



# **Experiment:-1.3**

Write a program to implement the functions on a stack:

a. PUSH

b. POP

c. OVERFLOW& UNDERFLOW

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- 1. Aim/Overview of the practical: Write a program to implement the functions on a stack:
  - PUSH
  - POP
  - OVERFLOW& UNDERFLOW
- 2. <u>Task to be done:-</u> Write a C program to implement stack data structure with push and pop operation. In this post I will explain stack implementation using array in C language.







## 3. Algorithm/Flowchart:

#### For PUSH

Step 1: If Top=Max-1

Print "Overflow: Stack is full" and Exit

**End If** 

Step 2: Top=Top+1

Step 3: Stack[TOP]=Element

Step 4: End

### For POP

Step 1: **If TOP=-1** 

Print "Underflow: Stack is empty" and Exit

**End if** 

Step 2: Set Del\_element=Stack[Top]

Step 3: Top=Top-1

Step 4: **Del\_Element** 

Step 5: End





## 4. Steps for experiment/practical:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include imits.h> // For INT_MIN
#define SIZE 100
// Create a stack with capacity of 100 elements
int stack[SIZE];
// Initially stack is empty
int top = -1;
/* Function declaration to perform push and pop on stack */
void push(int element);
int pop();
int main()
{
```







```
int choice, data;
while(1)
{
 /* Menu */
 printf("----\n");
 printf(" STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM \n");
 printf("-----\n");
 printf("1. Push\n");
 printf("2. Pop\n");
 printf("3. Size\n");
 printf("4. Exit\n");
 printf("-----\n");
 printf("Enter your choice: ");
 scanf("%d", &choice);
 switch(choice)
 {
   case 1:
     printf("Enter data to push into stack: ");
```







```
scanf("%d", &data);
  // Push element to stack
  push(data);
  break;
case 2:
  data = pop();
  // If stack is not empty
  if (data != INT_MIN)
    printf("Data => %d\n", data);
  break;
case 3:
  printf("Stack size: %d\n", top + 1);
  break;
```







```
case 4:
        printf("Exiting from app.\n");
        exit(0);
        break;
      default:
        printf("Invalid choice, please try again.\n");
    }
    printf("\n\n");
 }
 return 0;
}
/**
* Functiont to push a new element in stack.
*/
void push(int element)
{
 // Check stack overflow
 if (top >= SIZE)
```





```
{
    printf("Stack Overflow, can't add more element element to stack.\n");
    return;
 }
 // Increase element count in stack
 top++;
 // Push element in stack
 stack[top] = element;
 printf("Data pushed to stack.\n");
}
* Function to pop element from top of stack.
*/
int pop()
{
 // Check stack underflow
 if (top < 0)
    printf("Stack is empty.\n");
```







```
return INT_MIN;
}
return stack[top--];
}
```







# 5. Output: Image of sample output to be attached here

	STACK	IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRAM			
2. I	Push Pop Size Exit					
Enter your choice: 1 Enter data to push into stack: 4 Data pushed to stack.						
5	STACK	IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRAM			
2. I	Push Pop Size Exit					
	er you a => 4	ır choice: 2				
2	STACK	IMPLEMENTATION	PROGRAM			
2. I	Push Pop Size Exit					







Enter your choice: 3 Stack size: 0					
STACK IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM					
1. Push 2. Pop 3. Size 4. Exit					
Enter your choice: 4 Exiting from app.					
Program finished with exit code 0 Press ENTER to exit console.					







#### **Learning outcomes (What I have learnt):**

Add item to the top of the stack.

- Remove an item from the top of the stack.
- Evaluation of expressions.
- Backtracking.
- Runtime memory management.

Evaluation Grid (To be created as per the SOP and Assessment guidelines by the faculty):

Sr. No.	Parameters	Marks Obtained	Maximum Marks
1.			
2.			
3.			

