

1. For each of the questions below, suppose the following is invoked:

```
1  B b = new B();
2  b.f();
```

Sketch the content of the stack, heap, and metaspace *immediately after* the line

```
1  A a = new A();
```

is executed. Label the values and variables/fields clearly. You may assume that **b** is already on the heap and you can ignore all other content of the stack and the heap before **b.f()** is invoked.

(a) Problem #A

```
1  class B {
2      static
3          int x = 0;
4
5      void f() {
6          A a = new A();
7      }
8
9      static class A {
10         int y = 0;
11
12         A() {
13             y = x + 1;
14         }
15     }
16 }
```

(b) Problem #B

```
1  class B {
2      void f() {
3          int x = 0;
4
5          class A {
6              int y = 0;
7
8              A() {
9                  y = x + 1;
10             }
11         }
12
13         A a = new A();
14     }
15 }
```

(c) Problem #C

```
1  class B {
2      int x = 1;
3
4      void f() {
5          int y = 2;
6
7          class A {
8              void g() {
9                  x = y;
10             }
11         }
12
13         A a = new A();
14         a.g();
15     }
16 }
```

2. Consider the following `Stack` implementation on the next page. Try running the following code.

```
1  Stack<Integer> s = Stack.getEmptyStack();
2  s.push(1);
3  s.push(2);
4  s.push(3);
5  s.head();
6  s.pop();
7  s.head();
8  s.pop();
9  s.head();
10 s.pop();
```

Change the implementation of `Stack` to make it immutable and create a new class `ImmutableStack`.

```
1  public class Stack<T> {
2      private T head;
3      private Stack<T> tail;
4      private static Stack<?> EMPTYSTACK = new Stack<>(null, null);
5
6      private Stack(T head, Stack<T> tail){
7          this.head = head;
8          this.tail = tail;
9      }
10
11     public void push(T t){
12         this.tail = new Stack<T>(this.head, this.tail);
13         this.head = t;
14     }
15
16     public void pop(){
17         if (this.head == null) {
18             throw new RuntimeException("Stack is empty");
19         }
20         this.head = this.tail.head;
21         this.tail = this.tail.tail;
22     }
23
24     public T head(){
25         if (this.head == null) {
26             throw new RuntimeException("Stack is empty");
27         }
28         return head;
29     }
30
31     public boolean isEmpty(){
32         if (this.head == null) {
33             return true;
34         } else {
35             return false;
36         }
37     }
38
39     public static <T> Stack<T> getEmptyStack(){
40         @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
41         Stack<T> emptyStack = (Stack<T>) EMPTYSTACK;
42         return emptyStack;
43     }
44 }
```