

Stack Mechanism Discussion with Time Complexity

4. Push Operation

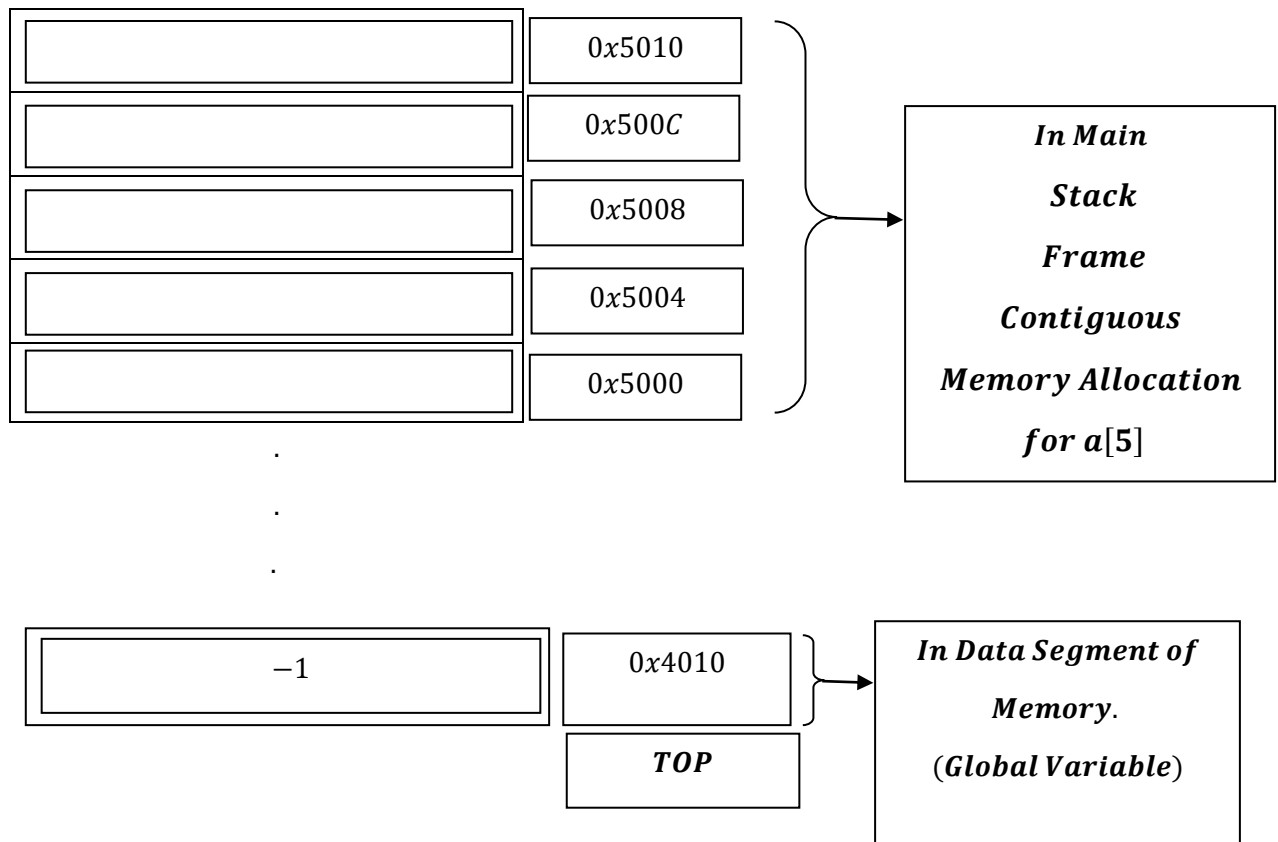
```
void push(int stack[], int item, int size)
{
    if (top == size - 1)
    {
        cout << "Stack Overflow" << endl;
        return;
    }

    top++;
    stack[top] = item;
}

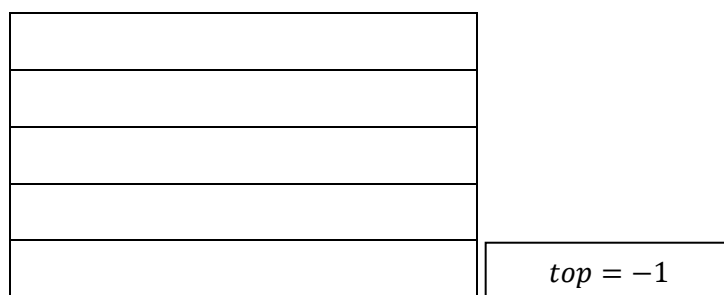
...
case 1:
    cout << "Enter the item to be pushed" << endl;
    cin >> item;
    push(stack, item, size);
    break;
```

Say size = 5.

