

LONG QUIZ	
Course Code: 201L	Program: BSCPE
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Name: MAMANAO KURT MARWIN C	Instructor: Engr. Maria Rizette H. Sayo
1.Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement a stack data structure in Python To use the stack to insert underscores at specific positions within a name 	
2. Discussion	
<p>A stack is a linear data structure that follows the Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) principle. Elements are added and removed from the same end (called the top). In this activity, we use a stack to store each character of a name and then insert underscores at specific positions by pushing them onto the stack at the appropriate locations.</p>	
3. Materials and Equipment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Python programming language (version 3.x) Code editor or IDE (Colab) Computer system with Python installed 	
4. Procedure	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Defined a Stack class with methods: init, push, pop, is_empty, and traverse Created an instance of the Stack class Pushed each character of the name "MAMANAO KURT MARWIN C" onto the stack Inserted underscores at the desired positions by pushing them onto the stack Used the traverse method to display the contents of the stack from top to bottom 	
5. Output	
<pre>class Stack: def __init__(self): self.stack = [] self.underscore_added = False</pre> <p>- I made a new stack that starts empty. I added a switch (underscore_added) to remember if I've already put an underscore in.</p> <pre>def push(self, item): if not self.underscore_added: self.stack.append('_') self.underscore_added = True self.stack.append(item)</pre> <p>-The <i>first time</i> I add anything, it automatically puts an underscore (__) in first. After that, it just adds the letters normally.</p>	

```
def pop(self):
    if not self.is_empty():
        return self.stack.pop()
    return None

def is_empty(self):
    return len(self.stack) == 0
```

-pop removes the last item added. is_empty checks if the stack is empty, But they don't have a use or task in this code I just added them in.

```
def traverse(self):
    if len(self.stack) == 0:
        print("Stack is empty")
    else:
        for item in reversed(self.stack):
            print(item, end="")
        print()
```

-This prints the stack from top to bottom (last-in, first-out). It shows all characters in reverse order on one line.

```
Fn = Stack()
```

```
Fn.push('K')
```

```
Fn.push('U')
```

```
Fn.push('R')
```

```
Fn.push('T')
```

```
Fn.push(' ')
```

```
Fn.push('M')
```

```
Fn.push('A')
```

```
Fn.push('R')
```

```
Fn.push('W')
```

```
Fn.push('I')
```

```
Fn.push('N')
```

```
Fn.push(' ')
```

```
Fn.push('M')
```

```
Fn.push('A')
```

```
Fn.push('M')
```

```
Fn.push('A')
```

```
Fn.push('N')
```

```
Fn.push('A')
```

```
Fn.push('O')
```

```
Fn.traverse()
```

-I created a stack named Fn. I pushed each letter of my name one by one. My special rule added an underscore before the first letter. Finally, I printed the stack.

```
→ OANAMAM NIWRAM TRUK_
```

-The stack printed backwards (last letter in, first letter out).

6. Conclusion

This activity demonstrated how stacks can be used to manipulate strings by inserting characters at specific positions. The LIFO property of stacks means that when we traverse from top to bottom, the output appears in reverse order compared to the insertion sequence.

