IntList to Array

Solution:

Here is a video walkthrough of the solutions.

For this problem we will implement a version of arraycopy that copies elements from an IntList into an array of ints. As a reminder, here is the arraycopy method:

System.arraycopy(Object src, int sourcePos, Object dest, int destPos, int len)

System.arraycopy copies len elements from array src (starting at index source) to array destArr (starting from index dest).

To simplify things, let's restrict ourselves to using only int[], and assume that srcList and destArr are not null. Additionally, assume that sourcePos, destPos, and len will not cause an IndexOutOfBoundsException to be thrown.

For example, let IntList L be (1 -> 2 -> 3 -> 4 -> 5) and int[] arr be an empty array of length 3. Calling arrayCopyFromIntList(L, 1, arr, 0, 3) will result in arr={2, 3, 4}.

```
/** Works just like System.arraycopy, except srcList is of type IntList. */
  public static void arrayCopyFromIntList(IntList srcList, int sourcePos,
        int[] destArr, int destPos, int len) {
     5
          _____;
     }
     for ( _____; _____; ______) {
10
11
12
13
14
15
     }
16
  }
17
```

```
11 }
12 }
```

Explanation: arrayCopyFromIntList should copy over len items from our source IntList to our destination array, starting at sourcePos in the source IntList and destPos in the destination array.

In the first loop, we move along the srcList to get the correct starting position. In the second loop, we copy over len items from the srcList, starting at destpos in the array.