DATA STRUCTURE DAY 03, 26/07/24, CSA0390

1. write a c programming of stack of using array.

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#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX_SIZE 100
int stack[MAX_SIZE];
int top = -1;
void push(int value) {
    if (top == MAX_SIZE - 1) {
         printf("Stack Overflow\n");
         return;
    stack[++top] = value;
void pop() {
    if (top == -1) {
         printf("Stack Underflow\n");
         return;
    top-;
int peek() {
    if (top == -1) {
```

```
printf("Stack is empty\n");
         return -1;
    return stack[top];
int main() {
    push(10);
    push(20);
    push(30);
    printf("Top element: %d\n", peek());
    pop();
    printf("Top element after popping: %d\n", peek());
    return 0;
output:
Top element: 30
Top element after popping: 20
2. write a c programming of stack using linked list.
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
struct Node {
    int data;
    struct Node* next;
};
struct Node* top = NULL;
```

```
void push(int value) {
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    newNode->data = value;
    newNode->next = top;
    top = newNode;
void pop() {
    if (top == NULL) {
         printf("Stack is empty\n");
         return;
    struct Node* temp = top;
    top = top->next;
    free(temp);
int peek() {
    if (top == NULL) {
         printf("Stack is empty\n");
         return -1;
    return top->data;
void display() {
    struct Node* temp = top;
    if (temp == NULL) {
```

```
printf("Stack is empty\n");
         return;
    printf("Stack elements: ");
    while (temp != NULL) {
         printf("%d ", temp->data);
         temp = temp->next;
    printf("\n");
int main() {
    push(10);
    push(20);
    push(30);
    display();
    printf("Top element: %d\n", peek());
    pop();
    display();
    printf("Top element after pop: %d\n", peek());
   return 0;
output:
Stack elements: 30 20 10
Top element: 30
Stack elements: 20 10
```

Top element after pop: 20