Ordered Data Structures: Grids, Queues, and Stacks

What’s an example of “ordered data” that you’ve encountered in your life?
(put your answers in the chat)
Roadmap

**Core Tools**
- testing
- algorithmic analysis

**User/client**
- vectors + grids
- stacks + queues
- sets + maps

**Object-Oriented Programming**
- arrays
- dynamic memory management
- linked data structures

**Diagnostic**
- recursive
- problem-solving
- real-world algorithms

**Life after CS106B!**

Roadmap graphic courtesy of Nick Bowman & Kylie Jue
Object-Oriented Programming

arrays
dynamic memory management
linked data structures
algorithmic analysis
recursive problem-solving
real-world algorithms
Life after CS106B!

C++ basics
User/client
vectors + grids
stacks + queues
sets + maps

Core Tools
testing
Implementation
Diagnostic
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Roadmap

C++ basics

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linked data structures

real-world algorithms

Life after CS106B!

recursive

problem-solving

Diagnostic
Today’s question

When is it appropriate to use different types of ordered data structures?
Today’s topics

1. Review

2. Grids
   [2.5 GridLocation + structs]

1. Queues

2. Stacks
Review
(vectors)
Abstract Data Types

- Data structures, or *abstract data types (ADTs)*, allow programmers to store data in structured, organized ways.
- These ADTs give us certain guarantees about the organization and properties of our data.
Abstract Data Types

ADTs provide *interfaces* for data storage that programmers can use without understanding the underlying implementation!
Our first ADT: **Vectors**

- A vector is an ordered collection of elements of the same type that can grow and shrink in size.
- Each element in the collection has a specific location, or index.
- All elements in a vector must be of the same type.
- Vectors are flexible about the number of elements they can store. You can easily add and remove elements, and vectors also know their current size.
Grids
What is a Grid?

- A 2D array, defined with a particular width and height

```
0 0 0
0 0 0
0 0 0
```
What is a Grid?

- A 2D array, defined with a particular width and height

We say array instead of vector here because the dimensions are established when the Grid is created.
What is a Grid?

- A 2D array, defined with a particular width and height
- Useful for spreadsheets, game boards, graphics, cartography, geology, and more!
What is a Grid?

- A 2D array, defined with a particular width and height
- Useful for spreadsheets, game boards, graphics, cartography, geology, and more!
- Three ways to declare a Grid
  - `Grid<type> gridName;`
  - `Grid<type> gridName(numRows, numCols);`
  - `Grid<type> gridName = {{r0c0, r0c1, r0c2}, {r1c0, r1c1, r1c2},...};`
What is a Grid?

- A 2D array, defined with a particular width and height
- Useful for spreadsheets, game boards, graphics, cartography, geology, and more!
- Three ways to declare a Grid
  - `Grid<type> gridName;`
    ```cpp
    Grid<int> board;
    board.resize(3, 3);
    board[0][0] = 2;
    board[1][0] = 6;
    ```
What is a Grid?

- A 2D array, defined with a particular width and height
- Useful for spreadsheets, game boards, graphics, cartography, geology, and more!
- Three ways to declare a Grid
  - `Grid<type> gridName;`

```cpp
Grid<int> board;
board.resize(3, 3);
board[0][0] = 2;
board[1][0] = 6;
```

If you declare a board with no initialization, you must resize it or reassign it before using it. Resizing will fill it with default values for that type.
What is a Grid?

- A 2D array, defined with a particular width and height
- Useful for spreadsheets, game boards, graphics, cartography, geology, and more!
- Three ways to declare a Grid
  - `Grid<type> gridName(numRows, numCols);`
  - `Grid<int> board(3, 3);
    board[0][0] = 2;
    board[1][0] = 6;`
What is a Grid?

- A 2D array, defined with a particular width and height
- Useful for spreadsheets, game boards, graphics, cartography, geology, and more!
- Three ways to declare a Grid
  - `Grid<type> gridName = {{r0c0, r0c1, r0c2}, {r1c0, r1c1, r1c2},...};`
  - `Grid<int> board = {{2}, {6}};`
What is a Grid?

