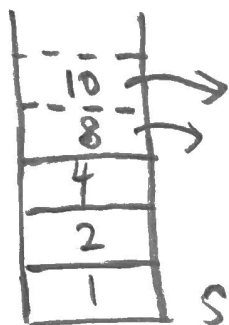


Lab 3

1. (a)



~~10~~ 10
4

2. The function does nothing.

For each element in list, each element from the end is popped and pushed into S. (So in a 'backward' sequence).

Then, as they are ^{each} popped from the top of the stack, they are appended back to the list. However, this flips the list again; as first element, was last pushed into stack ('backward' sequence), it is popped and appended first to the list and becomes first element again.

Vice versa for ~~the~~ subsequent ones all the way till the last.

Hence, the list is not changed.

3. check - palindrome()

This function puts every character in input string ~~into~~ into stack and queue in the same sequence. However, pop() returns last element in said sequence and dequeue() returns the first; with

each pair of characters they are compared. (until stack is empty)
If all of them are the same it means the string contains the same characters forward and backwards, and is hence a palindrome.