PROBLEM

Insert an Element at the Bottom of a Stack □

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Easy Accuracy: 71.19% Submissions: 19K+ Points: 2

You are given a stack st of n integers and an element x. You have to insert x at the bottom of the given stack.

Note: Everywhere in this problem, the bottommost element of the stack is shown first while priniting the stack.

Example 1:

```
Input: n = 5
x = 2
st = \{4,3,2,1,8\}
Output: \{2,4,3,2,1,8\}
Explanation: After insertion of 2, the final stack will be \{2,4,3,2,1,8\}.
```

Example 2:

```
Input: n = 3
x = 4
st = \{5,3,1\}
Output: \{4,5,3,1\}
Explanation: After insertion of 4, the final stack will be \{4,5,3,1\}.
```

Your Task:

You don't need to read input or print anything. Your task is to complete the function **insertAtBottom()** which takes a stack **st** and an integer **x** as inputs and returns the modified stack after insertion.

```
Expected Time Complexity: O(n)
Expected Auxiliary Space: O(n)
Constraints: 1 <= n <= 10^5
```

 $0 \le x$, elements of stack $\le 10^9$

CODE

```
class Solution {
   public Stack<Integer> insertAtBottom(Stack<Integer> st, int x) {
      if (st.isEmpty()) {
      st.push(x);
    } else {
      int temp = st.pop();
   }
}
```

```
insertAtBottom(st, x);

st.push(temp);
}
return st;
}
```

OUTPUT

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Compilation Completed

EXPLANATION

This Java class Solution provides a method insertAtBottom to insert an element at the bottom of a stack recursively. This method takes a Stack<Integer> named st and an integer x as input parameters. Here's how the method works:

- If the stack st is empty, it directly pushes the element x onto the stack.
- If the stack st is not empty, it does the following:
- Removes the top element of the stack st and stores it in a temporary variable temp.
- Recursively calls insertAtBottom with the updated stack st and the integer x.
- Once the recursive call returns, it pushes the temp back onto the stack st.
- Finally, it returns the modified stack st after the insertion operation.