

LinkedList

Destructive 改变原引用

Non destructive 不改变原引用

Destructive vs Non-destructive

改变原引用

不改变原引用，建新引用

- square - 将链表的每个元素 square
- catenate - 将链表 A 和 B 连接

这个 lab 比较简单，主要就这实现这两个方法
tech @ 使用 visualizer 查看值引用、声明的引用

Square

	Destructive	Non-destructive
Iterative	✓	✗
Recursion	✓	✗

Catenate

	Destructive	Non-destructive
Iterative	✓	✓
Recursion	✗	✗

Square

```
/**  
 * Returns a list equal to L with all elements squared. Destructive.  
 */  
public static void dSquareList(IntList L) {  
  
    while (L != null) {  
        L.first = L.first * L.first;  
        L = L.rest;  
    }  
}  
  
public static IntList dSquareListRecursive(IntList L){  
    if (L == null){  
        return L;  
    }else {  
        L.first *= L.first;  
        return dSquareListRecursive(L.rest);  
    }  
}
```

```
/**  
 * Returns a list equal to L with all elements squared. Non-destructive.  
 */  
public static IntList squareListIterative(IntList L) {  
    if (L == null) {  
        return null;  
    }  
    IntList res = new IntList(L.first * L.first, null);  
    IntList ptr = res;  
    L = L.rest;  
    while (L != null) {  
        ptr.rest = new IntList(L.first * L.first, null);  
        L = L.rest;  
        ptr = ptr.rest;  
    }  
    return res;  
}  
  
/**  
 * Returns a list equal to L with all elements squared. Non-destructive.  
 */  
public static IntList squareListRecursive(IntList L) {  
    if (L == null) {  
        return null;  
    }  
    return new IntList(L.first * L.first, squareListRecursive(L.rest));  
}
```

Catenate

```
/**  
 * Returns a list consisting of the elements of A followed by the  
 * elements of B. May modify items of A. Don't use 'new'.  
 */  
  
public static IntList dcatenate(IntList A, IntList B) {  
    //TODO: fill in method  
  
    IntList ptra = A;  
    while (ptra.rest != null){  
        ptra = ptra.rest;  
    }  
    ptra.rest = B;  
    return A;  
}
```

```
/**  
 * Returns a list consisting of the elements of A followed by the  
 * * elements of B. May NOT modify items of A. Use 'new'.  
 */  
public static IntList catenate(IntList A, IntList B) {  
    //TODO: fill in method  
  
    /*  
     if (A.rest == null) {  
         return new IntList(A.first, B);  
     }else {  
         return new IntList(A.first, catenate(A.rest,B));  
     }  
     */  
  
    IntList res = new IntList(A.first, null);  
    IntList ptr = res;  
    A = A.rest;  
  
    while (A != null){  
        ptr.rest = new IntList(A.first, null);  
        A = A.rest;  
        ptr = ptr.rest;  
    }  
  
    ptr.rest = B;  
    return res;  
  
}
```

For example, if the SLList is $5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 2$, insert(10, 1) results in $5 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 2$.

```
public void insert(int item, int position) {  
  
    if (first == null || position == 0) {  
        addFirst(item);  
        return;  
    }  
    IntNode currentNode = first;  
    while (position > 1 && currentNode.next != null) {  
        position--;  
        currentNode = currentNode.next;  
    }  
    IntNode newNode = new IntNode(item, currentNode.next);  
    currentNode.next = newNode;
```

Reverse

Iterative $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7$

```
curr = head;  
prev = NULL;  
while (curr != NULL) {  
    next = curr.next  
    curr.next = prev  
    prev = curr  
    curr = next}
```

Recursive $2 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7$

```
if (curr.next == NULL) {  
    head = curr; return}  
Reverse (curr.next)  
Node prev = curr.next  
prev.next = curr  
curr.next = NULL
```

