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LEVEL 2

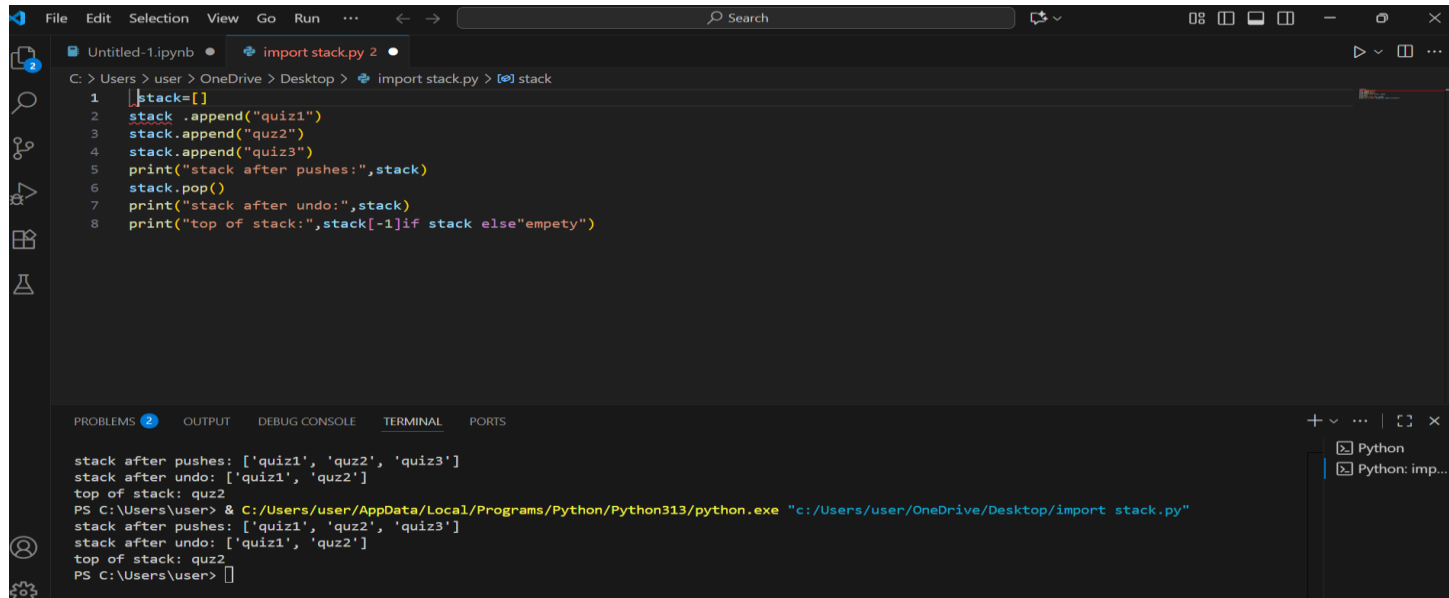
DATA STRUCTURE -BIT EXRCISES NO:4

PROJECT 60

STACK QUESTION

- ❖ Practical (RWANDA): UR pushes ["Quiz1", "Quiz2", "Quiz3". Undo is top. The top of stack is Quiz 2

Practical



The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a file named 'import stack.py'. The code defines a stack and performs a series of push and pop operations. The terminal output shows the state of the stack after each operation.

```
1 stack=[]
2 stack.append("quiz1")
3 stack.append("quz2")
4 stack.append("quiz3")
5 print("stack after pushes:",stack)
6 stack.pop()
7 print("stack after undo:",stack)
8 print("top of stack:",stack[-1]if stack else"empety")
```

