





## CS + Social Good



Wednesday 3:30 – 5:20pm

See website for signup link!

# Computer Forum Career Fair



#### Computer Forum Career Fair

When: Wed, Jan 13<sup>th</sup>

What: Computer Forum Career Fair

Date: Wednesday, January 14

Time: Time: 11am - 4pm

Location: Lawn between the Gates CS Building and the Electrical

**Engineering Buildings** 

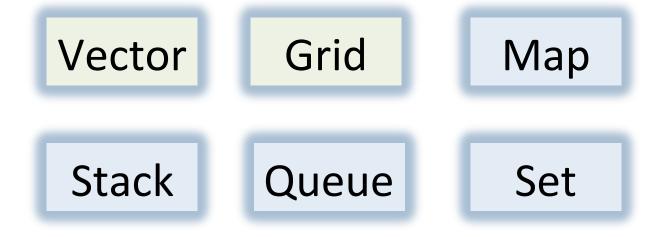
Description: The Computer Forum Career Fairs enable Stanford

Engineering students, specifically CS and EE, to get a

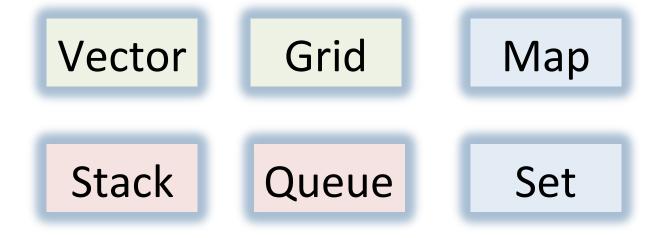
head start on careers and internships.



