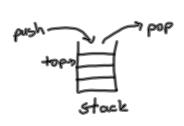
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## STACKS

A stack is a contoner of objects that are inserted and removed according to the last-in-first out LIFO principle

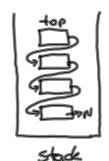


push (): Adds item to top
pop (): removes the item
from top

real life examples
pile of dinner plates
Batteries of a light

Implementation of Stocks

## 1. Linked List implementation



typedef struct {
 struct node \*top;
 int cnt;
} stack;

# define STACK-SIZE 10

Operations

## a) Initialization

void initialize ( stack \*stk) {

stk > top = NULL;

stk > cnt = 0;

3

b) Push operator

roid push (stack \*stk, int c) {

if (stk->cnt==STACK\_SIZE)

printf ("stack is gull");

else {

struct node \*temp= malloc...

temp>data=c;

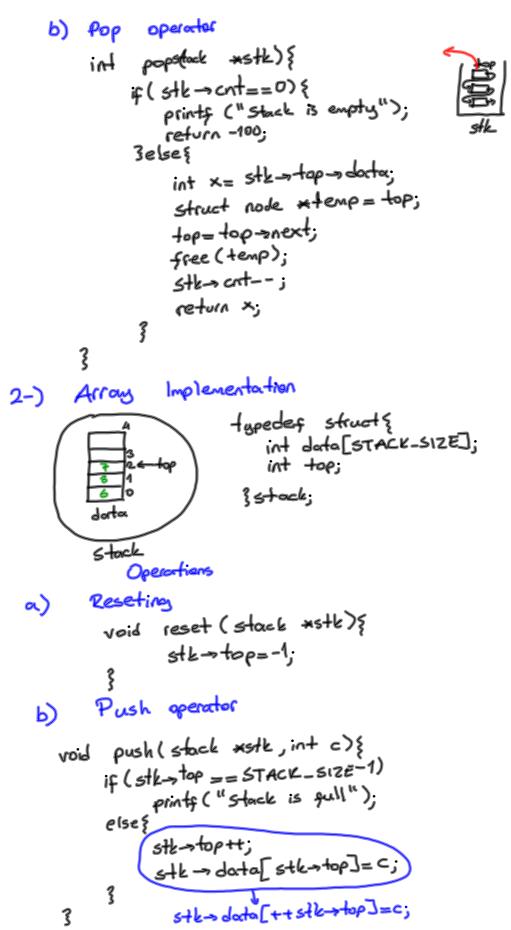
temp>next=top;

top=temp;

stk->cnt+t;

}

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```
Pop operator
        int pop (stock *stk) {
            if ( stk ->top==-1 ) {
                prints ("Stack is empty");
                refurn -100;
             3else§
                 int x= stk-> data[stk-> top];
                 return stk->data[stk->top--];
                        STACK-SIZE = 3 Kobul edin
main () {
     Stack
                          prints ("% d\t", pop(&n));
     reset ( &n);
                          prints ("% d\t", pop(&n));
     push (&n,4);
     push (8n,14);
                         prints ("% d H"), pop(&n));
     push (&n, 41);
                          prints ("% 2 1+", pop(&n));
      push (&n,6);
3
```

## Application of Stocks in Computers

- In recursive function
- · Compilers check programs for syntax errors, but Tust parenthesis.