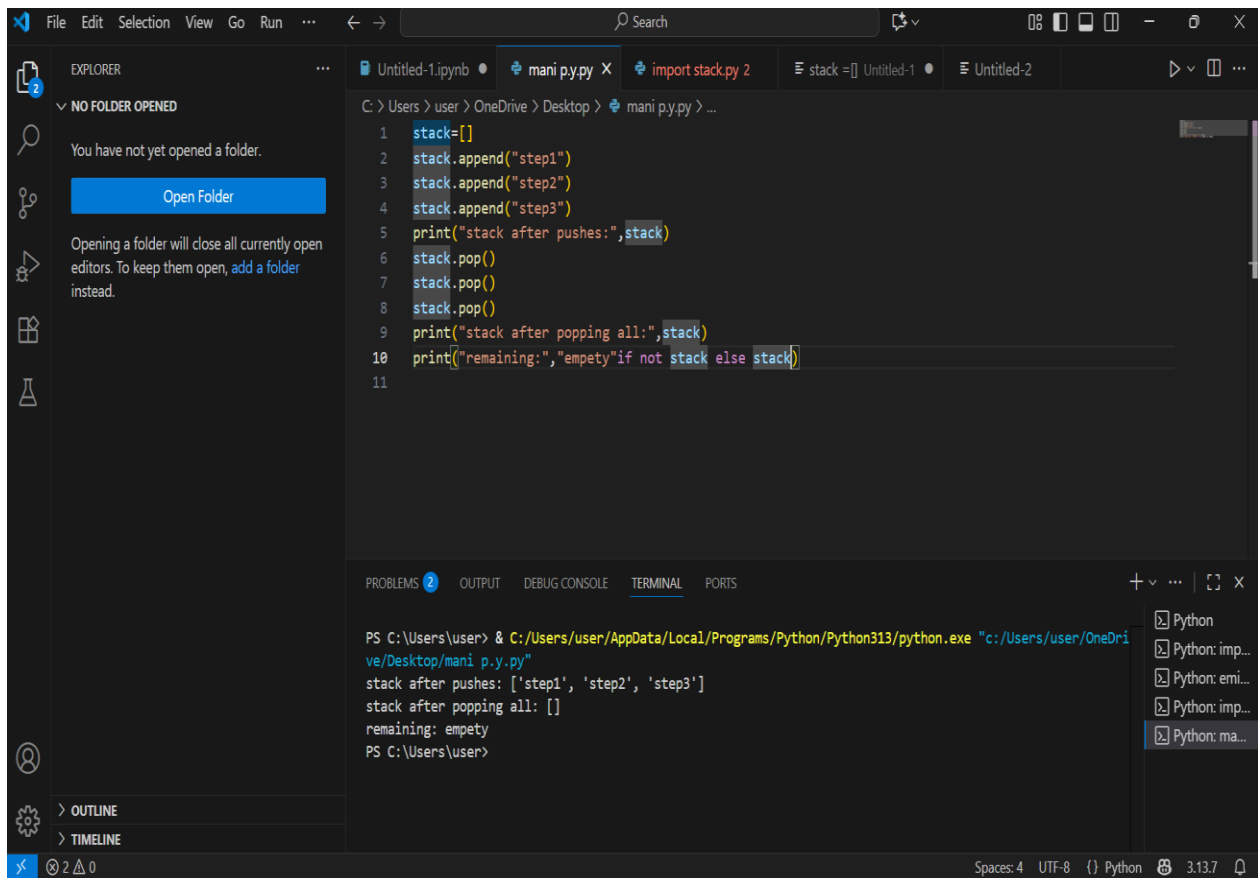
stack after pushes: ['quiz1', 'quz2', 'quiz3']
stack after undo: ['quiz1', 'quz2']
top of stack: quz2

PS C:\Users\user> & C:/Users/user/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe "c:/Users/user/OneDrive/Desktop/import_stack.py"

stack after pushes: ['quiz1', 'quz2', 'quiz3']
stack after undo: ['quiz1', 'quz2']
top of stack: quz2

PS C:\Users\user>

- ❖ Practical (RWANDA): In Irembo push ["step1", "step2", "step3"]. Pop all The remain is empty



❖ Challenge push ["1", "2", "3"] pop2, push"4".

