```
public class Stack {
    // declare the maximum number of elements in the stack
    static int stackSize = 5;
    // give index of the top element, -1 as the stack is empty
   static int topOfStack = -1;
    // declare an array as an empty stack of length stack size (5)
   static int[] stack = new int[stackSize];
    * variable to show that the stack has been used correctly true means no
    * error is found false means an error has occurred an error could include:
    * a pop operation on an empty stack a top operation on an empty stack a
    * push operation on a full stack
   static boolean errorFree = true;
 public static boolean isEmpty() {
       return topOfStack == -1;
   public static boolean isFull() {
       return topOfStack == stackSize - 1;
   public static void empty() {
       errorFree = true;
       topofStack = -1;
   public static int top() {
        errorFree = !(isEmpty()) & errorFree;
        if (errorFree) {
            return stack[topOfStack];
            * return the top of the stack if the stack is not empty and
            * therefore error free
        } else {
           return 0;
            * otherwise return a default value of 0
      }
 }
```

```
public static void push(int value) {
    errorFree = !(isFull()) & errorFree;
   if (errorFree) {
   topOfStack = topOfStack + 1;
        stack[topOfStack] = value;
        * add an element to the top of the stack if there is space to add
        * an element on the top of the stack
   }
}
public static void pop() {
    errorFree = !(isEmpty()) & errorFree;
    if (errorFree) {
        topOfStack = topOfStack - 1;
        * removes an element from the top of the stack if there is an
        * element to remove
   }
}
```

Task 2.2

```
public class Queue {
    * implement a queue with 3 integer variables being used as pointers and an
    * array front = one variable to hold the first item in the queue, -1 to
    * show the queue is empty back = one variable to hold the last item in the
     * queue, -1 to show the queue is empty length = one variable to hold the
    * current number of items in the queue, 0 for empty
    private int front = queueSize - 1, back = queueSize - 1, length = 0;
    * create the queue of length queue size using an array
    private int[] queue = new int[queueSize];
    * ERROR_FREE is true if there are no errors ERROR_FREE is false if one of
    * the following is attempted take an item from an empty queue add an item
    * to a full queue reading from an empty queue
    private boolean ERROR_FREE = true;
    * maximum number of elements in the queue
    private final static int queueSize = 5;
    public boolean isEmpty() {
       return length == 0;
    public boolean isFull() {
       return (length == queueSize);
    public boolean isErrorFree() {
       return ERROR_FREE;
    public void Empty() {
       front = queueSize - 1;
        back = queueSize - 1;
        length = 0;
        ERROR_FREE = true;
```

```
public int dequeue() {
    ERROR_FREE = !(isEmpty()) & (ERROR_FREE);
    if (ERROR_FREE) {
        length--;
         * remove item from the front of queue if the queue is not empty
         * update the number of current items in the queue
        if (front == queueSize - 1) {
             front = 0;
             \ast if the front pointer is pointing to the item at the end of
             * the array, move the pointer to the first item in the array
* instead of incrementing the pointer
        } else {
            front++;
              * move the pointer to the index of the next item in the array
        return queue[front];
    } else {
        return 0;
         * return 0 if the queue is now empty
    }
}
public void enqueue(int value) {
    ERROR_FREE = !(isfull()) & ERROR_FREE;
    if (ERROR_FREE) {
        length++;
         * if queue is not full, increment the current length of the queue
        if (back == queueSize - 1) {
            back = 0;
             * adjust the back pointer to point to the next available space
             * in the array if the back pointer is at the end index of the
              * array move pointer to the start of the array and add the item
        } else {
             back++;
             * increment back pointer to the next index of the array
        queue[back] = value;
         * add the value into the queue at the appropriate place.
    }
}
```