

Stack Mechanism Discussion with Time Complexity

4. Push Operation

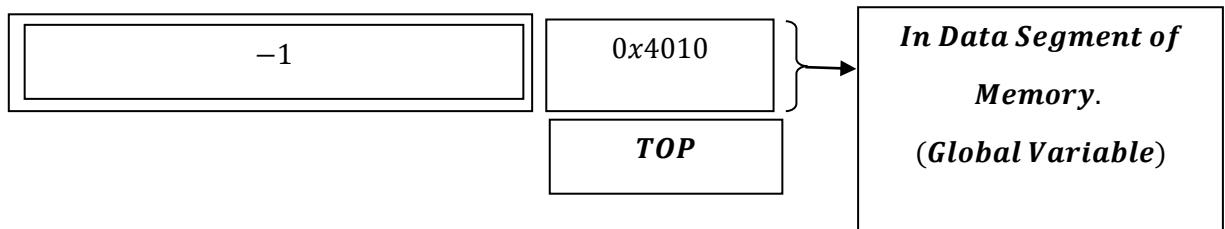
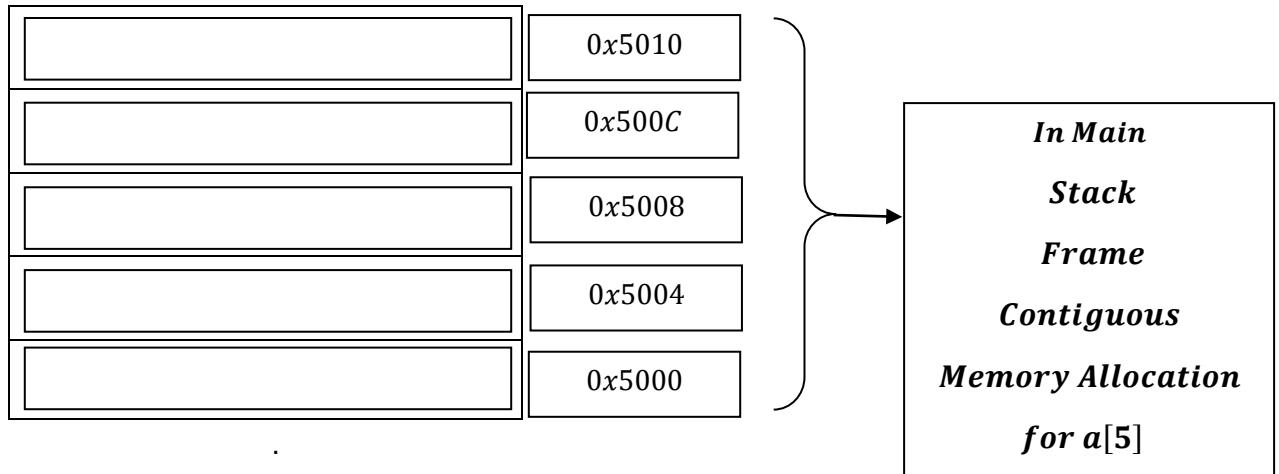
```
void push(int stack[], int item, int size)
{
    if (top == size - 1)
    {
        cout << "Stack Overflow" << endl;
        return;
    }

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

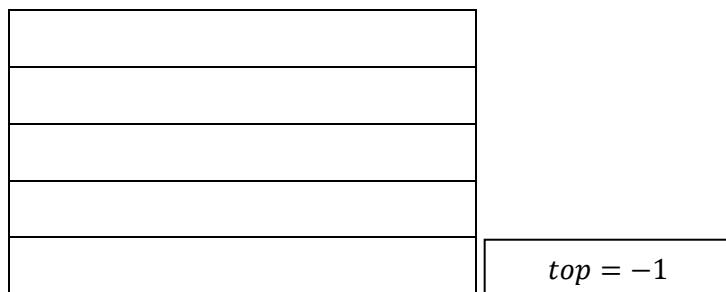
...
case 1:
    cout << "Enter the item to be pushed" << endl;
    cin >> item;
    push(stack, item, size);
    break;
```

Say size = 5.

