- 1 Explain at least one benefit and one drawback for using a linked list in place of a traditional array in the Stack and Queue data structures.
- 2 Implement the trimN() method in our LinkedList class. This method should take N as a parameter and remove the last N nodes from the list.
- 3 Implement Queue using a linked list. Ensure you maintain the use of generics as appropriate.
- Implement the find() method in our LinkedList class. This method should take some data, key, as a parameter and return the index where key exists as the data for a particular Node. This method should return the value -1 if key does not exist in the linked list.
- 5 Doubly-Linked List. Make all necessary changes to our LinkedList in order to implement a doubly-linked list in which each node has both Next and Previous attributes. In particular, ensure that add() and remove() work as intended.
- Deque. A double-ended queue or deque (pronounded "deck") is like a stack of a queue but supports adding and removing items from both ends. A deque stores a collection of items and supports the following operations:

isEmpty()
size()
pushLeft(item)
pushRight(item)
popLeft()
popright()

is the deque empty?
how many items are in the deque?
add an item to the left end
add an item to the right end
remove and return an item from the left end
remove and return an item from the right end

(3)

(3)

(5)

(5)

(10)

(20)

Implement a deque in Java using a doubly-linked list.