1 Boxes and Pointers

Draw a box and pointer diagram to represent the IntLists $L$, $M$, and $N$ after each statement.

```java
IntList L = IntList.list(1, 2, 3, 4);
IntList M = L.tail.tail;
IntList N = IntList.list(5, 6, 7);
N.tail.tail.tail = N;
L.tail.tail = N.tail.tail.tail.tail;
M.tail.tail = L;
```

See last page for solution.

*Extra:* Draw a box and pointer diagram to represent the IntLists $L_1$, $L_2$, and $L_3$ after each statement.

```java
IntList L1 = IntList.list(1, 2, 3);
IntList L2 = new IntList(4, L1.tail);
L2.tail.head = 13;
L1.tail.tail.tail = L2;
IntList L3 = IntList.list(50);
L2.tail.tail = L3;
```

See last page for solution.
### 2 Destructive or Nondestructive?

Below is a method that takes in an IntList and returns the value of the head of the IntList. Assume that `L` is never null.

```java
/** Returns the head of IntList L. Assumes that L is not null. */
public static int getHead(IntList L) {
    int listHead = L.head;
    L = new IntList(5, null);
    return listHead;
}
```

Is the above method destructive or nondestructive? Explain.

Nondestructive.
3 Reversing a Linked List

Implement the following method, which reverses an IntList nondestructively. The original IntList
should not be modified. Instead, the method should return a new IntList that contains the elements
of L in reverse order.

```java
/** Nondestructively reverses IntList L. */
public static IntList reverseNondestructive(IntList L) {
    IntList returnList = null;
    while (L != null) {
        returnList = new IntList(L.head, returnList);
        L = L.tail;
    }
    return returnList;
}
```

**Extra:** Implement the following method which destructively reverses an IntList.

```java
/** Destructively reverses IntList L using recursion. */
public static IntList reverseDestructive(IntList L) {
    if (L == null || L.tail == null) {
        return L;
    } else {
        IntList reversed = reverseDestructive(L.tail);
        L.tail.tail = L;
        L.tail = null;
        return reversed;
    }
}
```

```java
/** Destructively reverses IntList L using iteration. */
public static IntList reverseDestructiveIterative(IntList L) {
    if (L == null || L.tail == null) {
        return L;
    }
    IntList A = L;
    IntList B = L.tail;
    A.tail = null;
    IntList C = null;
    while (B != null) {
        C = B.tail;
        B.tail = A;
        A = B;
        B = C;
    }
    return A;
}
```

This can also be implemented using iteration, as shown below.

```java
/** Destructively reverses IntList L using iteration. */
public static IntList reverseDestructive(IntList L) {
    if (L == null || L.tail == null) {
    ```
return L;
}
IntList reversed = L;
IntList current = L.tail;
reversed.tail = null;
IntList next = null;
while (current != null) {
    next = current.tail;
    current.tail = reversed;
    reversed = current;
    current = next;
}
return reversed;
4 Inserting into a Linked List

Implement the following method to insert an element item at a given position position of an IntList L. For example, if L is (1 -> 2 -> 4) then the result of calling insert(L, 3, 2) yields the list (1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4). This method should modify the original list (do not create an entirely new list from scratch). Use recursion.

```java
/** Inserts item at the given position in IntList L and returns the resulting IntList. If the value of position is past the end of the list, inserts the item at the end of the list. Uses recursion. */
public static IntList insertRecursive(IntList L, int item, int position) {
    if (L == null) {
        return new IntList(item, L);
    }
    if (position == 0) {
        L.tail = new IntList(L.head, L.tail);
        L.head = item;
    } else {
        L.tail = insertRecursive(L.tail, item, position - 1);
    }
    return L;
}
```

Extra: Implement the method described above using iteration. insertIterative is a destructive method and should therefore modify the original list (just like the previous problem, do not create an entirely new list from scratch).

```java
/** Inserts item at the given position in IntList L and returns the resulting IntList. If the value of position is past the end of the list, inserts the item at the end of the list. Uses iteration. */
public static IntList insertIterative(IntList L, int item, int position) {
    if (L == null) {
        return new IntList(item, L);
    }
    if (position == 0) {
        L.tail = new IntList(L.head, L.tail);
        L.head = item;
    } else {
        IntList current = L;
        while (position > 1 && current.tail != null) {
            current = current.tail;
            position -= 1;
        }
        IntList newNode = new IntList(item, current.tail);
        current.tail = newNode;
    }
    return L;
}
```
5 Extra: Shifting a Linked List

Implement the following method to circularly shift an IntList to the left by one position destructively. For example, if the original list is (5 -> 4 -> 9 -> 1 -> 2 -> 3) then this method should return the list (4 -> 9 -> 1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 5). Because it is a destructive method, the original IntList should be modified. Do not use the word new.

```java
/** Destructively shifts the elements of the given IntList L to the
 * left by one position. Returns the first node in the shifted list. */
public static IntList shiftListDestructive(IntList L) {
    if (L == null) {
        return null;
    }
    IntList current = L;
    while (current.tail != null) {
        current = current.tail;
    }
    current.tail = L;
    IntList front = L.tail;
    L.tail = null;
    return front;
}
```
1. `IntList L = IntList.list(1, 2, 3, 4);`

![Diagram of L]

2. `IntList M = L.tail.tail;`

![Diagram of M]

3. `IntList N = IntList.list(5, 6, 7);`

![Diagram of N]

4. `N.tail.tail.tail = N;`

![Diagram of N]

5. `L.tail.tail = N.tail.tail.tail.tail;`

![Diagram of L, M, N]

6. `M.tail.tail = L;`

![Diagram of L, M, N]