Empty Stack



This is Physical Demonstration



Empty stack

This is Logical Demonstration

As Stack is now empty , hence top = -1 ≠ size - 1 , therefore :

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

Stack[Top = 0] = item.

$\Rightarrow \text{Stack} + 0 = \text{item}$. [*Stack + 0 represents contiguous memory allocation*]

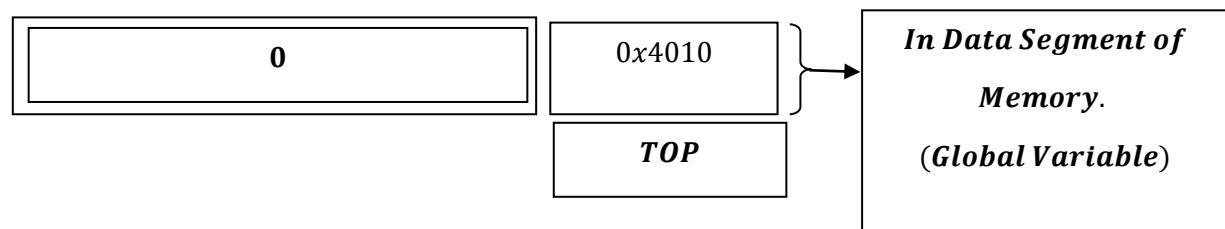
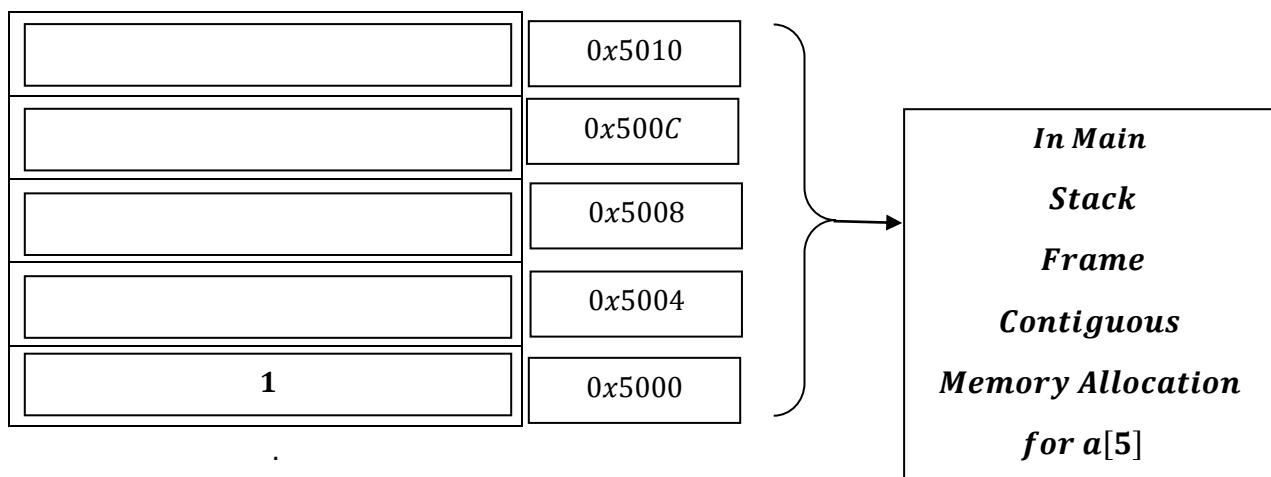
$\Rightarrow \text{Base Address} + 0[\text{index}] \times 4\text{bytes} = \text{item}.$

