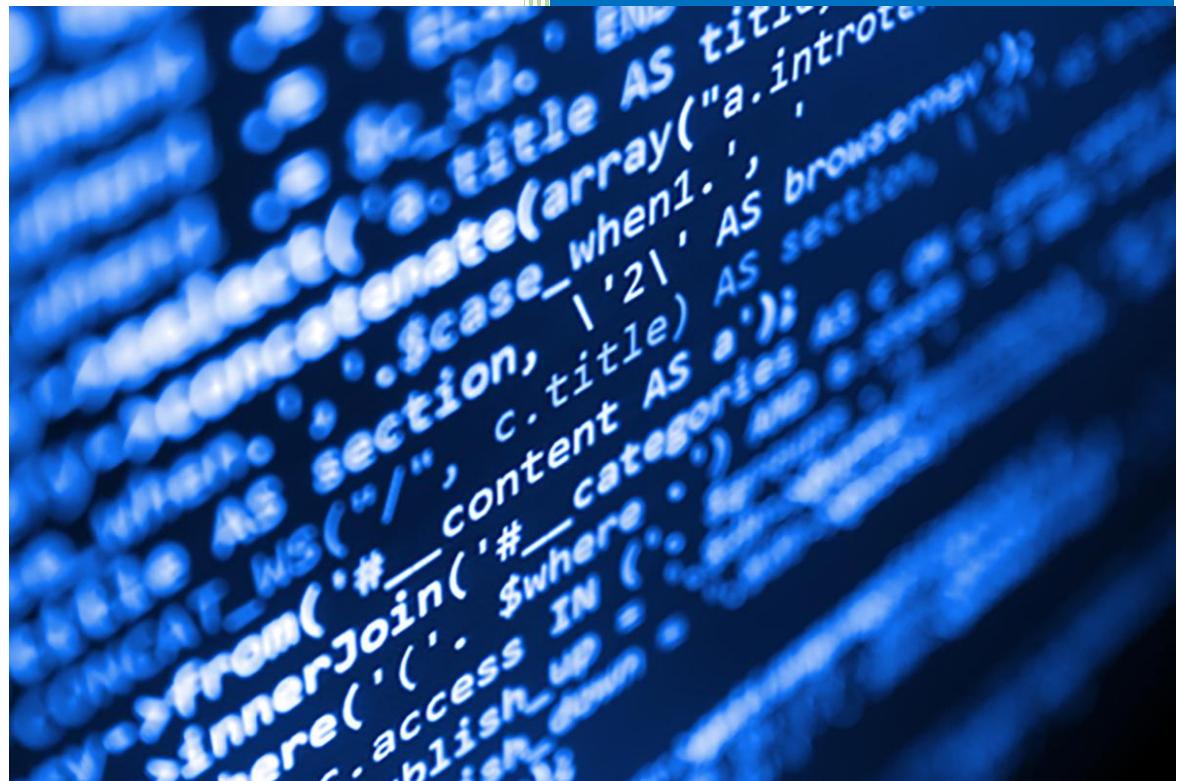




FAKULTI SAINS KOMPUTER DAN  
MATEMATIK

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# DATA STRUCTURE & ALGORITHM



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Lab 3: Stack

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## INSTRUCTIONS

Manual makmal ini adalah untuk kegunaan pelajar-pelajar Fakulti Teknologi Kejuruteraan Kelautan dan Informatik, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) sahaja. Tidak dibenarkan mencetak dan mengedarkan manual ini tanpa kebenaran rasmi daripada penulis.

Sila ikuti langkah demi langkah sebagaimana yang dinyatakan di dalam manual.

This laboratory manual is for use by the students of the Faculty of Ocean Engineering Technology and Informatics, Universiti Malaysia Terengganu (UMT) only. It is not permissible to print and distribute this manual without the official authorisation of the author.

Please follow step by step as described in the manual.

## TASK 1: APPLY AND TEST THE SIMPLE IMPLEMENTATION OF STACK

### OBJECTIVE

In this task, students must be able to:

- Apply the simple implementation of stack.
- Test the implementation

### ESTIMATED TIME

[60 Minutes]