- A 2D array, defined with a particular width and height
- Useful for spreadsheets, game boards, graphics, cartography, geology, and more!
- Three ways to declare a Grid
  - `Grid<type> gridName;`
  - `Grid<type> gridName(numRows, numCols);`
  - `Grid<type> gridName = {{r0c0, r0c1, r0c2}, {r1c0, r1c1, r1c2},...};`
Grid methods

- The following methods are part of the Grid collection and can be useful:
  - `gname.numRows()`: Returns the number of rows in the Grid.
  - `gname.numCols()`: Returns the number of columns in the Grid.
  - `gname[i][j]`: Selects the element in the $i$th row and $j$th column.
  - `gname.resize(rows, cols)`: Changes the dimensions of the Grid and re-initializes all entries to their default values.
  - `gname.inBounds(row, col)`: Returns `true` if the specified row, column position is in the Grid, `false` otherwise.

- For the exhaustive list, check out the [Stanford Grid documentation](#).
Grid methods

- The following methods are part of the Grid collection and can be useful:
  - `gname.numRows()`: Returns the number of rows in the Grid.
  - `gname.numCols()`: Returns the number of columns in the Grid.
  - `gname[i][j]`: Selects the element in the $i$th row and $j$th column.
  - `gname.resize(rows, cols)`: Changes the dimensions of the Grid and re-initializes all entries to their default values.
  - `gname.inBounds(row, col)`: Returns `true` if the specified row, column position is in the Grid, `false` otherwise.

- For the exhaustive list, check out the [Stanford Grid documentation](#).
How to traverse a Grid

```cpp
void printGrid(Grid<char>& grid) {
    for(int r = 0; r < grid.numRows(); r++) {
        for(int c = 0; c < grid.numCols(); c++) {
            cout << grid[r][c];
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
}
```
void printGrid(Grid<char>& grid) {
    for(int r = 0; r < grid.numRows(); r++) {
        for(int c = 0; c < grid.numCols(); c++) {
            cout << grid[r][c];
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
}

Poll: What is the output of this function called on the provided grid going to be?

A. yeehaw
B. yea
   ehw
C. ye
   eh
   aw
D. None of the above
How to traverse a Grid

```cpp
void printGrid(Grid<char>& grid) {
    for(int r = 0; r < grid.numRows(); r++) {
        for(int c = 0; c < grid.numCols(); c++) {
            cout << grid[r][c];
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
}
```

Variables:
- \( r = 0 \)
- \( c = 0 \)

Output:
How to traverse a Grid

```cpp
void printGrid(Grid<char>& grid) {
    for(int r = 0; r < grid.numRows(); r++) {
        for(int c = 0; c < grid.numCols(); c++) {
            cout << grid[r][c];
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
}
```

Output:

```
y
```

Variables:

- \( r = 0 \)
- \( c = 0 \)
How to traverse a Grid

```cpp
void printGrid(Grid<char>& grid) {
    for(int r = 0; r < grid.numRows(); r++) {
        for(int c = 0; c < grid.numCols(); c++) {
            cout << grid[r][c];
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
}
```

Variables:
- r = 0
- c = 1

Output:
- ye
How to traverse a Grid

```cpp
void printGrid(Grid<char>& grid) {
    for(int r = 0; r < grid.numRows(); r++) {
        for(int c = 0; c < grid.numCols(); c++) {
            cout << grid[r][c];
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
}
```

Output:
```
ye
e```

Variables:
```
r = 1  
c = 0
```
How to traverse a Grid

```cpp
void printGrid(Grid<char>& grid) {
    for(int r = 0; r < grid.numRows(); r++) {
        for(int c = 0; c < grid.numCols(); c++) {
            cout << grid[r][c];
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
}
```

Variables:
- \( r = 1 \)
- \( c = 1 \)

Output:
ye
eh
How to traverse a Grid

```cpp
void printGrid(Grid<char>& grid) {
    for(int r = 0; r < grid.numRows(); r++) {
        for(int c = 0; c < grid.numCols(); c++) {
            cout << grid[r][c];
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
}
```

Output:

```
ye
eh
a
```

Variables:

- $r = 2$
- $c = 0$

Grid:

```
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
How to traverse a Grid

```c++
void printGrid(Grid<char>& grid) {
    for(int r = 0; r < grid.numRows(); r++) {
        for(int c = 0; c < grid.numCols(); c++) {
            cout << grid[r][c];
        }
        cout << endl;
    }
}
```

Variables:
- $r = 2$
- $c = 1$

Output:
```
ye
eh
aw
```
Common pitfalls when using Grids

- Don’t forget to specify what data type is stored in your grid

  NO: `Grid board;`  YES: `Grid<char> board;`

- Like Vectors and other ADTs, Grids should be passed by reference when used as function parameters

- Watch your variable ordering with Grid indices! Rather than using `i` and `j` as indices to loop through a grid, it’s better to use `r` for rows and `c` for columns.