## Collections



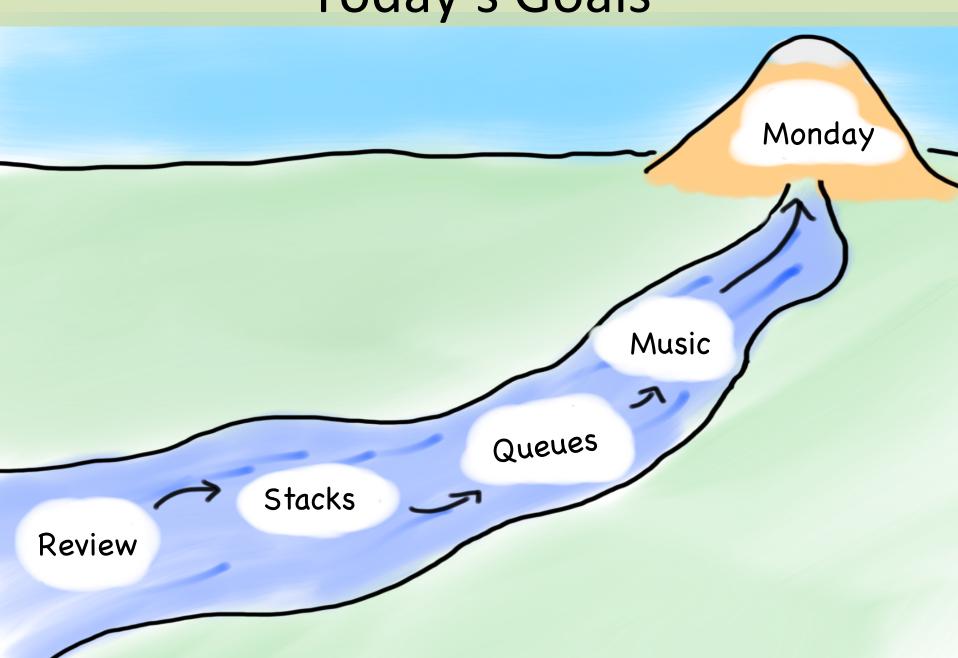
## Collections

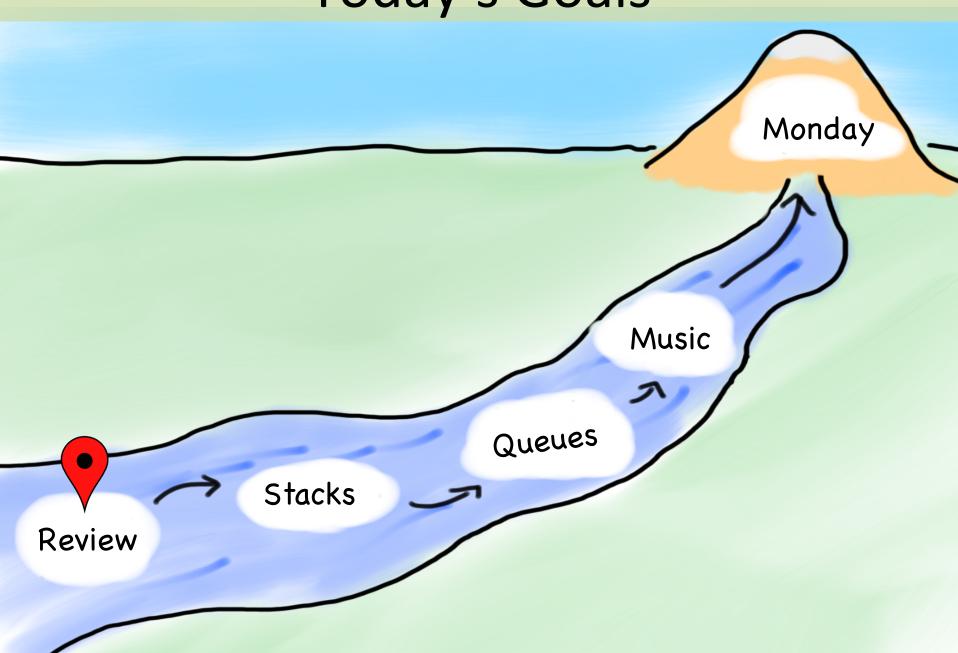


1. Learn how to use Stacks

2. Learn how to use Queues



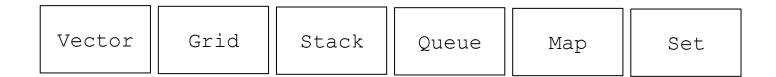






### Collection Classes

These classes contain other objects and are called *container* or *collection classes*.



Here are some general guidelines for using these classes:

- These classes represent abstract data types whose details are hidden.
- Each class requires type parameters.
- Any memory for these objects is freed when its declaration scope ends.
- Assigning one value to another copies the entire structure.
- To avoid copying, these structures are usually passed by reference.

# **Template Classes**

- The collection classes are implemented as template classes, which make it possible for an entire family of classes to share the same code.
- Instead of using the class name alone, the collection classes require a type parameter that specifies the element type. For example, Vector<int> represents a vector of integers. Similarly, Grid<char> represents a two-dimensional array of characters.
- It is possible to nest classes, so that, for example, you could use the following definition to represent a list of chess positions:

Vector<Grid<char> > chessPositions;

