

1 Java Practice

1. Write a function that sums up all the digits in an integer iteratively. For example, `sumDigits(31415)` should return $3 + 1 + 4 + 1 + 5 = 14$.

```
public static int sumDigits (int x) {
```

```
}
```

2. Write a function that sums up all the digits in an integer recursively.

```
public static int sumDigits (int x) {  
    if (_____) {  
        _____;  
    }  
    return _____ + sumDigits(_____);  
}
```

2 Pointer Practice

Draw the resulting box and pointer diagram for the L1 Singly Linked IntList after the following code is executed:

1. IntLists

```
IntList L1 = IntList.list(2, 4, 6, 8);  
IntList L2 = IntList.list(1, 3, 5, 7);  
L1.tail.tail.head = 5;  
L2.tail.tail.tail = L1;  
L1.tail.tail.tail = L2;
```

2. IntLists

```
IntList L1 = IntList.list(7, 15, 22, 31);  
IntList L2 = L1.tail.tail;  
L2.tail.head = 13;  
L1.tail.tail.tail = L2;  
IntList L3 = IntList.list(50);  
L2.tail.tail = L3;
```

3 Skip Me

Write a function that takes in an `IntList L`, which must contain at least one element, and returns an `IntList` with every odd indexed element removed, starting at index 0. For example, if $L = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$, the function should return an `IntList` with elements $\{1, 3\}$.

1. **Nondestructive:** input `IntList, L`, should not be modified

```
public static IntList skipNondestructive (IntList L) {
    IntList pointer = _____;
    IntList retPtr = _____;
    IntList retHead = _____;
    while (_____ && _____) {
        retPtr.tail = _____;
        pointer = _____;
        retPtr = _____;
    }
    return _____;
}
```

2. **Destructive:** input `IntList, L`, should be modified

```
public static void skipDestructive (IntList L) {
    if (_____ ) {
        _____;
    }
    L.tail = _____;
    skipDestructive(_____);
}
```