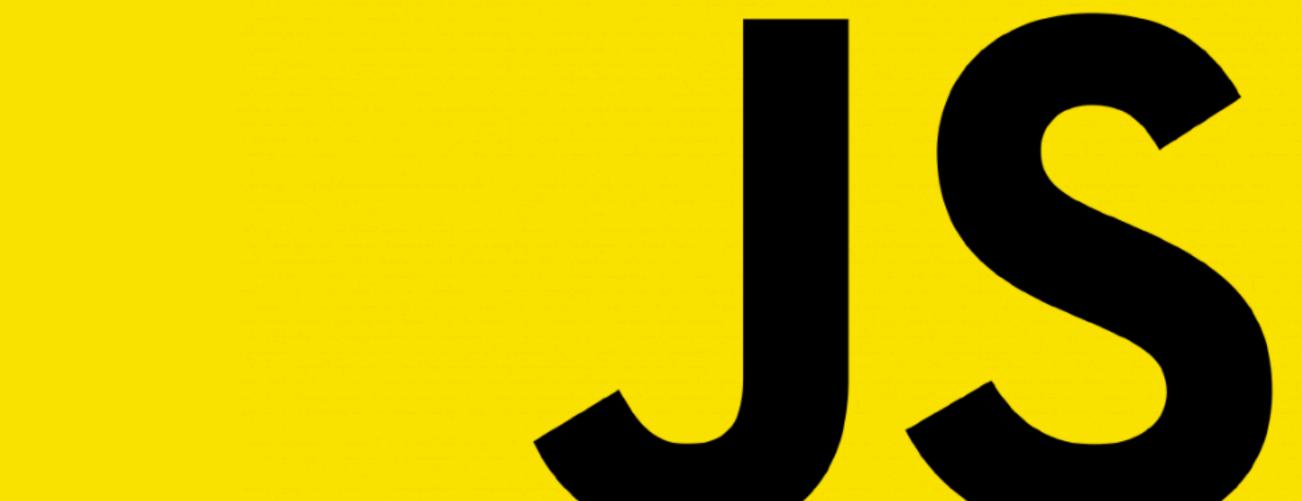
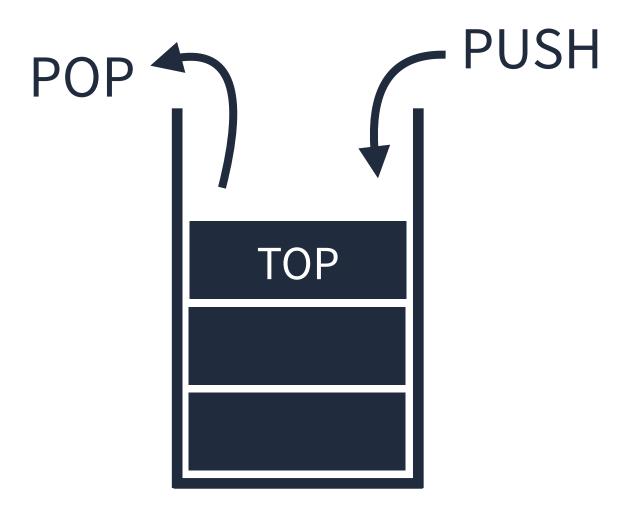


