

1. (2points) Revise the following code:

```
1 public class GenericStack<E> {
2     private java.util.ArrayList<E> list = new java.util.ArrayList<>();
3
4     public int getSize() {
5         return list.size();
6     }
7
8     public E peek() {
9         return list.get(getSize() - 1);
10    }
11
12    public void push(E o) {
13        list.add(o);
14    }
15
16    public E pop() {
17        E o = list.get(getSize() - 1);
18        list.remove(getSize() - 1);
19        return o;
20    }
21
22    public boolean isEmpty() {
23        return list.isEmpty();
24    }
25
26    @Override
27    public String toString() {
28        return "stack: " + list.toString();
29    }
30 }
```

Revise the GenericStack class above to implement it using an array rather than an ArrayList:

- You must have a constructor to construct a stack with the default initial capacity.
- You must have another constructor to construct a stack with a specified initial capacity.
- You should check the array size before adding a new element to the stack. If the array is full, create a new array that doubles the current array size and copy the elements from the current array to the new array.

2. (2 points) Write the following method that returns a new ArrayList. The new list contains the non-duplicate elements from the original list.

```
public static <E> ArrayList<E> removeDuplicates(ArrayList<E> list)
```

Your method must remove the duplicates when inserted into the following code:

```
import java.util.ArrayList;

public class Exercise19_03 {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        ArrayList<Integer> list = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        list.add(14);
        list.add(24);
        list.add(14);
        list.add(42);
    }
}
```

```
list.add(25);

ArrayList<Integer> newList = removeDuplicates(list);

System.out.print(newList);
}

public static <E> ArrayList<E> removeDuplicates(ArrayList<E> list){
    /* Your implementation here */
}
}
```

3. (1 point) Can you define a custom generic exception class? Why?