# KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY

## DHULIKHEL, NEPAL



COMP 202: Lab 2 Report

### **SUBMITTED BY**

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#### **Output**

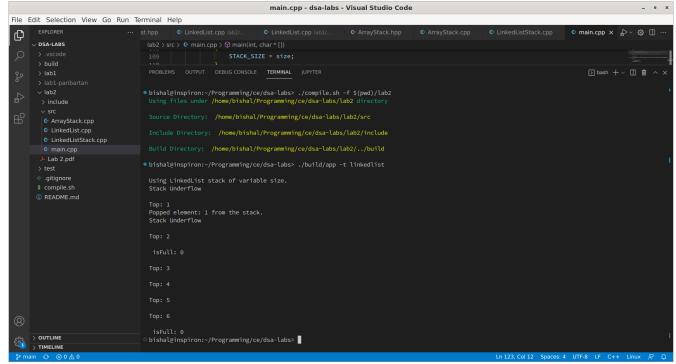


Image 1: Compilation and execution with stack type set as variable linked list stack

Here, compilation is done through by using a shell script. The scripts accepts three arguments, one is the parent directory containing include and src folder which should be followed by -f flag, another is the build directory which should be followed by -b flag and the last one is -r flag which determines if the executable created must be executed or not.

```
Example usage: ./compile.sh -f lab2 -b build -r
```

This will set the parent directory to ./lab2 build folder to ./build and will run the executable after compilation.

The program also utilized command line arguments passed to the main function. Here the possible arguments are:

- --type or -t which is used to specify the type of stack, if linked-list is passed then it will use linked-list stack else it will always use array stack.
- --size or -t which is used to specify the size of the created stack, if nothing is passed then fixed sized stack of predefined size is used in case of array stack and dynamic sized stack is used which don't have fixed size in case of linked-list stack

Here, setting of the stack sized is done dynamically at runtime with Dynamic Memory Allocation.

```
    bishal@inspiron:~/Programming/ce/dsa-labs> ./build/app -t linkedlist
    Using LinkedList stack of variable size.
    Stack Underflow
    Top: 1
        Popped element: 1 from the stack.
    Stack Underflow
    Top: 2
        isFull: 0
    Top: 3
    Top: 4
    Top: 5
    Top: 6
        isFull: 0
```

*Image 2: Linked list stack of variable size* 

Here, ./build/app -t linkedlist runs the compiled binary by setting the stack type as dynamically sized linkedlist.

The main program also consists of test functions to test the different functions of a stack. The above output shows the testing of top(), push(data), isEmpty(), pop() and isFull() functions.

The top value is check after each push and pull, is the stack is empty and we try to pop, stack underflow exception is thrown and likewise, if the stack if full and we try to push, stack overflow exception is thrown, both of which are printed to the console.

```
bishal@inspiron:~/Programming/ce/dsa-labs> ./build/app --type linkedlist --size 5
 Using LinkedList stack of size 5.
 Stack Underflow
 Top: 1
 Popped element: 1 from the stack.
 Stack Underflow
 Top: 2
  isFull: 0
 Top: 3
 Top: 4
 Top: 5
 Top: 6
  isFull: 1
 Stack Overflow
 Top: 6
 bishal@inspiron:~/Programming/ce/dsa-labs>
```

Image 3: Linked list stack of fixed size

Here, ./build/app --type linkedlist --size 5 runs the compiled binary by setting the stack type as fixed sized linked-list stack of size 5.

The last isFull() function returns true as the stack is fixed sized and after pushing 5 elements, it is full.

Any subsequent efforts to push element into the stack will result in stack overflow error.

```
bishal@inspiron:~/Programming/ce/dsa-labs> ./build/app --size 5
 Using Array stack of size 5.
 Stack Underflow
 Top: 1
 Popped element: 1 from the stack.
 Stack Underflow
 Top: 2
  isFull: 0
 Top: 3
 Top: 4
 Top: 5
 Top: 6
  isFull: 1
 Stack Overflow
 Top: 6
o bishal@inspiron:~/Programming/ce/dsa-labs>
```

Here, ./build/app --size 5 runs the compiled binary by setting the stack type as fixed stack array stack of size 5. If anything is passed in --type or -t argument other than linkedlist, array stack is used.

The setting of size of array stack is also done at runtime through DMA, this makes it possible to change the size of stack without recompiling the program files.