CS2023 - Data Structures and Algorithms In-class Lab Exercise

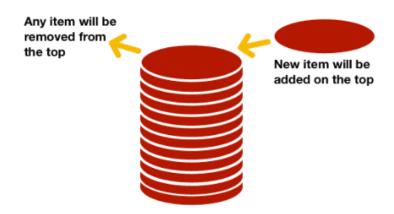
Week 6

You are required to answer the below questions and submit a PDF to the submission link provided under this week lab section before end of the session time (no extensions will be provided). You can either write / type your answers, but either way your answers should be readable.

Create GitHub repository, add your codes there and add respective link to the submission file.

Exercise:

Stack is a linear data structure which is a collection of elements which are inserted or deleted according to the LIFO rule i.e. Last-In-First-Out. Take the example of a stack of disks which are placed one on top of another we keep on adding new disks to the top and when we need to take one, we take the topmost one very similar to how a stack works.



Operations performed with a Stack:

- Push() To insert data into the stack
- Pop() To remove/delete data from the stack
- isEmpty() To check whethet a stack is empty or not
- isFull() To check whethet a stack is full or not
- StackTop() To find what is at the top of the stack
- Display() To print elements in the stack

1. Implement Stack and its functions using **Array.** Consider the given example pseudo code for push and pop using array.

Watch the following video for more details:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rS-ZKTqwi90&ab channel=NesoAcademy

```
POP(S)
   if IS_EMPTY(S)
      Error "Stack Underflow"
   else
      S.top = S.top-1
      return S[S.top+1]
```

2. Implement Stack and its functions using **LinkedList**. Consider the given example pseudo code for push and pop using linked list.

Watch the following video for more details:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0-kkDfCOXOI&ab channel=NesoAcademy

```
PUSH(S, n)
  if IS_EMPTY(S) //stack is empty
     S.head = n //new node is the head of the linked list
     S.top = n //new node is the also the top
  else
     S.top.next = n
     S.top = n
```

```
POP(S)
   if IS_EMPTY(S)
       Error "Stack Underflow"
else
      x = S.top.data
   if S.top == S.head //only one node
        S.top = NULL
        S.head = NULL
else
      tmp = S.head
      while tmp.next != S.top //iterating to the node previous to top
            tmp = tmp.next
      tmp.next = NULL //making the next of the node null
        S.top = tmp //changing the top pointer
      return x
```

3. Execute the following operations if Stack. Compare the time taken for execution between your implementation using array and LinkedList. (Note: you can randomize the value for push operation)

Push(8) Push(10) Push(5) Push(11) Push(15) Push(23) Push(6) Push(18) Push(20) Push(17) Display() Pop() \times 5 times Display() Push(4) Push(30) Push(3) Push(1) Display()