---

#### STEPS:

1. Open Netbeans and create new java application project.
2. Named your project as StackExperiment and click finish.
3. Change author profiles to :
  - a. Name :
  - b. Program: <put your program. Eg: SMSK(SE) or SMSK with IM
  - c. Course : CSF3104
  - d. Lab : <enter lab number>
  - e. Date : <enter lab date> [Step 2]
4. Add the following class to your StackExperiment.java file after author profiles and before public class StackExperiment statement. [Step 3]

```
/** Java implementation of stack of type char */
class ChrStack {

    //1. declare default stack size
    private static final int defaultSize = 10;

    //2. Declare variable for
    private int size;                      // Size of stack
    private int top;                        // Index for top Object
    private char[] stack;                  // Array holding integer data
```

```

/** Constructors */
//3. Constructor to Create stack using default size
ChrStack() {
    size = defaultSize;                      // easier version:
    top = -1;                                // replace all 3 lines with
    stack = new char[defaultSize];           // this(defaultSize);

}

//4. Constructor to create stack using supplied size
ChrStack(int size) {
    top = -1;
    this.size = size;
    stack = new char[size];
}

//5. Push method: used to insert data into a top of stack
void push(char data){
    top++;                     // go to upper position
    stack[top]=data;          // put data in that position
}

//6. Pop method: to get and remove top element/data in stackpublic
char pop() {
    char data = stack[top] //get data at current
    top--;                  //position and go down one
    return data;            //step and returned the data
}

//7. isempty method: used to check if the stack is empty. Usually used
// before calls to pop method. Returned true or false
boolean isempty() {
    return (top == -1); //returned true if stack is empty
}

```

```

//8. isfull method: used to check if the stack is full. Usually used
// before calls to push. Returned true or false
boolean isfull() {
    return (top == size-1); //returned true if stack is full
}

//9. Length method: to get current top value
int length(){
    return top;
}

}//end of class

```

5. Put the following code in your main method.

```

//1. declare a stack s using above Stack class with size 100
ChrStack s = new ChrStack(100); // 100 chars

//2. Declare a character ch to store character input.
char ch;

//3. Give an instruction to user
System.out.println("Please enter your name:");

//4. Get input and store into stack using push method until user
// press ENTER (\n)
while ((ch = (char) System.in.read()) != '\n') {
    if (!s.isFull()) { //check stack is not full
        s.push(ch); //put data into stack
    }
}

//5. Tell users, their name will be print reversely
System.out.println("Your name reverse is:");
while (!s.isEmpty()) // check stack is not empty

```

```
        System.out.print(s.pop()); // get data from stack  
        // using pop method  
    }
```

## QUESTIONS

1. What did the program do?

Answer: it will ask you to enter your name and the output will be your name but spelled in reverse

2. If your input is "Fakulti Teknologi Kejuruteraan Kelautan Dan Informatik", what is inside stack s during you enter for word "Teknologi"?

Answer: 9

3. Try put the following input and see what happen. Explain why it happened.

Do not get worried and do not get scared, we are fighting to get there. So remember, out there somewhere you have got a friend and you will never walk alone again

Answer: the whole sentence is spelled backwards

Please enter your name:

Do not get worried and do not get scared, we are fighting to get there. So remember, out there somewhere you have got a friend and you will never walk alone again

Your name in reverse order is:

wemos ereht tuo ,rebmemer os .ereht teg ot gnithgif era ew ,deracs teg ton od dna deirrow teg ton oD

4. If the stack is intended to store the integer data, what should be change in a ChrStack above (will be use later in Task2)?

Answer: to change all the char data types into integer

## TASK 2: DECIMAL TO BINARY CONVERTER

### OBJECTIVE

In this task, students must be able to use stack to store data for converting decimal number to binary number.

### ESTIMATED TIME

[60 Minutes]

---

#### STEPS:

1. Create a new project on java applications in netbeans.
2. Named the projects as Dec2Bin
3. Beside the default java class that have main method, add new file of java class to your project and named the file as IntStack .
4. Copy the contents of ChrStack in Task 1 into IntStack file and change accordingly so it can support integer data.
5. Go to main method of Decimal2Binary . java file and do the following
  - a. Declare a new stack s with size 25 using IntStack class.
  - b. Declare a variable decNumber of type integer.
  - c. Instantiate input function based on Scanner 'class. Named the object as scanInput. (You need to import Scanner class before doing this).
  - d. Get an integer input and store in a decNumber .
  - e. Define a boolean variable called stop with default value false .
  - f. Repeat the following code until stop is set to true.
    - i. Push the remainder of decNumber divided by 2 into stack  

```
if (!s.isFull())
    s.push(decNumber % 2)
```
    - ii. Get the quotient of division and store back into decNumber  

```
decNumber = decNumber / 2
```

- iii. Check if we can stop the loop. The loop must be stop when current value of decNumber is either 0 or 1. The loop is stopped when variable stop is true. Before stop, push the final value of decNumber into stack s

```
if (decNumber == 0 || decNumber == 1) {  
    if (!s.isFull())  
        s.push(decNumber);  
    stop = true; } }
```

6. The stack s now contains the binary value of decimal number. Now is time to pop it out one-by-one onto screen.
7. Repeat the following code until the stack is empty.

```
while(!s.isEmpty()) {  
    System.out.print(s.pop() + " ");  
}
```

---

## QUESTIONS

1. In Step 5d, user may enter non-integer input, to handle that situation you may use try-catch block. Show how try-catch block can be implemented in above program

Answer: It will show an error message saying "Input cannot be a non-integer"