Empty Stack



This is Physical Demonstration



Empty stack

This is Logical Demonstration

As Stack is now empty, hence $top = -1 \neq size - 1$, therefore :

$Top = Top + 1 = -1 + 1 = 0$.

$Stack[Top = 0] = item$.

$\Rightarrow Stack + 0 = item$. [$Stack + 0$ represents contiguous memory allocation]

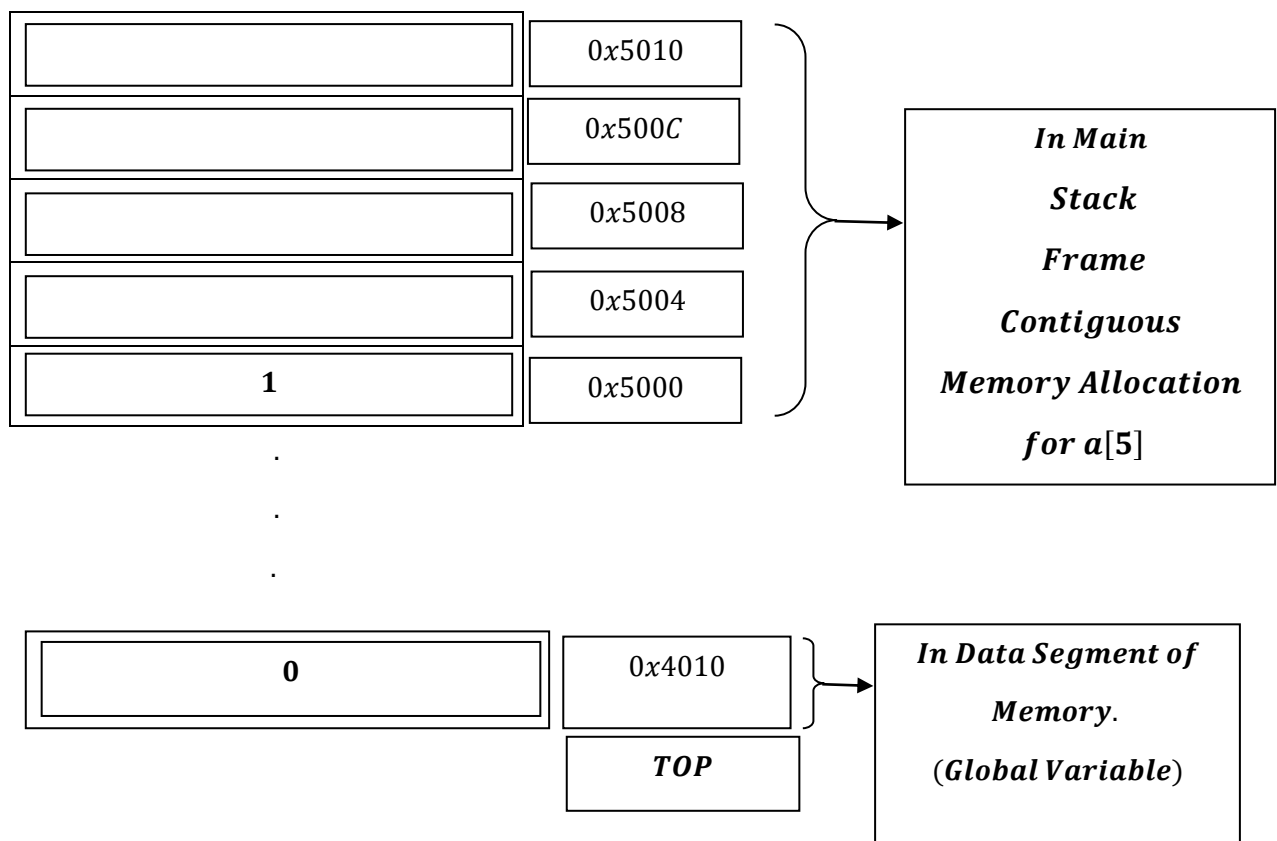
$\Rightarrow Base\ Address + 0[index] \times 4bytes = item$.

