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18.1 Describe what LIFO means.

Last-In-First-Out. Like a queue, which those British folk should know how to do hereditarily.

18.2 What is the difference between static and dynamic stacks? What advantages do dynamic stacks have over static stacks?

A static stack is initialized to a specific size and cannot exceed this, whereas a dynamic stack uses a resizable store so it can be resized as it gains or loses elements. A dynamic stack is less error-prone, though it does take more computation (and when backed by an array store will thrash the memory manager more regularly, whereas a list-backed store will fragment the heap space store under load).

18.3 What are the two primary stack operations? Describe them both.

POP and PUSH. PUSH “pushes” things onto the top of a stack, whereas POP pulls things off the top. To pop removes the element from the stack and returns the value.

18.4 What STL types does the STL stack container adapt?

- list
- vector
- deque

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28 A static stack or queue is built around an array. TRUE
29 The size of a dynamic stack or queue must be known in advance. FALSE
30 The push operation inserts an element at the end of a stack. FALSE
31 The pop operation retrieves an element from the top of a stack. TRUE
32 The STL stack container’s pop operation does not retrieve the top element of the stack, it just removes it. FALSE