Copy by reference, Pass by Value, Instantiating Arrays

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Question 1

Fill in the blanks of the code to remove a doubly linked list's node. Remember that you can access a node's previous and next elements.

Using Professor Hug's code for SentinelSList, write the method called *reverse* which reverses the nodes in a SentinelSList without changing the position of the sentinel.

```
public void reverse() {
  int sentinel = front.item;
  intNode reversed = null;
  intNode temp = front;

  while (temp != null) {
    IntNode tail = temp.next;
    temp.next = reversed;
    reversed = temp;
    temp = tail;
    }
  reversed = new IntNode(sentinel, reversed);
  front = reversed;
}
```

Using the given SList Class, implement middle method which returns the object in the middle of the list. (Hint: Use two pointers instead of one).

```
public class SList {
  private int head;
  private SList next = null;
  public SList(int head, SNode k) {
    this.head = head;
    this.next = k;
  }
  public SList() {
    this(null);
  public static Object middle (Slist list) {
    SListNode slow = list.head;
    SListNode fast = list.head;
    while (fast.next!= null && fast.next.next!= null) {
       slow = slow.next;
       fast = fast.next.next;
    }
    return slow;
  }
}
```

Using the given SList Class, as Question 3, implement remove method which removes objects in every odd number index. For example, given SList a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5], remove function should mutate a to [2, 4].

```
public class SList {
  private int head;
  private SList next;
  public SList(int h, SNode k) {
    this.head = head;
    this.next = k;
  }
  public SList() {
    this(null);
  }
  public static void remove (SList a) {
    SListNode pointer = a;
    int counter = 0;
    while (pointer.next != null && pointer != null ) {
      if(counter \% 2 == 0) {
         pointer.next = pointer.next.next;
      pointer = pointer.next;
      counter = counter + 1;
    return a;
  }
}
```

Question 5 Description