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Algorithms and Data Structures for Big data Lab - Assignment 1

Stack Assignments

1. Implement unlimited size stack

Code:

```
class Stack:
    def __init__(self):
        self.stack = []

    def push(self, item):
        self.stack.append(item)

    def pop(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("stack underflow - no elements found")
            return None
        value = self.stack.pop()
        print(value)

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

stack = Stack()
stack.push(10)
stack.push(20)
stack.push(30)
stack.pop()

print(stack.stack)
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -u "c:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects\assignment.py"
[10, 20, 30]
Popped element: 30
```

2. Implement limited size stack

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Code:

```
class Stack:
    def __init__(self, max_size):
        self.max_size = max_size
        self.stack = []

    def push(self, item):
        if not self.is_full():
            self.stack.append(item)
        else:
            raise OverflowError("stack overflow")

    def pop(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("stack underflow - no elements found")
            return None
        value = self.stack.pop()
        print(value)

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

    def is_full(self):
        return len(self.stack) >= self.max_size

stack = Stack(3)
stack.push(10)
stack.push(20)
stack.push(30)
print(stack.stack)
try:
    stack.push(40)
except OverflowError as e:
    print(e)
stack.pop()
```

Output:

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```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -u "c:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects\assignment.py"
[10, 20, 30]
stack overflow
Popped element: 30
```

3. Reverse the content of a file using stack

Code:

```
class Stack:
    def __init__(self, max_size):
        self.max_size = max_size
        self.stack = []

    def push(self, item):
        if not self.is_full():
            self.stack.append(item)
        else:
            raise OverflowError("stack overflow")

    def pop(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("stack underflow - no elements found")
            return None
        value = self.stack.pop()
        return value

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

    def is_full(self):
        return len(self.stack) >= self.max_size

try:
    f = open("Adish.txt", "r")
    content = f.read()
except FileNotFoundError as e:
    print(e)

stack = Stack(len(content))
if content is None:
    raise FileNotFoundError
```

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```
for letters in content:
    stack.push(letters)
    pass
print ("stack before reversing: ", format(stack.stack))

f = open("New_Adish.txt", "w")
while not stack.is_empty():
    f.write(stack.pop())

f = open("New_Adish.txt", "r")
print(f.read())
```

Output:

Content of the file: "My name is Adish Shanbhag. I am currently pursuing my Masters in Big data analytics from manipal school of information sciences."

```
stack before reversing: ['M', 'y', ' ', ' ', 'n', 'a', 'm', 'e', ' ', ' ', 'i', 's', ' ', ' ', 'A', 'd', 'i', 's', 'h', ' ', ' ', 'S', 'h', 'a', 'n', 'b', 'h', 'a', 'g', '.', ' ', ' ', 'I', ' ', ' ', 'a', 'm', ' ', ' ', 'c', 'u', 'r', 'r', 'e', 'n', 't', 'l', 'y', ' ', ' ', 'p', 'u', 'r', 's', 'u', 'i', 'n', 'g', ' ', ' ', 'm', 'y', ' ', ' ', 'M', 'a', 's', 't', 'e', 'r', 's', ' ', ' ', 'i', 'n', ' ', ' ', 'B', 'i', 'g', ' ', ' ', 'd', 'a', 't', 'a', ' ', ' ', 'a', 'n', 'a', 'l', 'y', 't', 'i', 'c', 's', ' ', ' ', 'f', 'r', 'o', 'm', ' ', ' ', 'm', 'a', 'n', 'i', 'p', 'a', 'l', ' ', ' ', 's', 'c', 'h', 'o', 'o', 'l', ' ', ' ', 'o', 'f', ' ', ' ', 'i', 'n', 'f', 'o', 'r', 'm', 'a', 't', 'i', 'o', 'n', ' ', ' ', 's', 'c', 'i', 'e', 'n', 'c', 'e', 's', '.', '\n']

.ssecneics noitamrofni fo loohcs lapinam morf scitylana atad giB ni sretsaM ym gniusrup yltnerruc ma I .gahbnahS hsidA si
eman yM
```

4. Match the parenthesis using stack

Code:

```
class Stack:
    def __init__(self, max_size):
        self.max_size = max_size
        self.stack = []

    def push(self, item):
        if not self.is_full():
            self.stack.append(item)
        else:
            raise OverflowError("stack overflow")

    def pop(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("stack underflow - no elements found")
            return None
        value = self.stack.pop()
```

