

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:

Operation
S.push(5)
S.push(3)
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()

```
1 class Stack:
2     def __init__(self):
3         self.stack = []
4
5     2 usages
6     def size(self):
7         return len(self.stack) # Fixed: Changed self-stack to self.stack
8
9     10 usages
10    def push(self, item):
11        self.stack.append(item)
12
13    10 usages
14    def pop(self):
15        if not self.is_empty():
16            return self.stack.pop()
17        else:
18            return "The stack is empty"
19
20    8 usages
21    def current_items(self):
22        return self.stack
23
24    4 usages
25    def is_empty(self):
26        return len(self.stack) == 0
27
28    1 usages
29    def top(self):
30        if not self.is_empty():
31            return self.stack[-1]
32        else:
33            return "The stack is empty"
```

```

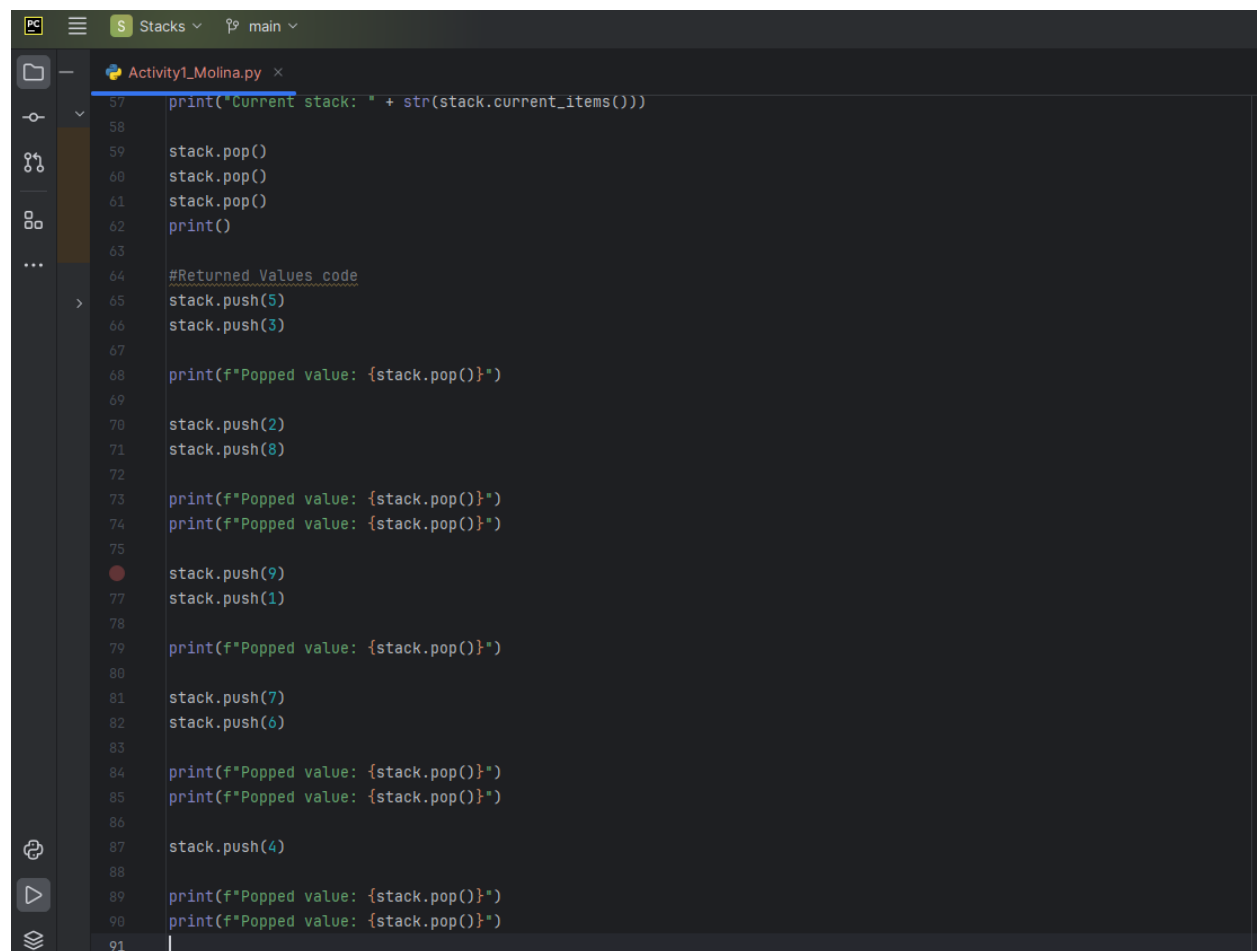
stack = Stack()

#Table code
stack.push(5)
print("Current stack: " + str(stack.current_items()))
stack.push(3)
print("Current stack: " + str(stack.current_items()))
print(f"Current size: {stack.size()}")
print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
print(f"Is stack empty? {stack.is_empty()}")
print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
print(f"Is stack empty? {stack.is_empty()}")
print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
stack.push(7)
print("Current stack: " + str(stack.current_items()))
stack.push(9)
print("Current stack: " + str(stack.current_items()))
print(f"Top value: {stack.top()}")
stack.push(4)
print("Current stack: " + str(stack.current_items()))
print(f"Current size: {stack.size()}")
print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
stack.push(6)
print("Current stack: " + str(stack.current_items()))
stack.push(8)
print("Current stack: " + str(stack.current_items()))
print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
print("Current stack: " + str(stack.current_items()))

```

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(), push(4), pop(), pop()**.



```

57 print("Current stack: " + str(stack.current_items()))
58
59 stack.pop()
60 stack.pop()
61 stack.pop()
62 print()
63
64 #Returned Values code
65 stack.push(5)
66 stack.push(3)
67
68 print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
69
70 stack.push(2)
71 stack.push(8)
72
73 print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
74 print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
75
76 stack.push(9)
77 stack.push(1)
78
79 print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
80
81 stack.push(7)
82 stack.push(6)
83
84 print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
85 print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
86
87 stack.push(4)
88
89 print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
90 print(f"Popped value: {stack.pop()}")
91

```

