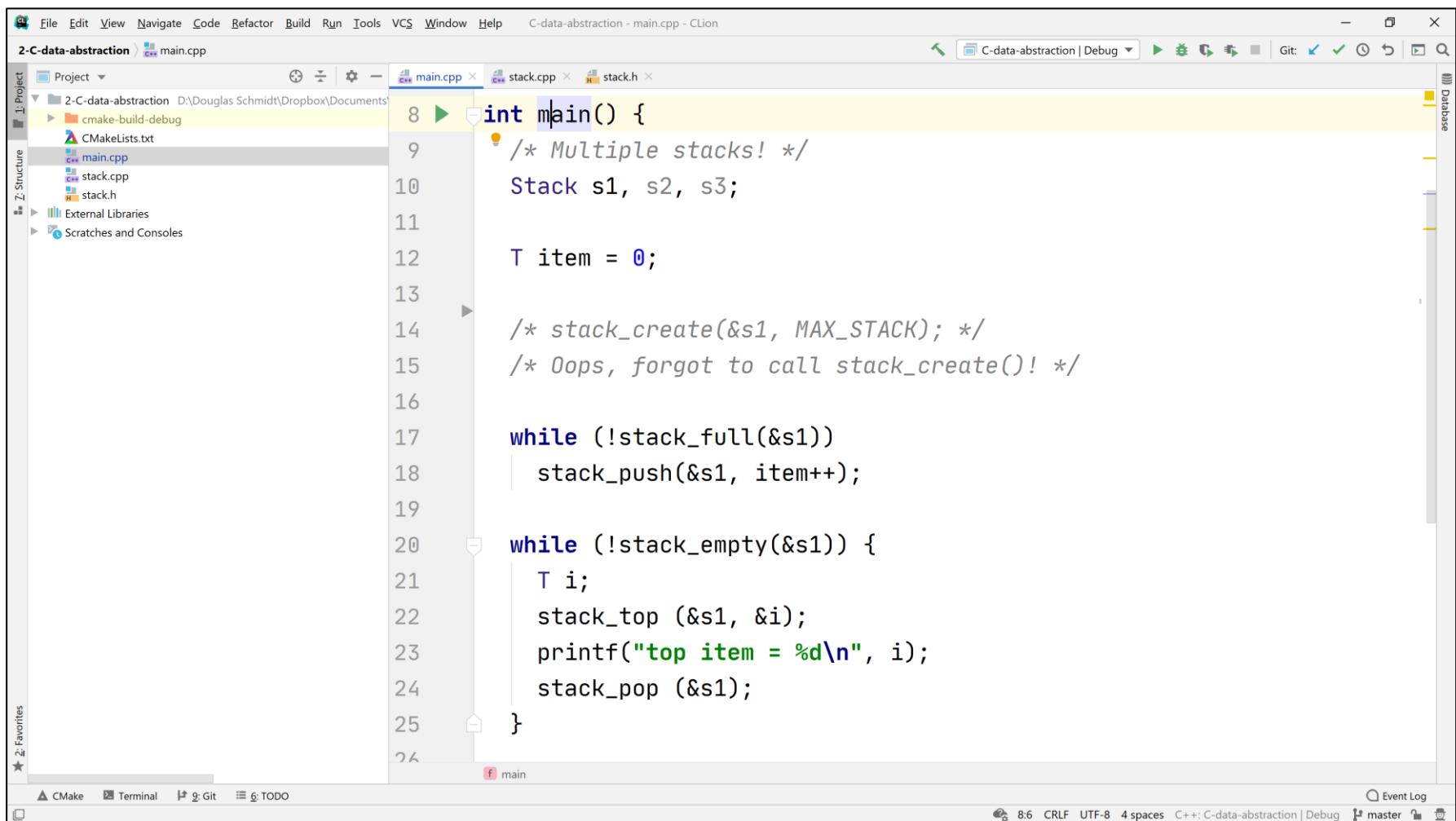


Data Abstraction Implementation in C

- Define the interface & implementation to a stack ADT in C



The screenshot shows the CLion IDE interface with the following details:

- File Menu:** File, Edit, View, Navigate, Code, Refactor, Build, Run, Tools, VCS, Window, Help.
- Project Bar:** C-data-abstraction - main.cpp - CLion
- Toolbars:** Standard toolbar with icons for file operations, search, and Git.
- Left Sidebar:** Project (2-C-data-abstraction), Z-Structure, Favorites.
- Central Area:** Code editor showing main.cpp with the following C code:

```
int main() {
    /* Multiple stacks! */
    Stack s1, s2, s3;

    T item = 0;

    /* stack_create(&s1, MAX_STACK); */
    /* Oops, forgot to call stack_create()! */

    while (!stack_full(&s1))
        stack_push(&s1, item++);

    while (!stack_empty(&s1)) {
        T i;
        stack_top (&s1, &i);
        printf("top item = %d\n", i);
        stack_pop (&s1);
    }
}
```
- Bottom Status Bar:** CMake, Terminal, Git, TODO, Event Log.

See CPlusPlus/tree/master/overview/capabilities/2-C-data-abstraction

Pros of Data Abstraction Implementation in C

- Can support more than one stack



Cons of Data Abstraction Implementation in C

- No guaranteed initialization, termination, or assignment
- Still only one type of stack supported
- Too much overhead due to function calls
- No generalized error handling...
- The C compiler does not enforce information hiding, e.g.,

```
s1.top_ = s2.stack_[0];  
/* Violate abstraction */  
  
s2.size_ = s3.top_;  
/* Violate abstraction */
```



End of C-style Stack Implementations