UNIVERSITY OF CALOOCAN CITY
COMPUTER ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Data Structure and Algorithm

Laboratory Activity No. 8

Stacks

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I. Objectives

Introduction

A stack is a collection of objects that are inserted and removed according to the last-in, first-out (LIFO) principle.

A user may insert objects into a stack at any time, but may only access or remove the most recently inserted object that remains (at the so-called “top” of the stack)

This laboratory activity aims to implement the principles and techniques in:

- Writing Python program using Stack
- Writing a Python program that will implement Stack operations

II. Methods

Instruction: Type the python codes below in your Colab. After running your codes, answer the questions below.

```
# Stack implementation in python


# Creating a stack
def create_stack():
    stack = []
    return stack


# Creating an empty stack
def is_empty(stack):
    return len(stack) == 0

# Adding items into the stack
def push(stack, item):
    stack.append(item)
    print("Pushed Element: " + item)

# Removing an element from the stack
def pop(stack):
    if (is_empty(stack)):
        return "The stack is empty"
    return stack.pop()

stack = create_stack()
push(stack, str(1))
push(stack, str(2))
push(stack, str(3))
push(stack, str(4))
push(stack, str(5))

print("The elements in the stack are:"+ str(stack))
```

Answer the following questions:

1 Upon typing the codes, what is the name of the abstract data type? How is it implemented?
2 What is the output of the codes?
3 If you want to type additional codes, what will be the statement to pop 3 elements from the top of the stack?
4 If you will revise the codes, what will be the statement to determine the length of the stack? (Note: You may add additional methods to count the no. of elements in the stack)

III. Results

1. Stack is the abstract data type used in this program. It is implemented using a python list that allows adding and removing elements.

2.

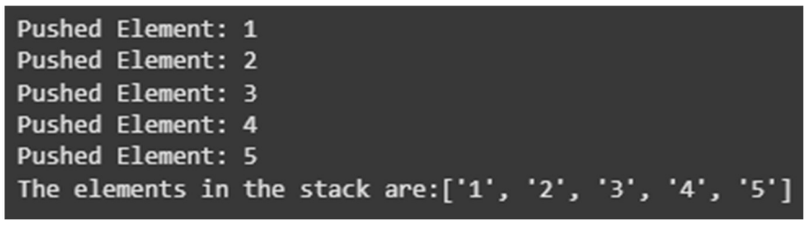

Figure 1 Screenshot of program output

3. pop(stack)
   pop(stack)
   pop(stack)

4. def stack_length(stack):
     return len(stack)

IV. Conclusion

In this activity, I learned how a stack works and how to use it in Python. I understood that a stack follows the LIFO principle, where the last item added is the first to be removed. By doing the push and pop operations, I was able to see how data is managed in a stack. This helped me understand its importance and how it can be used in different programs.

References

[1] Co Arthur O.. “University of Caloocan City Computer Engineering Department Honor Code,” UCC-CpE Departmental Policies, 2020.