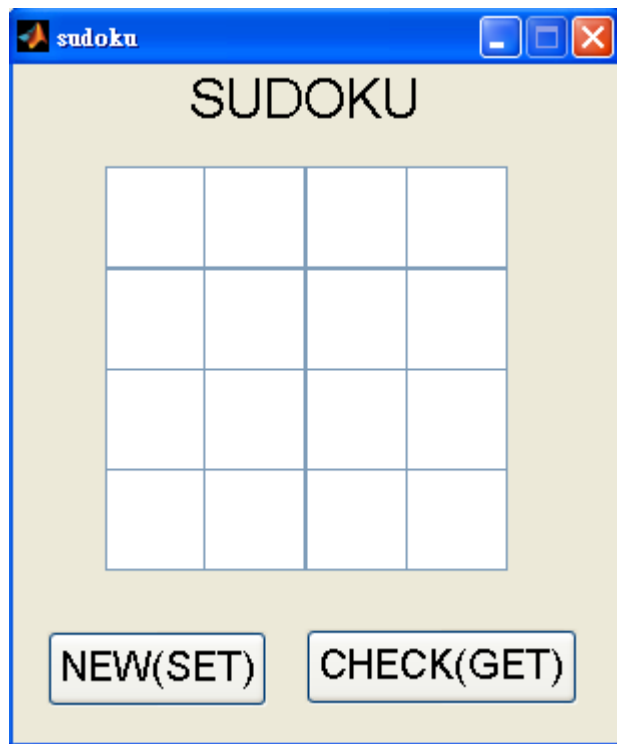
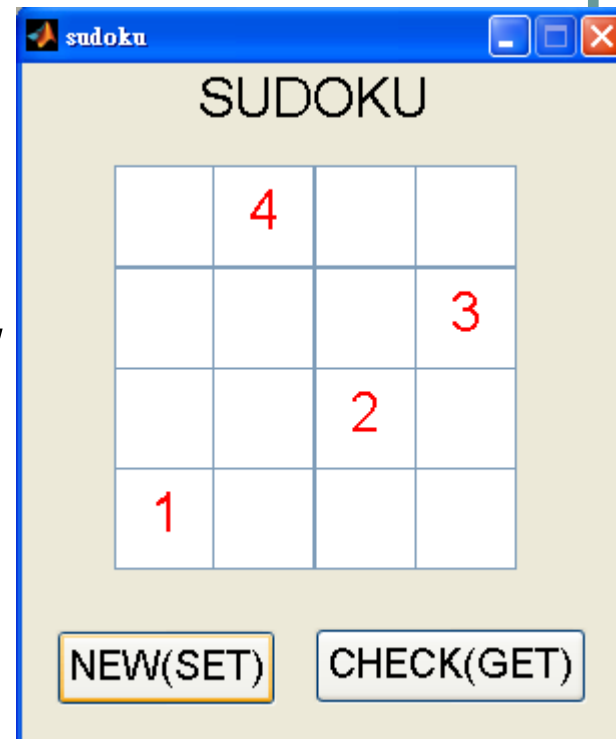