Remove duplicate

```
/**  
 * Given a sorted linked list of items - remove duplicates.  
 * For example given 1 -> 2 -> 2 -> 2 -> 3,  
 * Mutate it to become 1 -> 2 -> 3 (destructively)  
 */  
public static void removeDuplicates(IntList p) {  
    if (p == null) {  
        return;  
    }  
  
    IntList current = p.rest;  
    IntList previous = p;  
    while (current != null) {  
        if (current.first == previous.first) {  
            previous.rest = current.rest;  
        } else {  
            previous = current;  
        }  
        current = current.rest;  
    }  
}
```

Skippify

```
IntList A = IntList.list(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10);
IntList B = IntList.list(9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1);
```

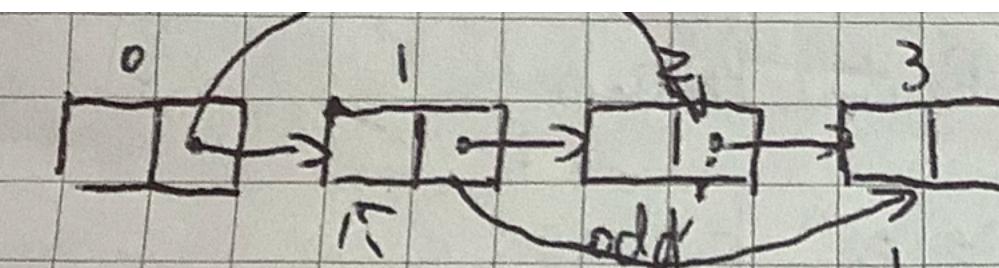
Fill in the method `skippify` such that the result of calling `skippify` on A and B are as below:

- After calling `A.skippify()`, A: (1, 3, 6, 10)
- After calling `B.skippify()`, B: (9, 7, 4)

```
public void skippify() {
    IntList p = this;
    int n = 1;
    while (p != null) {
        IntList next = p.rest;
        for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 1) {
            if (next == null) {
                break;
            }
            next = next.rest;
        }
        p.rest = next;
        p = p.rest;
        n++;
    }
}
```

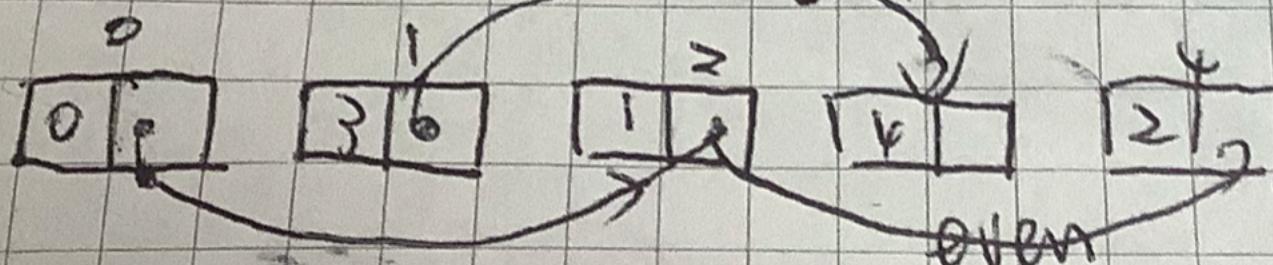
For instance, if `lst` is defined as `IntList.list(0, 3, 1, 4, 2, 5)`, `evenOdd(lst)` would modify `lst` to be `IntList.list(0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)`.

假设：



odd.rest is null

假设：



even.rest is null

```
public static void evenOdd(IntList lst) {
    if (lst == null || lst.rest == null) {
        return;
    }
    IntList oddList = lst.rest;
    IntList second = lst.rest;
    while (lst.rest != null && oddList.rest != null) {
        lst.rest = lst.rest.rest;
        oddList.rest = oddList.rest.rest;
        lst = lst.rest;
        oddList = oddList.rest;
    }
    lst.rest = second;
}
```

