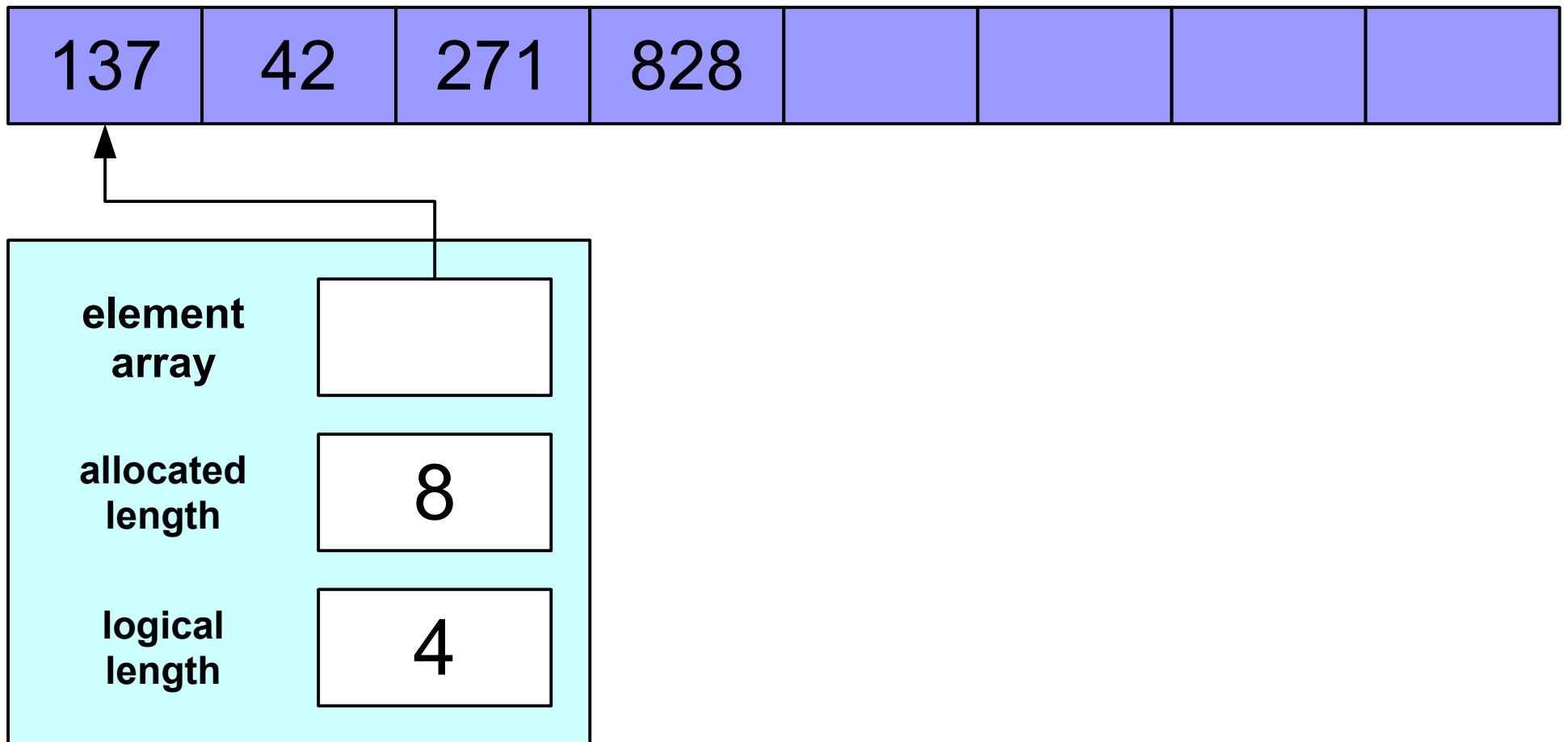
A Much Better Idea



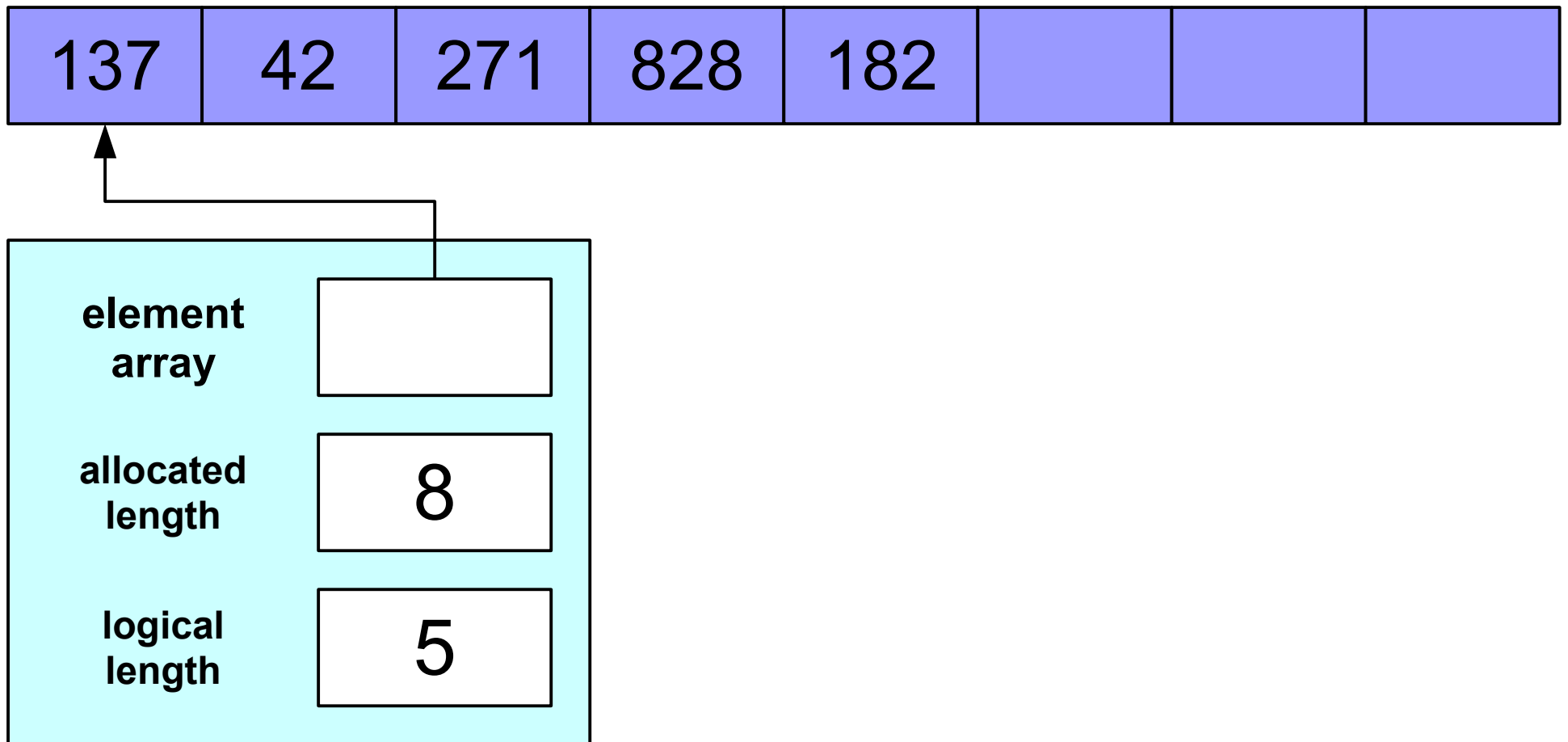
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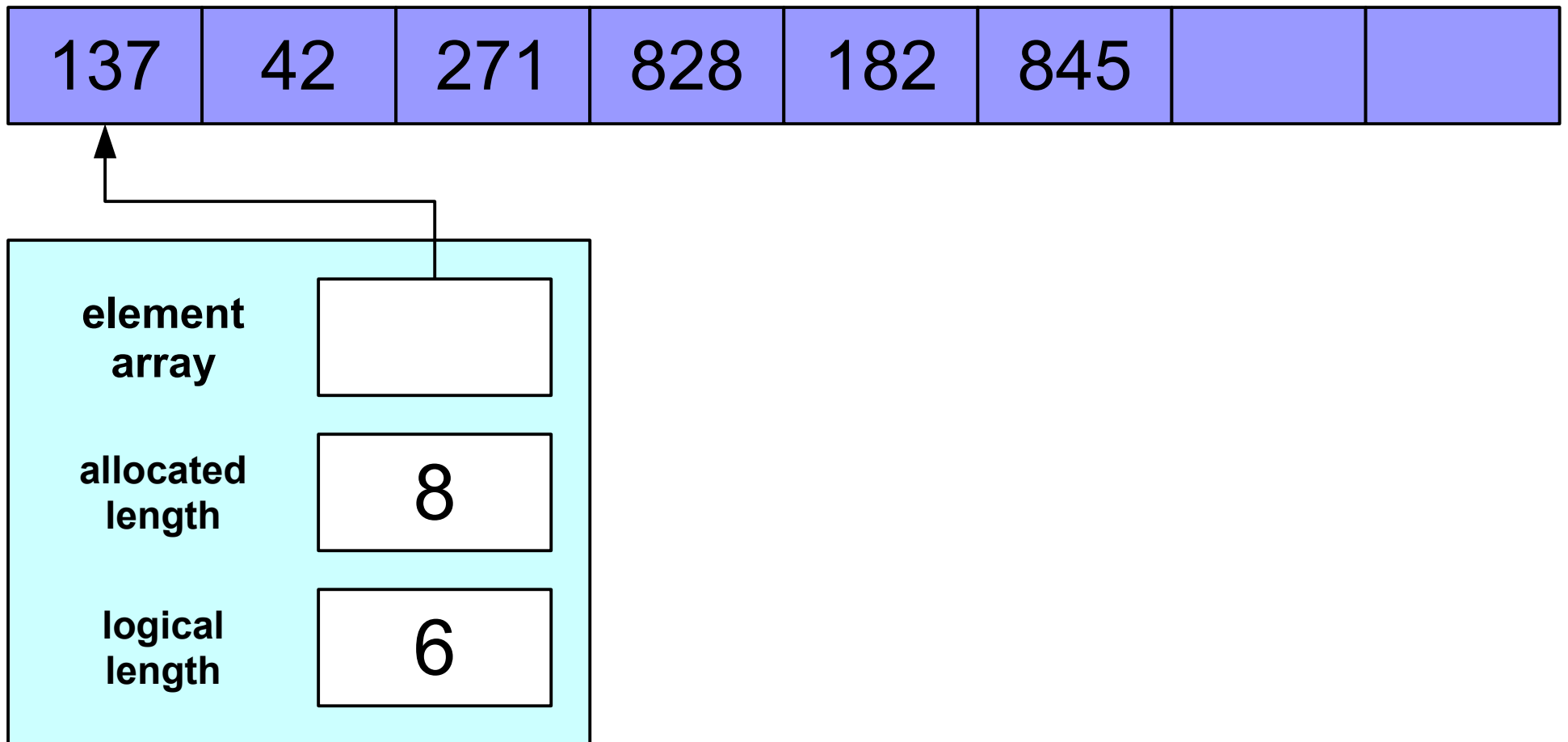
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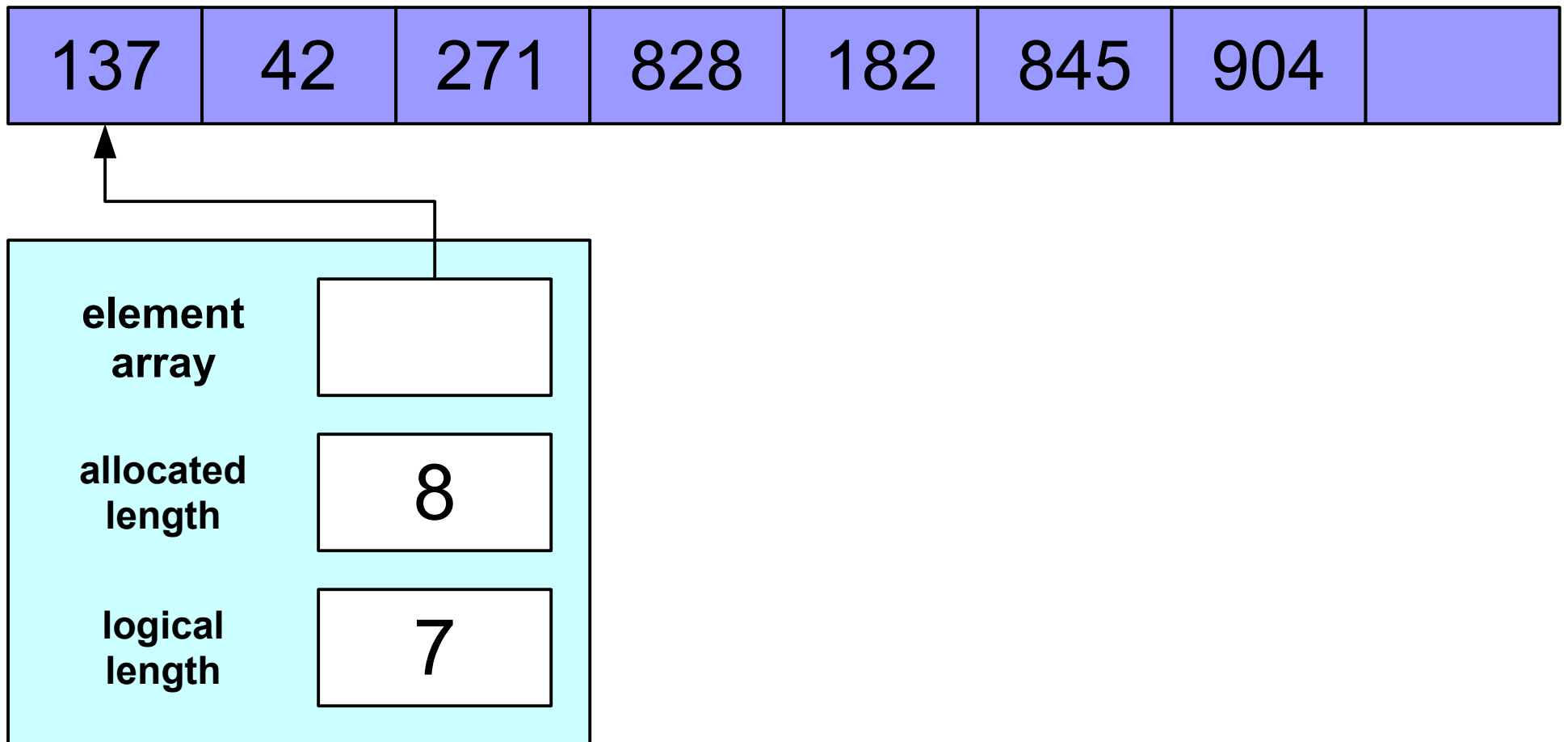
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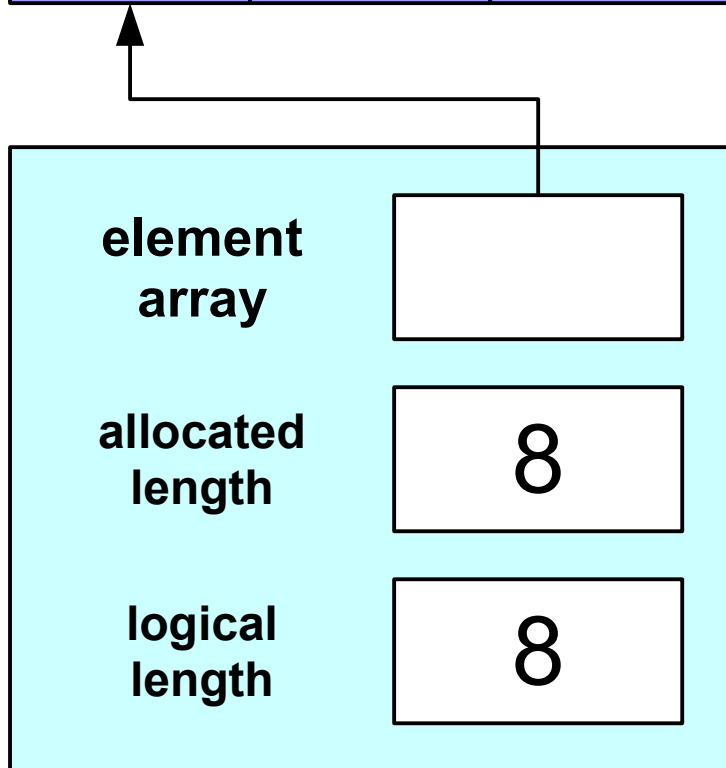
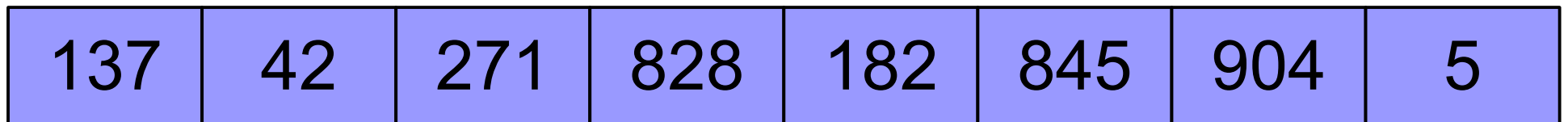
A Much Better Idea



