

Zoe Gordin  
zeg2103  
10/10/16

1. You are given a list, L, and another list, P, containing integers sorted in ascending order. The operation `printLots(L,P)` will print the elements in L that are in positions specified by P. For instance, if `P=1,3,4,6`, the elements in positions 1,3,4, and 6 in L are printed. Write the procedure `printLots(L,P)`. The code you provide should be the java method itself (not pseudocode), the containing class is not necessary. You may use only the public [Collection](#) methods that are inherited by lists L and P. You may not use methods that are only in List. Anything that the Collection methods return is fair game, so you might think about how to use iterators.

Int variables `pPrior`, `lNext`, and `pNext`

P and L iterators

`pPrior = 0, lNext = 0`

`while(plterator.hasNext())`

```
{
    pNext = plterator.next();
    for(int i = 0; i<pNext - pPrior; i++)
    {
        lNext = lterator.next();
    }
    pPrior = pNext;
    System.out.println(lNext);
}
```

1. 3.4 Given two sorted lists, L1 and L2, write a procedure to compute  $L1 \cap L2$  using only the basic list operations.

`List<AnyType> L3 = new List<AnyType>();`

For each object in L1

    If the object in L1 also exists in L2:

        Add the object to L3

2. 3.24 Write routines to implement two stacks using only one array. Your stack routines should not declare an overflow unless every slot in the array is used

Stack class with 2 of each of the typical stack methods:

Push1 pushes an object to the first stack

Push2 pushes an object to the second stack

Pop1 pops from the first stack, pop2 pops from the second stack

Peek1 shows the top item of the first stack, peek2 shows the top item of the second stack

The array holds the stacks by one stack filling the array from the first element of the array, and the second stack fills the array from the last element of the array. To check for overflow, examine the amount of elements in between the two top elements of the stacks within the array.

4a.

1. S14 S2\_ S3\_ output:
2. S14 S23 S3\_ output:
3. S14 S23 S3\_ output: 1
4. S14 S23 S38 output: 1
5. S14 S23 S38 output: 2 1
6. S14 S2\_ S38 output: 3 2 1
7. S1\_ S2\_ S38 output: 4 3 2 1
8. S17 S2\_ S38 output: 4 3 2 1
9. S16,7 S2\_ S38 output: 4 3 2 1
10. S16,7 S29 S38 output: 4 3 2 1
11. S16,7 S29 S38 output: 5 4 3 2 1
12. S17 S29 S38 output: 6 5 4 3 2 1
13. S1\_ S29 S38 output: 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
14. S1\_ S29 S3\_ output: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
15. S1\_ S2\_ S3\_ output: 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

4b. Example: [1,2,3,7,8,9,4,5,6]