Java Iterator Interface can help you to iterate through every element in an collection. Here is a simple example:

import java.util.\*;

public class Example

{

public static void main(String []argh)

{

ArrayList mylist = new ArrayList();

mylist.add("Hello");

mylist.add("Java");

mylist.add("4");

Iterator it=mylist.iterator();

while(it.hasNext())

{

Object element = it.next();

System.out.println((String)element);

}

}

}

In this problem you need to complete a method *func*. The method takes an *ArrayList* as input. In that *ArrayList* there is one or more integer numbers, then there is a special string "###", after that there are one or more other strings. A sample *ArrayList* may look like this:

element[0]=>42

element[1]=>10

element[2]=>"###"

element[3]=>"Hello"

element[4]=>"Java"

You have to modify the *func* method by editing at most  lines so that the code only prints the elements after the special string "###". For the sample above the output will be:

Hello

Java

*Note:* The stdin doesn't contain the string *"###"*, it is added in the *main* method.

To restore the original code in the editor, click the top left icon on the editor and create a new buffer.

import java.util.\*;

public class Main

{

static Iterator func(ArrayList mylist)

{

Iterator it=mylist.iterator();

while(it.hasNext())

{

Object element = ~~Complete this~~

if(~~Complete this line~~)//Hints: use instanceof operator

break;

}

return it;

}

public static void main(String []argh)

{

ArrayList mylist = new ArrayList();

Scanner sc=new Scanner(System.in);

int n=sc.nextInt();

int m=sc.nextInt();

for(int i=0;i<n;i++)

{

mylist.add(sc.nextInt());

}

mylist.add("###");

for(int i=0;i<m;i++)

{

mylist.add(sc.next());

}

Iterator it=func(mylist);

while(it.hasNext())

{

Object element = it.next();

System.out.println((String)element);

}

}

}