Stacks and Queues

- 1. Assume a stack is implemented with a fixed size **array** as shown below. Also assume that the **top** pointer is initialized to -1. Show the state of the stack after the following operations. Be sure to indicate the final location of the **top** pointer.
 - a) push(3), push(2), push(1)



Continuing from where you left off above, do the remaining operations in the stack below (the **BOLD** operations are the remaining operations). Don't forget to label the location of the top pointer.

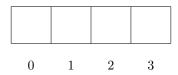
b) push(3), push(2), push(1), pop(), push(4), pop(), pop(), push(5)



2. The stack described in question #1 initializes the top pointer to -1. Write pseudocode for an isEmpty method that utilizes the top pointer to determine if the stack is empty. Your method should return true if the stack is empty, false otherwise.

3.	Assume a queue is implemented with a fixed size array as shown below. Also assume that both the head and
	tail pointers are initialized to 0. The first enqueue(3) operation writes the value 3 to index 0 of the backing
	array. Provide the final configuration of the backing array after the sequence of operations has completed.
	Also, indicate the position of both the head and tail pointers.

a) enqueue(3), enqueue(2), enqueue(1)



Continuing from where you left off above, do the remaining operations in the queue below (the **BOLD** operations are the remaining operations). Don't forget to label the location of the head and tail pointers.

b) enqueue(3), enqueue(2), enqueue(1), dequeue(), enqueue(4), dequeue(), enqueue(5), dequeue()



4. The queue described in question #3 initializes both the head and tail pointers to 0. Write pseudocode for an isEmpty method that utilizes the head and tail pointers to determine if the queue is empty. Your method should return true if the queue is empty, false otherwise.

5. List one advantage and one disadvantage of using a *preallocated*, i.e. fixed size, backing array to implement stacks and queues.