A Much Better Idea



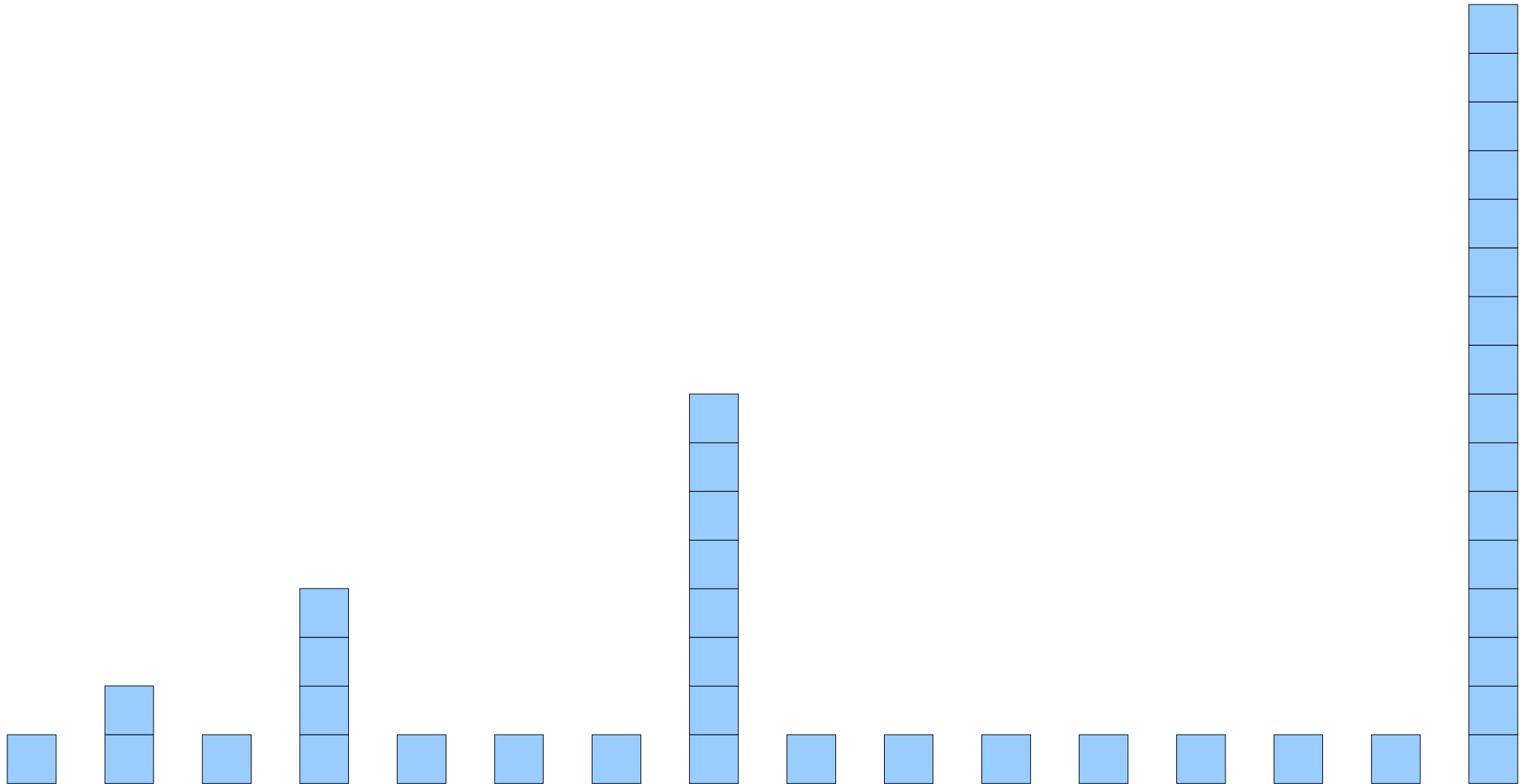
A Much Better Idea



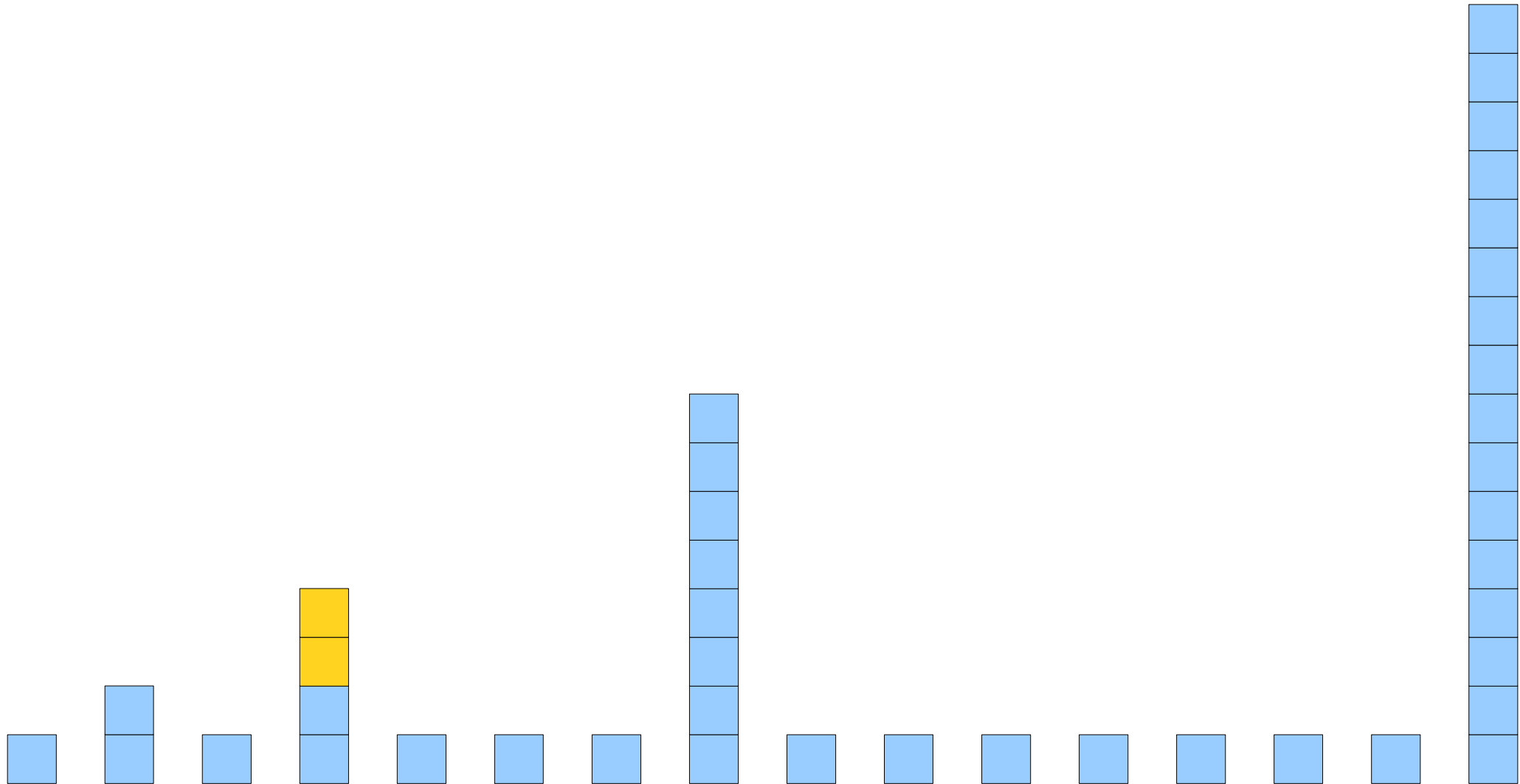
Let's Give it a Try!

How do we analyze this?

