

**Tutorial #4**

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**Important:** This tutorial has an online part, which you should complete on LMS (tutorial section). The deadline for online task is Sunday 16<sup>th</sup> October at 8:00 A.M

## **Problem 1**

**Method** Reverse ( )

**Requires:** none. **Input:** none **Output:** none.

**Results:** the elements of the list will be stored in reverse order.

Where the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, ... , i-1<sup>th</sup>, i<sup>th</sup> elements will be i<sup>th</sup>, i-1<sup>th</sup>, i-2<sup>th</sup>, ... , 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup>

Example. We have a List<Integer> in our main class.

With its elements looking like this:(14; 43; 28; 66; 33; 21)

Once we execute the reverse method they should look like this:(21; 33; 66; 28; 43; 14)

- Write the reverse method as an implementer of the **LinkedList** ADT
- Write the reverse method as a user of the **List** ADT

## **Problem 2**

A circular left shift (CLS) of a list consists in moving the first element to the last position while leaving the order of the remaining elements unchanged. Write a static method CLS (user of ADT) that takes as input a non-empty list l and an integer n (n >= 0) and applies n circular left shifts to the list l.

**Example:** assuming l: 1, 2, 3, 4. After calling CLS(l, 2) then l will be: 3, 4, 1, 2.

**Method:** *public static<T> void CLS(List<T> l, int n)*

## **Problem 3**

Write a static method switch that takes as input two lists, and switches all the elements of the two lists except for the first element in both lists.

**Example:** assuming l1: 1, 2, 3 and l2: 4, 5. Calling switch(l1, l2) will result in l1: 1, 5 and l2: 4, 2, 3.

**Method:** *public static<T> void switch(List<T> l1, List<T> l2)*