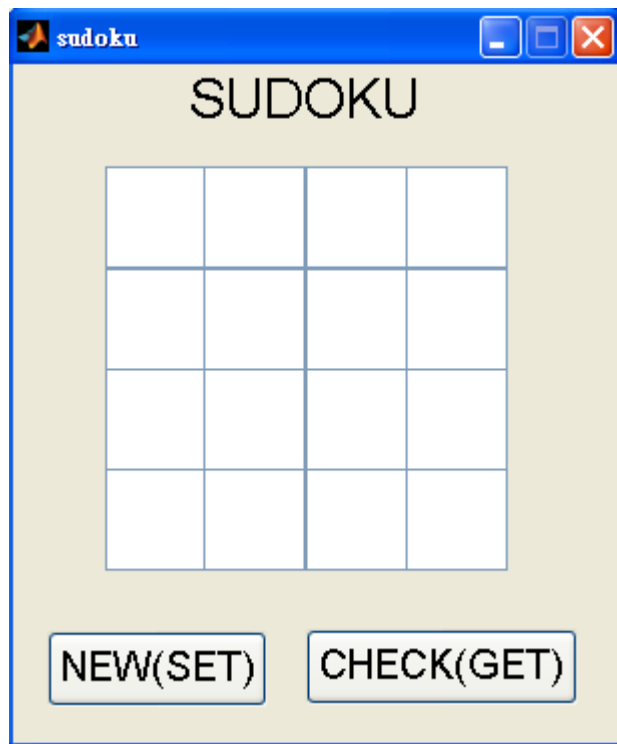
# Lecture 8 Stack

- Stack
  - New
  - Pop
  - Push

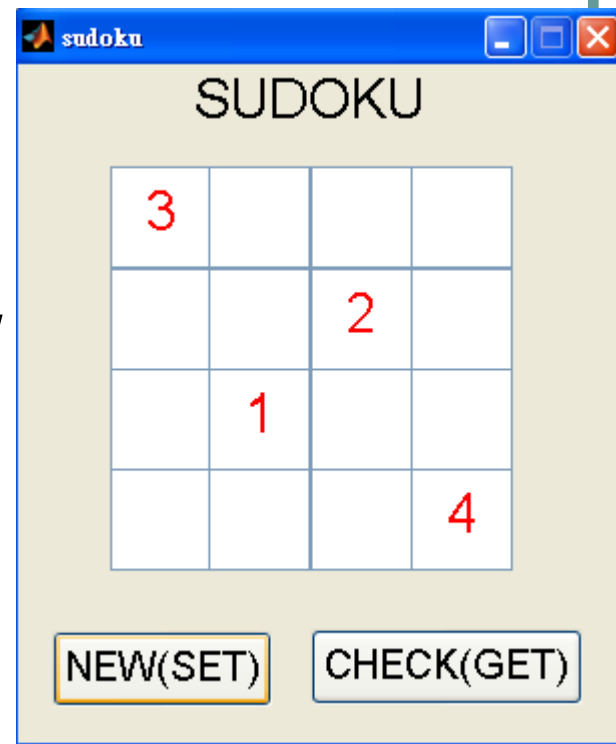


Press NEW

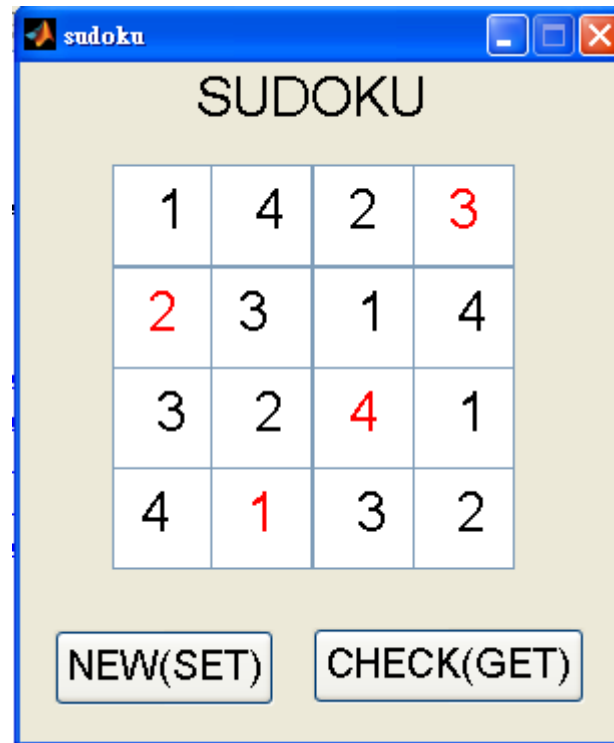