- Unlike in other languages, you can only access cells (not individual rows). `grid[0]` → doing this will cause an error!
Detecting, Destroying, and Removing Landmines:
Turning dangerous fields into playing fields

What if we want to keep track of all cells where a mine is present?

And we want to note whether it is no longer explosive.
Structs +

GridLocation
**Definition**

**struct**
A way to bundle different types of info in C++. It’s like creating a custom data structure.
The \textbf{GridLocation} struct

- A pre-defined struct in the Stanford C++ libraries that makes it more convenient to store Grid locations:

```cpp
struct GridLocation {
    int row;
    int col;
}
```

\textit{struct definition}
The **GridLocation** struct

- A pre-defined struct in the Stanford C++ libraries that makes it more convenient to store Grid locations:

```cpp
struct GridLocation {
    int row;
    int col;
}
```

**struct members**
(These can be different types)
The **GridLocation** struct

- A pre-defined struct in the Stanford C++ libraries that makes it more convenient to store Grid locations

- To declare a struct, you can either assign each of its members separately or assign it when it’s created:

```cpp
GridLocation origin = {0, 0};
```

```cpp
struct GridLocation {
    int row;
    int col;
};
```

```cpp
GridLocation origin;
origin.row = 0;
origin.col = 0;
```
The **GridLocation** struct

- A pre-defined struct in the Stanford C++ libraries that makes it more convenient to store Grid locations

- To declare a struct, you can either assign each of its members separately or assign it when it's created:

  ```cpp
  GridLocation origin = {0, 0};
  ```

  You can access members in a struct using the dot notation (no parentheses after the member name!)

  ```cpp
  struct GridLocation {
      int row;
      int col;
  }
  ```

  ```cpp
  GridLocation origin;
  origin.row = 0;
  origin.col = 0;
  ```
The `GridLocation` struct

- A pre-defined struct in the Stanford C++ libraries that makes it more convenient to store Grid locations

- To declare a struct, you can either assign each of its members separately or assign it when it’s created:
  ```
  GridLocation origin = {0, 0};
  ```

  ```
  GridLocation origin;
  origin.row = 0;
  origin.col = 0;
  ```

  ```
  struct GridLocation {
    int row;
    int col;
  }
  ```
Vector<GridLocation> mineCells;
GridLocation eastField = {3, 6};
GridLocation westField = {1, 2};
mineCells.add(eastField);
mineCells.add(westField);

Vs.

Vector<int> rowIndices;
Vector<int> colIndices;
rowIndices.add(3);
rowIndices.add(1);
colIndices.add(6);
colIndices.add(2);

As an exercise on your own: Think about how you would answer the question “Is there a mine at (4, 3)?” for each of the different representations (with and without GridLocation structs).
Announcements
Announcements

• Assignment 1 is due tomorrow (Tuesday) at 11:59pm PDT!
  • Recall our 48 hour late policy, but please submit on-time if you want a small grade boost!
  • If you submit more than once after tomorrow’s deadline, please notify your SL. Else, they may not grade your newest version.
  • Don’t use EXPECT_ERROR on A1. We haven’t covered error handling yet, so EXPECT_ERROR will not compile. S/o to Tomas for finding this!

• Assignment 2 will be released by the end of the day on Wednesday.
  • If you’d like to submit an extension to a program for extra credit, please be sure to submit two versions of your assignment to paperless, one with and one without the extension!
Queues
What is a queue?

- Like a real queue/line!
- **First person In** is the First person **Out** (FIFO)
  - When you remove *(enqueue)* people from the queue, you remove them from the front of the line.
- Last person in is the last person served
  - When you insert *(enqueue)* people into a queue, you insert them at the back -- the end of the line.
Queue methods

- A queue must implement at least the following functions:
  - `enqueue(value)` (or `add(value)`) - place an entity onto the back of the queue
  - `dequeue()` (or `remove()`) - remove an entity from the front of the queue and return it
  - `peek()` (or `front()`) - look at the entity at the front of the queue, but don’t remove it
  - `isEmpty()` - a boolean value, true if the queue is empty, false if it has at least one element. (note: a runtime error occurs if a dequeue() or front() operation is attempted on an empty queue).

