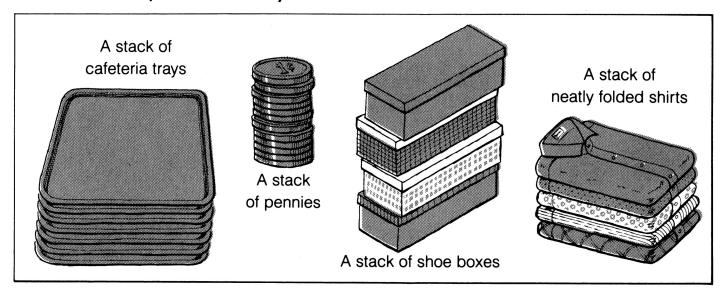
# Stack

#### What is a stack?

- A stack is a special type of data structure
- It is an ordered group of homogeneous items of elements.
- Elements are added to and removed from the top of the stack (the most recently added items are at the top of the stack).
- The last element to be added is the first to be removed (LIFO: Last In, First Out).

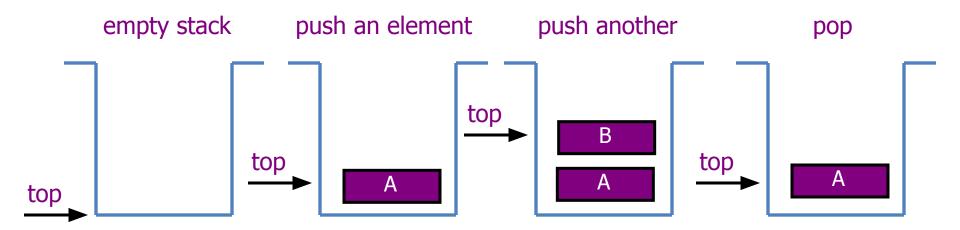


#### **Stacks**

- A stack is a LIFO (Last-In/First-Out) data structure
- A stack is sometimes also called a pushdown store.
- What are some applications of stacks?
  - Conversion of expressions
  - Evaluating of expressions

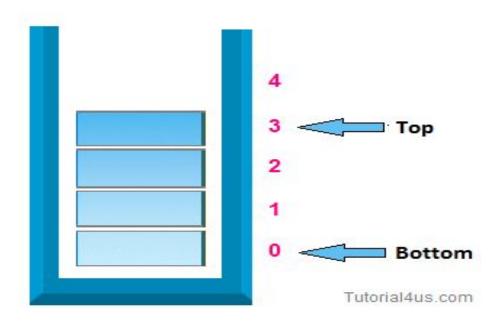
### Operations on stack Push and Pop

- Primary operations: Push and Pop
- Push
  - Add an element to the top of the stack
- Pop
  - Remove the element at the top of the stack



## **Push Operation**

- Inserting an element into the stack is called push operation.
- Only one item is inserted at a time and item has to be inserted only from top of the stack
- When elements are being inserted there is possibilty of stack being full.
- Trying to insert an element when stack is full results in overflow of stack



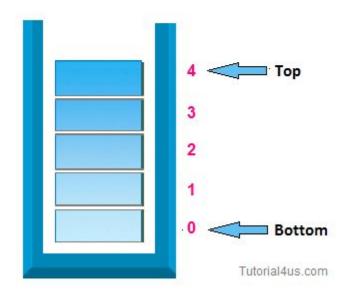
- Algorithm for push
- Initialization, set top=-1
- Repeat step 3 to 5 until top<Max size-1</li>
- Read, item
- Set top=top+1
- Set stack[top]=item
- Print "stack overflow"

```
void push()
int item;
if(top==size-1)
printf("\n stack is full");
else
top=top+1;
printf("\n\n Enter element in stack: ");
scanf("%d",&s.item);
s.stack[top]=s.item;
```

### **POP Operation**

 In case of stack deletion of any item from stack is called **pop**. In any item is delete from top of the stack, When you delete any item from stack top will be decreased by 1.

- Algorithm for pop
- Repeated steps 2 to 4 until top>=0
- Set item=stack[top]
- Set top=top-1
- Print "Item deleted"
- Print "Stack under flow"



```
Example of Pop Item From Stack
void pop()
int item;
if(top==-1)
printf("\nStack is empty: ");
else
item=stack[top];
top=top-1;
printf("deleted data is: %d",item);
```