Enter a decimal number: 2.5

Error: Input cannot be a non integer

---

## TASK 3: BINARY TO DECIMAL CONVERTER

### ESTIMATED TIME

[60 Minutes]

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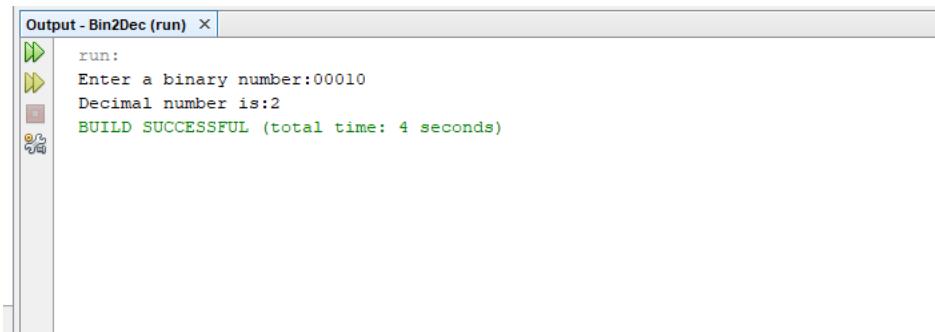
### STEPS:

Using a similar step in Task 2, write a java program to convert binary number to decimal number. The given algorithm may help you to get the idea.

```
Algorithm Binary2Decimal
Input: number contains only 1 or 0
Output: Decimal number of that binary number
Begin
    1. Read the input
    2. Check and make sure the input contains only 1 and 0
    3. If 2 is correct then put the input into stack, otherwise error
       message or exceptions handler
    4. Get the length of stack (l)
    5. Repeat until the stack is empty
        a. Get the length of stack (t)
        b. Pop the stack (v)
        c. answer = answer + (2(l-t) × v)
    6. Display the answer
End
```

Example of output:

---



```
Output - Bin2Dec (run) X
run:
Enter a binary number:00010
Decimal number is:2
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 4 seconds)
```

**INSTRUCTION:** Please submit this lab module and zip all the codes (only java files) to **epembelajaran**.

### Binary num in

### Source Code

### Activity 3

#### Bin2Dec.java

```
public class Bin2Dec {  
    //stack size  
    private static final int defaultSize =10;  
  
    //variable  
    private int size;//sizeof stack  
    private int top;//index in top  
    private int [] stack;//array holding int data  
  
    //constructors  
    Bin2Dec(){  
        size = defaultSize;
```

---

```
top = -1;  
stack = new int[defaultSize];  
}  
  
//to create stack using supplied size  
Bin2Dec(int size){  
    top = -1;  
    this.size = size;  
    stack = new int[size];  
}  
  
//push method to insert data to the top stack  
void push(int data){  
    top++; //GO TO upper position  
    stack[top] = data; //put data in the position  
}  
  
//pop, to remove top element/data in the public stack  
int pop(){  
    int data = stack[top]; // get data at the current  
    top--; //position and to go down one step  
    return data; //step and return data  
}  
  
//isEmpty used to check if the stack is empty,
```

---

//usually before pop to check

```
boolean isempty(){  
    return(top == -1);//if top is -1, stack is empty  
}
```

//8.isfull, used to check if the stack is full

//before it calls push,t or f

```
boolean isfull(){  
    return(top == size - 1);  
}
```

// 9. lenght method, to get current top value

```
int length(){  
    return top;  
}
```

---

## Binary2Decimal.java

```
import java.util.Scanner;

public class Binary2Decimal {

    public static void main(String[] args) {

        try{
            //s size= 25
            Bin2Dec s = new Bin2Dec(25);

            // int binary = 0;
            // int id =0;
            Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);
            System.out.print("Enter a binary number: ");
            String binaryStr = input.next();

            //validate binary input
            if (!binaryStr.matches("[01]+")) {
                System.out.println("Error: Input must contain only 0s and 1s");
                return;
            }

            // Convert binary string to decimal using stack
            int decimalValue = 0;
```

---

```
int power = 0;

for(int i = binaryStr.length() - 1; i >= 0; i--){
    char digit = binaryStr.charAt(i);
    if(!s.isfull()){
        s.push(Character.getNumericValue(digit));
    }
}

//calculate decimal value by popping stack
while (!s.isEmpty()){
    int digit = s.pop();
    decimalValue = decimalValue * 2 + digit;
}

//now stack s contains binary value of decimal number
System.out.print("Decimal value is: " + decimalValue);

}catch(Exception e){
    System.out.println("Error: Invalid input - ");
}

}
```

---

## Output

```
Enter a binary number: 0010  
Decimal value is: 2  
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\sem 1
```

If other int except 1 & 0 is enterd

```
Enter a binary number: 132  
Error: Input must contain only 0s and 1s  
PS C:\Users\user\Desktop\sem 1
```