SORT A STACK

There can be many solutions to this question. But let us focus on two methods for now, one by just traversing the stack and comparing each element with all the elements, and the other through recursion. Lets discuss both of them one by one.

SOLUTION 1

CODE:

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
class SortedStack {
  public:
    stack<int> s;
    void sort();
};

void printStack(stack<int> s) {
    while (!s.empty()) {
       cout << s.top();
    }
}</pre>
```

```
s.pop();
 cout << endl;
int main() {
 cin >> t;
   SortedStack* ss = new SortedStack();
   cin >> n;
     int k;
     ss->sort();
    printStack(ss->s);
 return 0;
void SortedStack ::sort() {
 stack<int> sorted;
```

```
int t;
while (!s.empty()) {
  t = s.top();
  s.pop();
  if (sorted.empty()) {
   sorted.push(t);
  } else if (sorted.top() < t) {</pre>
    while (!sorted.empty() && sorted.top() < t) {</pre>
      s.push(sorted.top());
     sorted.pop();
    sorted.push(t);
    sorted.push(t);
while (!sorted.empty()) {
  s.push(sorted.top());
  sorted.pop();
```

SOLUTION 2

CODE:

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
class SortedStack {
 public: stack < int > s;void sort();
};
void printStack(stack < int > s) {
 while (!s.empty()) {
   cout << s.top();
   s.pop();
 cout << endl;</pre>
int main() {
 while (t--) {
   SortedStack * ss = new SortedStack();
```

```
cin >> k;
     ss -> sort();
     printStack(ss -> s);
  return 0;
void insert(stack < int > & s, int temp) {
 if (s.size() == 0 || s.top() <= temp) {
    s.push(temp);
   int x = s.top();
   s.pop();
   insert(s, temp);
   s.push(x);
void SortedStack::sort() {
 if (s.size() == 1)
 int temp = s.top();
 s.pop();
 sort(s);
 insert(s, temp);
```