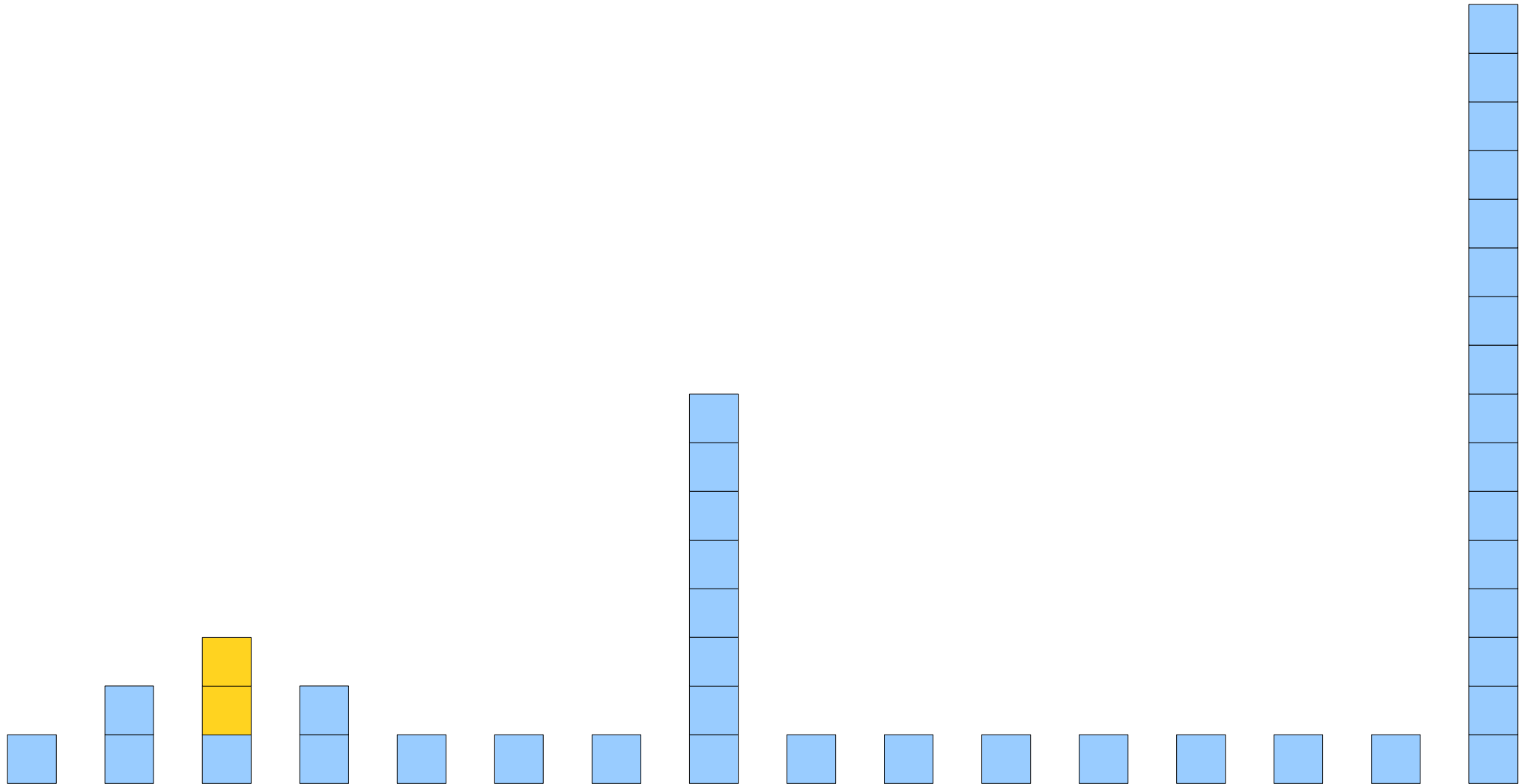
Spreading the Work



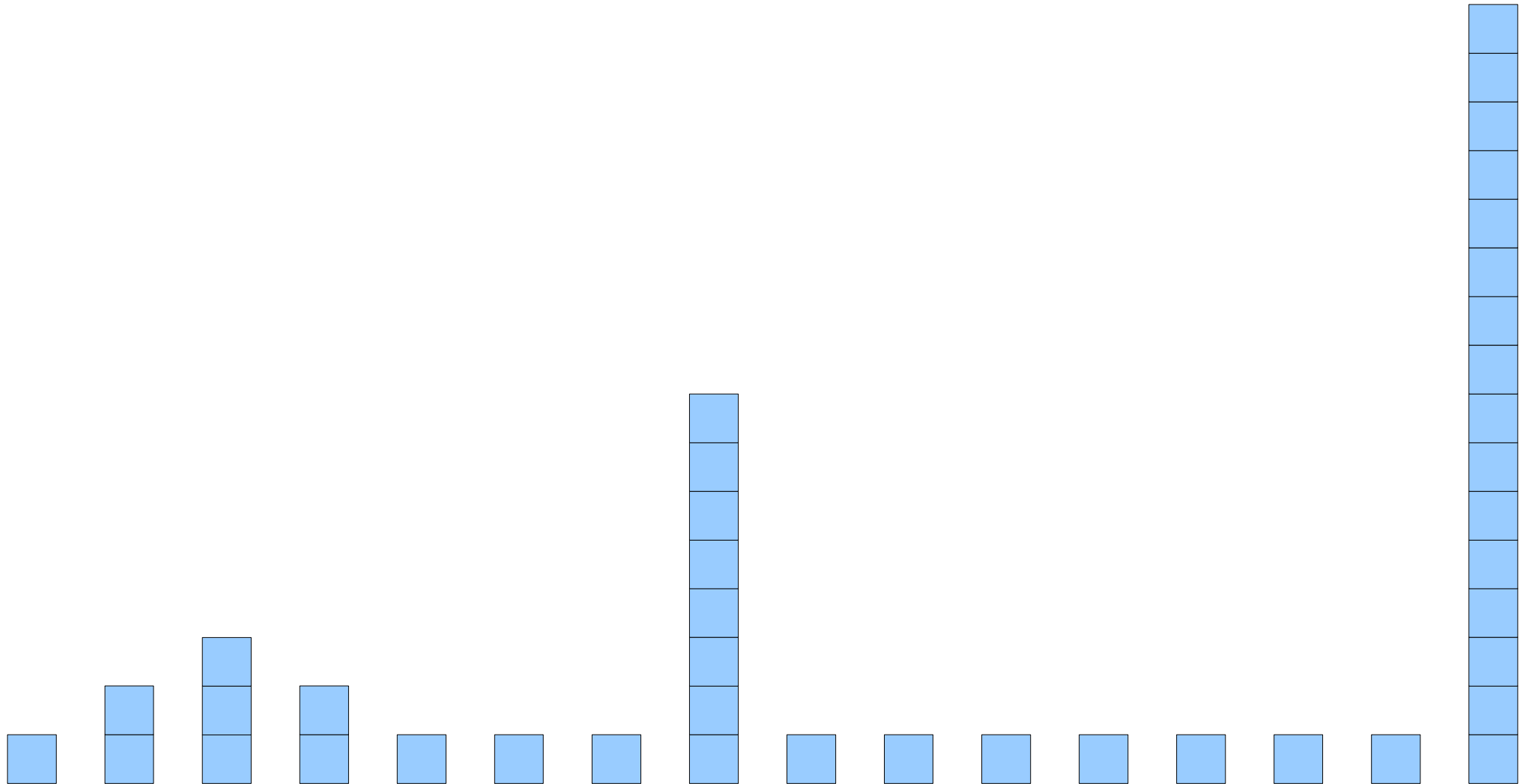
Spreading the Work



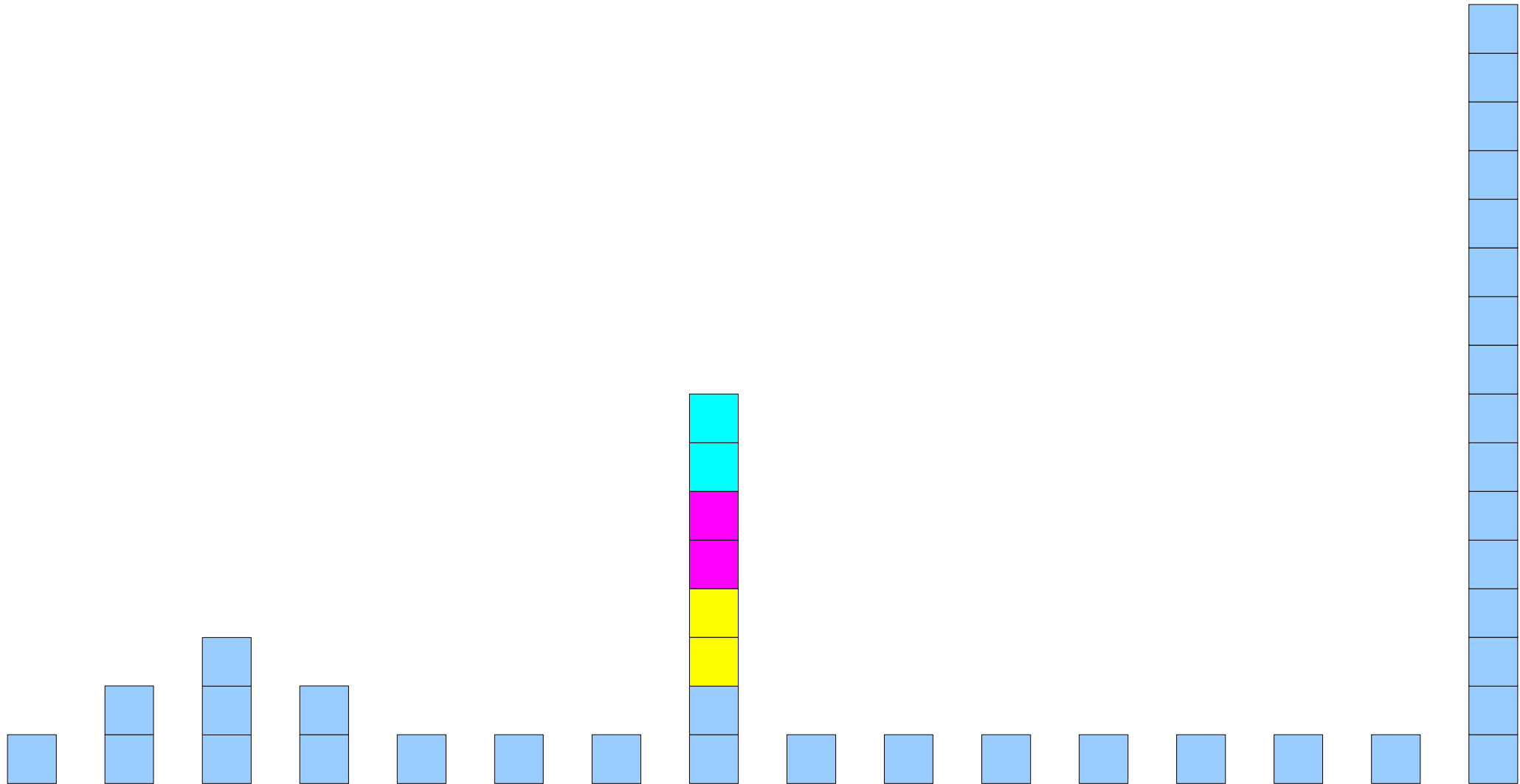
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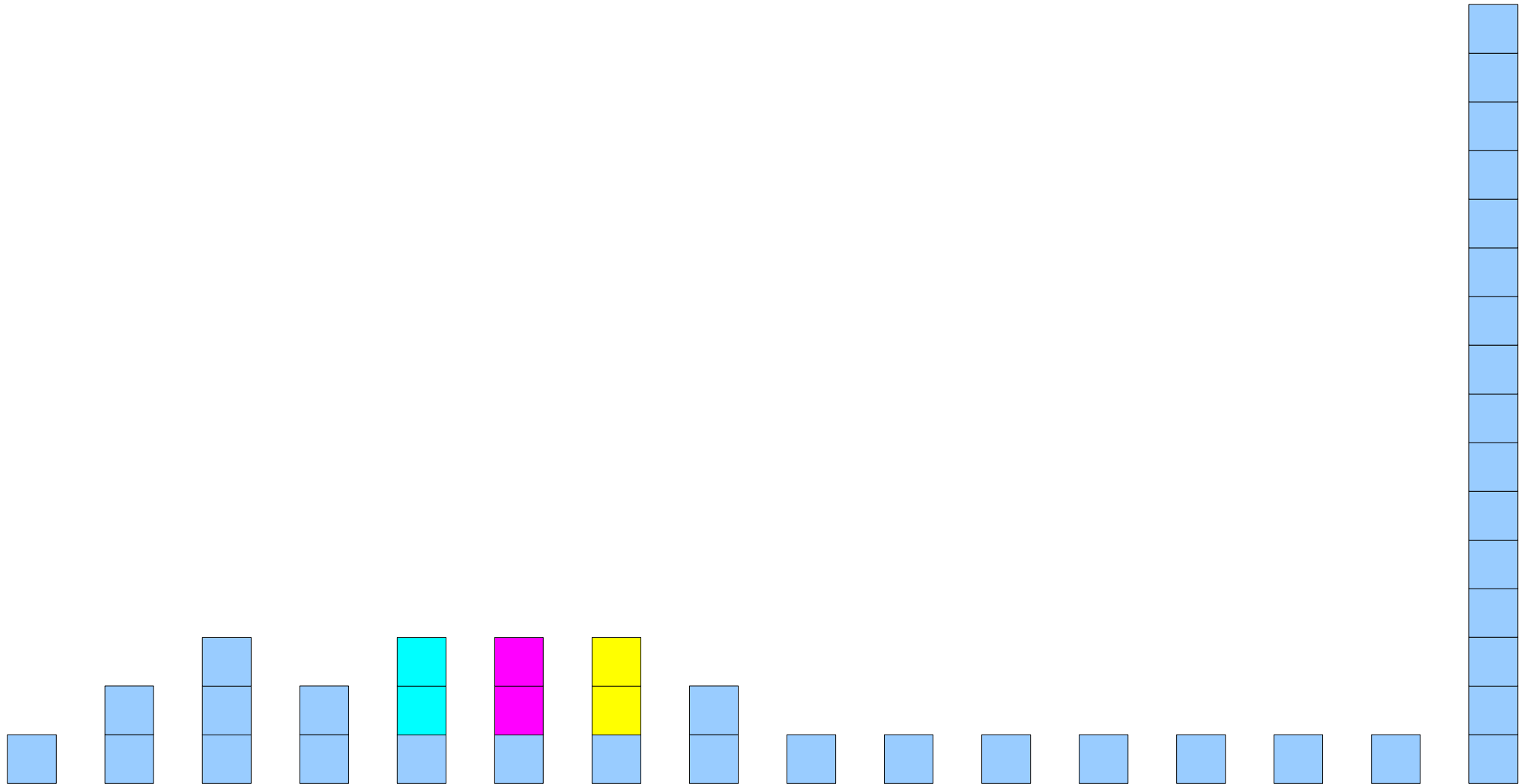
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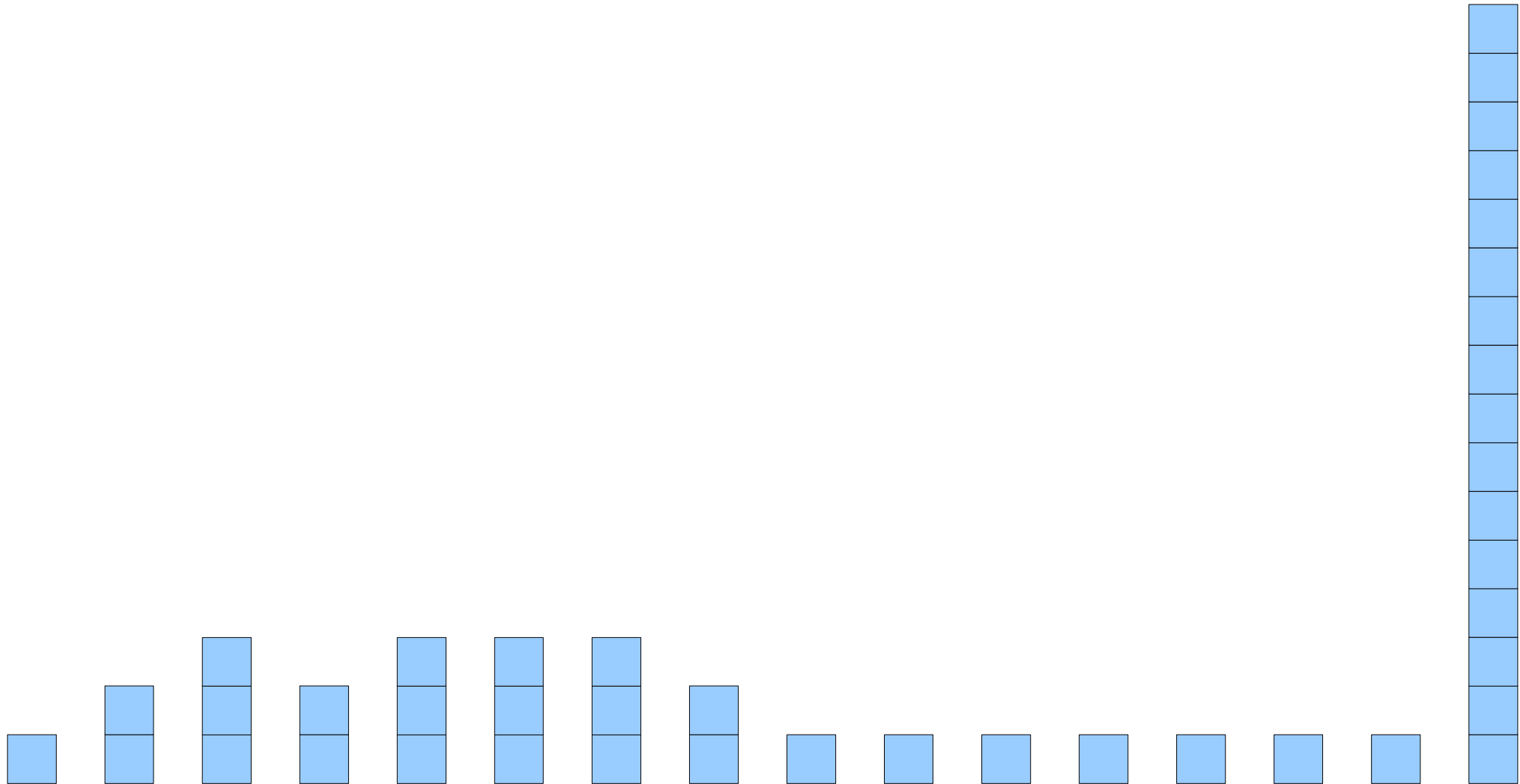
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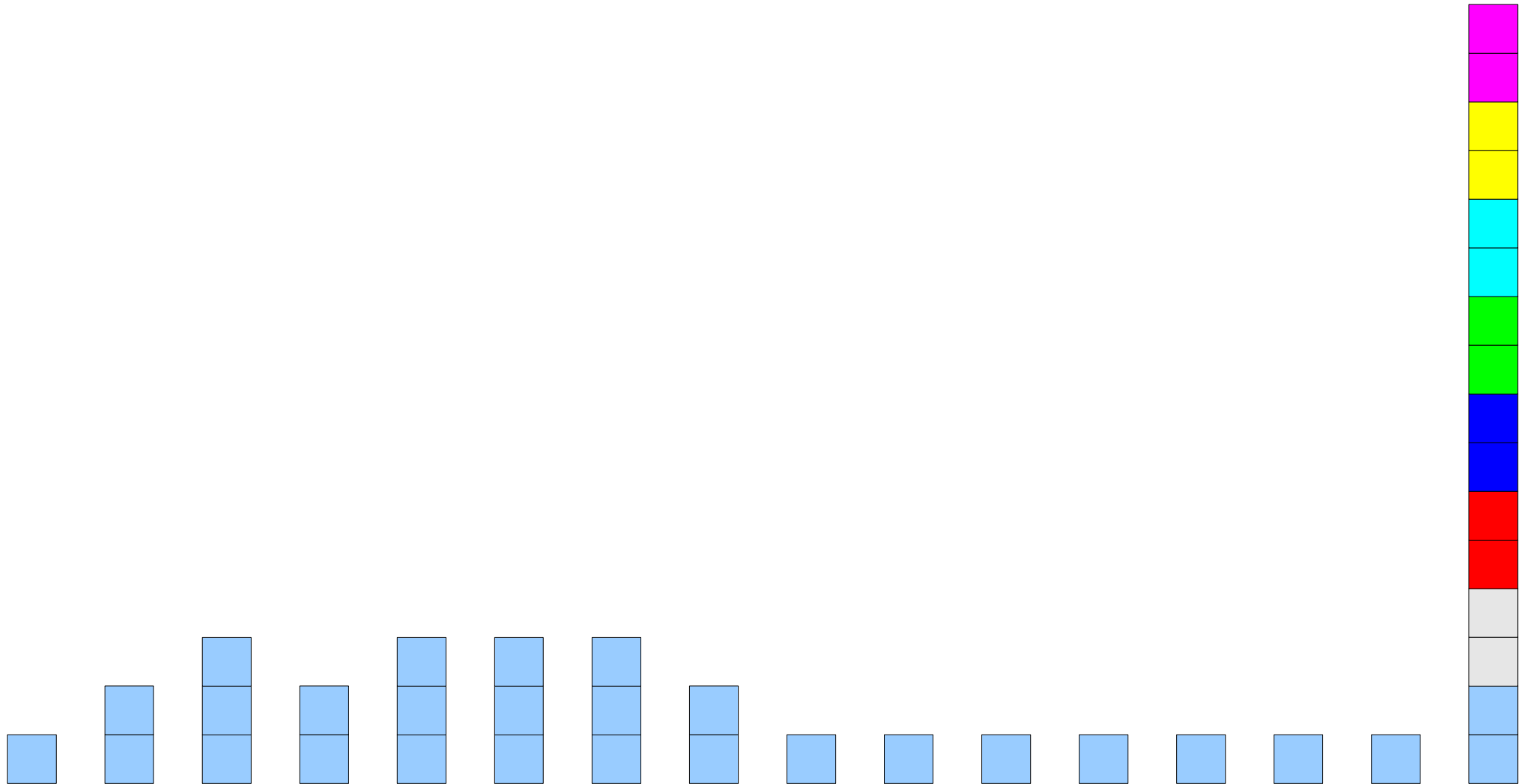
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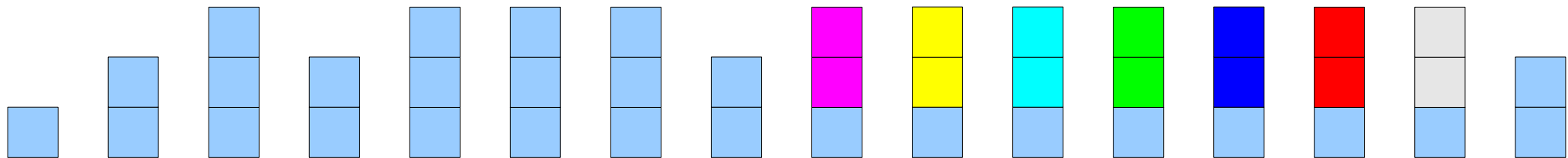
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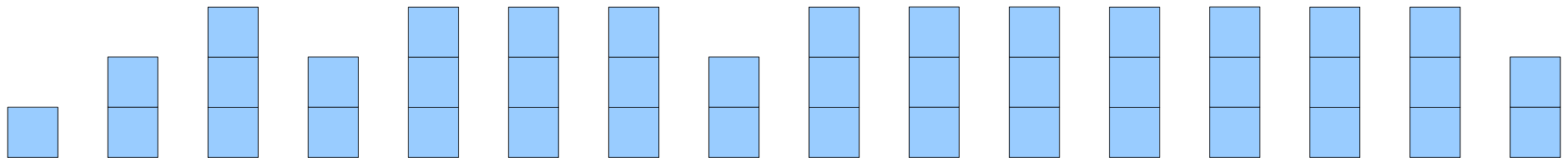
Spreading the Work