$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 0 = \text{item}.$

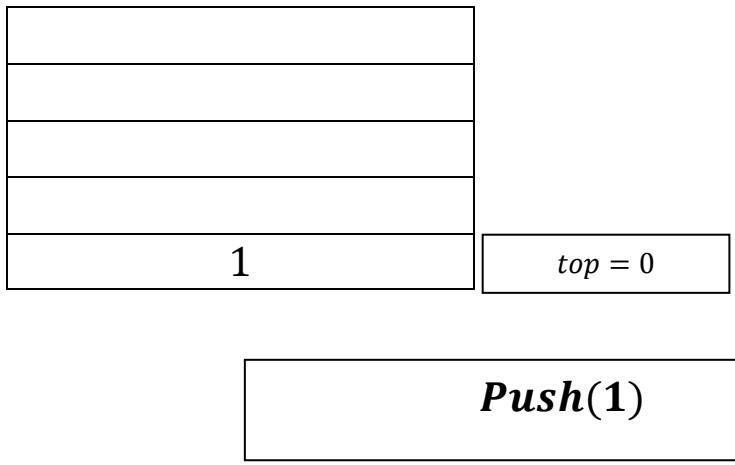
$\Rightarrow 0x5000 = \text{item}.$

Let, item = 1.

Push(1)



This is Physical Demonstration



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*]

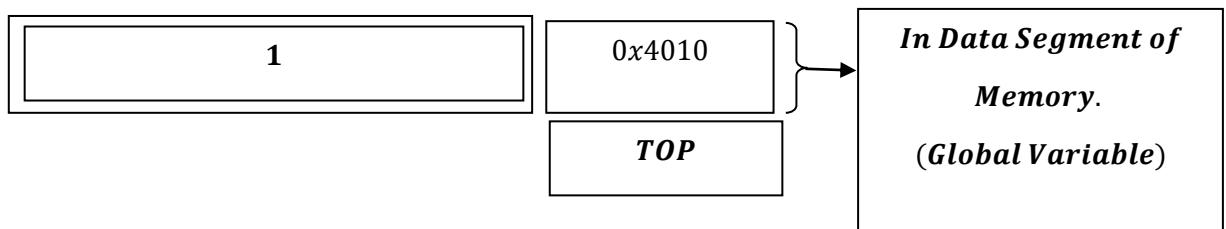
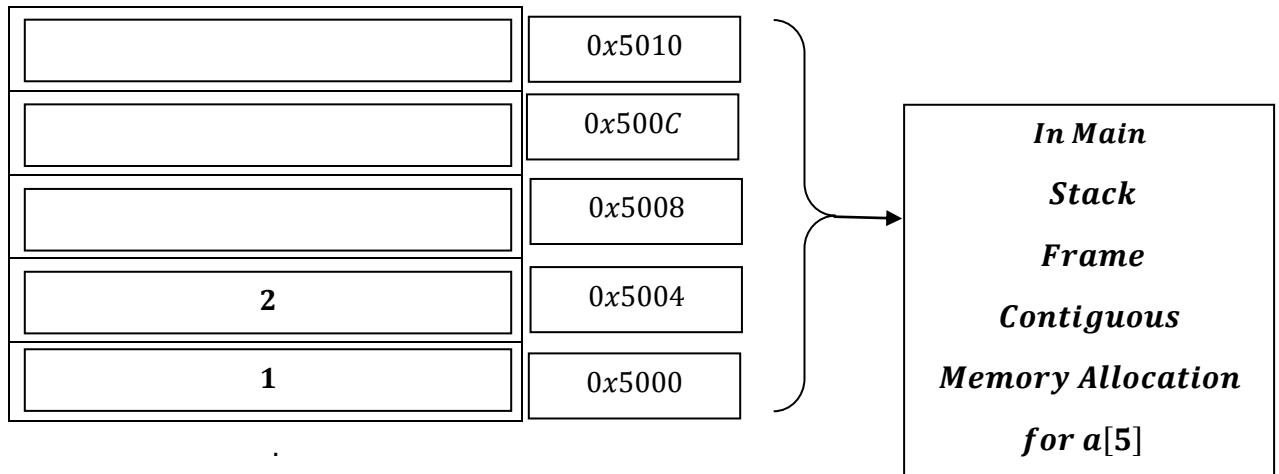
$$\Rightarrow Base\ Address + 1[index] \times 4bytes = item.$$