$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 0 = item$.

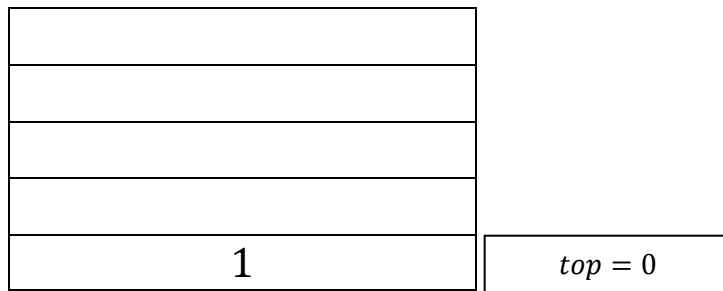
$\Rightarrow 0x5000 = item$.

Let, $item = 1$.

Push(1)



This is Physical Demonstration



Push(1)

This is Logical Demonstration

Now, $top = 0 \neq size - 1$, therefore :

$Top = Top + 1 = 0 + 1 = 1.$

$Stack[Top = 1] = item.$

$\Rightarrow Stack + 1 = item.$ [$Stack + 1$ represents contiguous memory allocation]

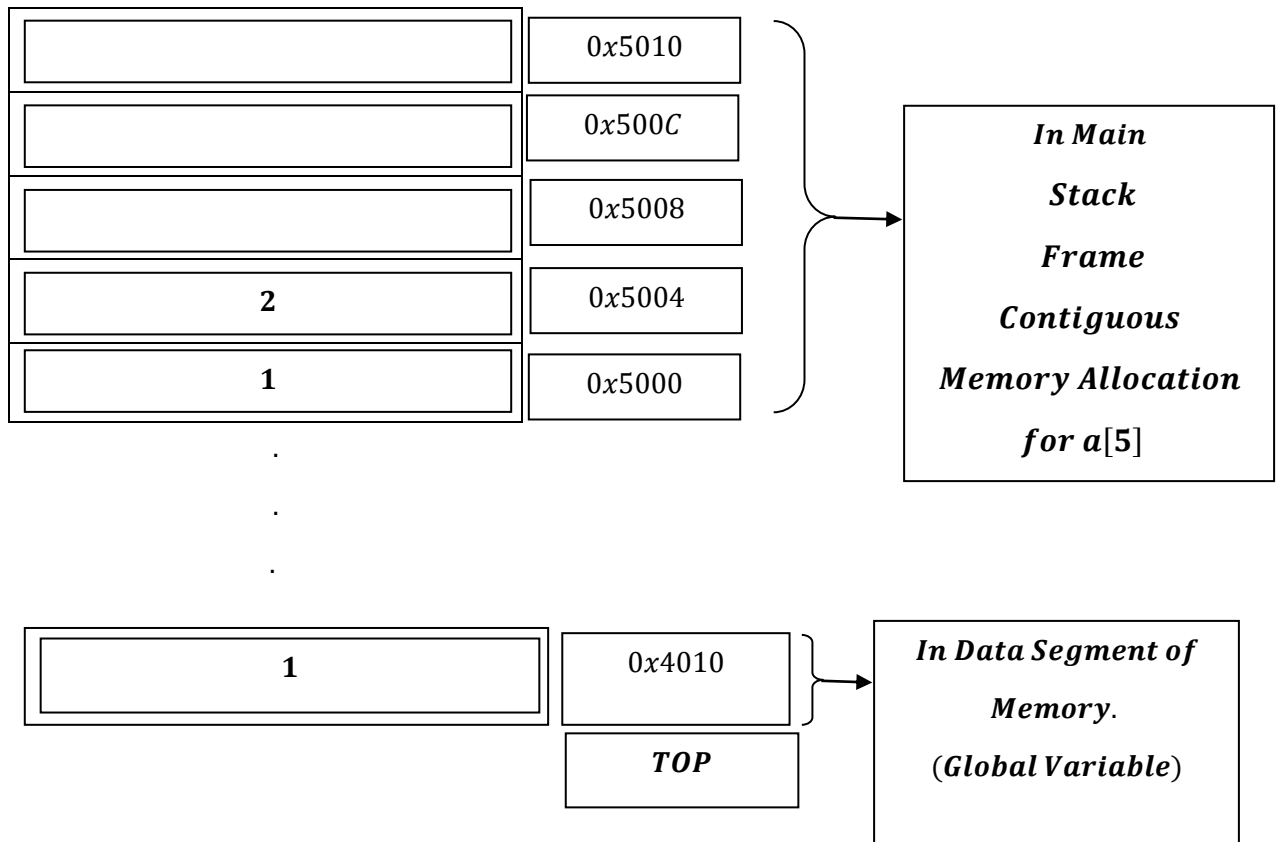
$\Rightarrow Base\ Address + 1[index] \times 4bytes = item.$

