



**East West University**

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<b>Lab Manual</b>	: 03 (Stack)
<b>Course Code</b>	: CSE207
<b>Course Title</b>	: Data Structure
<b>Instructor</b>	: Dr. Maheen Islam, Associate Professor, CSE, East West University

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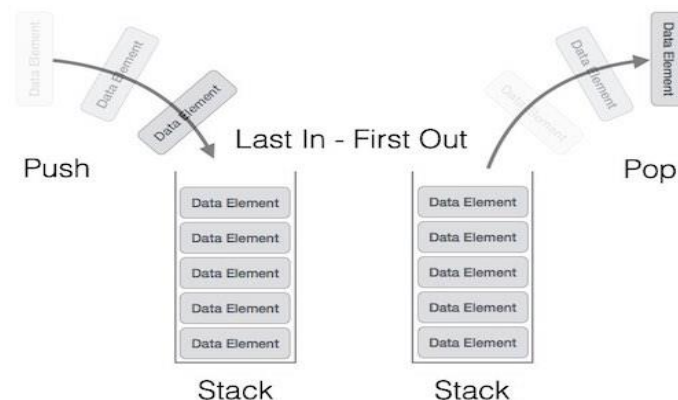
### **Objective:**

The objective of this lab is to provide basic concept of stack. At the end of the lab, students are able:

- To learn how to create a stack
- To learn how to perform push and pop operation in stack
- To learn how to use stack for parsing unmatched parenthesis in an algebraic expression
- To learn how to use stack for reversing data.

### **Stack:**

A stack is an Abstract Data Type (ADT), commonly used in most programming languages. It is named stack as it behaves like a real-world stack, for example – a deck of cards or a pile of plates, etc. A real-world stack allows operations at one end only. This feature makes it LIFO data structure. In stack terminology, insertion operation is called PUSH operation and removal operation is called POP operation.



Now you have to perform the following lab task on stack:

### **Exercise 1:**

***Create a Menu***

Create a menu that will display all the exercises given below (Exercise 2 to Exercise 5) as a list and prompt user to select any desired option. The menu can be designed in below format.

1. Insert data/ push stack
2. Print stack
3. Pop stack

#### **Exercise 2:**

##### ***Push Operation***

Adding a new data/node in stack is a more than one step activity. First, create a node using structure and find the location where it has to be inserted. Then input the data and store it in the allocated memory space. Insert the node at the beginning of the previously inserted node.

#### **Exercise 3:**

##### ***Pop Operation***

After completing exercise 1 you have a newly created stack. Now perform the pop operation on it.

#### **Exercise 4:**

##### ***Parsing Unmatched Parenthesis***

One of the most important applications of stack is parsing. Parsing is any logic that breaks data into independent piece for further processing. So parsing unmatched parenthesis is a common problem of parsing. When parentheses are unmatched then there will be two types of error: the opening parenthesis is unmatched or the closing parenthesis is missing.

Write a program using stack that will make sure that all parentheses are well paried. For example,

Input	Output
$((A+B)/C$	Opening parentheses not end
$(A+B)/C)$	Closing parentheses not matched

#### **Exercise 5:**

##### ***Reversing Data***

Reversing data requires that a given set of data be reordered so that the first and last elements are exchanged. The idea of reversing data can be used in solving classical problem such as converting a decimal number to a binary number. Now write a program using stack that will convert decimal number to binary number. For example:

Input	Output
45	101101
4	100