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Title- Stack Implimentation using DMA
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Batch- TechnOrbit(PPA-8)
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
struct STACK
   int data;
   struct STACK *next;
};
// ----- FUNCTION TO CREATE NEWNODE -----
struct STACK* CreateNode()
   struct STACK* newnode = NULL;
   newnode = (struct STACK*)malloc(sizeof(struct STACK));
   if(newnode == NULL)
   {
       printf("STACK OVERFLOW.....\n");
   }
   else
   {
       printf("Please enter DATA in stack: ");
       scanf("%d",&(newnode->data));
       newnode->next = NULL;
   return newnode;
}
   ----- FUNCTION TO PUSH ELEMENT ------
void push(struct STACK** top)
   struct STACK* newnode = NULL;
   newnode = CreateNode();
   if(*top == NULL)
       *top = newnode;
   }
   else
   {
       newnode->next = *top;
       *top = newnode;
}
// ----- FUNCTION TO CHECK EMPTY STACK ------
void underflow(struct STACK* top)
   if(top == NULL)
       printf("Stack is Empty.....\n");
   }
   else
   {
       printf("Stack is not Empty....\n");
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}
   ----- FUNCTION TO POP STACK EMEMENTS ------
void pop(struct STACK** top)
   struct STACK* temp = *top;
   if(*top == NULL)
   {
      underflow(*top);
   }
   else
   {
       *top = (*top)->next;
       printf("Popped Element is: %d\n",temp->data);
       free(temp);
       temp = NULL;
   }
}
// ----- FUNCTION TO DISPLAY STACK REVERSELY
   _____
// void display(struct STACK* top)
// {
      if(top != NULL)
//
//
      {
         display(top->next);
         printf("| %d |\n",top->data);
//
// }
// ----- FUNCTION TO DISPLAY STACK
void display(struct STACK* top)
   while(top != NULL)
   {
      printf("| %d |\n",top->data);
      top = top->next;
   }
// ----- ENTRY POINT FUNCTION ------
void main()
   struct STACK* top = NULL;
   int choice;
   do
   {
       printf("\n****************************n");
       printf("1. PUSH\n2. POP\n3. UNDERFLOW\n4. DISPLAY\n5. EXIT\n");
       printf("Enter your Choice: ");
       scanf("%d",&choice);
       switch(choice)
          case 1: push(&top);
                 break;
          case 2: pop(&top);
                 break;
          case 3: underflow(top);
                 break;
```