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```
        return value

    def peek(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            return None
        return self.stack[-1]

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

    def is_full(self):
        return len(self.stack) >= self.max_size

    def parenthesis_balance(self, str):
        brackets = {'(': ')', '[': ']', '{': '}'
        for bracket in str:
            if bracket in "({[":
                self.push(bracket)
            elif bracket in ")}]":
                if self.peek() == brackets[bracket]:
                    self.pop()
                else:
                    return False
            if self.is_empty():
                return True
        else:
            return False

stack = Stack(5)

str = input("Enter the string to check parenthesis balancing: ")

if stack.parenthesis_balance(str):
    print("Balanced")
else:
    print("Non Balanced")
```

Output:

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```
PS C:\Users\MSIS\Desktop\251100670036> & C:/Users/MSIS/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe c:/Users/MSIS/Desktop/251100670036/Assignment.py
Enter the string to check parenthesis balancing: )()(
Non Balanced
PS C:\Users\MSIS\Desktop\251100670036> & C:/Users/MSIS/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe c:/Users/MSIS/Desktop/251100670036/Assignment.py
Enter the string to check parenthesis balancing: ({[]})
Balanced
PS C:\Users\MSIS\Desktop\251100670036> & C:/Users/MSIS/AppData/Local/Microsoft/WindowsApps/python3.13.exe c:/Users/MSIS/Desktop/251100670036/Assignment.py
Enter the string to check parenthesis balancing: {[()]}
Non Balanced
PS C:\Users\MSIS\Desktop\251100670036> |
```

5. Match the tags in HTML tag using stack

Code:

```
import re

class Stack:

    def __init__(self): #, max_size):
        # self.max_size = max_size
        self.stack = []

    def push(self, item):
        # if not self.is_full():
            self.stack.append(item)
        # else:
            # raise OverflowError("stack overflow")

    def pop(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("stack underflow - no elements found")
            return None
        value = self.stack.pop()
        return value

    def peek(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            return None
        return self.stack[-1]

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

    def is_full(self):
        return len(self.stack) >= self.max_size

    def tag_Balancer(self, Tags):
```

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```
        for tag in Tags:
            if tag.find("/") == -1:
                stack.push(tag)
            else:
                temp = stack.peek()
                temp2 = tag.strip("<>")
                if temp.strip("<>") == temp2.lstrip("/"):
                    stack.pop()
                else:
                    return False
        return True

try:
    f = open("Test.html", "r")
    content = f.read()
except FileNotFoundError as e:
    print(e)
stack = Stack()

tags = re.findall(r"<[^>]+>", content)
cleaned_Tags = []
for tag in tags:
    if "DOCTYPE" in tag:
        continue
    cleaned_Tags.append(tag)

if stack.tag_Balancer(cleaned_Tags):
    print("Tags are Balanced")
else:
    print("Tags are Unbalanced")
```

Output:
Balanced Output

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```
<> Test.html > html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  |   <title>Simple Page</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  |   <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
8  |   <p>This is a minimal HTML example.</p>
9  </body>
10 </html>
11
```

```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -u "c:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects\test.py"
Tags are Balanced
```

Unbalanced Output

```
<> Test.html > html > body > p
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  |   <title>Simple Page</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  |   <h1>Hello, World!</h1>
8  |   <p>This is a minimal HTML example.</p>
9  </html>
10
```

```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -u "c:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects\test.py"
Tags are Unbalanced
```

6. Implement a function with signature `transfer(S,T)`. This function transfers all elements from Stack S to Stack T. The sequence of elements in T should be the same as that of S.

Code:

```
class Stack:
    def __init__(self, #, max_size):
        # self.max_size = max_size
        self.stack = []
    def push(self, item):
        # if not self.is_full():
            self.stack.append(item)
```


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```
# else:
#     raise OverflowError("stack overflow")

def pop(self):
    if self.is_empty():
        print("stack underflow - no elements found")
        return None
    value = self.stack.pop()
    return value

def peek(self):
    if self.is_empty():
        return None
    return self.stack[-1]

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

def is_full(self):
    return len(self.stack) >= self.max_size

def copy_Stack(self, stack1, stack2):
    temp = stack1.pop()
    if len(stack1.stack) > 0 :
        stack2 = self.copy_Stack(stack1, stack2)
    stack2.push(temp)
    return stack2

S = Stack()
T = Stack()

S.push(10)
S.push(20)
S.push(30)
S.push(40)

print("S before copying elements to T: \n", format(S.stack))
print("T before copying elements from S: \n", format(T.stack))
print("Copying...")