Spreading the Work



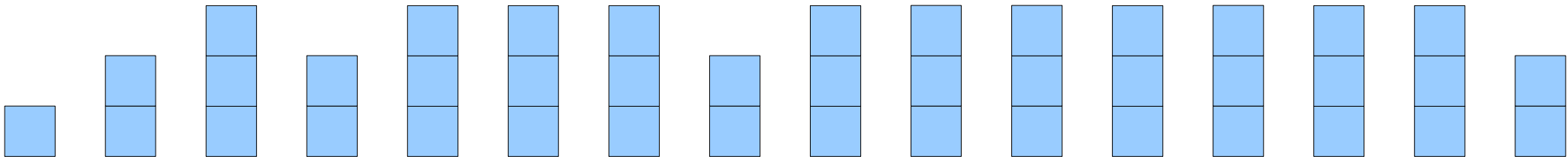
Spreading the Work



Spreading the Work

On average, we do just 3
units of work!

This is $O(1)$ work on
average!



Sharing the Burden

- We still have “heavy” pushes taking time $O(n)$ and “light” pushes taking time $O(1)$.
- Worst-case time for a push is $O(n)$.
- Heavy pushes become so rare that the **average** time for a push is $O(1)$.
- Can we confirm this?

Amortized Analysis

- The analysis we have just done is called an **amortized analysis**.
- Reason about the total amount of work done, not the work done per operation.
- In an amortized sense, our implementation of the stack is extremely fast!
- This is one of the most common approaches to implementing **Stack**.

Amortized Analysis

- People are amortizing ***all the time!***
 - E.g. Buying Groceries
 - Driving to Store takes 30 minutes roundtrip.
 - Actually shopping takes 5 minutes per days worth of food you buy
 - If we only buy 1 days worth of food per visit then we'll spend 35 minutes a day shopping
 - If we buy 1 weeks worth of food per visit, then we'll spend only $65/7 \sim 9$ minutes *on average* per day.

Implementing Queue

Implementing Queue

- We've just used dynamic arrays to implement a stack. Could we use them to implement a queue?
- Yes, but here's a better idea: **could we use our stack to implement a queue?**

