



#### **LAB PROGRAM 4:**

A local library wants to maintain a stack of book IDs for tracking recently returned books. They ask you to create a Java program to simulate this stack with the following requirements:

- 1. Constructors (2 types):
  - One constructor should take an array of integers (book IDs) and directly initialize the stack.
  - Another constructor should take only the maximum size (number of elements)
     and create an empty stack.
- 2. Push Operation (Overloaded):
  - push(int x) → Push a single element.
  - o push(int x, int y) → Push two elements together.
- 3. Pop Operation (Overloaded):
  - o pop() → Pop a single element.
  - pop(int n) → Pop n elements (for example, 2 elements at once).
- 4. Display Operation (Overloaded):
  - o display() → Show the entire stack.
  - o display(int n) → Show only the top n elements.
- 5. Demonstrate all these operations in the main function with a menu-driven or direct sequence of operations.

GITHUB LINK: https://github.com/Disha-kumari/Java\_Progs

https://github.com/Disha-kumari/Java\_Progs/tree/main/prog\_4



### CODE:

```
package library;
public class Stack{
private int arr[];
private int top;
private int capacity;
Stack(int size) {
  capacity = size;
  arr = new int[capacity];
  top = -1;
} Stack(int[] inputArr) {
  capacity = inputArr.length;
  arr = new int[capacity];
  for (int i = 0; i < capacity; i++) {
    arr[i] = inputArr[i];
  top = capacity - 1;
void push(int x) {
  if (top >= capacity - 1) {
```

```
System.out.println("Stack Overflow" + x);
    return;
  }
  arr[++top] = x;
  System.out.println("Pushed: " + x);
}
void push(int x, int y) {
  push(x);
  push(y);
}
int pop() {
  if (top == -1) {
    System.out.println("Stack Underflow");
    return -1;
 }
  return arr[top--];
}
void pop(int n) {
  if (n \le 0) {
    System.out.println("Invalid number of elements to pop");
    return;
 }
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
```



```
int val = pop();
    if (val == -1) break;
    System.out.println("Popped: " + val);
 }
}
void display() {
  if (top == -1) {
    System.out.println("Stack is empty");
    return;
 }
  System.out.println("Stack contents (Top to Bottom):");
  for (int i = top; i >= 0; i--) {
    System.out.println(arr[i]);
 }
}
void display(int n) {
  if (top == -1) {
    System.out.println("Stack is empty");
    return;
 }
  if (n \le 0) {
    System.out.println("Invalid number of elements");
    return;
```

```
System.out.println("Top " + n + " elements:");
 for (int i = top; i \ge 0 \&\& i \ge top - n; i--) {
   System.out.println(arr[i]);
 }
package library;
import java.util.Scanner;
public class LibraryStackDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    Scanner sc = new Scanner(System.in);
    Stack st = null;
    System.out.println("Choose how to initialize stack");
    System.out.println("1. Empty stack with size");
    System.out.println("2. Stack initialized with array");
    int choice = sc.nextInt();
    if (choice == 1) {
      System.out.print("Enter size of stack: ");
      int size = sc.nextInt();
      st = new Stack(size);
```



```
} else if (choice == 2) {
 System.out.print("Enter number of elements: ");
 int n = sc.nextInt();
 int arr[] = new int[n];
 System.out.println("Enter elements: ");
 for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
   arr[i] = sc.nextInt();
  st = new Stack(arr);
}else{
 System.out.println("Invalid choice. Exiting.");
 return;
}
int option;
do {
 System.out.println("\n Stack Menu ");
 System.out.println("1. Push one element");
 System.out.println("2. Push two elements");
 System.out.println("3. Pop one element");
 System.out.println("4. Pop multiple elements");
 System.out.println("5. Display full stack");
 System.out.println("6. Display top n elements");
 System.out.println("7. Exit");
 System.out.print("Enter your choice: ");
  option = sc.nextInt();
 switch(option) {
   case 1:
```



```
System.out.print("Enter element: ");
      int val = sc.nextInt();
      st.push(val);
      break;
    case 2:
      System.out.print("Enter two elements: ");
      int v1 = sc.nextInt();
      int v2 = sc.nextInt();
      st.push(v1, v2);
      break;
    case 3:
      int popped = st.pop();
      if (popped != -1)
        System.out.println("Popped: " + popped);
      break;
    case 4:
System.out.print("Enter number of elements to pop: ");
      int n = sc.nextInt();
      st.pop(n);
      break;
    case 5:
      st.display();
      break;
    case 6:
```

```
System.out.print("Enter number of top elements: ");
int topN = sc.nextInt();
st.display(topN);
break;

case 7:
System.out.println("Exiting...");
break;

default:
System.out.println("Invalid choice");
}
} while(option != 7);
}
```

# **OUTPUT:**

Choose how to initialize stack

- 1. Empty stack with size
- 2. Stack initialized with array

2

Enter number of elements: 3

Enter elements:

4

5

6



#### Stack Menu

- 1. Push one element
- 2. Push two elements
- 3. Pop one element
- 4. Pop multiple elements
- 5. Display full stack
- 6. Display top n elements
- 7. Exit

Enter your choice: 3

Popped: 6

#### Stack Menu

- 1. Push one element
- 2. Push two elements
- 3. Pop one element
- 4. Pop multiple elements
- 5. Display full stack
- 6. Display top n elements
- 7. Exit

Enter your choice: 1

Enter element: 7

Pushed: 7

### Stack Menu

- 1. Push one element
- 2. Push two elements
- 3. Pop one element
- 4. Pop multiple elements

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- 5. Display full stack
- 6. Display top n elements
- 7. Exit

Enter your choice: 5

Stack contents (Top to Bottom):

7

5

4

# Stack Menu

- 1. Push one element
- 2. Push two elements
- 3. Pop one element
- 4. Pop multiple elements
- 5. Display full stack
- 6. Display top n elements
- 7. Exit

Enter your choice: 6

Enter number of top elements: 2

Top 2 elements:

7

5

### Stack Menu

- 1. Push one element
- 2. Push two elements
- 3. Pop one element
- 4. Pop multiple elements
- 5. Display full stack

**CS2002-1 (Object Oriented Programming)** 



6. Display top n elements

7. Exit

Enter your choice: 7

Exiting...