S.copy_Stack(S, T)
```

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```
print("S after copying elements to T: \n", format(S.stack))  
print("T after copying elements from S: \n", format(T.stack))
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -u "t.py"  
S before copying elements to T:  
[10, 20, 30, 40]  
T before copying elements from S:  
[]  
Copying...  
S after copying elements to T:  
[]  
T after copying elements from S:  
[10, 20, 30, 40]  
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> █
```

7. Implement “Forward” and “Back” buttons of browser using Stacks. Elements need to be stored are URLs.

Code:

```
import re  
  
class Stack:  
    def __init__(self): #, max_size):  
        # self.max_size = max_size  
        self.stack = []  
    def push(self, item):  
        # if not self.is_full():  
            self.stack.append(item)  
        # else:  
            # raise OverflowError("stack overflow")  
  
    def pop(self):  
        if self.is_empty():  
            print("stack underflow - no elements found")  
            return None  
        value = self.stack.pop()  
        return value  
  
    def peek(self):  
        if self.is_empty():  
            return None  
        return self.stack[-1]
```

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

def is_full(self):
    return len(self.stack) >= self.max_size

def pop_All(self):
    while(len(self.stack)>0):
        self.stack.pop()

back = Stack()
forward = Stack()
currently_Viewing = Stack()

while(1):
    print("Choose one of the options below: ")
    print("1. New Window \n2. Back \n3. Forward \n4. New URL\n5. Exit")
    choice = int(input())
    match choice:
        case 5:
            exit
        case 1:
            currently_Viewing.pop_All()
            back.pop_All()
            forward.pop_All()
            url = input("Enter the url of the website")
            currently_Viewing.push(url)
        case 2:
            if back.is_empty():
                print("No web pages opened previously!")
            else:
                if not currently_Viewing.is_empty():
                    forward.push(currently_Viewing.pop())
                currently_Viewing.push(back.pop())
        case 3:
            if forward.is_empty():
                print("This is the last page. No more pages further!")
            else:
                if not currently_Viewing.is_empty():
                    back.push(currently_Viewing.pop())
                currently_Viewing.push(forward.pop())
```

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```
        case 4:
            url = input("Enter the url of the website")
            back.push(currently_Viewing.pop())
            currently_Viewing.push(url)
    if not currently_Viewing.is_empty():
        print("Currently viewing : ", format(currently_Viewing.peek()))
```

Output:

[Results](#)

8. Modify Q5 such that HTML tags may contain attributes along with tag name.

Code:

```
import re
class Stack:
    def __init__(self): #, max_size):
        # self.max_size = max_size
        self.stack = []

    def push(self, item):
        # if not self.is_full():
            self.stack.append(item)
        # else:
            # raise OverflowError("stack overflow")

    def pop(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("stack underflow - no elements found")
            return None
        value = self.stack.pop()
        return value

    def peek(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            return None
        return self.stack[-1]
```

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

def is_full(self):
    return len(self.stack) >= self.max_size

def tag_Balancer(self, Tags):
    for tag in Tags:
        temp = tag.strip("<>").split()[0]
        if tag.find("/") == -1:
            stack.push(temp)
        else:
            temp2 = stack.peak()
            if temp2 == temp.lstrip("/"):
                stack.pop()
            else:
                return False
    return True

try:
    f = open("Test.html", "r")
    content = f.read()
except FileNotFoundError as e:
    print(e)
stack = Stack()

tags = re.findall(r"<[^>]+>", content)
cleaned_Tags = []
for tag in tags:
    if "DOCTYPE" in tag:
        continue
    cleaned_Tags.append(tag)

if stack.tag_Balancer(cleaned_Tags):
    print("Tags are Balanced")
else:
    print("Tags are Unbalanced")
```

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Output:

Balanced output:

```
Test.html > html
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4  | <title>Simple Page</title>
5  </head>
6  <body>
7  | <header class="main-header">
8  | | <h1 id="title">Welcome to My Website</h1>
9  | </header>
10 |
11 | <main>
12 | | <section id="intro" class="section">
13 | | | <p style="color: blue;">This is a <strong>sample</strong> HTML page with attributes.</p>
14 | | </section>
15 | |
16 | | <section id="contact" class="section">
17 | | | <a href="mailto:someone@example.com" target="_blank">Contact Us</a>
18 | | </section>
19 | </main>
20 |
21 | <footer class="footer">
22 | | <p>&copy; 2025 My Website</p>
23 | </footer>
24 </body>
25 </html>
```

```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -U
t.py"
Tags are Balanced
```

Unbalanced output:

```
Test.html > html > head > body
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html lang="en">
3  <head>
4  | <title>Simple Page</title>
5  </body>
6  <header class="main-header">
7  | <h1 id="title">Welcome to My Website</h1>
8  </header>
9
10 <main>
11 | <section id="intro" class="section">
12 | | <p style="color: blue;">This is a <strong>sample</strong> HTML page with attributes.</p>
13 | </section>
14 |
15 | <section id="contact" class="section">
16 | | <a href="mailto:someone@example.com" target="_blank">Contact Us</a>
17 | </section>
18 </main>
19
20 <footer class="footer">
21 | <p>&copy; 2025 My Website</p>
22 </footer>
23 </body>
24 </html>
```

```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -U
t.py"
Tags are Unbalanced
```

Queue Assignments

1. Implement "Simple Queue" using list data structure.

Code:

```
class Queue:
    def __init__(self):
        self.queue = []

    def enqueue(self, item):
        self.queue.append(item)

    def dequeue(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("No elements in queue to pop")
            return None
        return self.queue.pop(0)

    def is_empty(self):
        return len(self.queue) == 0

queue = Queue()
queue.enqueue(10)
queue.enqueue(20)
queue.enqueue(30)
queue.enqueue(40)
print("Elements of the queue are: \n", format(queue.queue))
print("Popped element:", format(queue.dequeue()))
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -u "c:\
ignments.py"
Elements of the queue are:
[10, 20, 30, 40]
Popped element: 10
```

2. Modify Q1 such that Simple Queue can contain a limited amount of elements.

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Code:

```
class Queue:
    def __init__(self, Max_Size):
        self.Max_Size = Max_Size
        self.queue = []

    def enqueue(self, item):
        if not self.is_Full():
            self.queue.append(item)
        else:
            raise OverflowError("Queue overflow while trying to insert {}".format(item))

    def is_Full(self):
        return len(self.queue) >= self.Max_Size

    def dequeue(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("No elements in queue to pop")
            return None
        return self.queue.pop(0)

    def is_empty(self):
        return len(self.queue) == 0

queue = Queue(4)
queue.enqueue(10)
queue.enqueue(20)
queue.enqueue(30)
queue.enqueue(40)
print("Elements of the queue are: \n", format(queue.queue))
try:
    queue.enqueue(50)
except OverflowError as e:
    print(e)
print("Popped element:", format(queue.dequeue()))
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -u "
ignments.py"
Elements of the queue are:
[10, 20, 30, 40]
Queue overflow while trying to insert 50
Popped element: 10
```


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3. Implement “FlexiQueue” with capacity to expand and shrink based on elements to be added or deleted.

Code:

```
class FlexiQueue:
    def __init__(self, capacity=2):
        self.capacity = capacity
        self.queue = []

    def enqueue(self, item):
        if not self.is_Full():
            self.queue.append(item)
        else:
            print("Capacity doubled")
            self.capacity *= 2
            self.queue.append(item)    # insert AFTER doubling

    def is_Full(self):
        return len(self.queue) >= self.capacity

    def dequeue(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("No elements in queue to pop")
            return None

        item = self.queue.pop(0)    # remove first element

        if len(self.queue) <= self.capacity // 4 and self.capacity > 1:
            print("Size reduced to half")
            self.capacity //= 2

        return item

    def is_empty(self):
        return len(self.queue) == 0

queue = FlexiQueue(4)
queue.enqueue(10)
queue.enqueue(20)
queue.enqueue(30)
```

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```
queue.enqueue(40)
print("Elements of the queue are: \n", format(queue.queue))
queue.enqueue(50)
print("Popped element:", format(queue.dequeue()))
print(queue.dequeue())
print(queue.dequeue())
print(queue.queue)
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\MSIS\251100670036> & C:/Users/MSIS
Elements of the queue are:
[10, 20, 30, 40]
Capacity doubled
Popped element: 10
20
Size reduced to half
30
[40, 50]
```

