



Experiment: 1.1

Aim: Analyse if stack Isempy , Isfull and if elements are present then return top element in stacks using templates and also perform push and pop operations in stack.

Objectives: To understand the implementation of stacks.

Input/Apparatus Used: STL commands are used using C++ language

Procedure/Algorithm:

Step1: Start

Step2: Declare the variables int num and int power

Step3: Create the function and pass the parameters int num and int power

Step4: In function check the power==0 return and if power==1 return num

Step5: Call the recursive function func(num,power-1) and check for total number of power

Step6: Return the recursive function with the multiplication of num

Step7: End



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Sample Code:

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
void
printstack(stack<int>&st)
{ while(!st.empty())
{ cout<<st.top()<<"
"<<st.size()<<endl;
st.pop();
}
} int main()
{ stack<int>st;
cout<<"enter the element
you want to enter in the
stack"<<endl; int n ;
cin>>n;

for(int i =0 ; i < n;i++)
{ int k;
cin>>k; st.push(k);
}
cout<<"printing the stack
element"<<endl;
printstack(st);
cout<<st.size();

cout<<"NAME:Utkarsh
Joshi "<<endl;
cout<<"UID:21BCS9158"
<<endl;

return 0;
}
```

Name: UTKARSH JOSHI

UID: 21BCS9158



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Observations/Outcome :

```
4
5 7 3 1
printing the stack element
1 4
3 3
7 2
5 1
0NAME:Utkarsh Joshi
UID:21BCS9158
```

Time Complexity: $O(1)$

Learning Outcomes:

1. Stack Operations Understanding:
2. Stack Constraints and Error Handling:
3. Real-World Stack Applications.