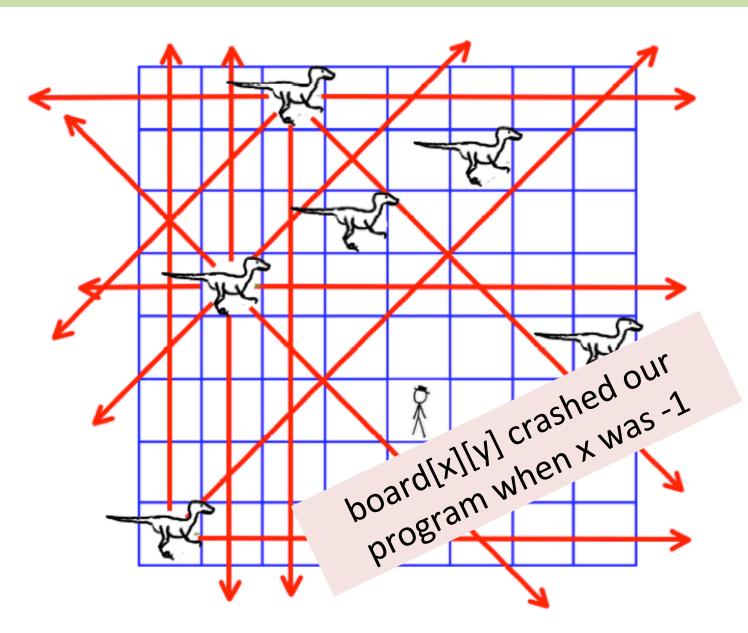
### Review: Read File to Vector

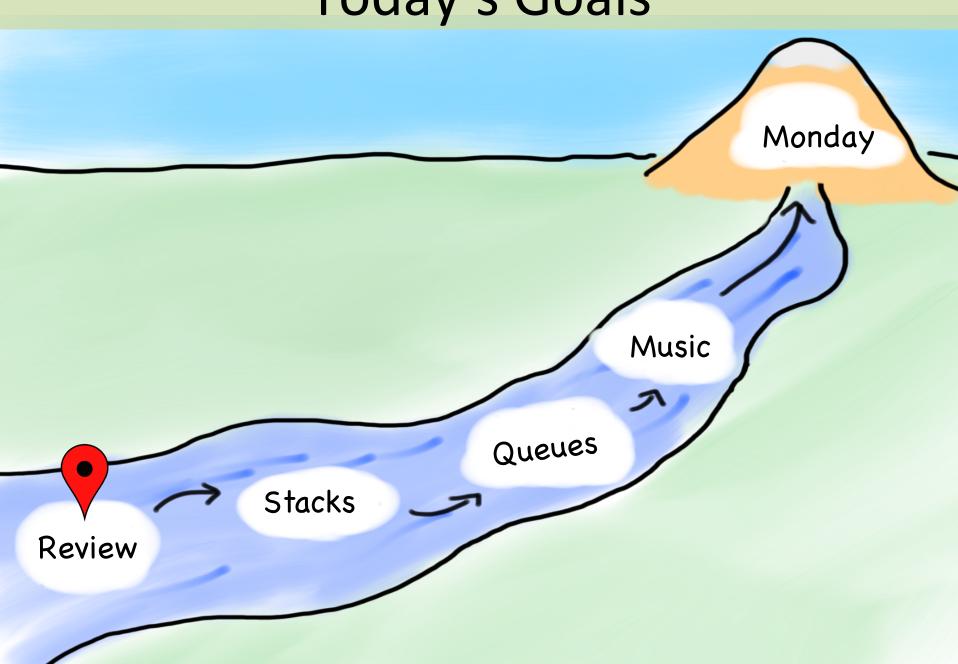
```
* Function: readEntireFile
 * Usage: readEntireFile(is, lines);
 * Reads the entire contents of the specified input stream
 * into the string vector lines. The client is responsible
 * for opening and closing the stream
 * /
void readEntireFile(istream & is, Vector<string> & lines) {
   lines.clear();
   string line;
   while (getline(is, line)) {
      lines.add(line);
```

### Review: Read File to Vector

```
* Function: readEntireFile
 * Usage: readEntireFile(is, lines);
 * Reads the entire contents of the specified input stream
 * into the string vector lines. The client is responsible
 * for opening and closing the stream
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void readEntireFile(istream & is, Vector<string> & lines) {
   lines.clear();
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```

# **Velociraptor Safety**





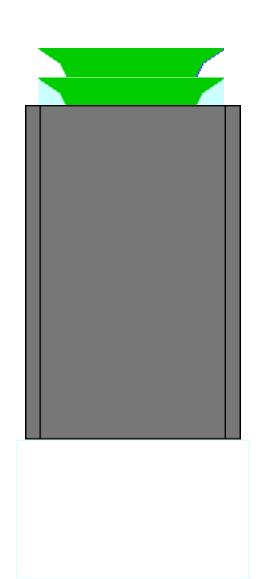


# The Stack Metaphor

Last in, first out. LIFO

push and pop

Dish metaphor



# The Stack<type>

```
stack.size()
  Returns the number of values pushed onto the stack.
stack.isEmpty()
  Returns true if the stack is empty.
stack.push (value)
  Pushes a new value onto the stack.
stack.pop()
  Removes and returns the top value from the stack.
stack.peek()
  Returns the top value from the stack without removing it.
stack.clear()
  Removes all values from the stack.
```

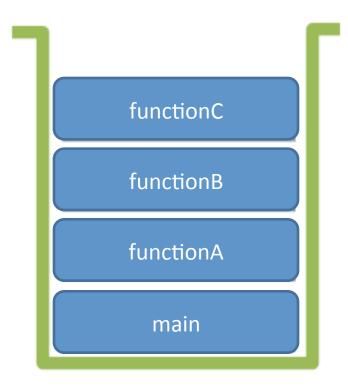
# The Stack<type>

```
stack.isEmpty()
  Returns true if the stack is empty.

stack.push(value)
  Pushes a new value onto the stack.

stack.pop()
  Removes and returns the top value from the stack.
```

# The Call Stack



Function (aka method) call stack: Last in, First out Queue

### **Balance Parenthesis**

### Check if parenthesis are balanced

```
\{ s = 2 * (3); x = (1 + (2)); \}
```

```
Enter string: { s = 2 * (3); x = (1 + (2)); }

Brackets are properly nested

Enter string: (a(2) + b(3))

