

### **STACK**

Terminology: Push ,Pop, display ,Top

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- What is Stack?
- Stack working principle

#### What is a Stack?

- Stack is a linear data structure in which the insertion and deletion operations are performed at only one end.
- In a stack, adding and removing of elements are performed at a single position which is known as "top".
- That means, a new element is added at top of the stack and an element is removed from the top of the stack.

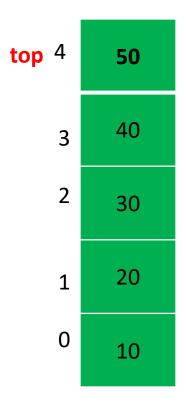
### **Principle**

### LIFO(Last In First Out)



#### **Stack Examples**





#### CD-BOX



#### **IDLY PLATES**



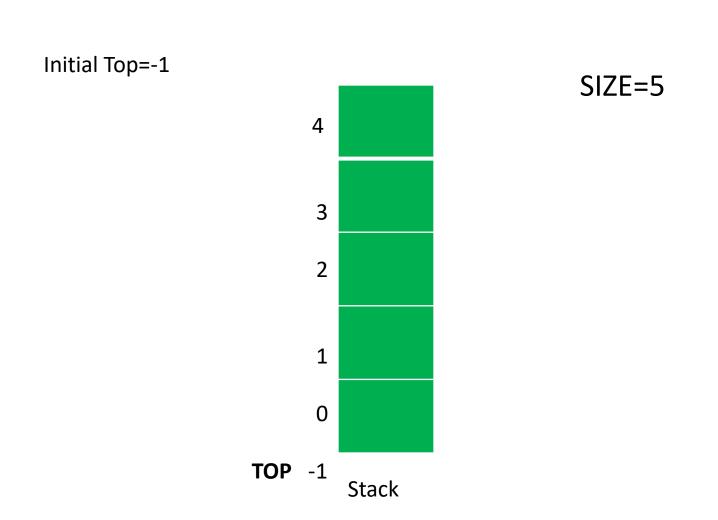
### **Operations on a Stack**

Push (To insert an element on to the stack)

Pop (To delete an element from the stack)

Display (To display elements of the stack)

# Push (To insert an element on to the stack)



## Push (To insert an element on to the stack) Algorithm

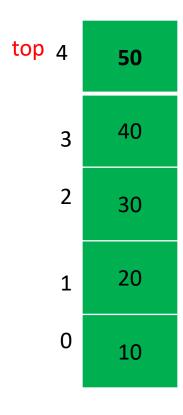
Step 1 - Check whether stack is FULL.

$$(top == SIZE-1)$$

- Step 2 If it is FULL, then display
  - "Stack is FULL!!! Insertion is not possible!!!" and terminate the function.

### Push()

Push(60)
TOP=4,i.e. Stack is FULL

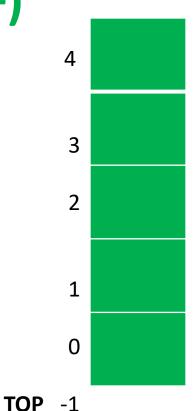


stack

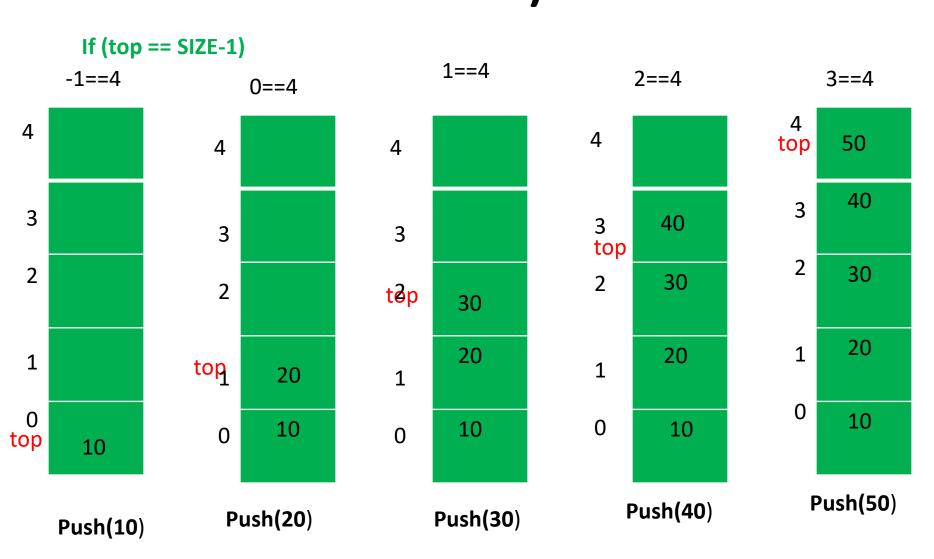
### Push()

Step 3 - If it is NOT FULL, then
increment top value by one (top++)
and set stack[top] to value

❖TOP=-1,i.e. Stack is empty



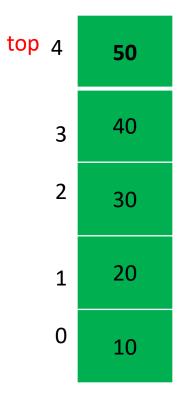
## Push (To insert an element on to the stack)



### Push()

Push(60) If (top == SIZE-1)

TOP=4,i.e. Stack is FULL Insertion not possible

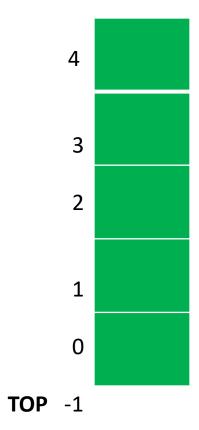


## Pop (To delete an element from the stack) Algorithm

- Step 1 Check whether stack is EMPTY.
   (top == -1)
- Step 2 If it is EMPTY, then display "Stack is EMPTY!!! Deletion is not possible!!!" and terminate the function.

