CS 61B Discussion 2 Spring 2015

1 Practice with Linked Lists

Draw a box and pointer diagram to represent the IntLists after each statement.

```
1          IntList L = new IntList(4, null);
2          L = new IntList(3, L);
3          L = new IntList(2, L);
4          L = new IntList(1, L);
5          IntList M = L.tail;
6          IntList N = new IntList(6, null);
7          N = new IntList(5, N);
8
9          N.tail.tail = N;
10         M.tail.tail.tail = N.tail;
11         L.tail.tail = L.tail.tail.tail;
12         L = M.tail;
```

2 Squaring a List

Write the following methods to destructively and non-destructively square a linked list.

```
/** Destructively squares each element of the given IntList L.
 * Don't use 'new'; modify the original IntList.
 * Should be written iteratively. */
    public static IntList SquareDestructive(IntList L) {
        IntList B = L;
        while (B != null) {
            B.head *= B.head;
            B = B.tail
        }
        return L;




    }
```

```
/** Non-destructively squares each element of the given IntList L.
 * Don't modify the given IntList.
 * Should be written recursively.*/
    public static IntList SquareNonDestructive(IntList L) {
       if (L == null) {
               return L;
       }
       else {
               IntList tail = SquareNonDestructive(L.tail);
               IntList M = new IntList(L.head * L.head, tail);
               return M;
       }









}
```

Bonus for bosses: Write `SquareDestructive` recursively. Write `SquareNonDestructive` iteratively.

3 Reversing Linked Lists

```
/** Takes in an IntList and non-destructively returns an IntList whose
   elements have been reversed.*/
    public static IntList reverseNonDestructive(IntList lst) {
               IntList L2 = null;
               while (L != null) {
                       L2 = new IntList(L.head, L2);
                       L = L.tail;
               }
               return L2;


    }

    /** Bonus for bosses: Write reverseDestructive, which takes in an IntList
       and destructively returns the same IntList with reversed elements.
       You should not use 'new'.*/
    public static IntList reverseDestructive(IntList L) {
               if(L == null || L.tail == null) {
                       return L;
               } else {
                       IntList newHead = reverse(L.tail);
                       L.tail.tail = L;
                       L.tail = null;
                       return newHead;
                       }
               }
       }
```