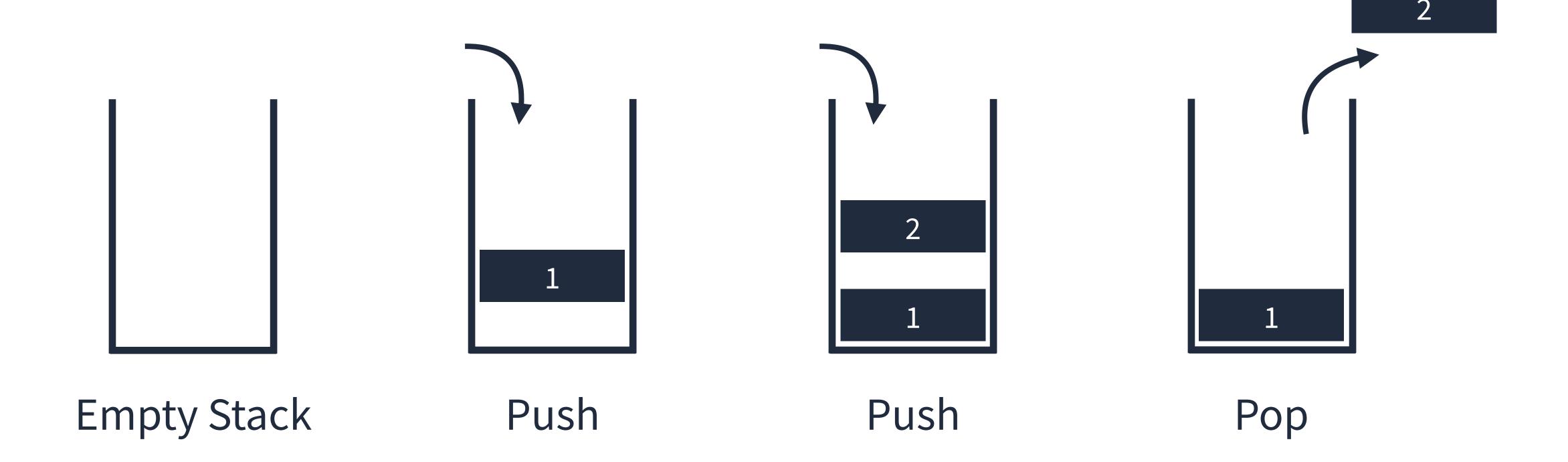
코딩테스트 광탈방지 A to Z: JavaScript - 이선협 @kciter



Last In First Out이라는 개념을 가진 선형 자료구조다. 바닥이 막힌 상자를 생각하면 편하다.







# function sum(a, b) { return a + b; } function print(value) { console.log(value); } print(sum(5, 10));

```
function sum(a, b) {
  return a + b;
}

function print(value) {
  console.log(value);
}

print(sum(5, 10));
```



sum(5, 10)

# function sum(a, b) { return a + b; } function print(value) { console.log(value); } print(sum(5, 10));

```
function sum(a, b) {
  return a + b;
}

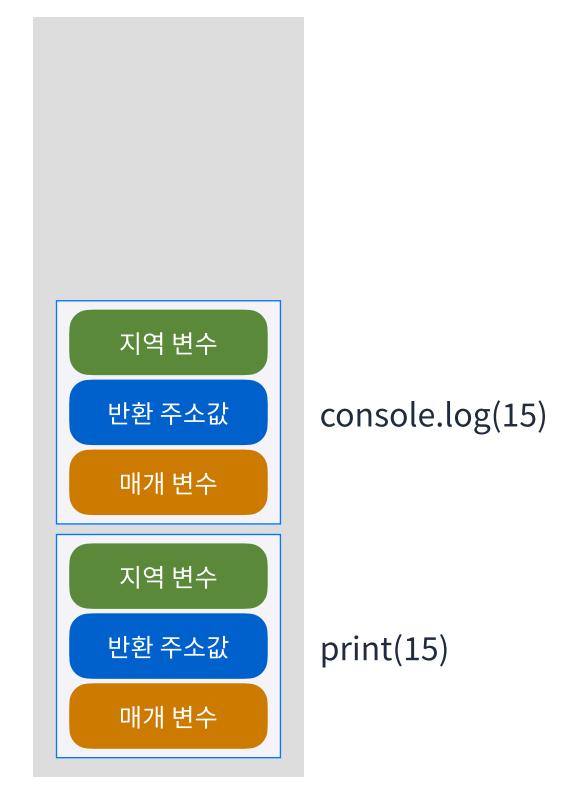
function print(value) {
  console.log(value);
}

print(sum(5, 10));
```



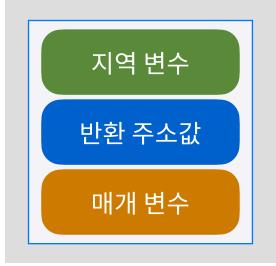
print(15)

