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If you're applying for a job in the fast-moving world of coding, you know that your interview is most likely to be conducted with some form of coding question. Of course, there are all sorts of interviews out there, not just these so-called "prep questions". But these questions are typically designed to help ensure you have mastery over the most basic concepts in programming languages. So what would happen if they don't? What if they give you an input that doesn't match the output? Or worse still, what if they claim that zero is divisible by zero? Well this blog post will help prepare you for those terrible moments when interviewing with companies like Google! If it's good enough for them... In this post you'll learn how the following algorithmic questions are being asked, and be provided with a few tips on how to solve them. Perhaps you can write your own code in a language of your choice to tackle these common challenges. I'm going to share some real questions people have been asked during interviews. The answers will be given in Python, because I believe it's a good language to teach people the basics of programming (pardon the pun!). However, you should feel free to implement them in any language that you prefer. It is assumed that you know enough about how basic data structures like stacks and queues work to implement these examples. If you are not sure about them, it is recommended that you consult the links included at the end of the article. I'll be using Python 3 to show code. If you are not familiar with Python, then it's a dynamic, object-oriented programming language that is seeing widespread adoption in the industry. It is mostly used for backend web development, but can be used for almost anything. Another popular use case is scientific computing because of its versatility with numeric data handling. Stacks are ubiquitous in many real world problems where data needs to be organized in some way or another. A classic example is a filing system, where you must organize folders in a structure so that you can search them later. Another is a recipe book, where you might need to keep ingredients in a specific order. The stack data structure will allow us to implement these solutions in a more efficient way. A stack data structure is composed of three operations:

1. Implement the Queue data structure using a Stack. Consider an FIFO (first in first out) line at a shop, where people stand in line and they are served by the person standing behind the counter when it is their turn. How would you model this using stacks?
2. Using the Queue data structure, how would you implement a voting system?
3. A Stack can be represented either by a linked list (or other dynamic lists) or an array (or other fixed-size arrays). Which representation is better and why?
4. What is wrong with this code snippet: `def add_item(data): # Initialize data to []. data.append(0) # Add 1 to our list of items, and return it. return data`
5. Is the same function above correct: `def add_item(data): # Initialize data to []. if len(data) == 0: raise ValueError('Empty stack.') else: data.`

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