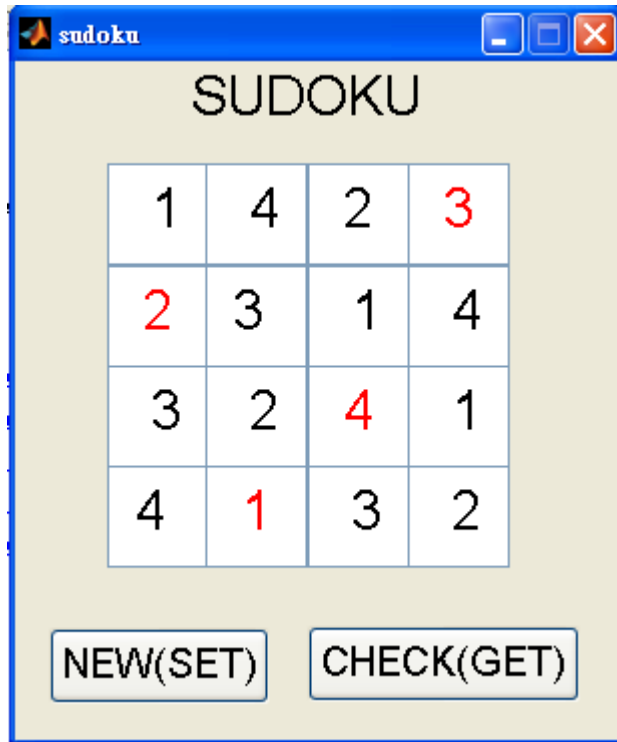


Press NEW



PLAY





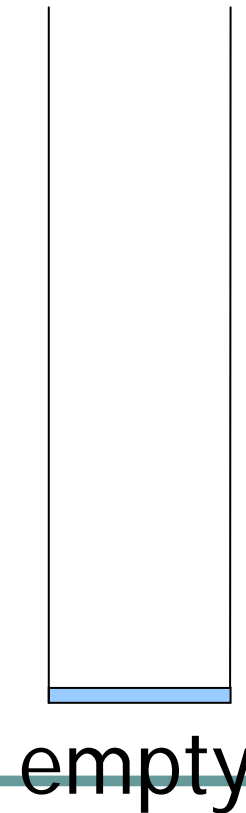
CHECK



Check row : 0 error  
Check column : 0 error  
Check block : 0 error