# function sum(a, b) { return a + b; } function print(value) { console.log(value); } print(sum(5, 10));



# function sum(a, b) { return a + b; } function print(value) { console.log(value); } print(sum(5, 10));

### 스택 메모리

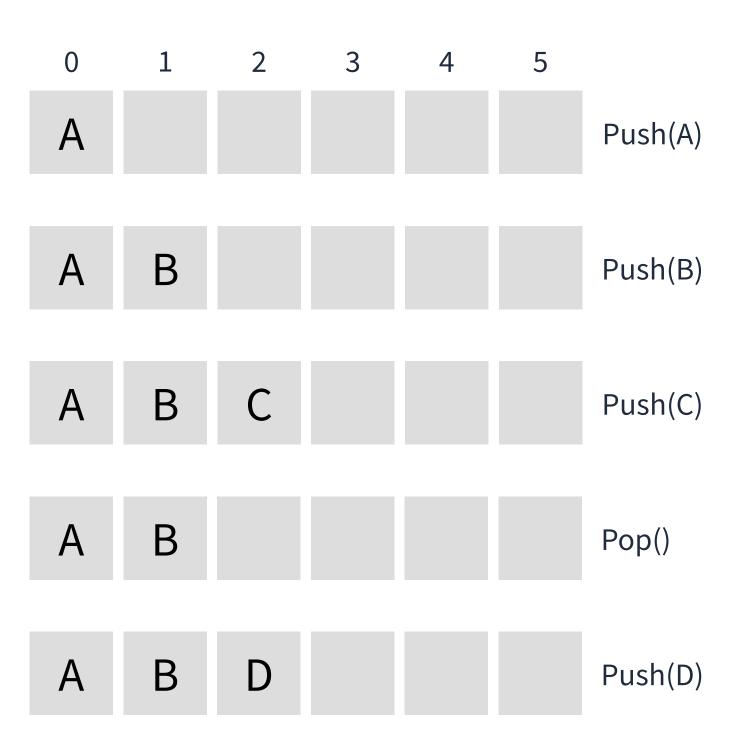


print(15)

# function sum(a, b) { return a + b; } function print(value) { console.log(value); } print(sum(5, 10));

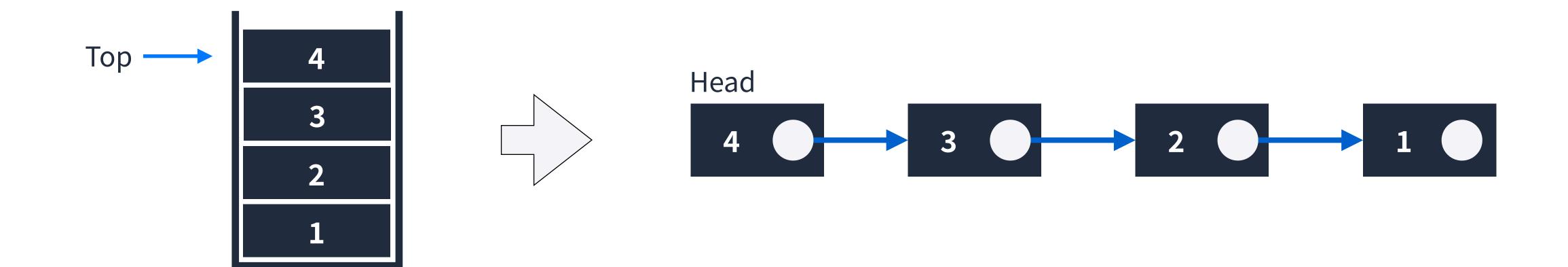
# Array로 표현하기

Stack을 Array로 표현할 수 있다.



## Linked List로 표현하기

Stack을 Linked List로 표현할 수 있다.



# JavaScript에서 사용법

# Array로 구현

```
const stack = [];

// Push
stack.push(1);
stack.push(2);
stack.push(3);
console.log(stack); // [1, 2, 3]

// Pop
stack.pop();
console.log(stack); // [1, 2]

// Get Top
console.log(stack[stack.length - 1]); // 2
```

## Linked List로 구현

```
const stack = new Stack();
     class Node {
                                                    stack.push(1);
       constructor(value) {
                                                    stack.push(2);
         this.value = value;
                                                    stack.push(3);
         this.next = null;
                                                    console.log(stack.pop()); // 3
                                                    stack.push(4);
                                                    console.log(stack.pop()); // 4
                                                    console.log(stack.pop()); // 2
     class Stack {
       constructor() {
         this.top = null;
         this.size = 0;
       push(value) {
         const node = new Node(value);
         node.next = this.top;
         this.top = node;
         this.size += 1;
       pop() {
         const value = this.top.value;
         this.top = this.top.next;
         this.size -= 1;
         return value;
       size() {
      return this.size;
31 }
```



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