Use of Stacks

Use stacks to evaluate if a given string is in a language L. Your code will <u>not</u> be recursive. **In your analysis, suggest a recursive algorithm and compare** with your stack based solution. The purpose of using a stack is to take advantage of its LIFO nature, therefore algorithms which merely use the stack for storage and determine inclusion of the string in the language by <u>the use of counting the input string in any manner</u> will **NOT receive any credit**.

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Let L1= { w: w contains equal numbers of A's and B's (in any order) and no other characters}
   L2 = \{ w: w \text{ is of the form } A^n B^n, \text{ for some } n > 0 \}
   L3 = { w: w is of the form A^nB^{2n}, for some n > 0 }
   L4 = \{ w: w \text{ is of the form } (A^nB^m)^p, \text{ for some } m,n,p > 0 \}
   L5 = { a non-trivial language of your choice}
    Examples of languages which are only trivially different from L1 and L2:
          L5 = { w: w contains equal numbers of C's and D's (in any order) and no other characters},
         L5 = { w: w is of the form C^nD^n for some n \ge 0 },
         L5 = \{ w: w \text{ is of the form } B^n A^n \text{ for some } n > 0 \}.
w = AAABBB
    AB
    ε (the empty string)
    ABABABA
    ABAB
    BBAA
    BBBAA
    AAB
    AABBCCD
    ABCBA
    ABBBA
    ABBA
    ABAABBAAABBB
    AABACABAA
    AABBBAABBB
```

Test each string given as well as additional strings you make up yourself against each of the five languages. A sixth language would be considered an enhancement.

Be sure to discuss your data structures and their implementation and why they make sense. E.g. why is stack a reasonable choice to solve this problem? What implementation of a stack did you choose? Why? As stated above, consider a recursive solution and compare it to your iterative solution. Is one better than the other? If so, why?

Note: You are expected to write the stack code yourself and not use the library stack class. Be sure to include the code for your stack as part of the source code you submit.