

Learning Objectives:

- Deepen your understanding of arrays and understand their performance implications
- Follow the guidelines provided in [the slides](#)
- Implement the functionality specified

Turning In:

Make sure to include a comment with your name and assignment number on top of the source code file.

Submit a jar file that **includes** `ArrayStack.java` via Canvas.

Max Points: 20

Description:

Write a class `ArrayStack<E>` based on the guidelines provided in [sides 12 - 23](#)

- The `ArrayStack` should have no fixed size limit
- the `pop` method should avoid loitering, and
- the resizing of the array should be done efficiently as recommended in the resource provided.
- Sedgewick only mentions that popping from an empty stack should result in an exception.

I want you to throw an `EmptyStackException`.

- **There is one thing I want you to do differently though:**

Your `ArrayStack` needs to be able to accept elements of any reference type not just `Strings`

Hint:

Because of erasure Java doesn't allow you to create an array of type `T` with the `new` operator (`new T[1]` won't work)

You'll need to create an array of type `Object` and cast it to `T[]` like this: `(T[]) new Object[1]`

This is not ideal because it is an unchecked cast but it is the best you can do.

Eclipse will issue a warning. You can suppress the warning. However, you want to suppress the warning only where needed and **not** for the whole class.

Hover over the yellow wiggly line. Eclipse will offer suggestions where to place the `SuppressWarnings` annotation.

Choose the most restrictive scope (where possible right above the variable declaration)

All you need to turn in for this assignment is the class `ArrayStack<E>`.

You do need to test your own code though to ensure that it works.

I include some unit tests that should help you get started. Note though that they don't check for proper re-sizing.

So pay special attention to that array.