$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 4 = item.$

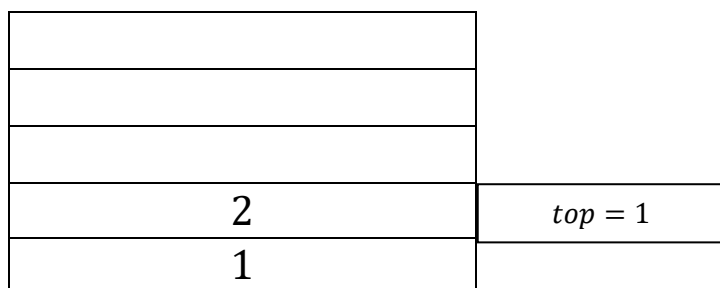
$\Rightarrow 0x5004 = item.$

Let, $item = 2.$

Push(2)



This is Physical Demonstration



Push(2)

This is Logical Demonstration

Now, $top = 1 \neq size - 1$, therefore :

$Top = Top + 1 = 1 + 1 = 2$.

$Stack[Top = 2] = item$.

$\Rightarrow Stack + 2 = item$. [$Stack + 2$, represents contiguous memory allocation]

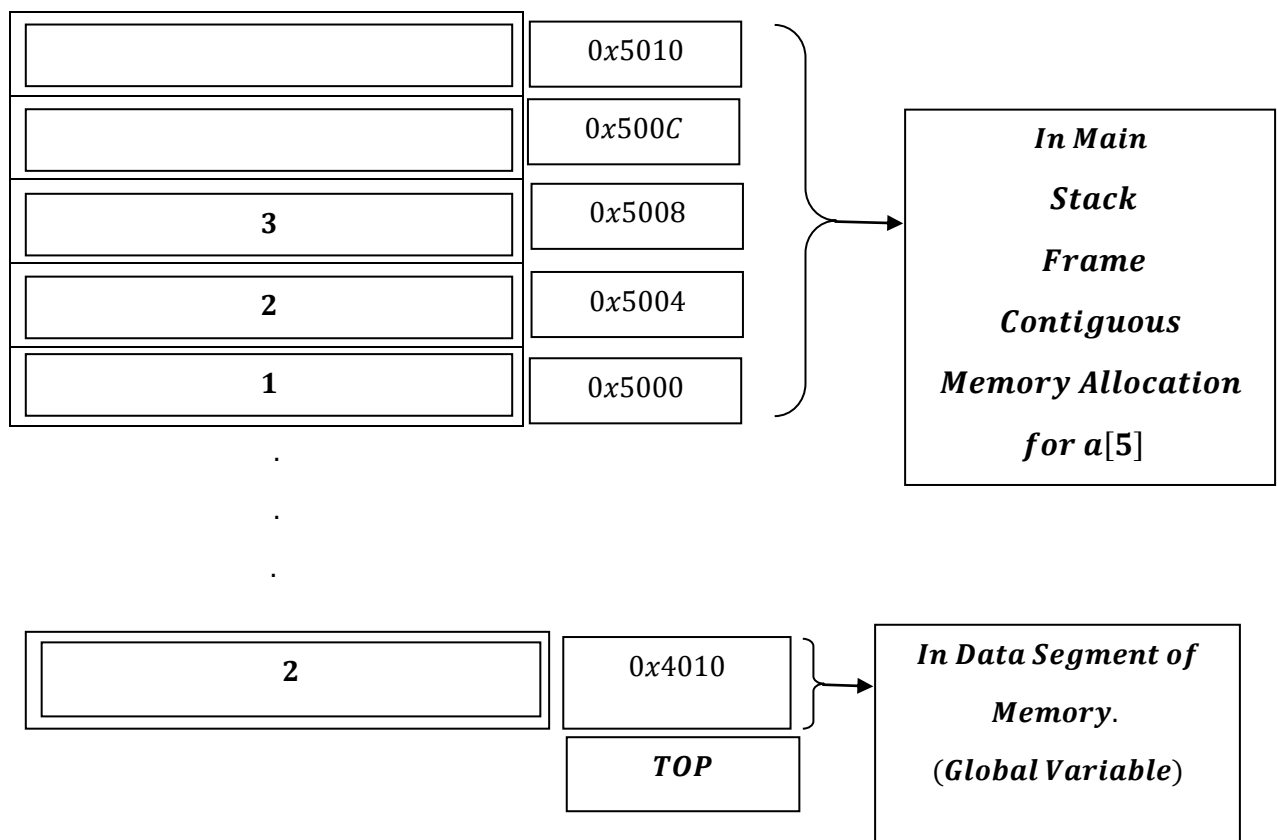
$\Rightarrow Base\ Address + 2[index] \times 4bytes = item$.

$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 8 = item$.