### Pop()

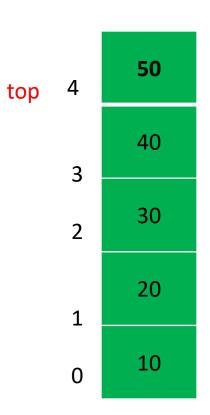
TOP=-1,i.e. Stack is empty



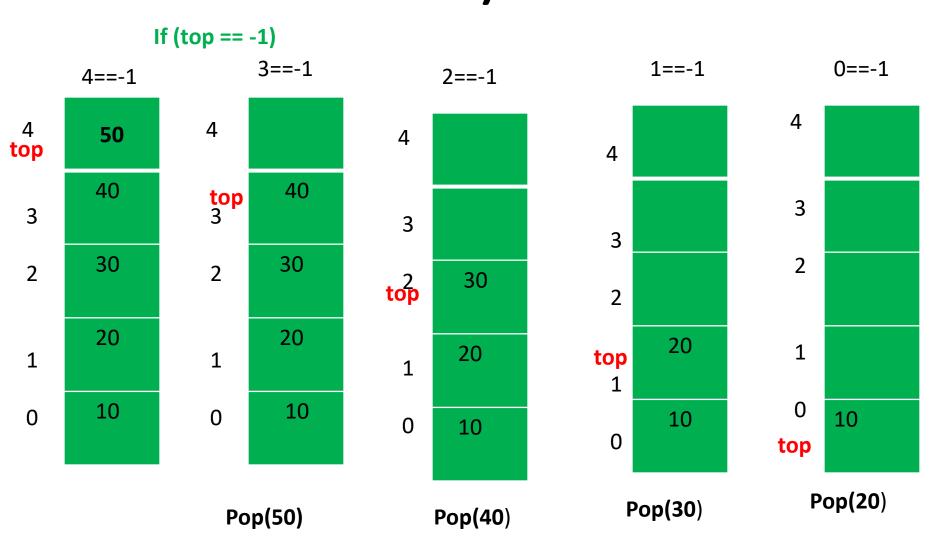
### Pop()

TOP=4,i.e. Stack is not empty

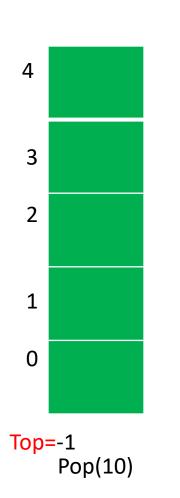
Step 3 - If it is NOT EMPTY, then delete stack[top] and decrement top value by one (top--).

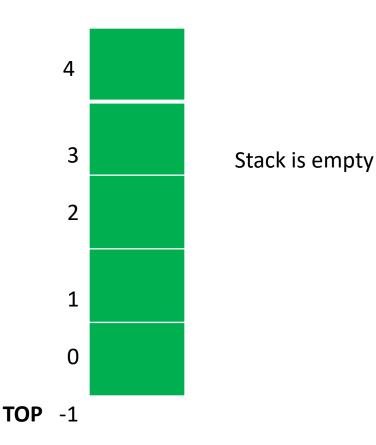


# Pop (To delete an element from the stack)



# Pop (To delete an element from the stack)

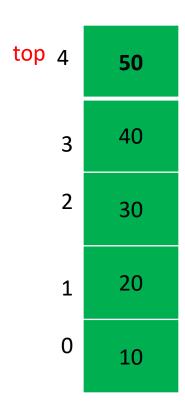




## Display (To display elements of the stack)

- Step 1 Check whether stack is EMPTY. (top == -1)
- Step 2 If it is EMPTY, then display "Stack is EMPTY!!!" and terminate the function.
- Step 3 If it is NOT EMPTY, then define a variable 'i' and initialize with top. Display stack[i] value and decrement i value by one (i--).
- Step 4 Repeat above step until i value becomes '0'.

### Display()



#### mplementation of Stack using Array

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#define SIZE 10
void push(int);
void pop();
void display();
int stack[SIZE], top = -1;
void main()
   int value, choice;
   clrscr();
   while(1){
      printf("\n\n***** MENU *****\n");
      printf("1. Push\n2. Pop\n3. Display\n4. Exit");
      printf("\nEnter your choice: ");
      scanf("%d",&choice);
      switch(choice){
         case 1: printf("Enter the value to be insert: ");
                 scanf("%d",&value);
                 push(value);
                 break;
         case 2: pop();
                 break;
         case 3: display();
                 break;
         case 4: exit(0);
         default: printf("\nWrong selection!!! Try again!!!");
```

```
void push(int value){
   if(top == SIZE-1)
      printf("\nStack is Full!!! Insertion is not possible!!!");
   else{
      top++;
      stack[top] = value;
      printf("\nInsertion success!!!");
void pop(){
   if(top == -1)
      printf("\nStack is Empty!!! Deletion is not possible!!!");
  else{
      printf("\nDeleted : %d", stack[top]);
      top--;
void display(){
   if(top == -1)
      printf("\nStack is Empty!!!");
   else{
      int i;
      printf("\nStack elements are:\n");
     for(i=top; i>=0; i--)
         printf("%d\n",stack[i]);
```

#### Output