Brackets are incorrect

Enter string:
```



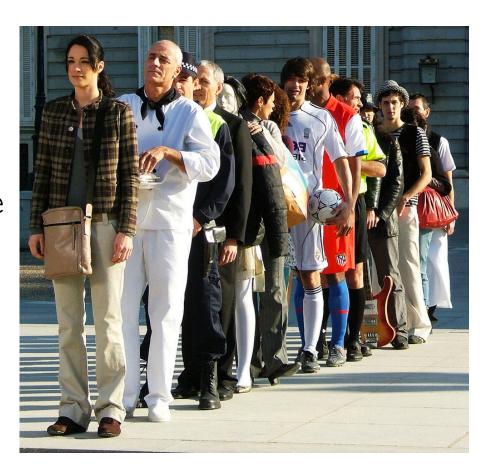


# The Queue Metaphor

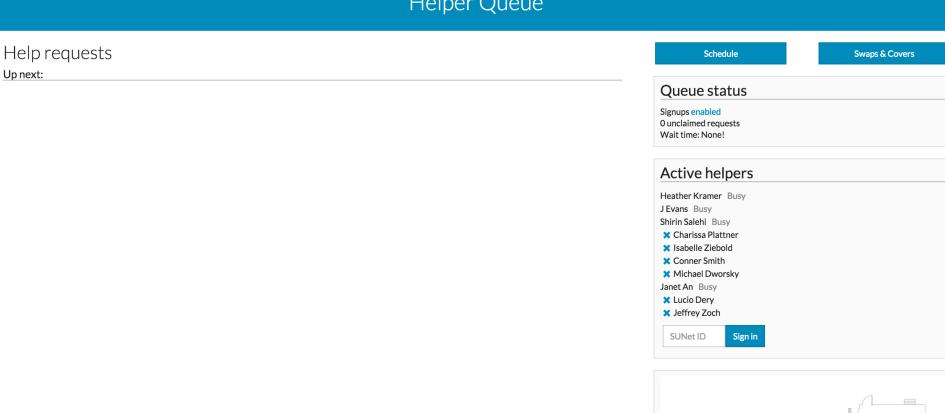
First in, first out. FIFO

enqueue and dequeue

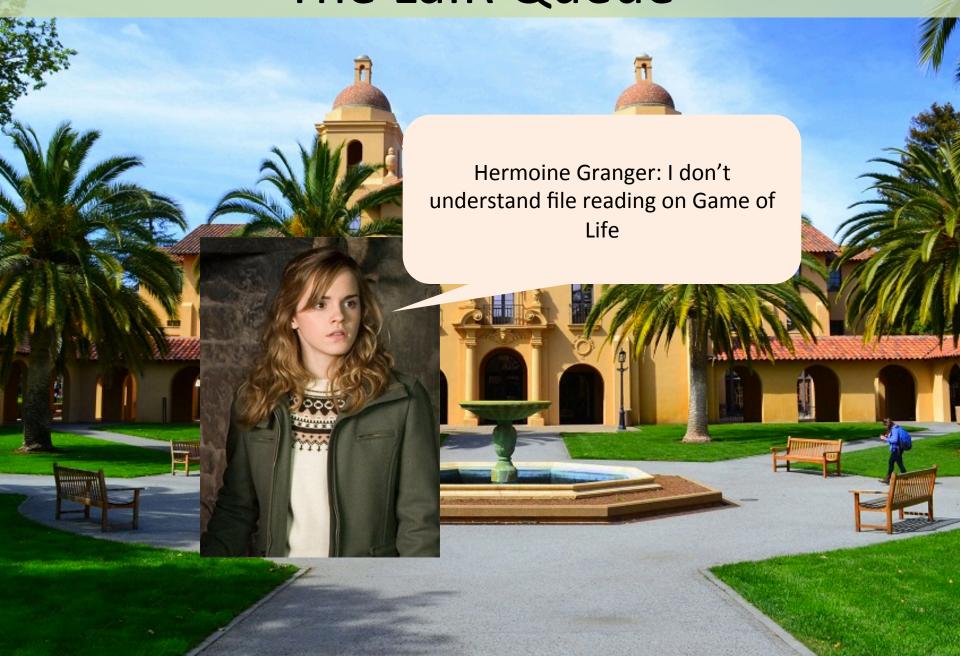
Line metaphor

