Data Structure and Algorithm Practicals

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5. Implement Stack using Linked List
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <script src="stacklist.js"></script>
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<body>
</body>
</html>
//Stack using linkedlist
function stackUsingLL(){
 //Node
 let Node = function(elm){
  this.element = elm;
  this.next = null;
 }
 //To keep track of the size
 let length = 0;
 //To keep track of the list
 let head = null;
 //Push data in the stack
 this.push = function(elm){
  //Create a new node
  let node = new Node(elm),
  current;
  //Add the new node at the top
  current = head;
  node.next = current;
  head = node;
  length++;
 }
 //Pop the item from the stack
 this.pop = function(){
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let current = head;
 //If there is item then remove it
 //and make the next element as the first
 if(current){
   let elm = current.element;
  current = current.next;
   head = current;
  length--;
  return elm;
 }
 return null;
}
//Return the first element in the stack
this.peek = function(){
 if(head){
   return head.element;
 }
 return null;
}
//Convert the stack to an array
this.toArray = function(){
 let arr = [];
 let current = head;
 while(current){
  arr.push(current.element);
  current = current.next;
 }
 return arr;
}
//Check if stack is empty
this.isEmpty = function(){
 return length === 0;
}
//Return the size of the stack
this.size = function(){
 return length;
}
//Clear the stack
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this.clear = function(){
  head = null;
  length = 0;
 }
}
let stack = new stackUsingLL(); //creating new instance of Stack
stack.push(1);
stack.push(2);
stack.push(3);
console.log(stack.peek());
console.log(stack.isEmpty());
console.log(stack.size());
console.log(stack.pop());
console.log(stack.toArray());
console.log(stack.size());
stack.clear(); //clear the stack
console.log(stack.isEmpty());
```