## Activity #1 (Midterm) Laboratory Activity

Create an implementation of the **Stack Data Structure:** 

As a guide, you can use the following description of the **Stack Data Structure**.

Stacks are the simplest of all data structures, yet they are also among the most important. They are used in a host of different applications, and as a tool for many more sophisticated data structures and algorithms. Formally, a stack is an abstract data type (ADT) such that an instance S supports the following two methods:

S.push(e): Add element e to the top of stack S.

S.pop(): Remove and return the top element from the stack S; an error occurs if the stack is empty.

Additionally, let us define the following accessor methods for convenience:

S.top(): Return a reference to the top element of stack S, without removing it; an error occurs if the stack is empty.

S.is\_empty(): Return True if stack S does not contain any elements.

len(S): Return the number of elements in stack S; in Python, we implement this with the special method \_\_len\_\_.

By convention, we assume that a newly created stack is empty, and that there is no a priori bound on the capacity of the stack. Elements added to the stack can have arbitrary type.

Next, simulate the **Stack Data Structure** using the table below:

S.push(5) S.push(3)
1(5)
len(S)
S.pop()
S.is_empty()
S.pop()
S.is_empty()
S.pop()
S.push(7)
S.push(9)
S.top()
S.push(4)
len(S)
S.pop()
S.push(6)
S.push(8)
S.pop()

Lastly, simulate the following operations to answer the question listed.

What values are returned during the following series of stack operations, if executed upon an initially empty stack? push(5), push(3), pop(), push(2), push(8), pop(), pop(), push(9), push(1), pop(), push(7), push(6), pop(), pop(), pop(), pop().

CODE:

```
16 usages
def push(self, itemfromOBJ):
    self.items.append(itemfromOBJ)
    print(f*Pushed element {itemfromOBJ}; After the push: {self.items}*)
                                                             Susapes
def is_empty(self):
    walanglaman = len(self.items) == 0
    print(f*Is the stack empty? {walanglaman}*)
    return malanglaman
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                              print("Simulation 1")
5.push(s)
5.push(s)
5.pop()
5.ls_empty()
5.pop()
5.ls_empty()
5.pop()
5.ls_empty()
5.push(s)
5.top()
5.push(s)
7.push(s)
```

## OUTPUT:

```
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```

```
Popped element: [8]; After the pop: [5, 2]

Popped element: [2]; After the push: [5, 9]

Pushed element is after the push: [5, 9, 1]

Popped element: [1]; After the push: [5, 9, 1]

Popped element: [1]; After the push: [5, 9, 7]

Pushed element is after the push: [5, 9, 7]

Pushed element is after the push: [5, 9, 7]

Pushed element is after the push: [5, 9, 7]

Pushed element: [2]; After the pops: [5, 9, 7]

Popped element: [2]; After the pop: [5, 9]

Popped element: [4]; After the push: [5, 9, 4]

Popped element: [4]; After the pop: [5, 9]

Popped element: [4]; After the pop: [5, 9]

Popped element: [9]; After the pop: [5]
```