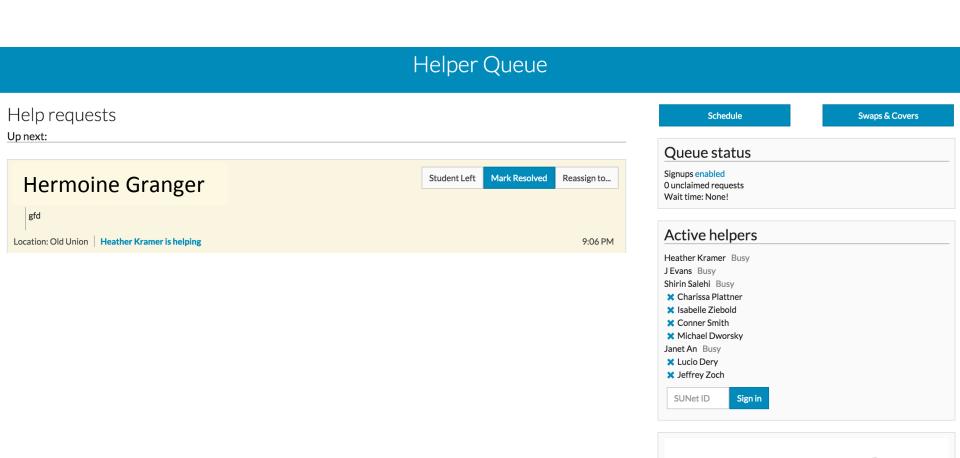


#### Helper Queue



Room 1

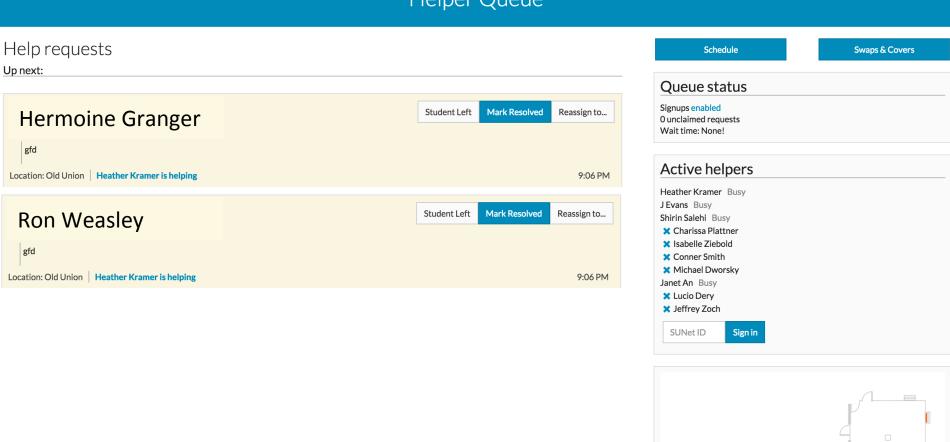




Room 1



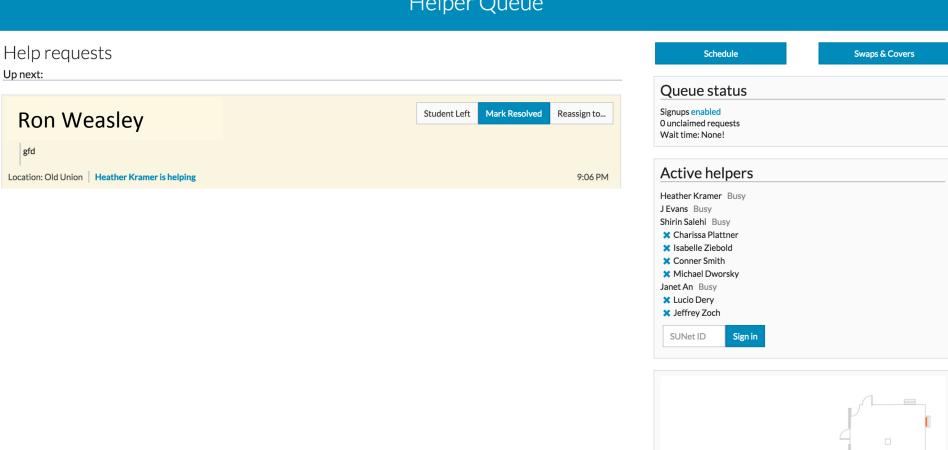
#### Helper Queue



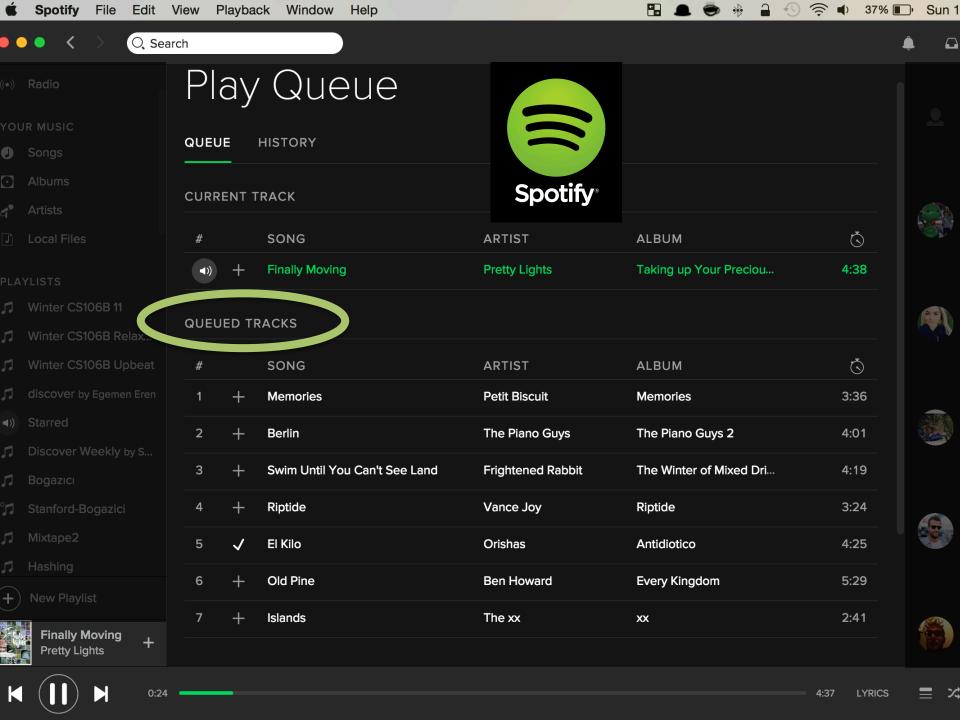
Room 1



#### Helper Queue



Room 1



## Queue<type>