✓ Algorithmic step

- Initialize empty stack
- Push "1", "2", "3"
- Pop two times removes "3" then "2"
- Push"4"
- Top element is last item

The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The Explorer panel on the left indicates 'NO FOLDER OPENED'. The main editor displays a file named 'kigali.p.y.py' with the following Python code:

```
1 stack = []
2
3 # Step 1: Push 1, 2, 3
4 stack.append("1")
5 stack.append("2")
6 stack.append("3")
7 print("After pushes:", stack)
8
9 # Step 2: Pop two
10 stack.pop()
11 stack.pop()
12 print("After popping 2:", stack)
13
14 # Step 3: Push 4
15 stack.append("4")
16 print("After pushing 4:", stack)
17
18 # Step 4: Show top
```

The TERMINAL panel at the bottom shows the execution of the script:

```
PS C:\Users\user> & C:/Users/user/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe "c:/Users/user/OneDrive/Desktop/kigali p.y.py"
After pushes: ['1', '2', '3']
After popping 2: ['1']
After pushing 4: ['1', '4']
Top of stack: 4
PS C:\Users\user>
```

This block is a close-up of the code from the previous image, focusing on the final step of the stack implementation:

```
18 # Step 4: Show top
19 print("Top of stack:", stack[-1])
20
```

- ❖ Reflection: Why stack represents temporary action storage?
 - Why stack represent temporary action storage?
 - Because stacks follow LIFO (Last In, First Out).
 - Temporary actions (like typing, navigation, undo, redo) are stored so the last action can be undone first.

- This mimics human behavior of correcting the most recent step before earlier on

QUESTUONS

- ❖ Practical (RWANDA): At CHUK 9 patients' queue. After 5 who served. The front of queue :is patient 6

The screenshot shows a Visual Studio Code editor with a Python file named `emile.py` open. The code implements a queue simulation using `collections.deque`. It adds 9 patients to the queue and then serves 5 patients. The terminal output shows the initial queue, the queue after serving 5 patients, and the front of the queue.

```

1  from collections import deque
2
3  queue = deque()
4
5  # Add 9 patients
6  for i in range(1, 10):
7      queue.append(f"Patient{i}")
8
9  print("Initial queue:", list(queue))
10
11 # Serve 5 patients
12 for _ in range(5):
13     queue.popleft()
14
15 print("Queue after serving 5:", list(queue))
16 print("Front of queue:", queue[0])
17

```

The terminal output shows the following:

```

PS C:\Users\user> & C:/Users/user/AppData/Local/Programs/Python/Python313/python.exe "c:/Users/user/OneDrive/Desktop/emile p.y.py"
Initial queue: ['Patient1', 'Patient2', 'Patient3', 'Patient4', 'Patient5', 'Patient6', 'Patient7', 'Patient8', 'Patient9']
Queue after serving 5: ['Patient6', 'Patient7', 'Patient8', 'Patient9']
Front of queue: Patient6
PS C:\Users\user>

```

- Practical (Rwanda): At RSSB, 4 client's queue. The At RSSB, 4 client's queue

The screenshot shows a Python IDE with a file explorer on the left, a code editor in the center, and a terminal at the bottom. The code editor contains a Python script named `emile.p.py` that uses a `deque` from the `collections` module to store client names. The script adds four clients and then prints the last served client, which is `Client4`. The terminal shows the command to run the script and the output `Client4`. A context menu is open over the code editor, showing options like `Run Code`, `Run Python File`, and `Run Python File in Dedicated Terminal`.

```
C:\Users\user> cd C:\Users\user\OneDrive\Desktop & python.exe "C:\Users\user\OneDrive\Desktop\emile.p.py"
```

```
1 from collections import deque
2
3 queue = deque(["Client1", "Client2", "Client3", "Client4"])
4 last_served = queue[-1]
5
6 print(last_served)
```

❖ Challenge of Queue vs stack for boarding planes.

Queue vs Stack for boarding planes. Which is correct?

Algorithmic Reasoning:

- In boarding planes, first come, first board.
- Queue follows FIFO → correct.
- Stack would mean last to arrive boards first → unfair.
Correct = Queue (FIFO)

❖ Reflection: Why FIFO maintains order at airports

- FIFO ensures fairness: passengers who arrived first board first.
 - Prevents disorder, pushing, or conflict.
 - Keeps the process smooth and efficient, just like queues in banks or hospitals
- Reflection: Why stack represents temporary action storage? • Reflection: Why stack represents temporary action storage?