

## 1<sup>st</sup> Lab program

Write a program to simulate the working of stack using an array with

- a) Push()
- b) Pop()
- c) display()

The program shd print appropriate message for stack overflow and underflow.

```
Soln #include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define stacksize 3
int top = -1;
int s[10];
int item;
void push()
{
    if (top == stacksize - 1)
    {
        printf("stack overflow \n");
        return;
    }
}
```

```

top = top + 1;
s[top] = item;
}

```

```

int pop()
{
    if (top == -1) return -1;
    return s[top--];
}

```

```

void display()
{

```

```

    int i;
    if (top == -1)
    {

```

```

        printf("stack is empty\n");
        return;
    }

```

```

    printf("contents of the stack\n");
    for (i = 0; i <= top; i++)
    {

```

```

        printf("%d\n", s[i]);
    }
}

```

store  
67

```

}

```

```

void main()
{

```

```

    int item_delete;
    int choice;

```

```

    while(1)
    {

```

```

        printf("\n 1. push\n 2. pop\n 3. display\n 4. exit\n");

```

```

        printf("enter the choice\n");

```

```

        scanf("%d", &choice);

```

```

        switch(choice)
        {

```

```

            case 1: printf("enter item to be inserted\n");
                    scanf("%d", &item);
                    push(item);
                    break;

```

```

            case 2: item_delete = pop();

```

```

                    if (item_delete == -1)

```

```

                        printf("stack is empty\n");

```

```

                    else

```

```

                        printf("item deleted is %d\n", item_delete);

```

```

                    break;
            }
        }
    }
}

```

case 3: display();  
break;

case 4: exit(0);

default: printf("invalid\n");  
break;

}

}

}