Assignment - II

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Course : CSE(AI)

Course code : CSA0389

Course name : Data Structure for stack Overflow.

Describe the concept of Abstract data type (ADT) and how they differ from concrete data structures. Design an ADT for a stack and implement it using arrays and linked list in C. Include operations like Push, Pop, Peek, is empty, is full and Peek.

(A) Abstract Data Type (ADT)

An abstract Data Type (ADT) is a theoretical Model that defines a set of operations and the semantics (behaviour) of those operations on a data structures, without specifying how the data structure should be implemented. It provides a high level description of what operations can be performed on the data and what constrains apply to those operations.

Characteristics of ADTs:-

- Operations:- Defines a set of operations that can be Performed on the data structure.
- Semantics:- Specifies the behaviour of each operation
- Encapsulation:- Hides the implementation details, focusing On the Interface provided to the User

ADTs for stack:-

A stack is a fundamental data structure that follows the last. In, first out (LIFO) principle. It supports the following operations.

- Push :- Adds an element to the top of the stack.
- Pop :- Removes and returns the element from the top of the stack.
- Peek :- Returns the element from the top of the stack without removing it.
- Is empty :- Checks if the stack is empty.
- Is full :- Checks if the stack is full.

Concrete Data Structures :-

The implementations using array and linked lists are specific ways of implementing the stack of ADT in C.

How ADT differ from Concrete Data structures :

ADT focuses on the operations and their behaviour, while concrete data structures focus on how those operations are realised using specific programming constructs (arrays are linked list).

Advantages of ADT :

By separating the ADT, from its implementation, you archieve Modularity, encapsulation, and flexibity in designing and using data structures in programs. This Separation allows for easier maintainence, code reuse, and abstraction of the complex operations.

Implementation in C using Array:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX_SIZE 100
typedef struct {
    int item[MAX_SIZE];
    int top;
} stackArray;
int main(){
  stackArray stack;
  stack.top=-1;
  stack.items[++stack.top]=10;
  stack.items[++stack.top]=20;
  stack.items[++stack.top]=30;
if(stack.top!=-1){
  Printf("top element:%d\n", stack.items[stack.top]));
}else{
  Printf("stack is empty:\n");
}
if(stack.top!=-1){
  Printf("popped element:%d\n", stack.items[stack.top-1]);
}else{
  Printf("stack underflow!\n");
}
if(stack.top!=-1){
printf("Popped element:%d\n", stack.items[stack.top--]);
```

```
Printf ("stack underflow ; \n")
} if (stack-top == -1){
    Printf("Top element after pop: %d \n", stack; item
                                        [stack-top]);
}else{
   Printf ("stack is empty: \n");
}
  return 0;
}
```

Implementation in c using linked list:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdio.h>
typedef struct node{
    int data;
    struct Node* next;
} Node;
int main(){
 Node* top = Null;
 Node * newnode = (Node*) malloc(sizeof (Node));
if (newNode == Null){
 printf ("Memory allocation failed !\n");
   return 1;
}
 New Node → data = 10;
 new node → next = top;
```

```
}else{
   top=newNode;
NewNode=(Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
if (New Node=NULL){
 Printf("Memory allocation failed\n");
  return 1;
}
  NewNode→Data=20;
 New Node → Next=top;
top = NewNode;
Newnode = (Node*) malloc (sizeof (Node));
if (NewNode==NULL){
  Printf("Memory allocation failed:\n");
return 1;
}
  Newnode→ data=30;
  newNode→ next = top;
top ==NewNode;
if (top!=NULL)
 Printf ("Top element : %d\n", top→ data);
}else{
 printf ("stack is empty: \n");
}
 if (top!=NULL){
 Node* temp= top;
 Printf("Popped element : %d\n", temp→ data);
```

```
    top = top -> next;
    free(temp);
  }else{
    printf("stack underflow!\n");
if (top! ==NULL){
  printf("TOP element after POPs:%d\n", top-> data);
}else{
  printf (" stack is empty!\n ");
}
while (top! = NULL){
    Node * temp = top;
    top = top -> next;
    free (temp);
}
  return 0;
}
```

University announced the selected candidates register number for placement training. The student xxx, reg no 20142010 wishes to check whether his name is listed or not. The list is not sorted in any order. Identify the searching technique that can be applied and explain the searching steps with the suitable procedure. List 20142015, 20142033, 20142011, 20142017, 20142010, 20142056, 20142003.

(A) Linear Search:

Linear search works by checking each element in the list one by one until the desired element is found or the end of the list is reached. It is a simple searching technique that doesn't require any pair sorting of the data.

Steps for linear search:

1) Start from the first element.
2) Check if the current element is equal to the target element.
3) If the current element is not the target element is move the next element in the list.
4) Continue this processes until either the target element is found or you reach the end of the list.
5) If the target is found, return its position. If the end of the list is reached and the element has not been

not been found, indicate that element is not present.

Procedure :

Given the list :

'20142016, 20142033, 20142011, 20142017, 20142010, 20142016, 20142003'.

1) Start at the first element of the list.

2) Compare "20142010" with '20142015' (first element), '20142033' (second element), '20142011' (third element), '20142017' (fourth element) these are not equal.

3) Compare '20142010' with '20142010' (fifth element). They are equal.

4) The element '20142010' is found at the fifth position index in the list.

C Code for linear Search :

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main(){
  int regNumbers[] = {20142015, 20142033, 20142011, 20142017,
                      20142010, 20142016, 20142023};
  int target = 20142010;
  int n = sizeof(regNumbers) / sizeof(regNumbers[0]);
  int found = 0;
  int i;
for (i=0; i<n; i++){
  if (regNumbers[i] == target){
```

```
        Printf("Registration number %d found at index %d\n",
                                        target, i);
        found = 1;
        break;
    }
}
if (!found) {
    Printf("Registration number %d not found in list.\n", target);
}
return 0;
}
```

Explanation of the code :-

1) The 'regNumbers' array contains the list of registration numbers.
2) target is the registration number we are searching for.
3) 'n' is the total number of elements in array.
4) Iterate through each element of the array.
5) If the current element matches the 'target', print its index and set the 'found' flag to '1'.
6) If the loop completes without finding the target, print that the registration number is not found.
7) The program will print the index of the found registration number or indicate that the registration is not present.

Output :- Registration number 20142010 found at index 4.

(3) Write Pseudocode for stack operations.

(4)

1) Initialize stack():
   Initialize necessary variable or structures to represent the stack.

2) Push (element):
   if stack is full:
   Print "stack overflow"
   else:
   add element to the top of the stack
   increment top pointer

3) pop ():
   if stack is empty:
   print ("stack underflow")
   return null (or appropriate error value)
   else:
   remove and return element from the top of the stack
   decrement end pointer

4) peek():
   if stack is empty:
   print "stack is empty".
   return null (or appropriate error value)
   else:
   return element at the top of the stack (without removing it)

5) isEmpty():
return true if top is -1 (stack is empty)
Otherwise, return false.

6) isfull():
return true, if top is equal to Max_size - 1 (stack is full)
Otherwise, return false.

Explanation of the Pseudocode :-

- Initialize the necessary variable or datastructure to represent a stack.
- Adds an element to the top of the stack; checks if the stack is full before pushing.
- Removes and returns the element from the top of the stack. checks if the stack is empty before popping.
- Returns the element at the top of the stacks. check if the stack is empty before peeking.
- Checks if the stack is empty by inspecting the top pointer or Equivalent variable.
- checks if the stack is full by comparing the top pointer or Equivalent variable to the maximum size of the stack.