```
queue.size()
  Returns the number of values in the queue.
queue.isEmpty()
  Returns true if the queue is empty.
queue.enqueue (value)
  Adds a new value to the end of the queue (which is often called its tail).
queue.dequeue()
  Removes and returns the value at the front of the queue (its head).
queue.peek()
  Returns the value at the head of the queue without removing it.
queue.clear()
  Removes all values from the queue.
```

#### Queue<type>

```
queue.isEmpty()
Returns true if the queue is empty.

queue.enqueue (value)
Adds a new value to the end of the queue (which is often called its tail).

queue.dequeue()
```

Removes and returns the value at the front of the queue (its *head*).

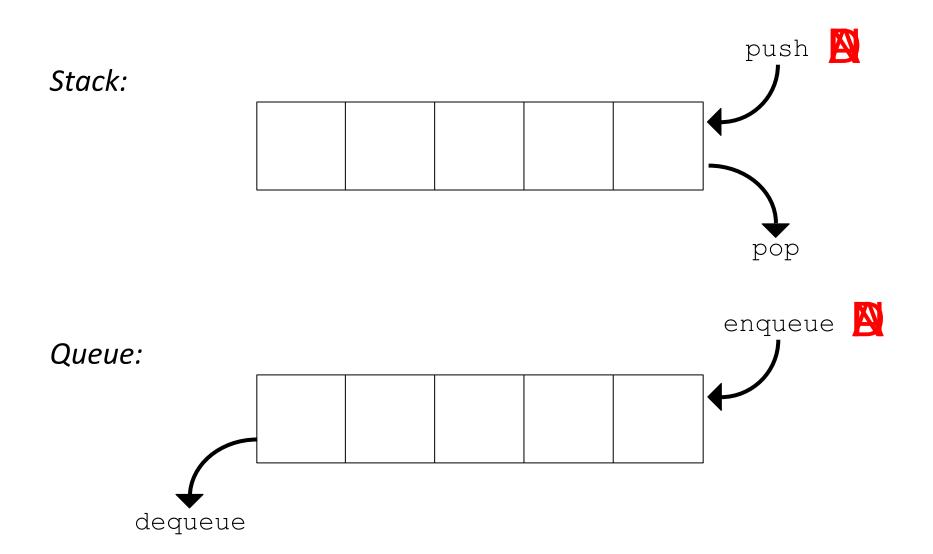
