

11, April, 2022

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Stacks & Queues

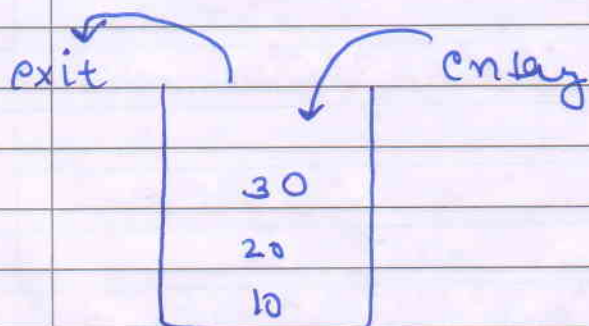
STACK → Revision is based upon it.

② Abstract datatype

Revision

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Implementation → ARRAY
→ Linked list
- 3) INBUILT STACK
- 4) Dynamic stack
- 5) Templates

Revision → 20/05/22



1) Insert → push() → push(10)

2) Delete → pop() → pop()

3) Access top most element

↓
top() → 10

4) size() → 1

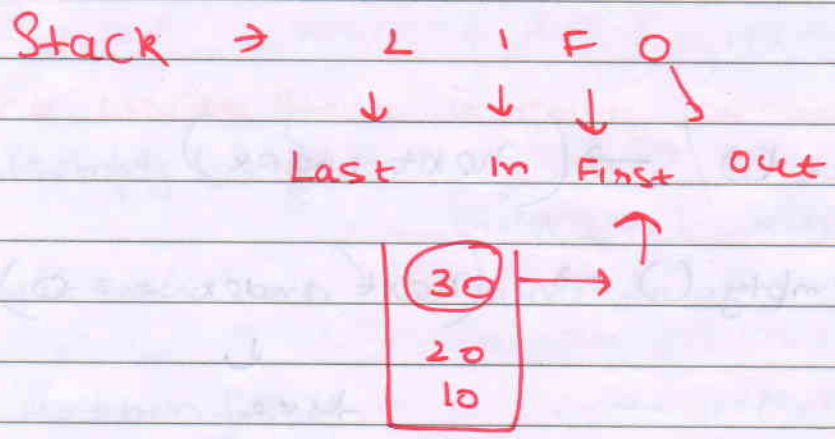
classmate

5) is empty() → Bool

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Stack using array →



Stack Can be implemented using

- ↳ ARRAYS
- ↳ linked list

Public:

push()

delete()

top()

is empty()

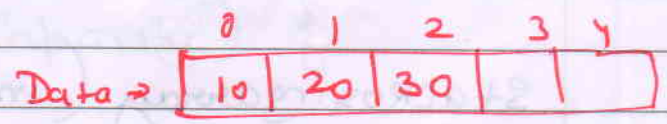
size()

→ STACK CLASS

push (10) ;

push (20) ;

push (30)



next index

0
1
2
3

- `pop()` ; \rightarrow [next index --]

Size() \rightarrow (next index)

is empty () → (next index == 0) else
↓ ↓
true false

Stacks using array - C++

Class Stack Using Array

```
int *data;
```

```
int nextindex;
```

Int Capacity :

Public :

- // mitliqasation with size

Stack using array (int totalSize) {

```
data = new int [total size];
```

next index = 0 ;

} classmate

- // to see the size of Stack

```
int size() {
```

```
    return nextindex;
```

```
}
```

- // Check whether stack is empty or not

```
bool isempty() {
```

```
    if (nextindex == 0) return true;
```

```
    else return false;
```

```
    or
```

```
    return nextindex == 0;
```

```
}
```

- // Insert element

```
void push()
```

```
void push (int element) {
```

```
    if (nextindex == Capacity) {
```

```
        cout << "Stack full" << endl;
```

```
        return;
```

```
}
```

```
    data[nextindex] = element;
```

```
    nextindex++;
```

```
classmate
```

```
}
```


- // Delete Element

```
int pop () {  
    if ( isempty () ) {  
        cout << "Stack is empty" << endl;  
        return INT_MIN;  
    }  
    nextIndex --;  
    return Data [nextIndex];  
}
```

- // Display the value at top of stack.

```
int top () {  
    if ( isempty () ) {  
        cout << "Stack is empty" << endl;  
        return INT_MIN;  
    }  
    return data [nextIndex - 1];  
}
```

}

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
#include "Stacks using array.CPP";
```

```
int main() {
```

```
StackUsingArray S(4);
```

} Constructor called that we made

```
S.push(10);
```

```
S.push(20);
```

```
S.push(30);
```

```
S.push(40);
```

```
S.push(50);
```



40
30
20
10

→

— X "Stack Full"

```
cout << S.top() << endl; → 40
```

```
cout << S.pop() << endl;
```

```
cout << S.pop() << endl;
```

```
cout << S.pop() << endl;
```



40
30
20

```
cout << S.size() << endl;
```



1

```
cout << S.isEmpty() << endl;
```



false

Output →

Stack Full

40

40

30

20

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7

0