The Two-Stack Queue




Out



In

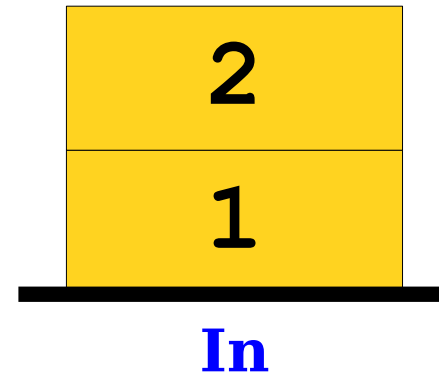
The Two-Stack Queue


Out


In

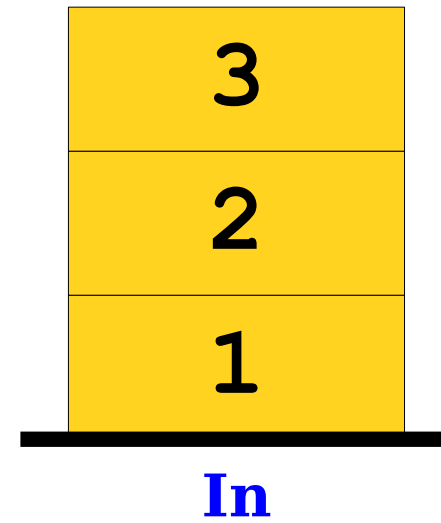
The Two-Stack Queue

Out

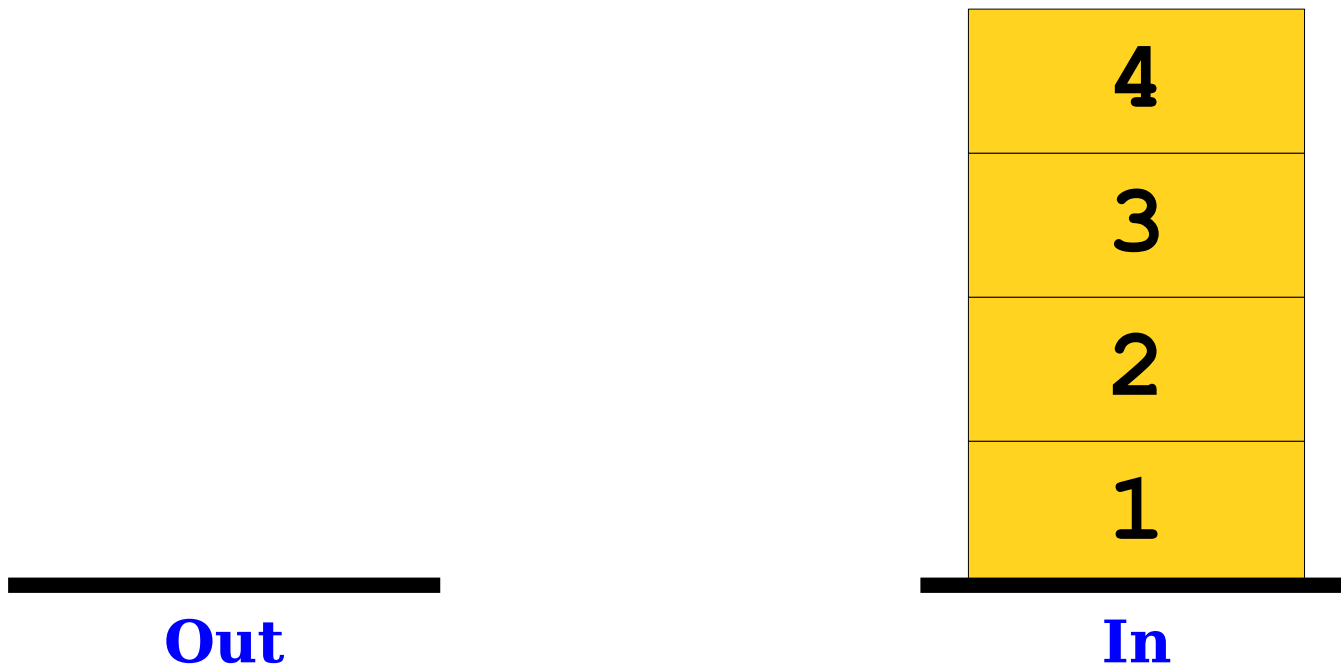


The Two-Stack Queue

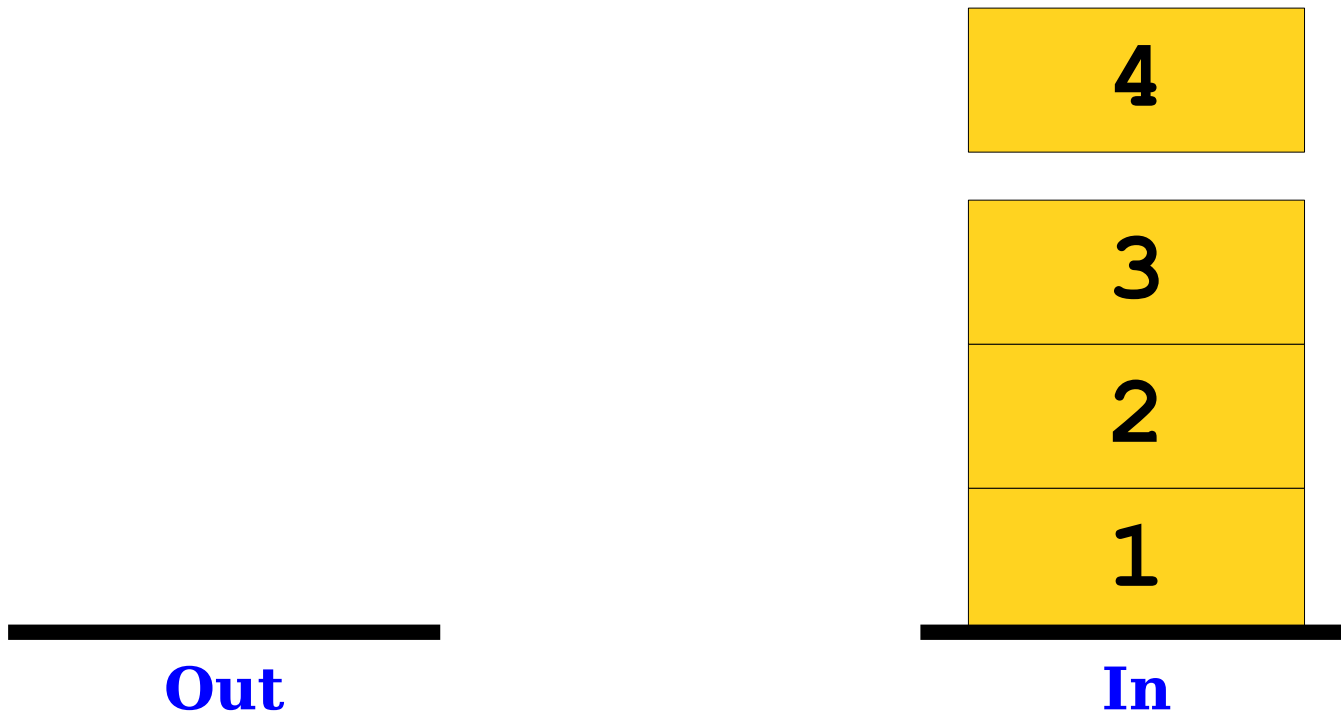
Out



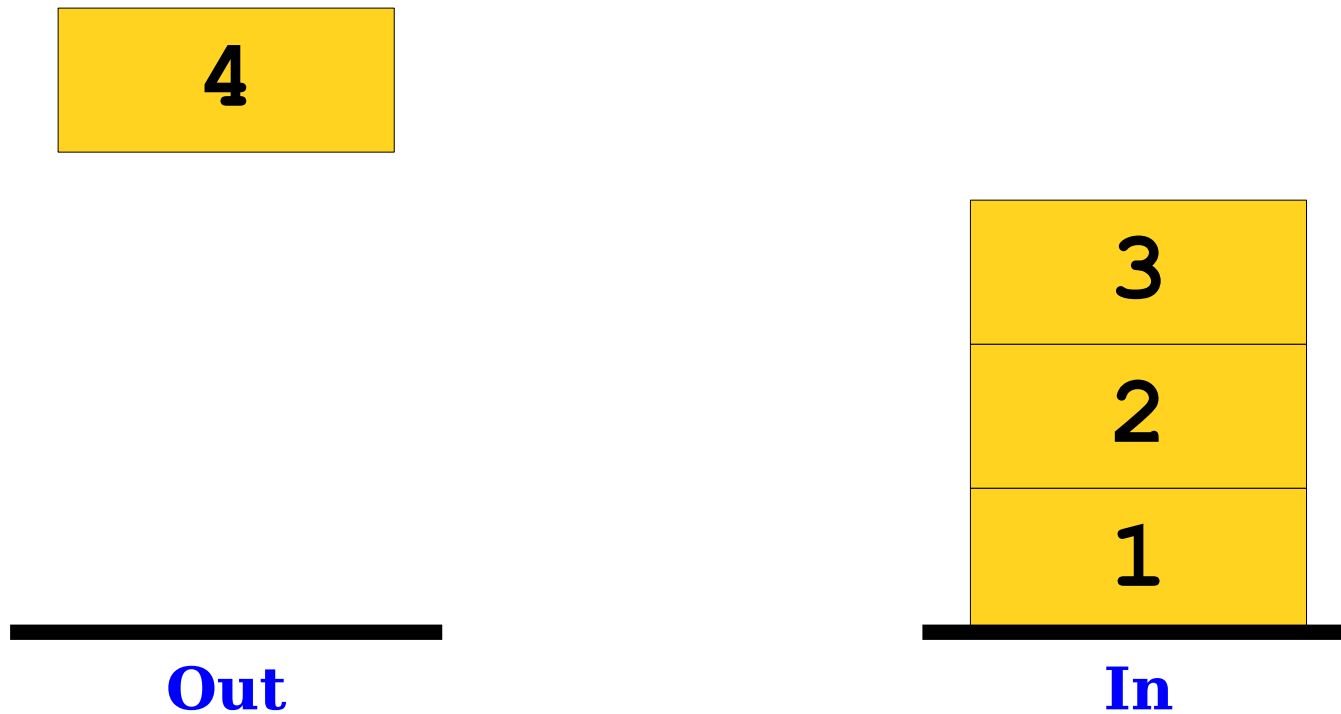
The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue



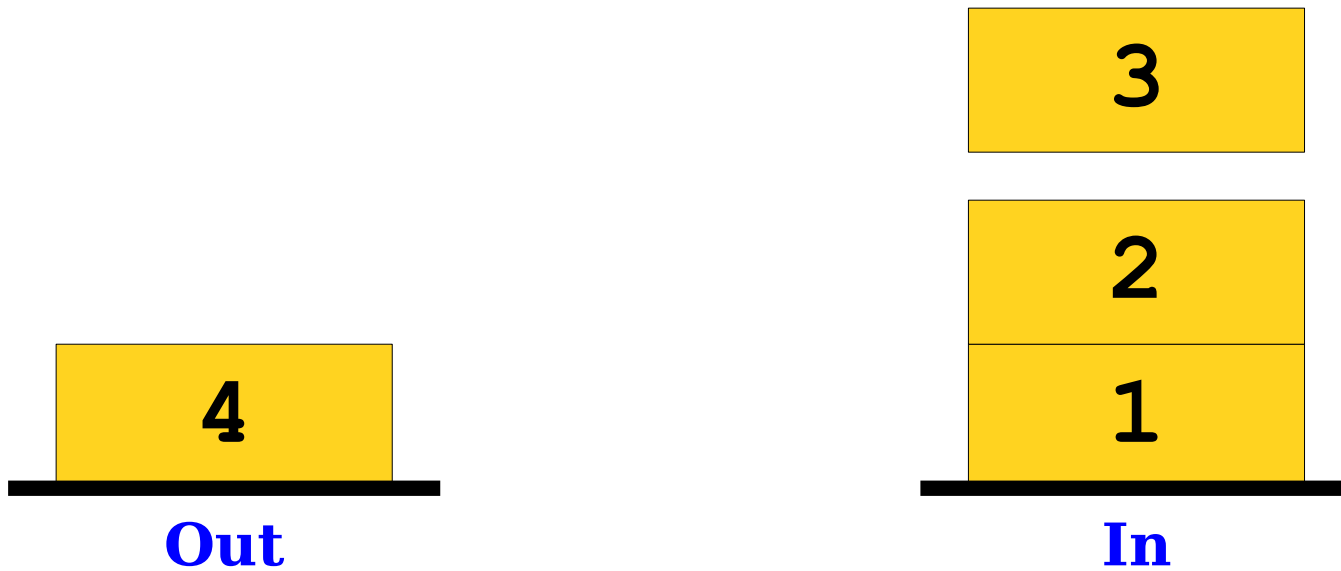
The Two-Stack Queue



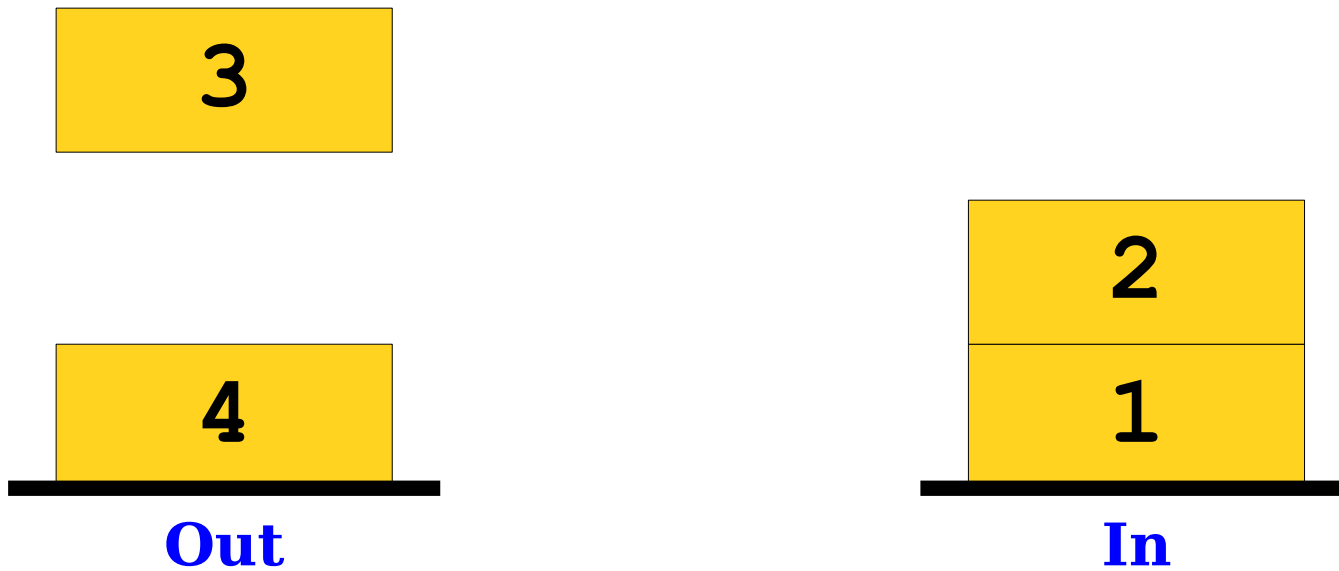
The Two-Stack Queue



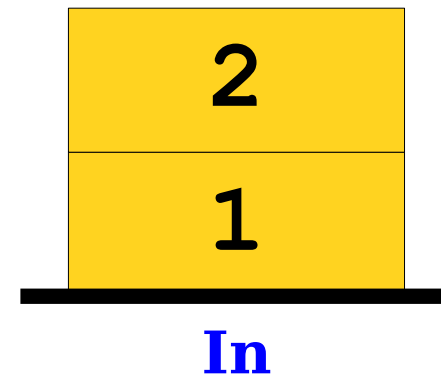
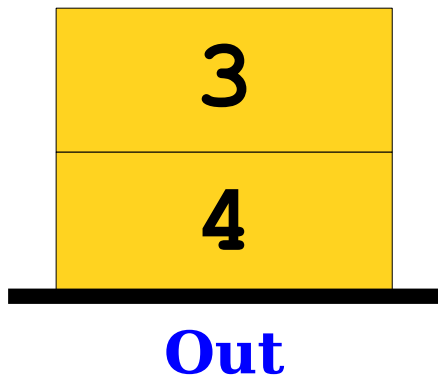
The Two-Stack Queue



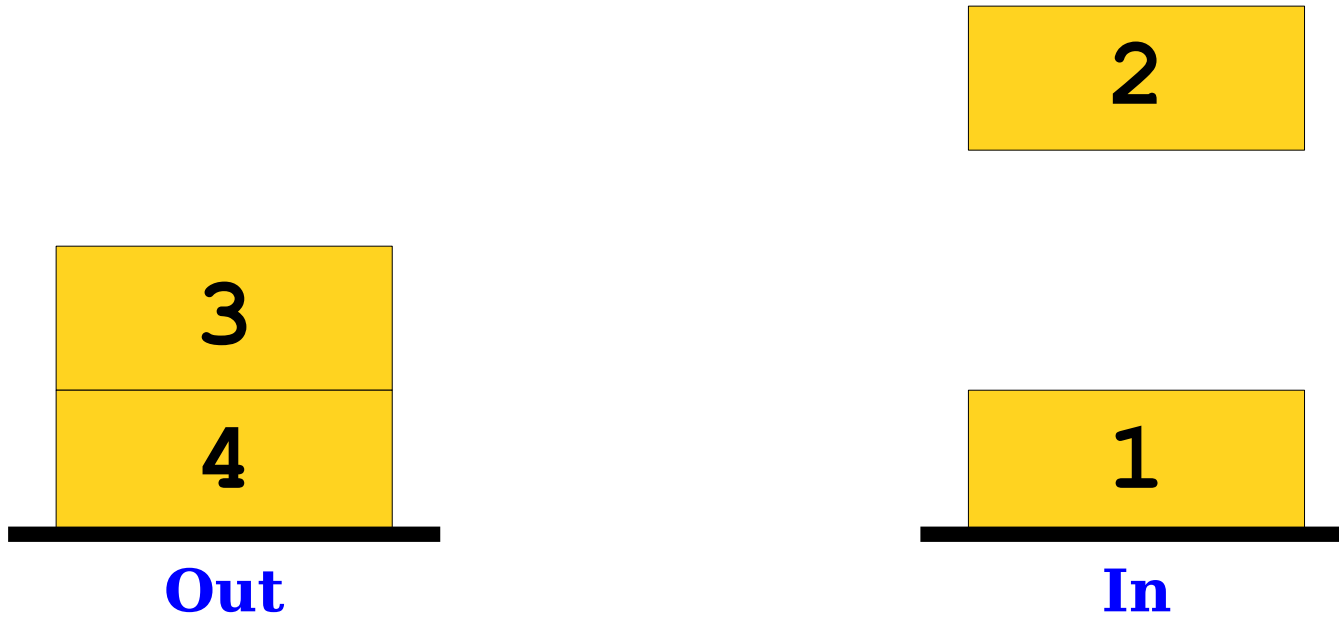
The Two-Stack Queue



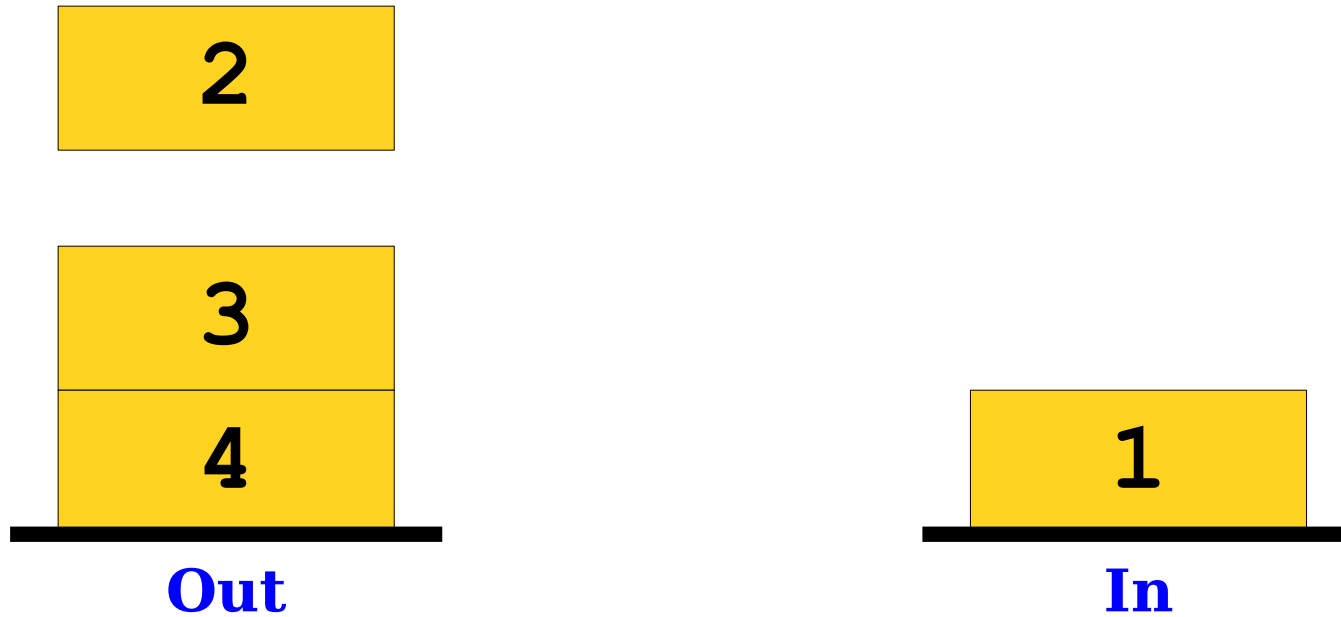
The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue



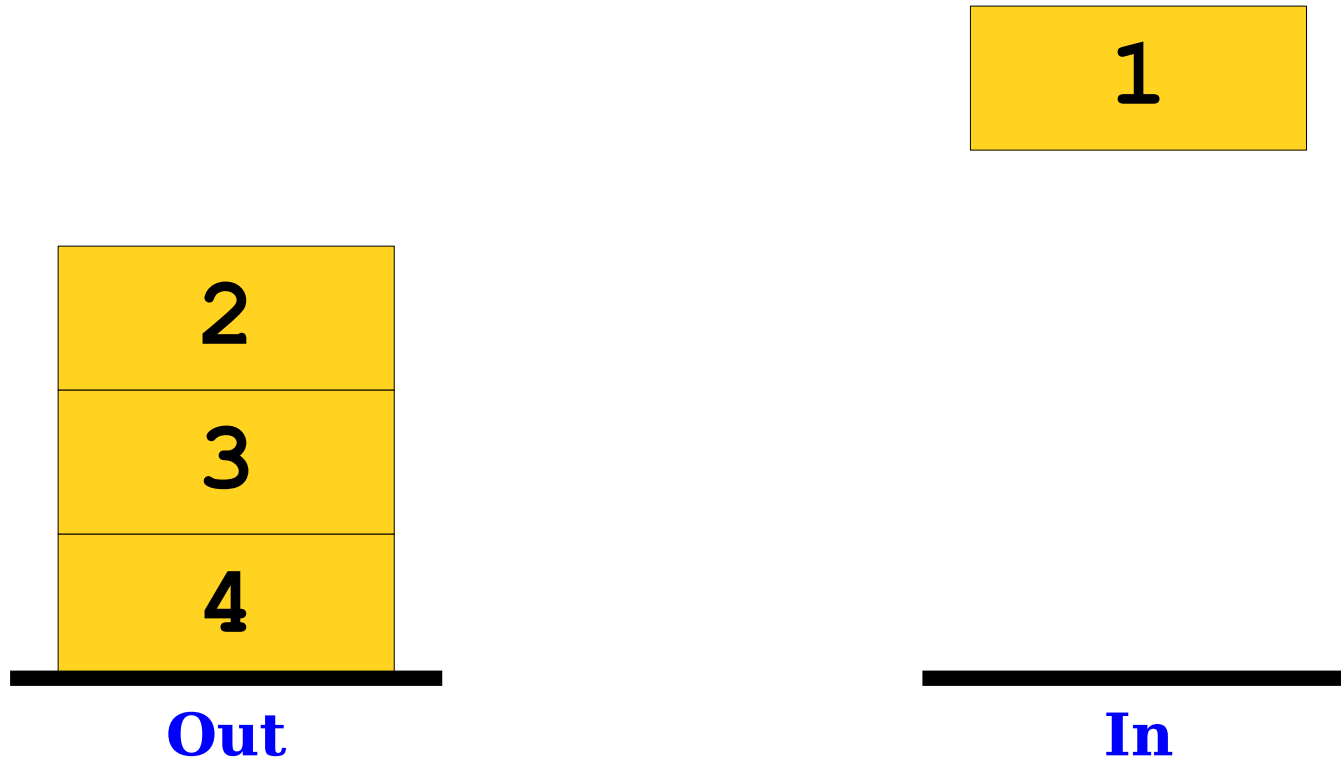
The Two-Stack Queue



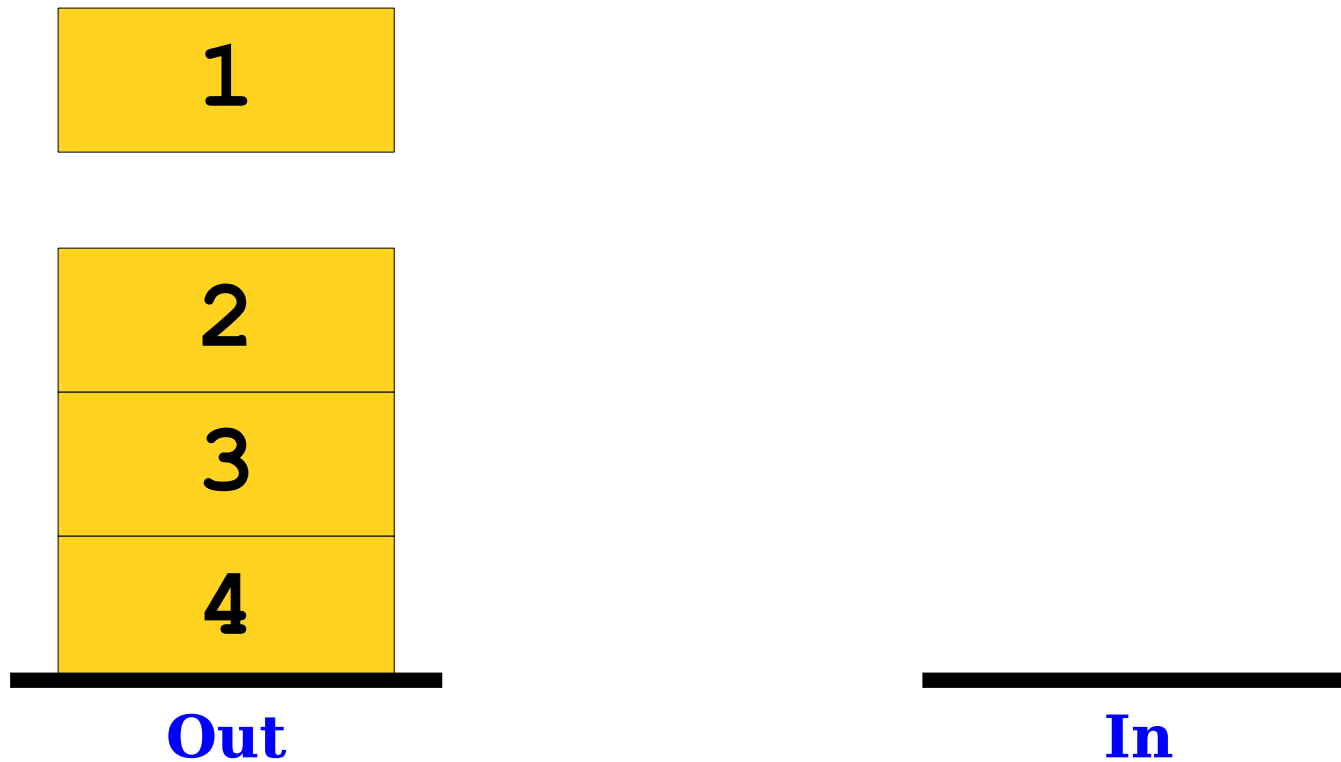
The Two-Stack Queue



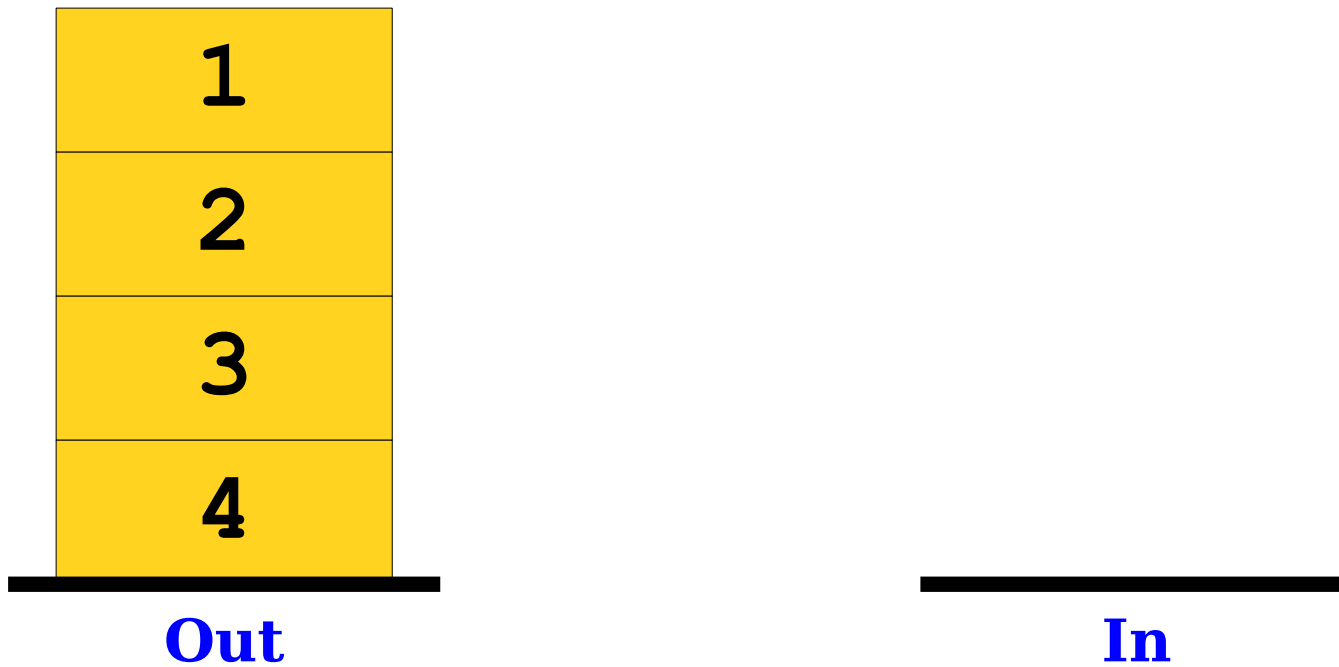
The Two-Stack Queue



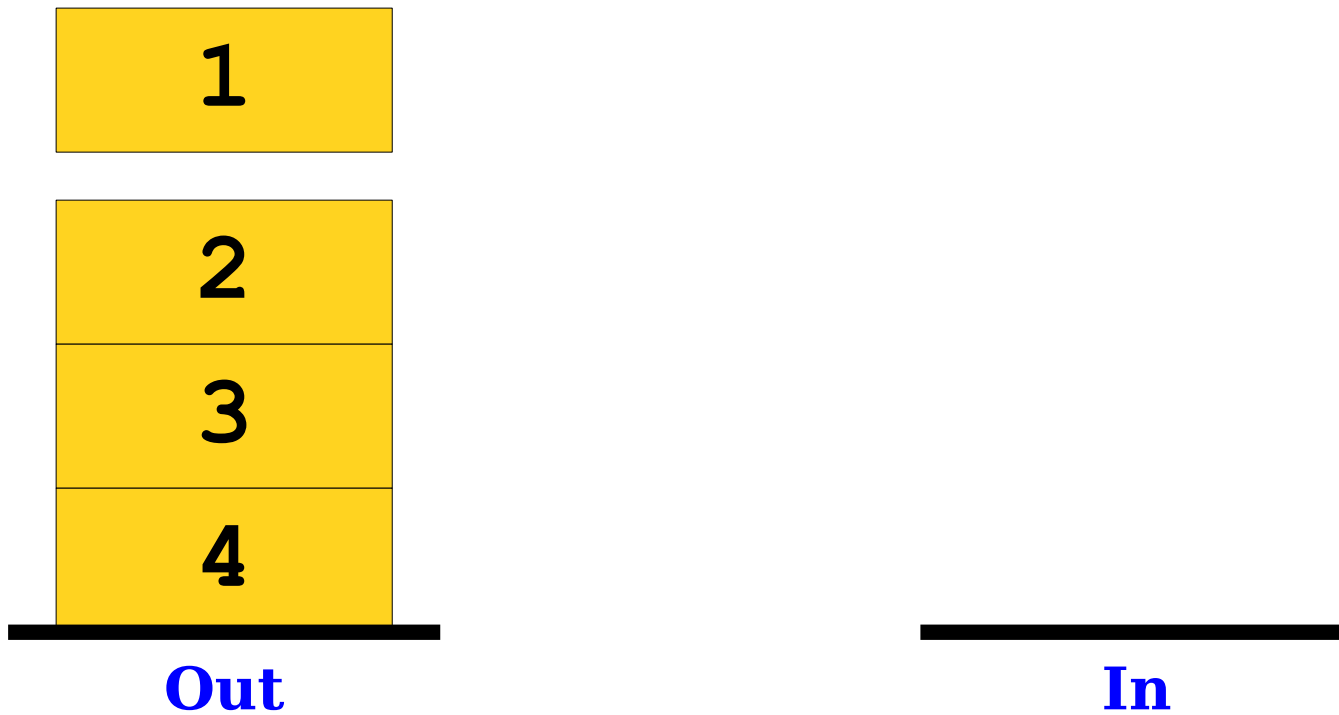
The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue



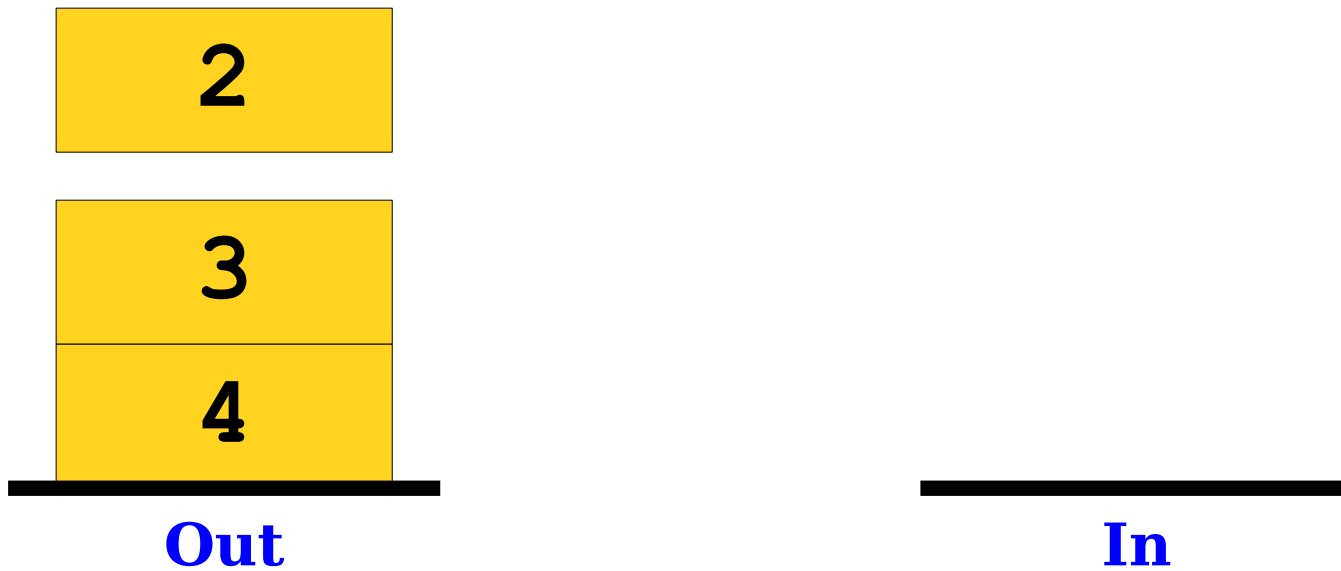
The Two-Stack Queue



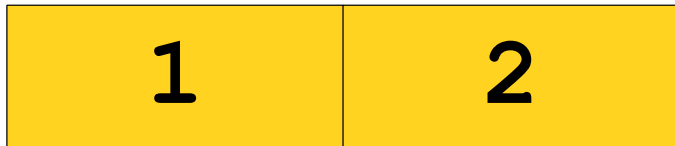
The Two-Stack Queue



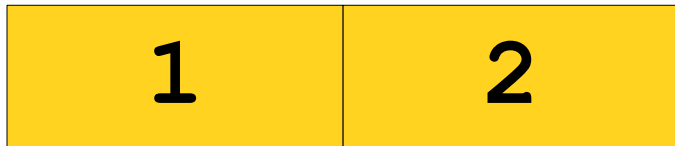
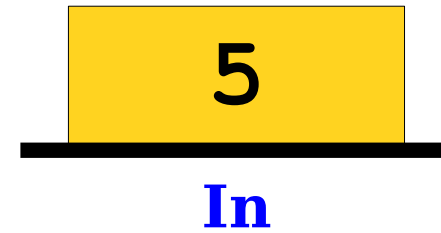
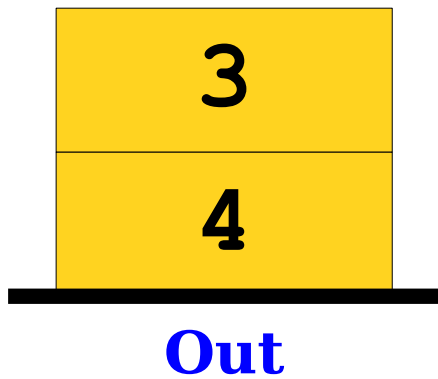
The Two-Stack Queue



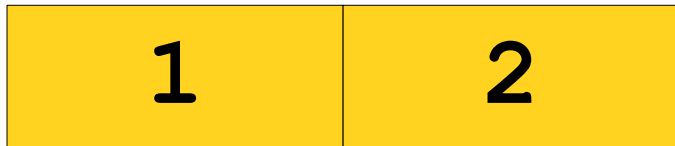
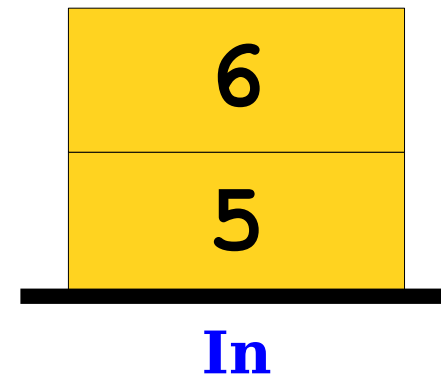
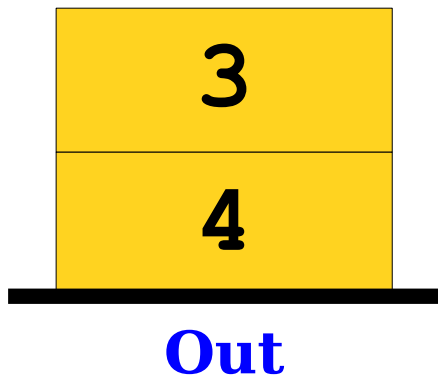
The Two-Stack Queue



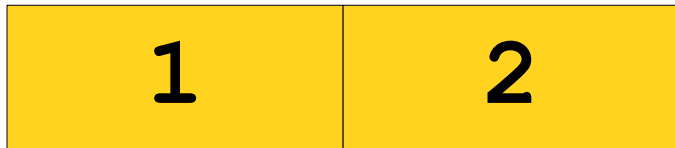
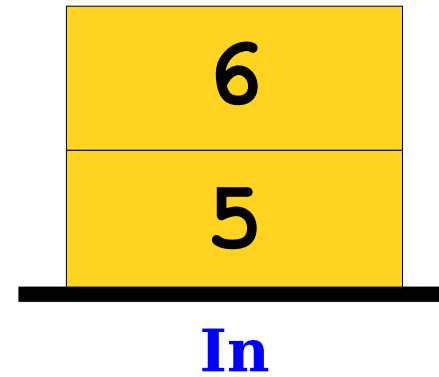
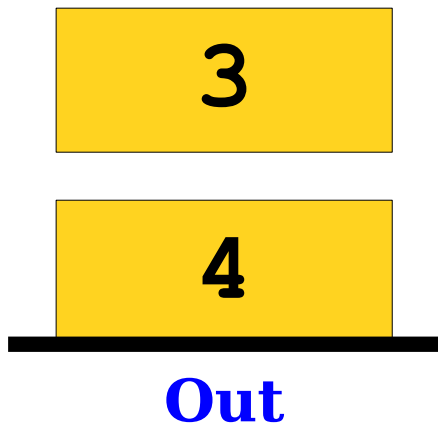
The Two-Stack Queue



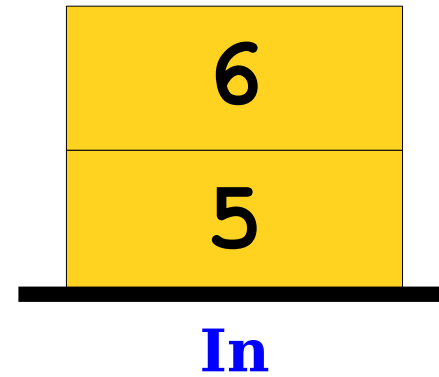
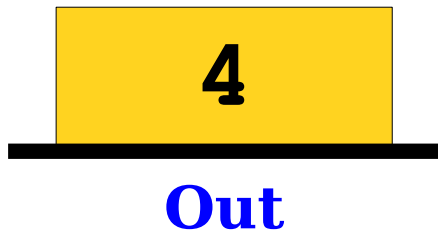
The Two-Stack Queue



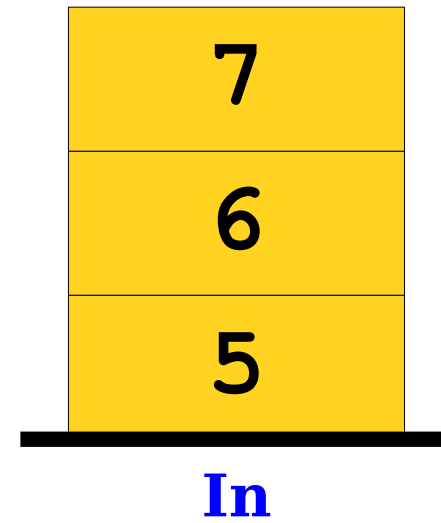
The Two-Stack Queue



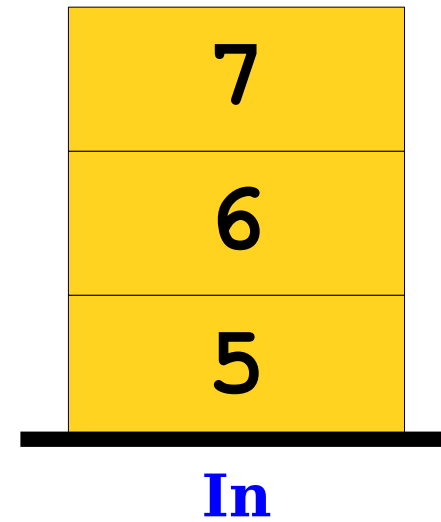
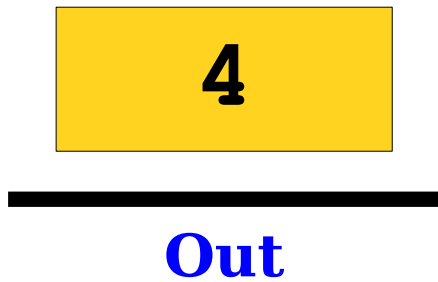
The Two-Stack Queue



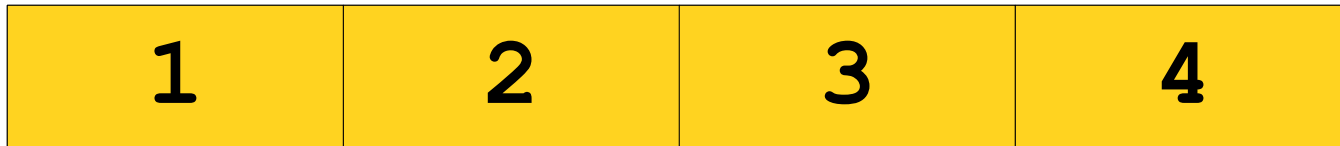
The Two-Stack Queue



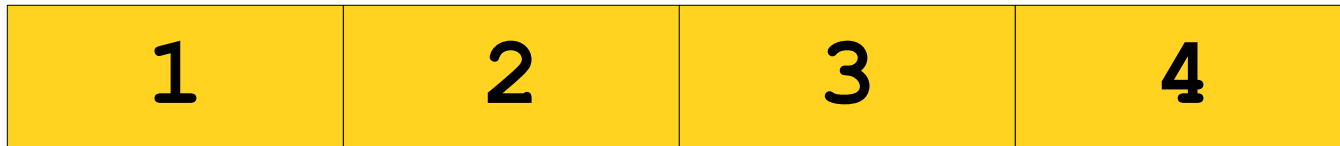
The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue

7



Out

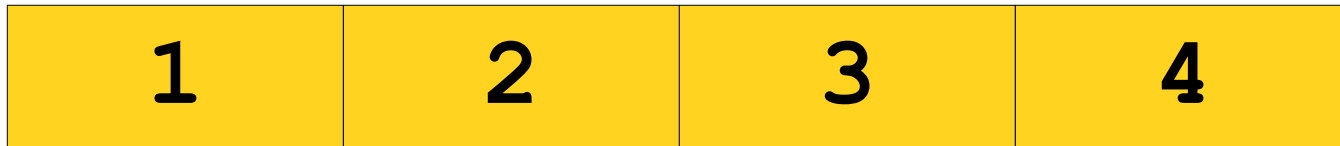
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5



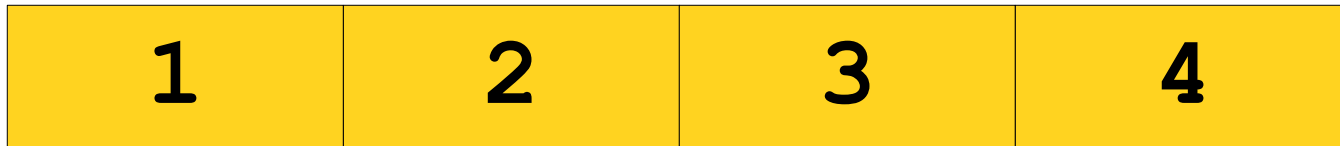
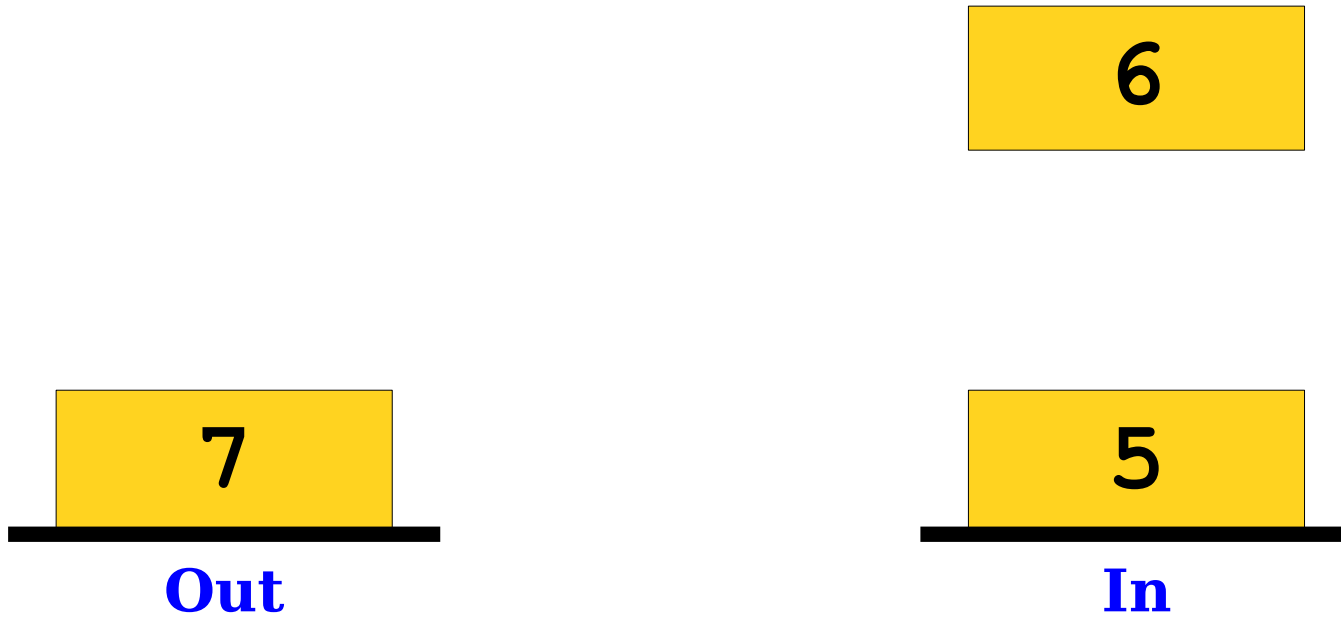
In