## Stacks vs Queues







#### Stacks vs Queues

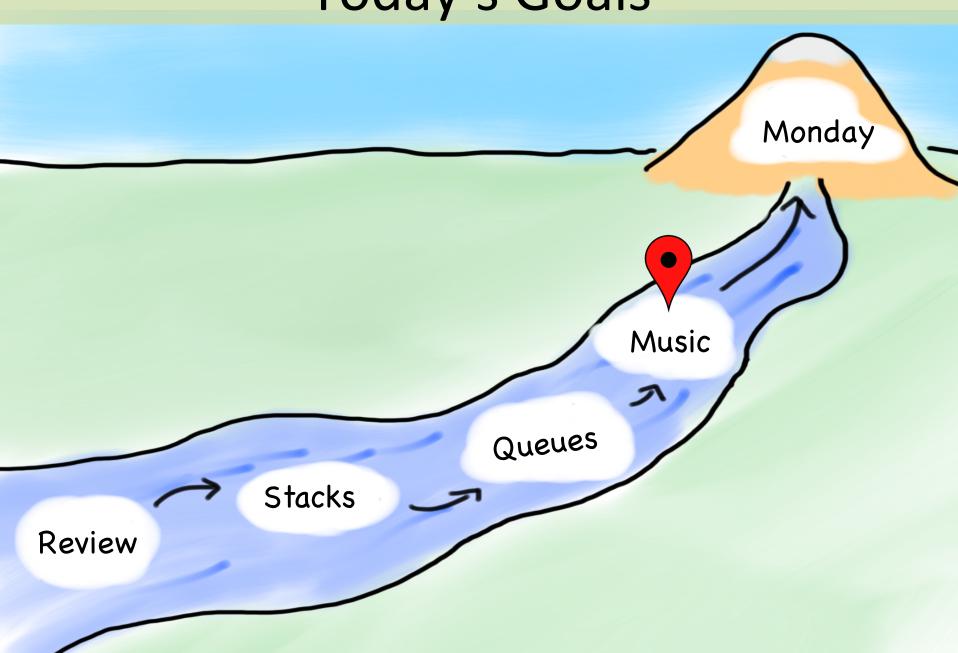


Why not Vector?

Today's Goals



Today's Goals





## Digital Music: Queue of Intensities

song:

0.01 0.16 0.31 0.45 0.58 0.69	• • •
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#### 1. Dequeue

2. Play



#### song:

0.01	0.16	0.31	0.45	0.58	0.69
------	------	------	------	------	------



1. Dequeue

2. Play

song:



0.16	0.31	0.45	0.58	0.69

Front of the queue

1. Dequeue

2. Play

song:



0.16	0.31	0.45	0.58	0.69

Front of the queue

#### 1. Dequeue

2. Play

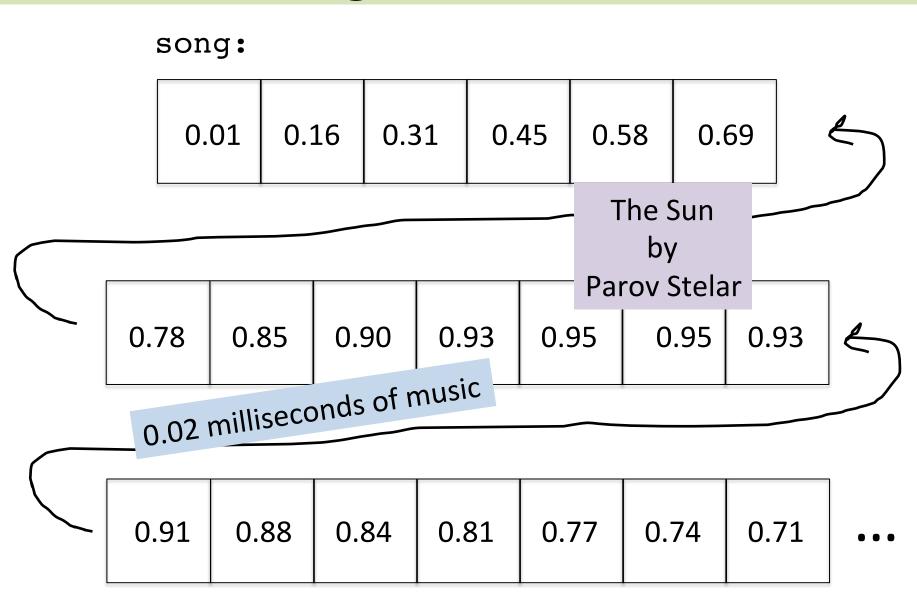


#### song:

0.16   0.31   0.45   0.58   0.69   0.78
-----------------------------------------



#### Digital Music





#### **Guitar String**

