1. Create Stack Interface

Define a Stack interface with common stack methods:

```
java
Copy code
public interface Stack<E> {
    boolean isEmpty();
    int size();
    E top();
    void push(E e);
    E pop();
}
```

2. Create Stack Using Array

Implement the Stack interface using an array.

3. Create Stack Using Linked Lists

Implement the Stack interface using a linked list.

4. Implement Basic Methods of Stack

Ensure the methods is Empty(), size(), top(), push(E e), and pop() work properly.

Homework

1. Implement the transfer(S, T) Method

Transfer all elements from stack s to stack t such that the top of s ends up at the top of t.

```
java
Copy code
public class StackTransfer {
    public static <E> void transfer(Stack<E> S, Stack<E> T) {
        while (!S.isEmpty()) {
            T.push(S.pop());
        }
    }
}
```

2. Recursive Method to Remove All Elements from a Stack

Define a recursive function to clear a stack.

```
java
Copy code
public class RecursiveClearStack {
    public static <E> void clear(Stack<E> stack) {
        if (!stack.isEmpty()) {
            stack.pop();
            clear(stack);
        }
    }
}
```

3. Evaluate an Expression in Postfix Notation (Non-Recursive)

A stack-based approach to evaluate postfix expressions.

```
java
Copy code
import java.util.Stack;
public class PostfixEvaluator {
    public static int evaluate(String expression) {
        Stack<Integer> stack = new Stack<>();
        String[] tokens = expression.split(" ");
        for (String token: tokens) {
            if (token.matches("-?\d+")) { // Check if token is a number}
                stack.push(Integer.parseInt(token));
            } else {
                int b = stack.pop();
                int a = stack.pop();
                switch (token) {
                    case "+":
                        stack.push(a + b);
                        break;
                    case "-":
                        stack.push(a - b);
                        break;
                    case "*":
                        stack.push(a * b);
                        break;
                    case "/":
                        stack.push(a / b);
                        break;
                }
        }
        return stack.pop();
    }
```

4. Implement the clone () Method for the ArrayStack Class

Add a cloning method for an array-based stack.

```
iava
Copy code
import java.util.Arrays;
public class ArrayStack<E> implements Stack<E>, Cloneable {
   private E[] data;
   private int top = -1;
   public ArrayStack(int capacity) {
       data = (E[]) new Object[capacity];
    @Override
   public boolean isEmpty() {
       return top == -1;
    @Override
   public int size() {
       return top + 1;
    @Override
    public E top() {
        if (isEmpty()) return null;
        return data[top];
    @Override
   public void push(E e) {
        if (size() == data.length) throw new IllegalStateException("Stack is full");
        data[++top] = e;
    @Override
   public E pop() {
       if (isEmpty()) return null;
       E result = data[top];
        data[top--] = null; // Clear to let GC do its work
        return result;
    }
    @Override
   public ArrayStack<E> clone() {
        try {
            ArrayStack<E> cloned = (ArrayStack<E>) super.clone();
            cloned.data = Arrays.copyOf(this.data, this.data.length);
           return cloned;
        } catch (CloneNotSupportedException e) {
            throw new AssertionError(); // Shouldn't happen
    }
}
```

5. Input and Evaluate a Postfix Expression

Input a postfix expression and evaluate its value using the evaluator from question 3.

```
java
Copy code
import java.util.Scanner;

public class PostfixInputEvaluator {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Scanner scanner = new Scanner(System.in);
        System.out.print("Enter a postfix expression: ");
        String expression = scanner.nextLine();
        int result = PostfixEvaluator.evaluate(expression);
        System.out.println("Result: " + result);
        scanner.close();
    }
}
```