$$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 4 = item.$$

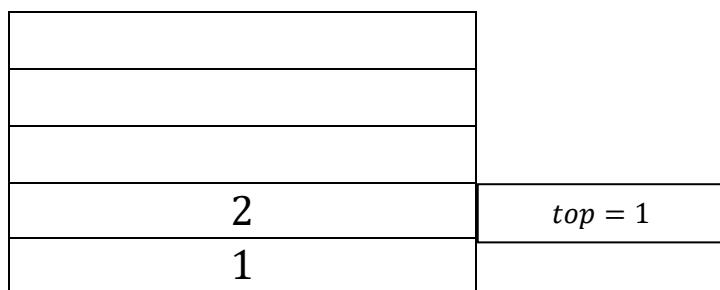
$$\Rightarrow 0x5004 = item.$$

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]

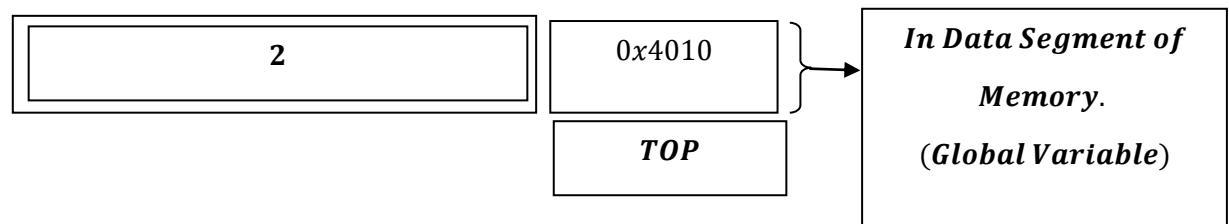
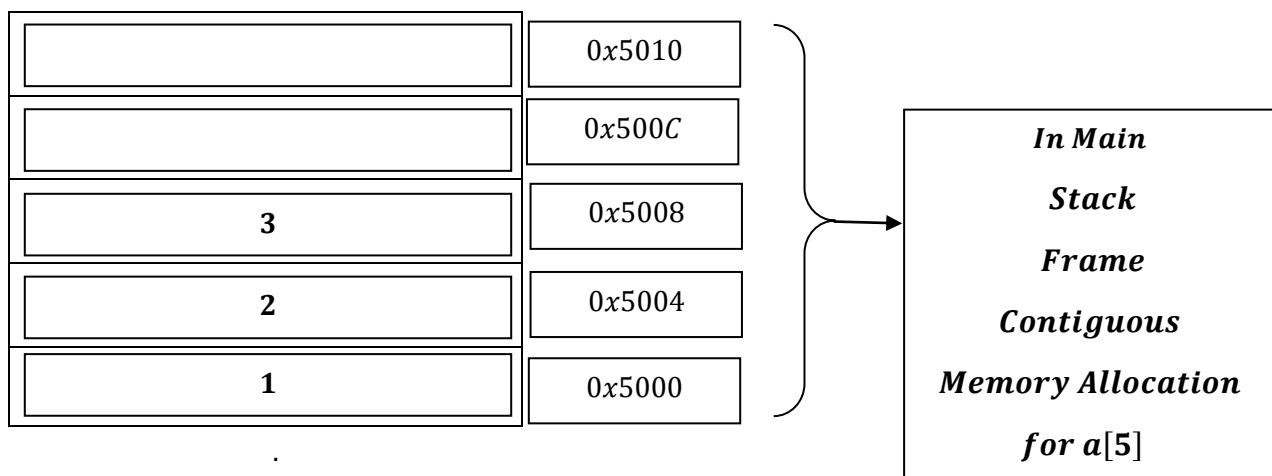
$\Rightarrow Base\ Address + 2[index] \times 4\ bytes = item$.

$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 8 = item$.

