**Stacks:**

A stack is a data structure and is considered one of the linear structures. While other data structures such as arrays and linked structures focus mainly on storing data and known as storage structures, stacks are used to process data and they are known as process-oriented data structures **(Kanagavalli and Maheeja, 2016).**

In a stack, all pushing and popping off steps are done at a distinct point called the “top”. As described in the book, **(Horowitz et al. 1976),** there are some limitations on stacks in relation to how they are stacked upon. For example, given that elements A,B,C,D,E are added to a stack in this respective order, in that event, E must be the first element removed. Hence, Stacks are always mentioned as “Last in First Out” (LIFO) lists. Another way of describing this would be is to imagine a pile of books stacked upon each other and the only way to remove a book is to remove the book on top. As well as when adding a new book to the stack **(Rani & Suman, 2013).**

**Applications of stacks in operating system tasks:**

* A stack can be used to save variables within a function block so that they get to be removed when the command is not within the function anymore.
* Retracting data is important and fortunately stacks are able to process the most immediate data element in a sequence of elements.