1 2 3 4

The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue

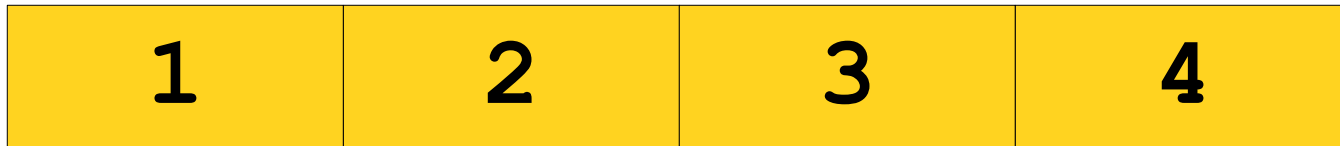
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7
Out

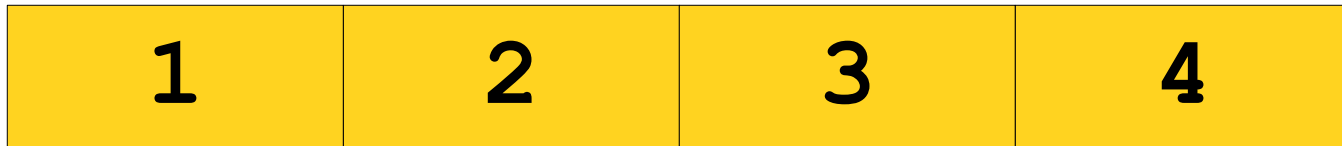
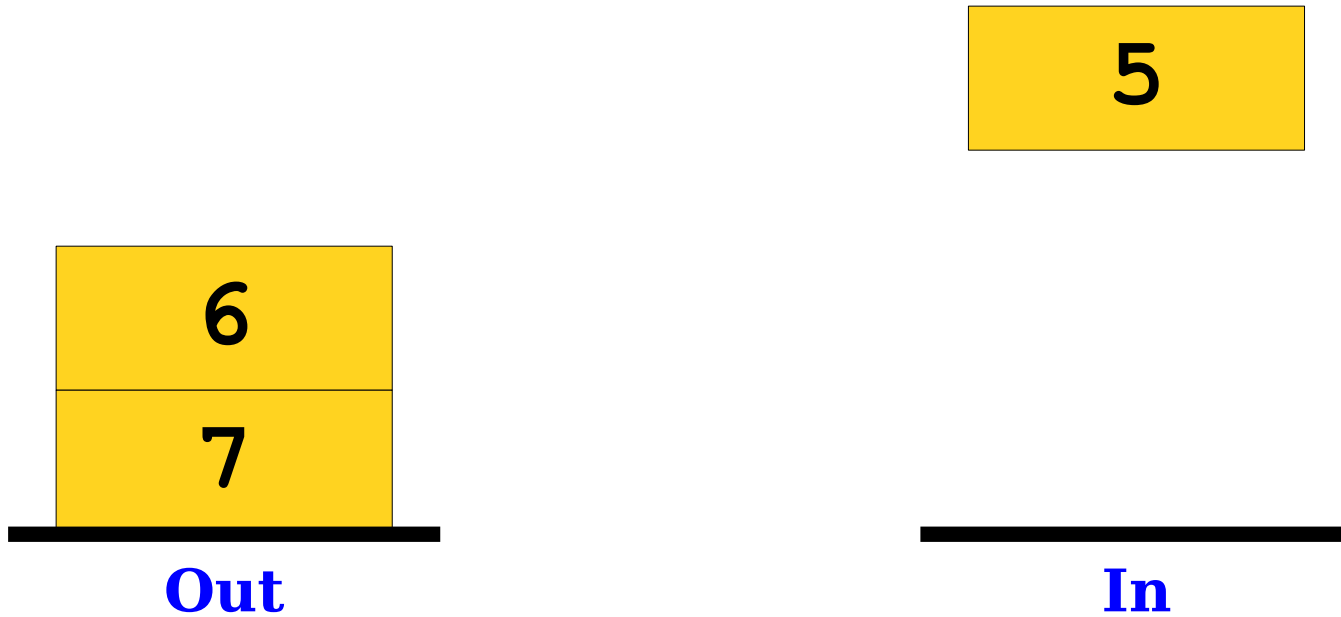
5
In

1 2 3 4

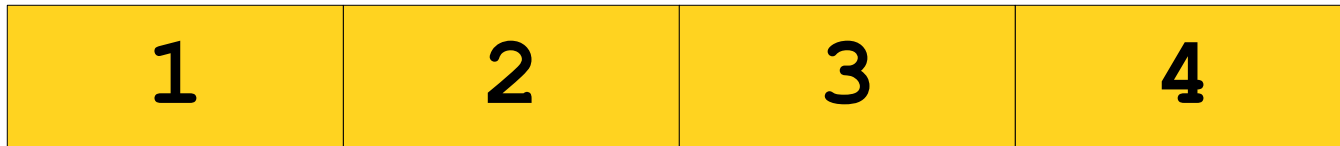
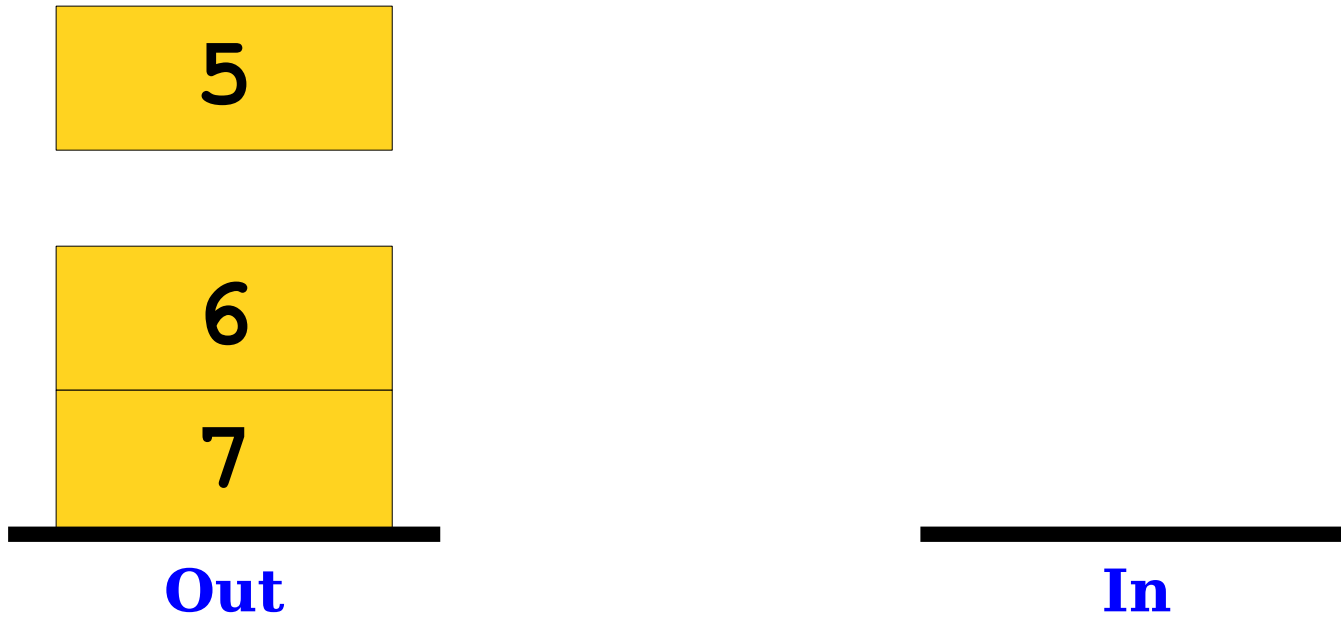
The Two-Stack Queue



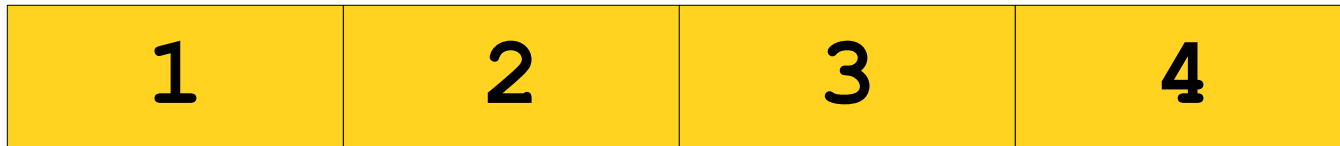
The Two-Stack Queue



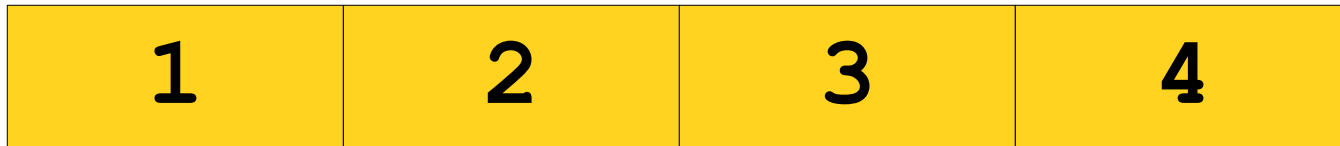
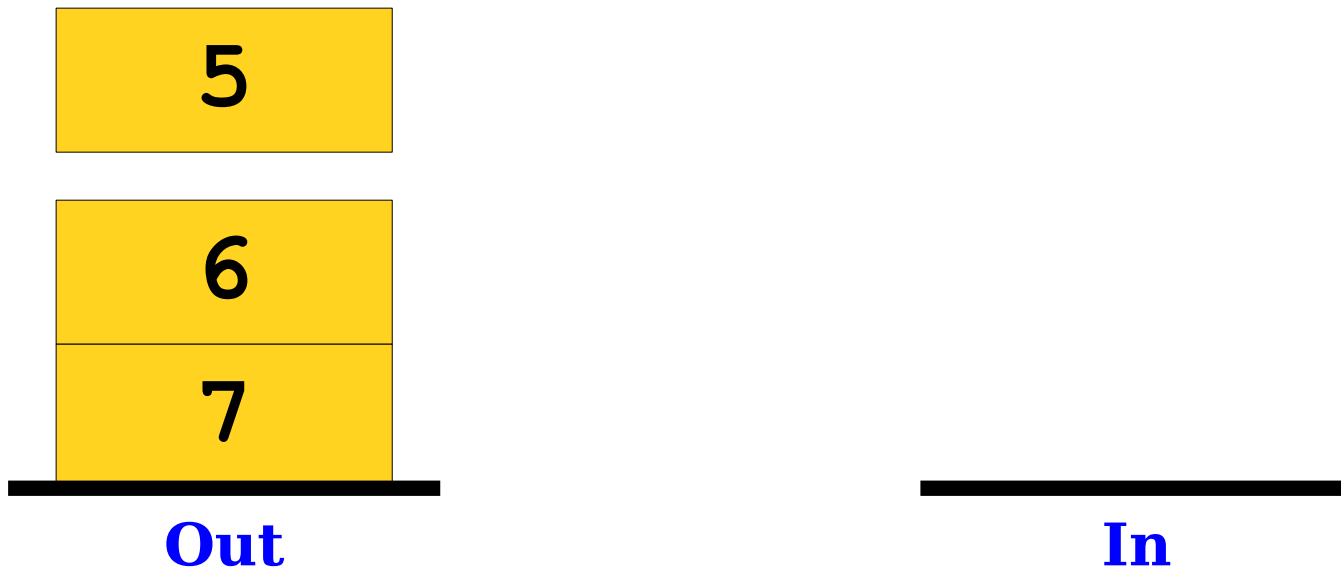
The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue



The Two-Stack Queue

- Maintain two stacks, an **In** stack and an **Out** stack.
- To enqueue an element, push it onto the **In** stack.
- To dequeue an element:
 - If the **Out** stack is empty, pop everything off the **In** stack and push it onto the **Out** stack.
 - Pop the **Out** stack and return its value.

Let's code it up...

Analyzing Efficiency

- How efficient is our two-stack queue?
- All enqueues just do one push.
- A dequeue might do a lot of pushes *and* a lot of pops.
- However, let's do an amortized analysis:
 - Each element is pushed at most twice and popped at most twice.
 - n enqueues and n dequeues thus do at most $4n$ pushes and pops.
 - Any $4n$ pushes / pops takes $O(n)$ amortized time.
 - Amortized cost: **$O(1)$** per operation.

Exam Notes

- Out of 71 Points
 - Mean: 56
 - Standard Deviation: 13
- If you have any concerns with your grade then come chat with me at some point.

Next Time

- **Linked Lists**
 - A different way to represent sequences of elements.
- **Dynamic Allocation Revisited**
 - What else can we allocate?