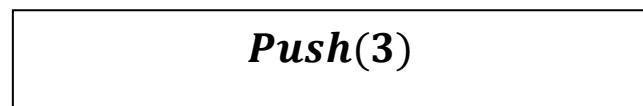
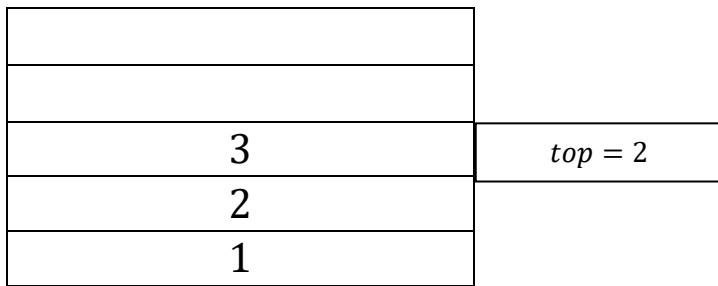
$\Rightarrow 0x5008 = item$.

Let, $item = 3$.

Push(3)



This is Physical Demonstration



This is Logical Demonstration

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

$$\text{Top} = \text{Top} + 1 = 2 + 1 = 3.$$

$$\text{Stack}[\text{Top} = 3] = \text{item}.$$

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

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

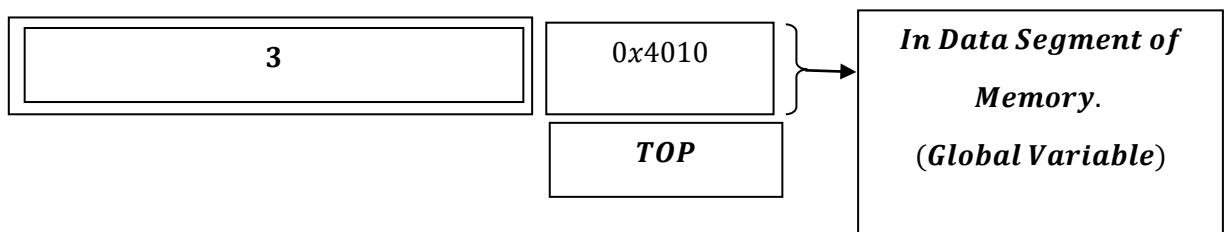
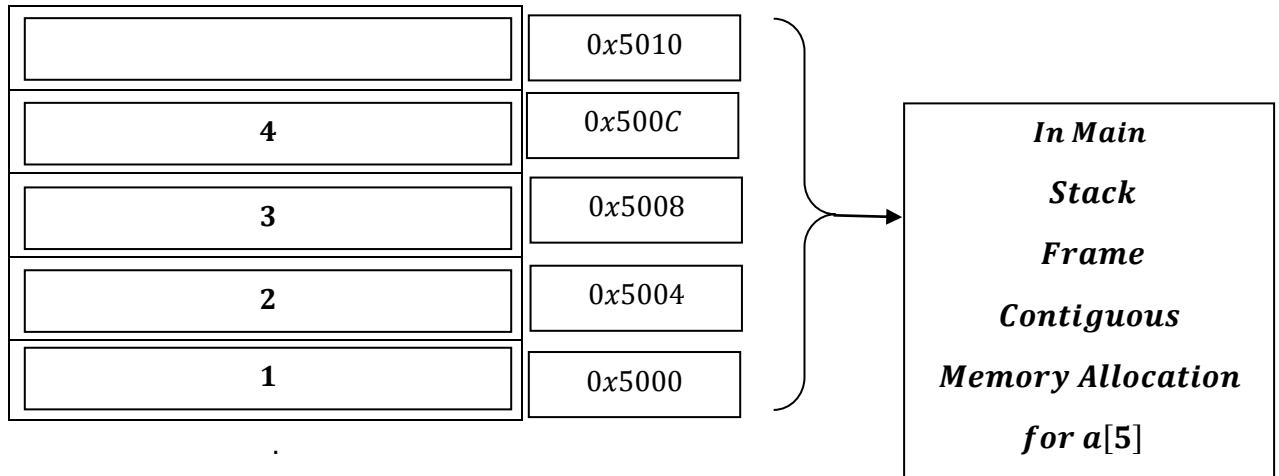
$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 12 = \text{item}.$