$\Rightarrow 0x5008 = item$.

Let, $item = 3$.

Push(3)



This is Physical Demonstration

3	$top = 2$
2	
1	

Push(3)

This is Logical Demonstration

Now, $top = 2 \neq size - 1$, therefore :

$Top = Top + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3.$

$Stack[Top = 3] = item.$

$\Rightarrow Stack + 3 = item.$ [$Stack + 3$, represents contiguous memory allocation]

$\Rightarrow Base\ Address + 3[index] \times 4bytes = item.$

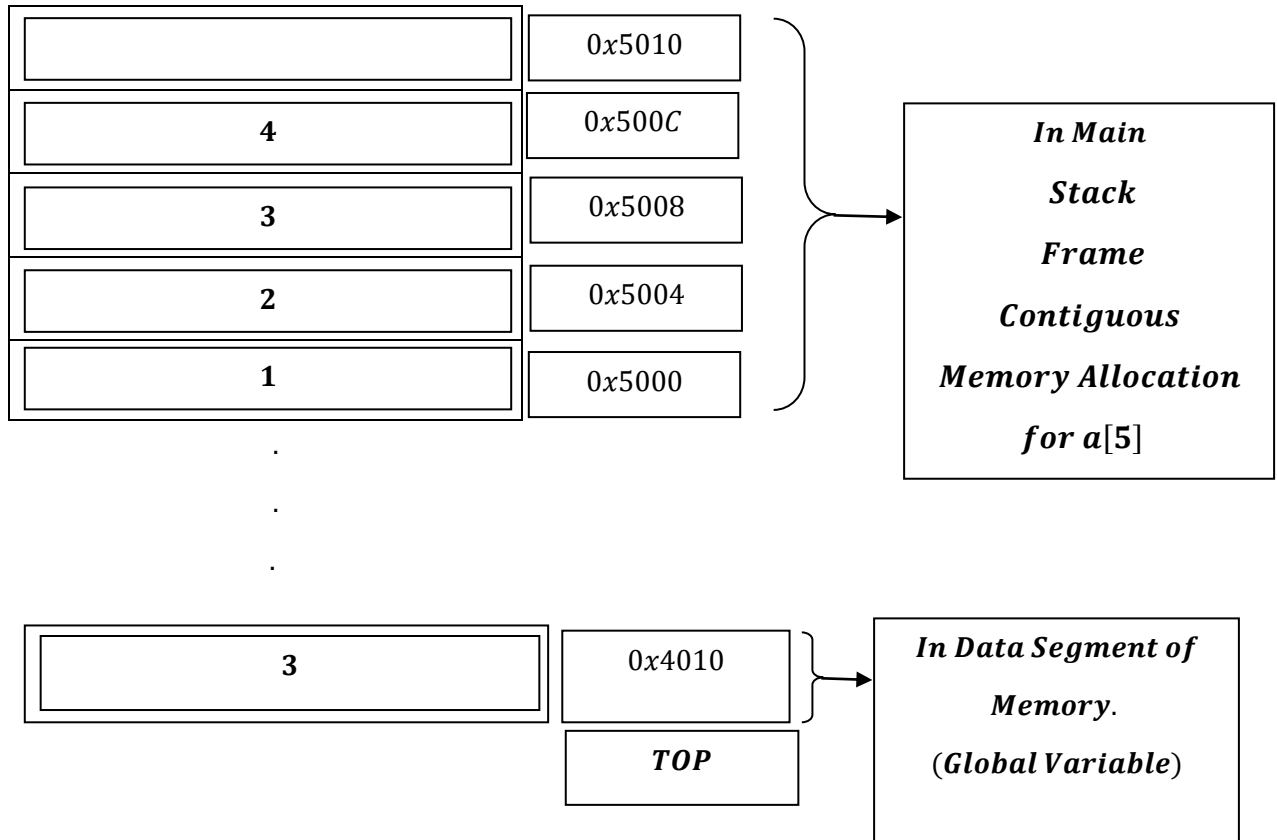
$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 12 = item.$

