3) Stack is a simple linear data structure used for storing data which follows the principle of Last In First Out. Assume that you are given the details of BOOK with members ISBN, Title, Author and Price. Design an interactive C program to construct a stack data structure to store N BOOK items and write C functions to perform the following operations on it: a. PUSH-To add a new BOOK to the stack b. POP- To remove a BOOK from the stack Also demonstrate Overflow and Underflow conditions on Stack and display the status of Stack.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#define SIZE 5 // Maximum size of the stack
// Define structure for a book
struct BOOK {
                    // ISBN number of the book
  int ISBN:
  char title[50];
                    // Title of the book
  char author[50];
                      // Author of the book
                   // Price of the book
  float price;
};
// Define structure for a stack of books
struct stack {
  struct BOOK b[SIZE]; // Array to store books
                  // Top index of the stack
  int top;
};
// Function prototypes
void push(struct stack *ps, struct BOOK b1);
struct BOOK pop(struct stack *ps);
void display(struct stack *ps);
void main() {
```

```
struct stack s;
                  // Declare a stack of books
struct BOOK b1, r1; // Declare variables for book operations
int choice;
                 // Initialize top of stack
s.top = -1;
do {
  // Display menu
  printf("\n1: PUSH\t 2: POP\t 3: DISPLAY\t 4: QUIT");
  printf("\nEnter your choice: ");
  scanf("%d", &choice);
  switch (choice) {
     case 1:
       // Prompt user to enter book details
       printf("Enter the ISBN, title, author, and price of the book to push:\n");
       scanf("%d", &b1.ISBN);
       getchar(); // To clear the newline character left by scanf
       printf("Enter Title: ");
       fgets(b1.title, sizeof(b1.title), stdin);
       b1.title[strcspn(b1.title, "\n")] = '\0'; // Remove newline character
       printf("Enter Author: ");
       fgets(b1.author, sizeof(b1.author), stdin);
       b1.author[strcspn(b1.author, "\n")] = '\0'; // Remove newline character
       printf("Enter Price: ");
       scanf("%f", &b1.price);
       push(&s, b1); // Push the book onto the stack
       break;
```

```
r1 = pop(\&s); // Pop the top book from the stack
          printf("The details of BOOK popped are:\n");
          printf("ISBN = %d, Title = %s, Author = %s, Price = %f\n",
              r1.ISBN, r1.title, r1.author, r1.price);
          break;
       case 3:
          display(&s); // Display the books in the stack
          break;
       case 4:
          printf("\nQuitting operation stack\n");
          break;
       default:
          printf("No such option\n");
          break;
     }
  } while (choice != 4); // Repeat until user chooses to quit
}
// Function to push a book onto the stack
void push(struct stack *ps, struct BOOK b1) {
  if (ps->top == SIZE - 1) { // Check if the stack is full
     printf("Stack Overflow\n");
  } else {
     ++(ps->top);
                          // Increment top index
     ps->b[ps->top] = b1; // Add the book to the stack
```

case 2:

```
printf("Book pushed onto the stack.\n");
  }
}
// Function to pop a book from the stack
struct BOOK pop(struct stack *ps) {
  struct BOOK r;
  if (ps->top == -1) { // Check if the stack is empty
     printf("\nStack Underflow\n");
     exit(1); // Exit the program if the stack is empty
  } else {
     r = ps->b[ps->top]; // Get the top book
                      // Decrement the top index
     (ps->top)--;
                    // Return the popped book
     return r;
  }
}
// Function to display the contents of the stack
void display(struct stack *ps) {
  int i;
  if (ps->top == -1) { // Check if the stack is empty
     printf("\nStack is empty\n");
  } else {
     printf("Stack contents are:\n");
     for (i = ps->top; i >= 0; i--) { // Iterate over the stack from top to bottom
       printf("ISBN = %d, Title = %s, Author = %s, Price = %.2f\n",
            ps->b[i].ISBN, ps->b[i].title, ps->b[i].author, ps->b[i].price);
  }
```