- 1 Add a method, peek(), to Stack that returns the most recently inserted element on the stack, without removing it.
- 2 Add a method, isEmpty(), to Stack that returns true if there are no elements in the stack and false other-
- 3 Suppose that a client performs an intermixed sequence of push() and pop() operations on a stack of integers. The push operations put the integers 0 through 9, in order, on the stack; the pop operations print out the return value. Which of the following sequence(s) could *not* occur?

a. 4321098765
b. 4687532901
c. 2567489310
d. 4321056789
e. 1234569870
f. 0465381729
g. 1479865302
h. 2143658790

4 Suppose stack is an object representing an implemented stack of integers. What does the following code fragment print when N is 50? Explain what your output represents (you might want to try additional values for N to verify your answer).

```
while (N > 0) {
   stack.push(N % 2);
   N = N / 2;
}
while (!stack.isEmpty()) {
   System.out.print(stack.pop())
}
System.out.println()
```

Write the method Parentheses() that takes a string of different parentheses and uses a stack to determine whether its parenthesis are properly balanced. For example, your method should return true for "[()]{[()()])" and false for "[(])".

Hint: Use the substring() method of the String class.

Suppose that we have a sequence of intermixed push() and pop() operations on a stack of integers. The push operations put the N integers, 0 through N-1, in order on the stack; the pop operations print out the return value. Write the method, ValidPermutation(), that will return true if a given string representing a space-separated sequence of these integers represents valid output for this stack and false otherwise.

Hint #1: Your method should also take N as a parameter.

Hint #2: This method should be able to answer Question #3 for you.

Hint #3: The split() method of the String class may be useful.

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