CS 61B Spring 2022

Pointers

Discussion 3: January 31, 2022

1 Boxes and Pointers

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

```
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;
```

(b) *Extra* Draw a box and pointer diagram to represent the IntLists `L1`, `L2`, and `L3` after each statement.

```
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;
```

2 Destructive or Nondestructive?

The method below takes in an IntList and returns the value of the head of the IntList. Assume that L is never null.

```
/** 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.

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.

```
/** Nondestructively reverses IntList L. */
public static IntList reverseNondestructive(IntList L) {









}
```

Extra Implement the following method which destructively reverses an IntList.

```
/** Destructively reverses IntList L using recursion. */
public static IntList reverseDestructive(IntList L) {









}
```

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) {











}
```

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).

```
/** 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) {






}
```

5 Shifting a Linked List *Extra*

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**.

```
/** 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) {











}
```