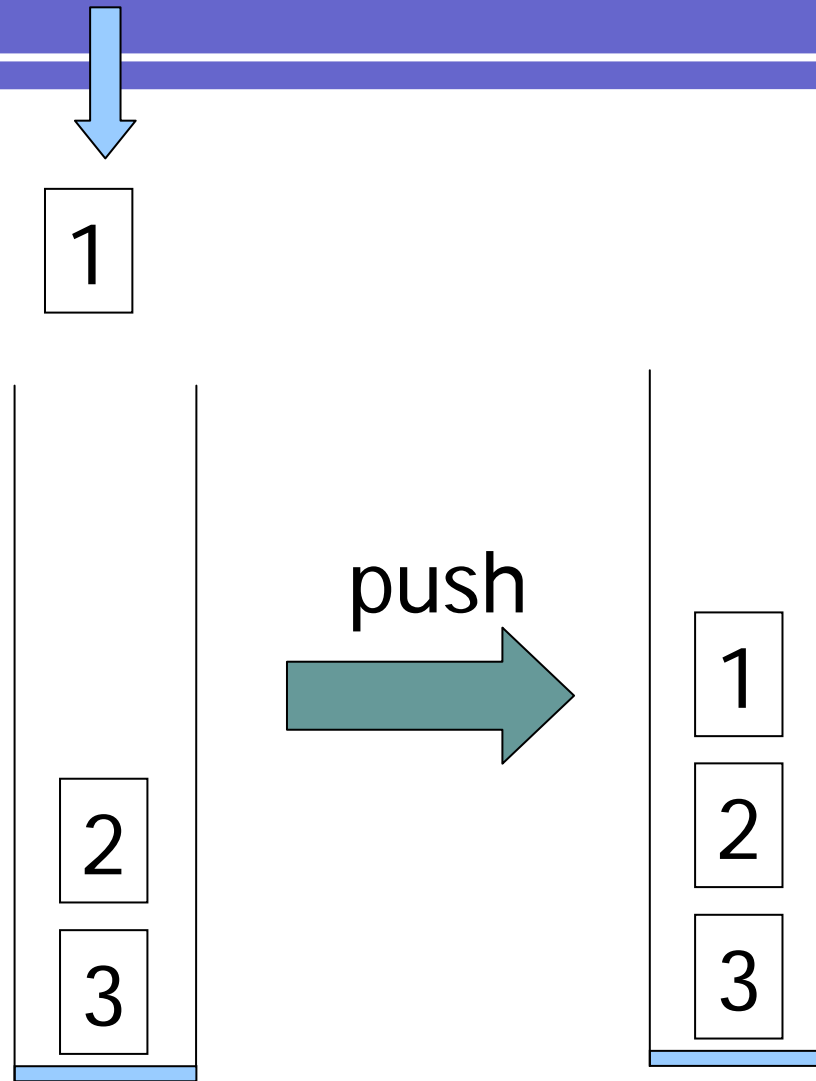
# Data Stack

- Data structure: First in last out
- Operations
  - Initialize
  - Push
  - Pop

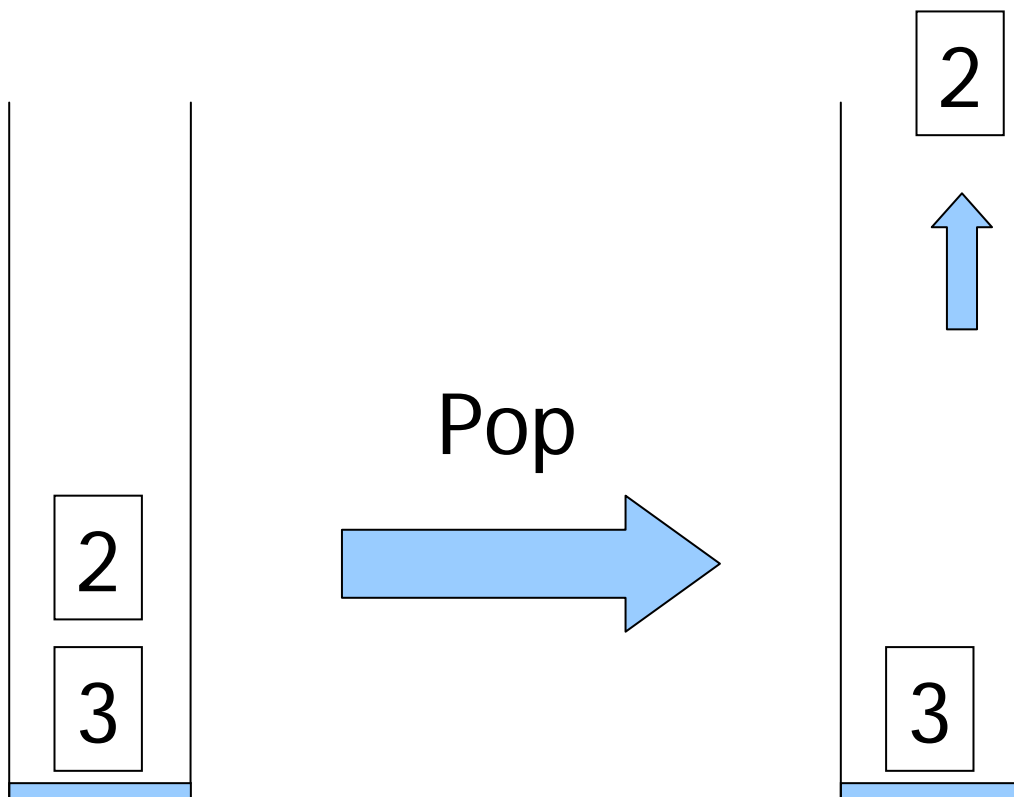


