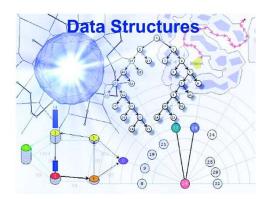
BBM 201 DATA STRUCTURES

Lecture 7:

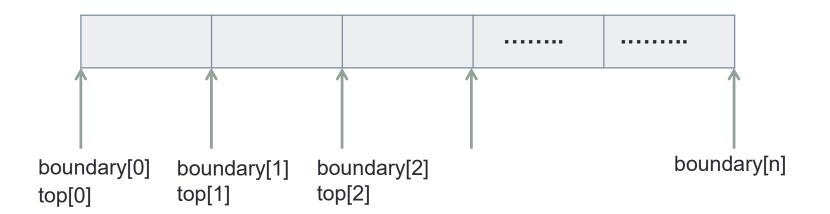








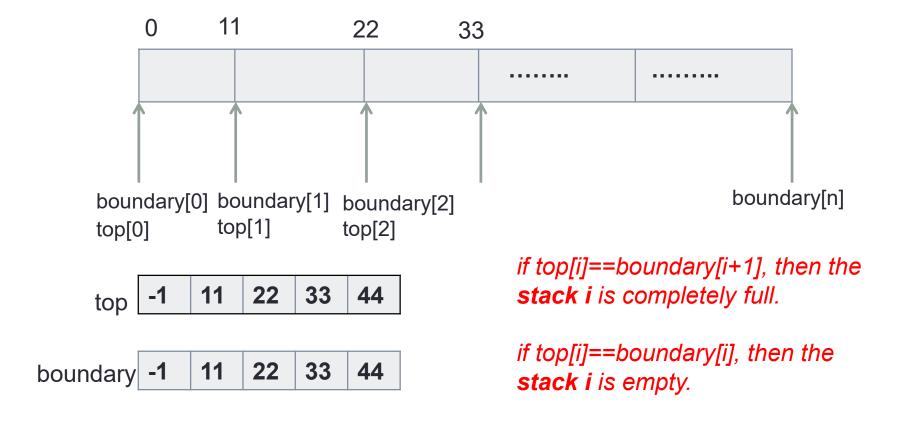
 A one dimensional array can be used for building n stacks.



```
#define STACK_SIZE 100
#define MAX_STACK 10 //stack number+1

element stack[STACK_SIZE];
int top[MAX_STACK];
int boundary[MAX_STACK];
int n; //n<MAX_STACK (number of stacks)</pre>
```

```
top[0]=boundary[0]=-1;
for(i=1; i<n; i++)
    top[i]=boundary[i]=(STACK_SIZE/n)*i;
boundary[n]=STACK_SIZE-1;</pre>
```



PUSH

```
void push(int i, element item)
{
   if(top[i]==boundary[i+1]) //is there any space in the ith stack?
        stack_full();
   stack[++top[i]]=item;
}
```

POP

```
element pop(int i)
{
   if(top[i]==boundary[i] //is the stack empty?
       return stack_empty();
   return stack[top[i]--];
}
```

Is the stack completely full? --Recovery

In order to create some space for the a new stack:

stack_no < j < n, such that there is free space between stacks j and j+1

```
move stacks stack_no+1, stack_no+2, ... j one position right. this creates a space between stack_no and stack_no+1.
```

- 0 <= j < stack_no, such that there is free space between stacks j and j+1
 move stacks j+1, j+2, ... stack_no one position left.
 this also creates a space between stack_no and stack_no+1.
- 3. No j satisfying either condition 1 or condition 2, then there is no free space.

References

- Data Structures Notes, Mustafa Ege.
- Fundamentals of Data Structures in C. Ellis Horowitz, Sartaj Sahni, and Susan Anderson-Freed, 1993.