- For the exhaustive list, check out the [Stanford Queue documentation](https://cs20.stanford.edu).
Queue example

```cpp
Queue<int> line;                    // {} empty queue
line.enqueue(42);                   // {42}
line.enqueue(-3);                   // {42, -3}
line.enqueue(17);                   // {42, -3, 17}
cout << line.dequeue() << endl;     // 42 line is {-3, 17}
cout << line.peek() << endl;        // -3 line is {-3, 17}
cout << line.dequeue() << endl;     // -3 line is {17}
```

You can also create a queue using:
```
Queue<int> line = {42, -3, 17};
```
Stacks
What is a stack?

- Modeled like an actual stack (of pancakes)

- Only the top element in a stack is accessible.
  - The **Last item In** is the **First one Out**. (LIFO)

- The push, pop, and top operations are the only operations allowed by the stack ADT.
Stack methods

- A stack is an abstract data type with the following behaviors/functions:
  - `push(value)` (or `add(value)`) - place an entity onto the top of the stack
  - `pop()` (or `remove()`) - remove an entity from the top of the stack and return it
  - `peek()` (or `top()`) - look at the entity at the top of the stack, but don’t remove it
  - `isEmpty()` - a boolean value, true if the stack is empty, false if it has at least one element. (Note: a runtime error occurs if a `pop()` or `top()` operation is attempted on an empty stack.)
- For the exhaustive list, check out the [Stanford Stack documentation](#).
Stack example

```cpp
Stack<string> wordStack; // {}, empty stack
wordStack.push("dog"); // {"dog"}
wordStack.push("cat"); // {"dog", "cat"}
wordStack.push("mouse"); // {"dog", "cat", "mouse"}
cout << wordStack.pop() << endl; // "mouse"
cout << wordStack.peek() << endl; // "cat"
cout << wordStack.pop() << endl; // "cat" (stack is {"dog"})
```

// You can also create a stack using:
```cpp
Stack<string> wordStack = {"dog", "cat", "mouse"};
// the "top" is the rightmost element
Queue + Stack patterns
Common patterns and pitfalls with stacks and queues

Idioms:

1. Emptying a stack/queue
Idiom 1: Emptying a queue/stack

Queue<int> queueIdiom1;

// produce: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
for (int i = 1; i <= 6; i++) {
    queueIdiom1.enqueue(i);
}

while (!queueIdiom1.isEmpty()) {
    cout << queueIdiom1.dequeue() << " ";
}
cout << endl;

// prints: 1 2 3 4 5 6
Idiom 1: Emptying a queue/stack

Queue<int> queueIdiom1;

// produce: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
for (int i = 1; i <= 6; i++) {
    queueIdiom1.enqueue(i);
}

while (!queueIdiom1.isEmpty()) {
    cout << queueIdiom1.dequeue() << " ";
}
cout << endl;

// prints: 1 2 3 4 5 6

Stack<int> stackIdiom1;

// produce: {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
for (int i = 1; i <= 6; i++) {
    stackIdiom1.push(i);
}

while (!stackIdiom1.isEmpty()) {
    cout << stackIdiom1.pop() << " ";
}
cout << endl;

// prints: 6 5 4 3 2 1
Common patterns and pitfalls with stacks and queues

Idioms:

1. Emptying a stack/queue
2. Iterating over and modifying a stack/queue ➔ only calculate the size once before looping
Idiom 2: Iterating over and modifying queue/stack

Queue<int> queueIdiom2 = {1,2,3,4,5,6};

int origQSize = queueIdiom2.size();
for (int i = 0; i < origQSize; i++) {
    int value = queueIdiom2.dequeue();
    // re-enqueue even values
    if (value % 2 == 0) {
        queueIdiom2.enqueue(value);
    }
}

cout << queueIdiom2 << endl;

// prints: {2, 4, 6}
Idiom 2: Iterating over and modifying queue/stack

```cpp
Queue<int> queueIdiom2 = {1,2,3,4,5,6};
int origQSize = queueIdiom2.size();
for (int i = 0; i < origQSize; i++) {
    int value = queueIdiom2.dequeue();
    // re-enqueue even values
    if (value % 2 == 0) {
        queueIdiom2.enqueue(value);
    }
}
cout << queueIdiom2 << endl;
// prints: {2, 4, 6}
```