# Structure

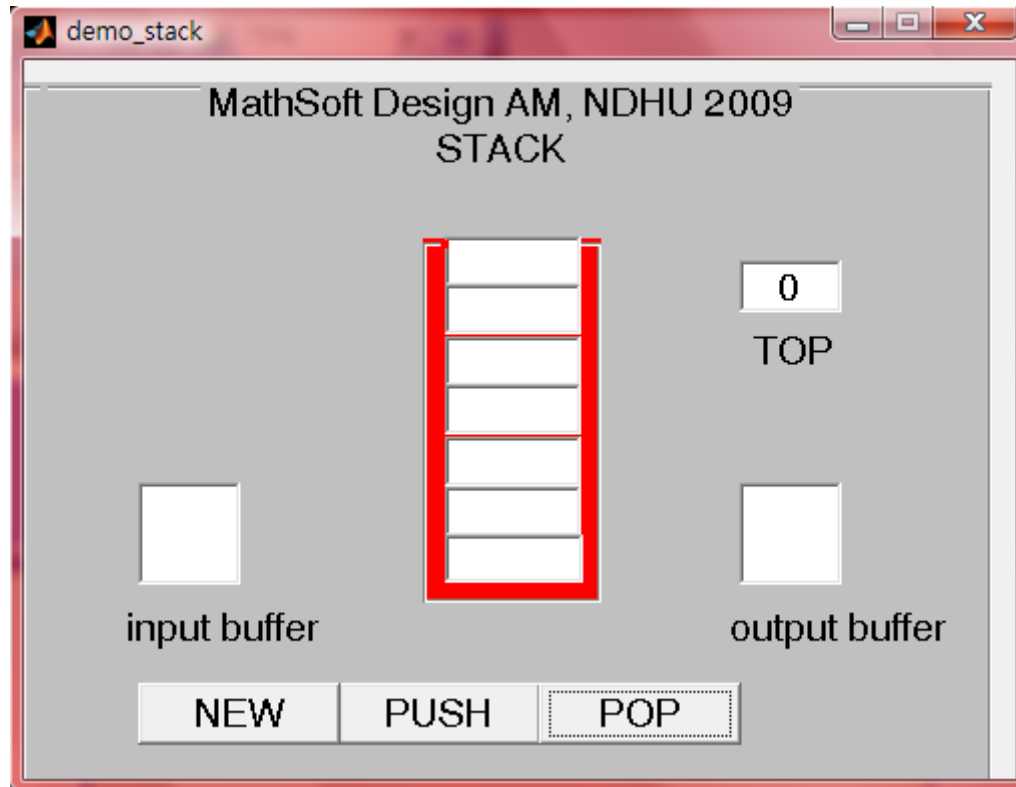
- Stack
  - String
- Push



# Pop

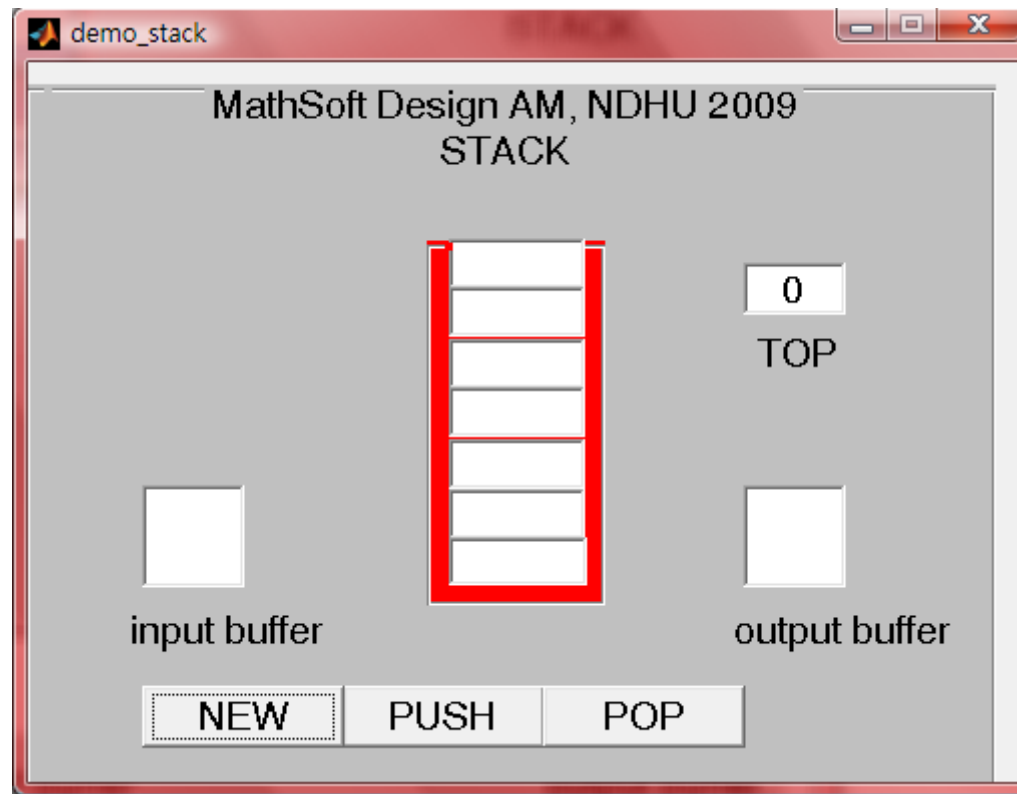






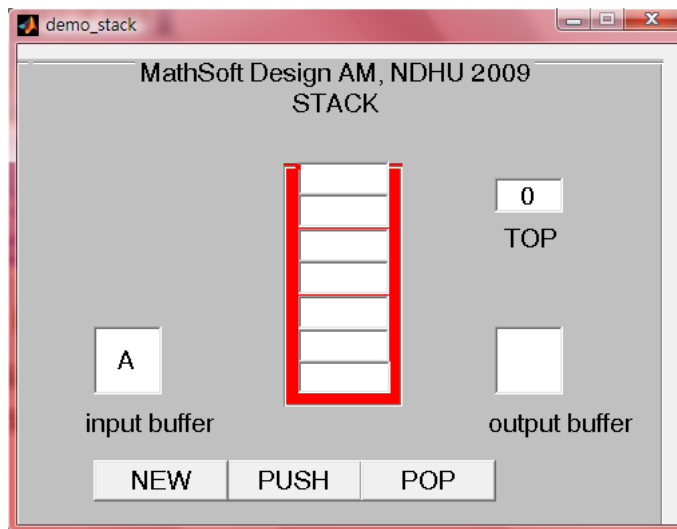