4. Implement Stack using two Queues

Code:

```
class StackUsingQueues:
    def __init__(self):
        self.queue1 = []
        self.queue2 = []

    def push(self, item):

        self.queue2.append(item)
        while len(self.queue1)>0:
            self.queue2.append(self.queue1.pop(0))
        self.swap_Queuees()

    def pop(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("No elements in queue to pop")
            return None
        return self.queue1.pop(0)

    def is_empty(self):
        return len(self.queue1) == 0
```

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```
def swap_Queues(self):
    self.queue1, self.queue2 = self.queue2, self.queue1

def top(self):
    if self.is_empty():
        print("Stack is empty")
        return None
    return self.queue1[0]

s = StackUsingQueues()
s.push(10)
s.push(20)
s.push(30)

print("Top:", s.top())
print("Pop:", s.pop())
print("Top:", s.top())
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\MSIS\Desktop\251100670036> & C:/Users/MSIS/Desktop/251100670036/assignment.py
Top: 30
Pop: 30
Top: 20
PS C:\Users\MSIS\Desktop\251100670036> █
```

5. Implement Queue using two Stacks

Code:

```
class QueueUsingStacks:
    def __init__(self):
        self.stack1 = []
        self.stack2 = []

    def enqueue(self, item):
        while self.stack1:
            self.stack2.append(self.stack1.pop())

        self.stack1.append(item)

        while self.stack2:
            self.stack1.append(self.stack2.pop())
```

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```
def deQueue(self):
    if self.is_empty():
        print("Queue underflow - no elements found")
        return None
    return self.stack1.pop()

def first(self):
    if self.is_empty():
        return None
    return self.stack1[-1]

def is_empty(self):
    return len(self.stack1) == 0

s = QueueUsingStacks()
s.enqueue(10)
s.enqueue(20)
s.enqueue(30)
s.enqueue(40)
print(s.first())
s.deQueue()
print(s.first())
s.deQueue()
print(s.first())
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\MSIS\Desktop\251100670036> & C:/Users/MSIS/App
10
20
30
PS C:\Users\MSIS\Desktop\251100670036> █
```

6. Assume that we have a Queue with some elements. Write method rotate() which added the existing elements in the reverse order.

Code:

```
class Queue:
    def __init__(self):
        self.queue = []

    def enqueue(self, item):
        self.queue.append(item)
```

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```
def deQueue(self):  
    if self.is_empty():  
        print("No elements in queue to pop")  
        return None  
    return self.queue.pop(0)  
  
def is_empty(self):  
    return len(self.queue) == 0  
  
def reverse_Queue(self):  
    temp_stack = []  
    while len(self.queue) > 0:  
        temp_stack.append(self.queue.pop(0))  
    while len(temp_stack) > 0:  
        self.queue.append(temp_stack.pop())  
s = Queue()  
print("Before reversing: ")  
s.enqueue(10)  
s.enqueue(20)  
s.enqueue(30)  
s.enqueue(40)  
print(s.queue)  
print("After reversing: ")  
s.reverse_Queue()  
print(s.queue)
```

Output:

```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python -u  
t2.py  
Before reversing:  
  
[10, 20, 30, 40]  
After reversing:  
  
[40, 30, 20, 10]  
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects>
```

7. Implement findMax() method, which return the maximum value of element present in the queue. After finding maximum element, queue content should be same as original.

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Code:

```
class Queue:
    def __init__(self):
        self.queue = []

    def enqueue(self, item):
        self.queue.append(item)

    def dequeue(self):
        if self.is_empty():
            print("No elements in queue to pop")
            return None
        return self.queue.pop(0)

    def is_empty(self):
        return len(self.queue) == 0

    def findMax(self):
        # method 1
        # return max(self.queue)

        # method 2
        size = len(self.queue)
        max_ele = -1
        i = 0
        while(i < size):
            if self.queue[i] > max_ele:
                max_ele = self.queue[i]
            i += 1
        return max_ele

s = Queue()
s.enqueue(10)
s.enqueue(20)
s.enqueue(30)
s.enqueue(40)
print(s.queue)
print("Maximum element is: {}".format(s.findMax()))
```

Output:

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```
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects> python t2.py
[10, 20, 30, 40]
Maximum element is: 40
PS C:\Users\adish\OneDrive\Desktop\Python Projects>
```