$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + C = item.$ [$12_{10} \approx C_{16}$]

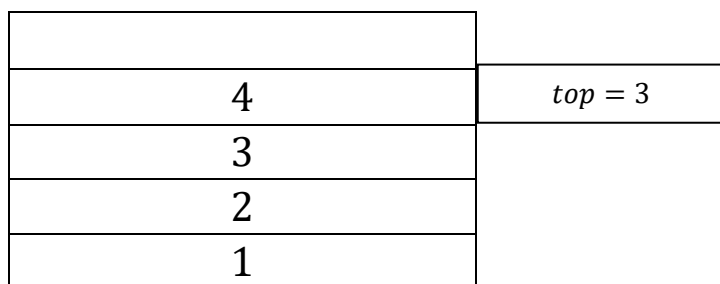
$\Rightarrow 0x500C = item.$

Let, $item = 4.$

Push(4)



This is Physical Demonstration



Push(4)

This is Logical Demonstration

Now, $top = 3 \neq size - 1$, therefore :

$Top = Top + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$.

$Stack[Top = 4] = item$.

$\Rightarrow Stack + 4 = item$. [$Stack + 4$, represents contiguous memory allocation]

$\Rightarrow Base\ Address + 4[index] \times 4bytes = item$.

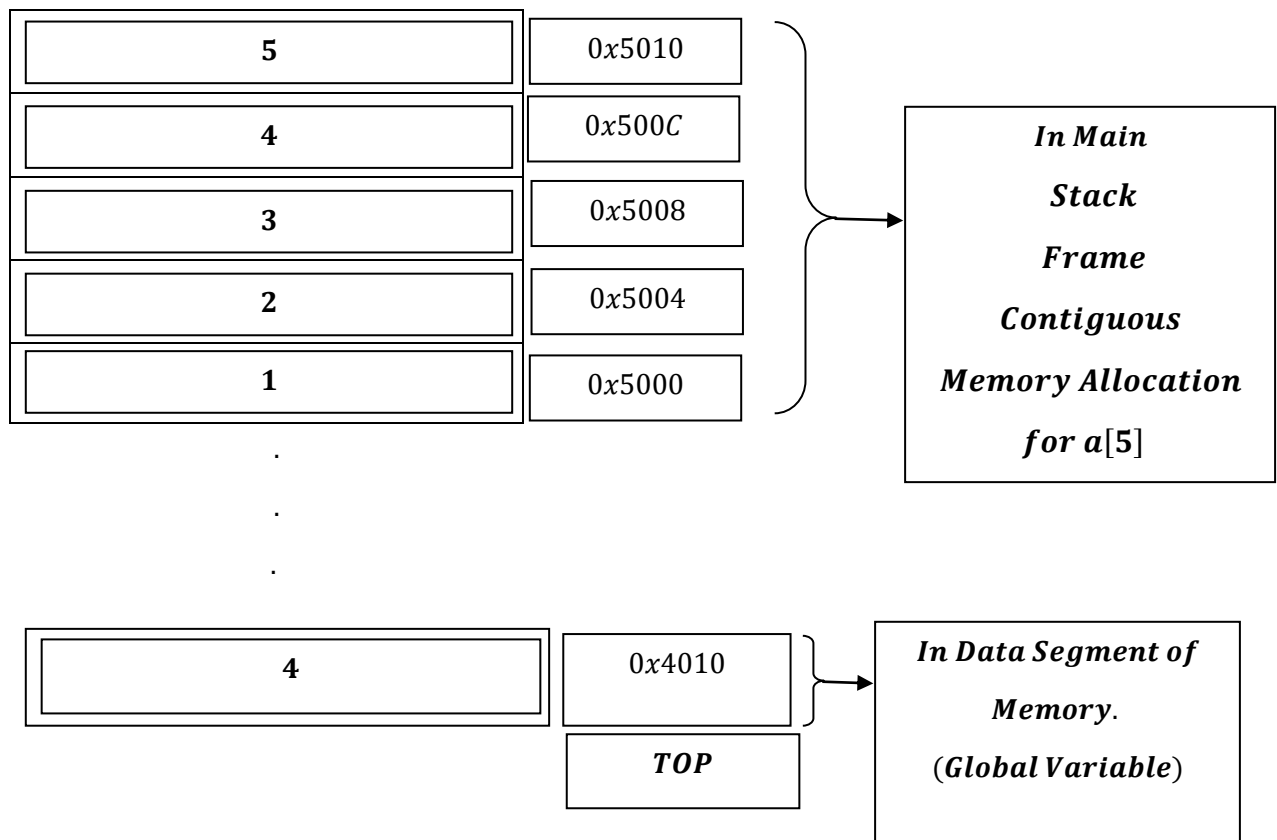
$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 16 = item$.

$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 10 = item$. [$16_{10} \approx 10_{16}$]

$\Rightarrow 0x5010 = item$.

Let, $item = 5$.

Push(5)



This is Physical Demonstration

5	$top = 4$
4	
3	
2	
1	

Push(5)

This is Logical Demonstration

Now, $top = 4 = size - 1$, is true , hence:

Output : ``Stack is Full``.

Time Complexity

```
void push(int stack[], int item, int size)
{
    if (top == size - 1)
    {
        cout << "Stack Overflow" << endl;
        return;
    }

    top++;
    stack[top] = item;
}
```

→ *Function overhead or stack frame creation when push() is called takes constant time `c` takes $O(1)$.*

→ *if (top = size - 1) True [Takes constant `c` time : $O(1)$] then:*

→ *Output: ``Stack Overflow`` $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Takes constant `c` time:} \\ O(1) \end{array} \right]$*

→ *return void and exit. $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Takes constant `c` time:} \\ O(1) \end{array} \right]$*

→ *if (top = size - 1) False then:*

→ *Top = Top + 1 $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Takes constant `c` time:} \\ O(1) \end{array} \right]$*

→ *stack[top] = item; $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text{Takes constant `c` time:} \\ O(1) \end{array} \right]$*

If true then:

$$\textbf{\textit{Time Complexity}} = \textbf{\textit{O}}(1) + (\textbf{\textit{O}}(1) + (\textbf{\textit{O}}(1) + \textbf{\textit{O}}(1))) = \textbf{\textit{O}}(1).$$

If false then:

$$\textbf{\textit{Time Complexity}} = \textbf{\textit{O}}(1) + (\textbf{\textit{O}}(1) + (\textbf{\textit{O}}(1) + \textbf{\textit{O}}(1))) = \textbf{\textit{O}}(1).$$