# NEW

- Activate PUSH and POP buttons

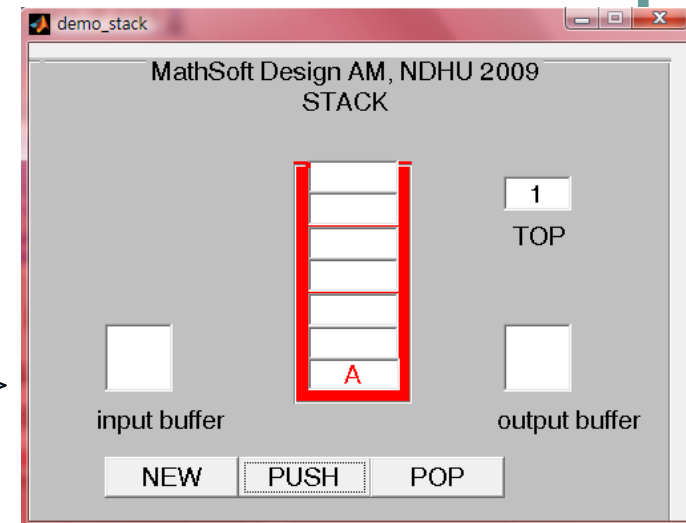


# PUSH

- Key in a character to the input buffer
- Press PUSH button to store the character to the stack