```cpp
Stack<int> stackIdiom2 = {1,2,3,4,5,6};
Stack<int> result;
int origSSize = stackIdiom2.size();
for (int i = 0; i < origSSize; i++) {
    int value = stackIdiom2.pop();
    // add even values to result
    if (value % 2 == 0) {
        result.push(value);
    }
}
cout << result << endl;
// prints: {6, 4, 2}
```
Common patterns and pitfalls with stacks and queues

Idioms:

1. Emptying a stack/queue
2. Iterating over and modifying a stack/queue ➔ only calculate the size once before looping

Common bugs:

- If you edit the ADT within a loop, don’t use .size() in the loop’s conditions! The size changes while the loop runs.
- Unlike with queues, you can’t iterate over a stack without destroying it ➔ think about when it might be beneficial to make a copy instead.
Tradeoffs with queues and stacks (vs. other ADTs)

● What are some downsides to using a queue/stack?
  ○ No random access. You get the front/top, or nothing.
  ○ No side-effect-free traversal — you can only iterate over all elements in the structure by removing previous elements first.
  ○ No easy way to search through a queue/stack.

● What are some benefits?
  ○ Useful for lots of problems – many real-world problems can be solved with either a LIFO or FIFO model
  ○ Very easy to build one from an array such that access is guaranteed to be fast. (We'll talk more about arrays later in the quarter, and we'll talk about what "fast" access means later this week.)
Activity: What ADT should we use?
For each of the tasks, pick which ADT is best suited for the task:

- The undo button in a text editor
- Jobs submitted to a printer that can also be cancelled
- LaIR requests
- Your browsing history
- Google spreadsheets
- Call centers (“your call will be handled by the next available agent”)
For each of the tasks, pick which ADT is best suited for the task:

Vectors
- The undo button in a text editor
- Jobs submitted to a printer that can also be cancelled

Grids
- LaIR requests

Queues
- Your browsing history

Stacks
- Google spreadsheets
- Call centers (“your call will be handled by the next available agent”)
For each of the tasks, pick which ADT is best suited for the task:

- The undo button in a text editor
  - Vectors
- Jobs submitted to a printer that can also be cancelled
  - Grids (Queues)
- LaIR requests
- Your browsing history
  - Queues (Stacks)
- Google spreadsheets
- Call centers (“your call will be handled by the next available agent”)
For each of the tasks, pick which ADT is best suited for the task:

- The undo button in a text editor
- Jobs submitted to a printer that can also be cancelled
- **LaIR requests**
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For each of the tasks, pick which ADT is best suited for the task:

- The undo button in a text editor
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**Vectors**

- LaIR requests

**Grids**

- Your browsing history

**Queues**

- Google spreadsheets

**Stacks**

- Call centers (“your call will be handled by the next available agent”)

For each of the tasks, pick which ADT is best suited for the task:

- The undo button in a text editor
- Jobs submitted to a printer that can also be cancelled
- LaIR requests
- Your browsing history
- **Google spreadsheets**
- Call centers ("your call will be handled by the next available agent")
For each of the tasks, pick which ADT is best suited for the task:

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**Vectors**
- LaIR requests

**Grids**
- Your browsing history

**Queues**
- Google spreadsheets

**Stacks**
- Call centers (“your call will be handled by the next available agent”)
ADTs summary (so far)
Ordered ADTs with accessible indices

Types:
- Vectors (1D)
- Grids (2D)

Traits:
- Easily able to search through all elements
- Can use the indices as a way of structuring the data

Ordered ADTs where you can’t access elements by index

Types:
- Queues (FIFO)
- Stacks (LIFO)

Traits:
- Constrains the way you can insert and access data
- More efficient for solving specific LIFO/FIFO problems
Review
(pass-by-reference)
What exactly is a reference?

- References look like this:

  References have names and types, just like regular variables.

  The type has an ampersand (&) after it to indicate it is a reference to a data type rather than the type itself.
When we use references

- To allow helper functions to edit data structures in other functions
- To avoid making new copies of large data structures in memory
  
  Passing data structures by reference makes your code more efficient!

- References also provide a workaround for **multiple return values**
  - Your function can take in multiple pieces of information by reference and modify them all.
  - In this way, you can "return" both a modified Vector and some auxiliary piece of information about how the structure was modified.
  - It’s as if your function is returning 2 updated pieces of information to the function that called it!
What’s next?
Roadmap

C++ basics

User/client

vectors + grids

stacks + queues

sets + maps

Object-Oriented Programming

arrays
dynamic memory management
linked data structures
arrays
dynamic memory management
linked data structures
real-world algorithms
recursive problem-solving
Life after CS106B!

Core Tools

testing

algorithmic analysis

Implementation
Unordered ADTs: Sets and Maps