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

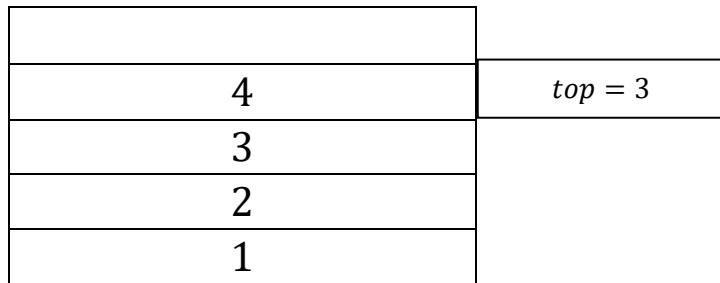
$\Rightarrow 0x500C = \text{item}.$

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]

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

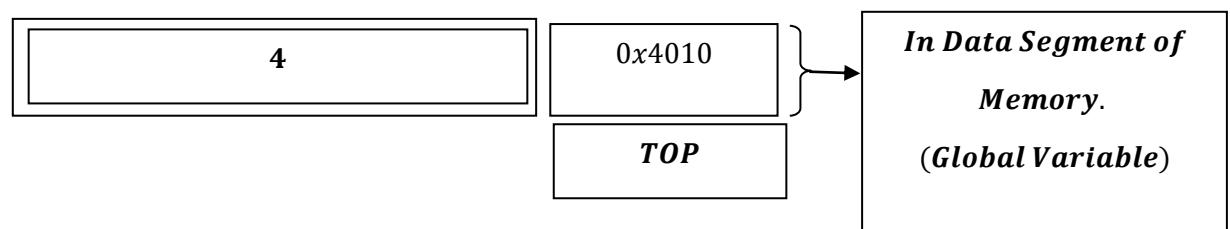
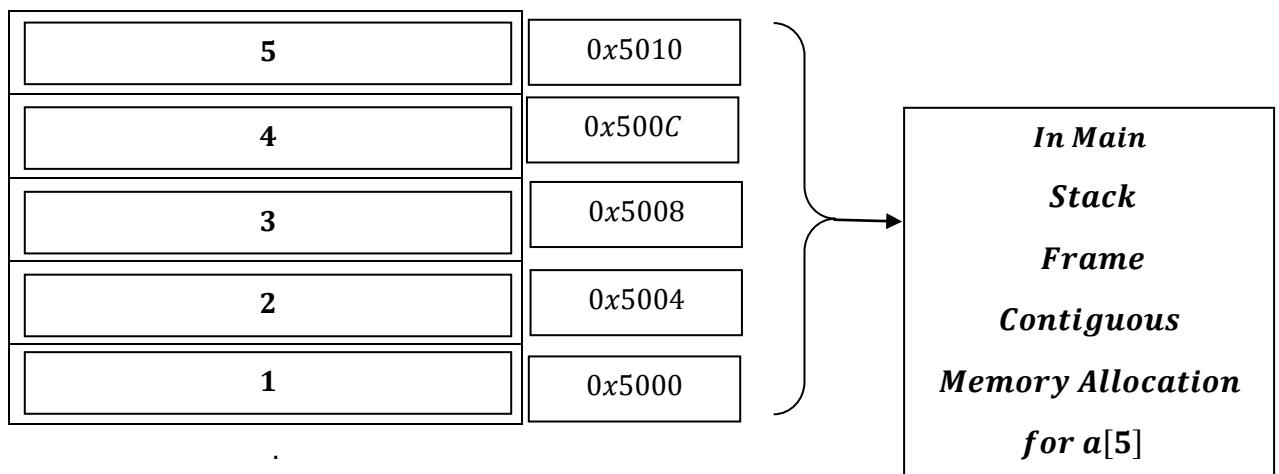
$\Rightarrow 0x5000 + 16 = item$.

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

$\Rightarrow 0x5010 = item$.

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`` [Takes constant `c` time:
 $O(1)$]**

 → **return void and exit. [Takes constant `c` time:
 $O(1)$]**

→ **if ($top = size - 1$) False then:**

 → **$Top = Top + 1$ [Takes constant `c` time:
 $O(1)$]**

 → **$stack[top] = item;$ [Takes constant `c` time:
 $O(1)$]**

If true then:

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

If false then:

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