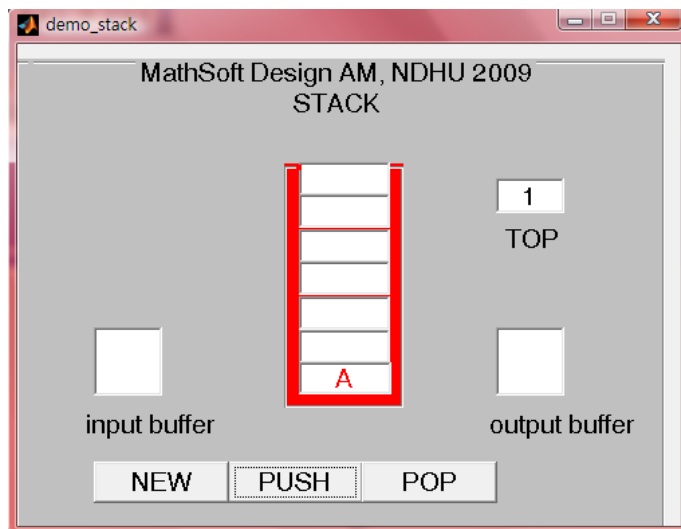


Press PUSH

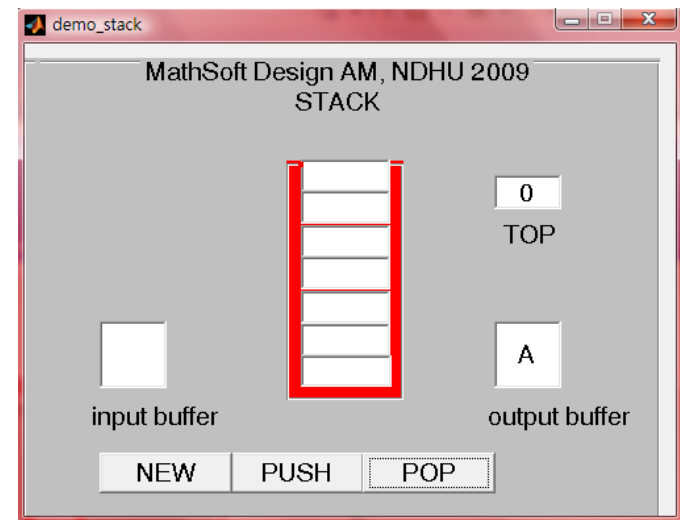


# POP

- Get the top element from the stack
- Put to the output buffer



Press Pop



# Stack initialization

1. Get a positive integer  $n$  that denotes the maximal size of a stack
2. Set `stk.S` to an empty string
3. Set `stk.n` to  $n$
4. Set `stk.top` to zero

# Push

1. Let `stk` denote a stack, and `c` denote an object
2. Append the object to the string that emulates a stack
  - A. If `stk.top` is less than `stk.n`, increase `stk.top` by one and replace `stk.S(stk.top)` with `c`
3. Return `stk`

```
function stk=stack_push(stk,c)
    if stk.top == stk.n
        return
    else
        stk.top=stk.top + 1;
        stk.S(stk.top)=c;
    end
return
```



# Pop

1. Input a stack, stk
2. If `stk.top` is zero, output an error message and exit
3. Set `c` to the last element of `stk`, replace the last element of `stk` with a blank and decrease `stk.top` by one
4. Return `c` and `stk`

```
function [c,stk]=stack_pop(stk)
    if stk.top==0
        c="";
        return
    end
    c=stk.S(stk.top);
    stk.S(stk.top)=' ';
    stk.top=stk.top-1;
return
```

# Demo\_stack

[demo\\_stack.m](#)

[demo\\_stack.fig](#)