```
void pluck(Queue<double>& sound, double freq) {
double sample(Queue<double>& sound) {
```

How to pluck a guitar string

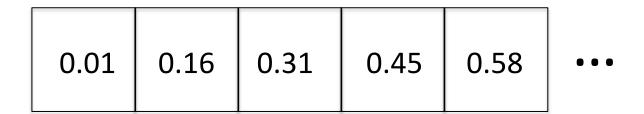
#### Karplus Algorithm: Pluck



Let N be the number of speaker samples in one wave at that frequency.

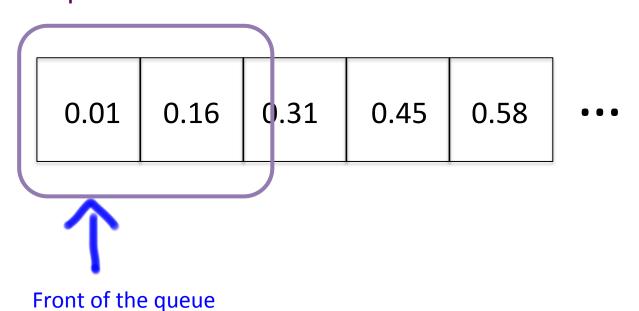


How to sample a guitar string





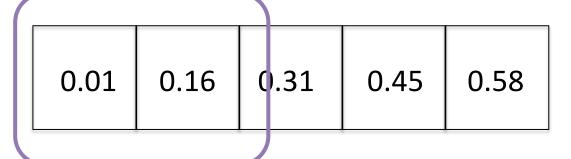
1. Average these two numbers and enqueue the result \* 0.997



1. Average these two numbers and enqueue the result \* 0.997

Enqueue

0.08



• • •



Front of the queue

2. Dequeue the top for the speaker to play

0.01 0.16 0.31 0.45 0.58	•••
--------------------------	-----



2. Dequeue the top for the speaker to play

0.31 0.45 0.16 0.58 0.12

0.01

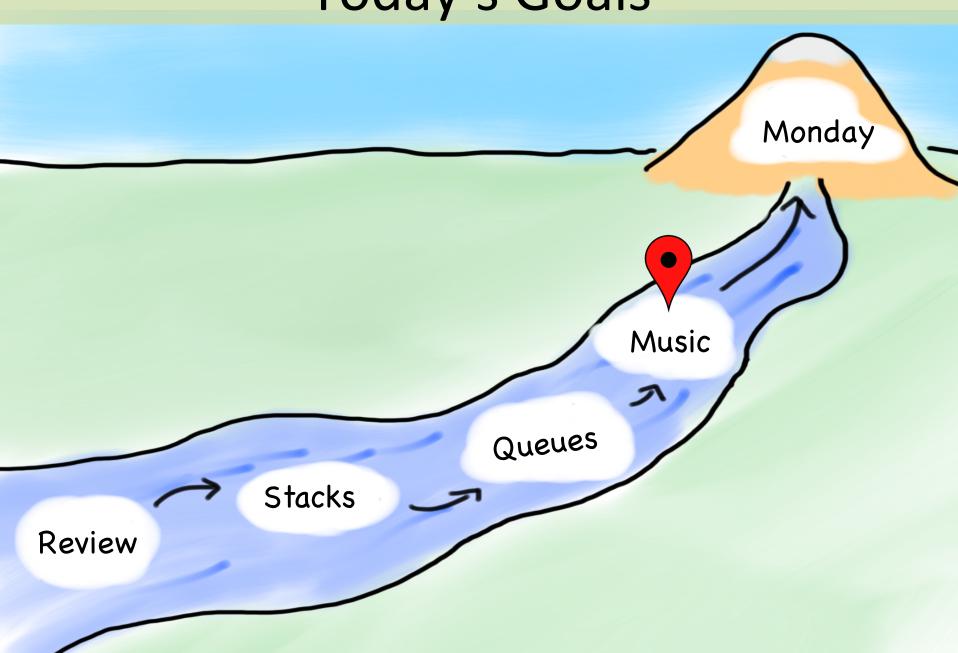


#### **Guitar String**

```
void pluck(Queue<double>& sound, double freq) {
   sound.clear();
   int n = RATE / freq; //how many values we need
   for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {</pre>
      sound.queue(randomReal(-1.0, 1.0));
double sample(Queue<double>& sound) {
   double a = sound.dequeue();
   double b = sound.peek();
   double next = 0.997 * (a + b) / 2;
   sound.enqueue(next);
   return a;
```



Today's Goals



Today's Goals Monday Music Queues Stacks Review

# Today's Goals

1. Learn how to use Stacks

2. Learn how to use Queues



## The End