```
Ouestion 1:
class FilterIterator[T] (test: T => Boolean, var it: Iterator[T]) extends
Iterator[T]{
    it = it.filter(test) // Returns an iterator for elements that satisfy
"test"
    override def hasNext: Boolean = it.hasNext
    override def next: T = it.next
}
object Test{
    def test(x: Int): Boolean = x >= 9
    def main(args: Array[String]) = {
        val data = new Array[Int](10)
        for(i <- 0 to 9) data(i) = i
        val it = data.iterator
        val filterIter = new FilterIterator[Int](test, it)
        while(filterIter.hasNext) println(filterIter.next)
    }
}
Question 2:
trait Command[T]{
    def execute(target: T): Option[Change]
}
trait Change{
    def undo()
}
trait Account{
    /** DTI: balance >= 0 */
    /** Pre: x >= 0
      * Post: _balance = _balance0 + x */
    def deposit(x: Int)
    /** Pre: x >= 0
      * Post: if( balance0 >= x) balance = balance0 - x */
    def withdraw(x: Int)
    /** Post: Return balance */
    def balance(): Int
}
```

```
class DepositCommand(amount: Int) extends Command[Account]{
    def execute(acc: Account): Option[Change] = {
        if(amount > 0){
            acc.deposit(amount)
            Some(new Change{ def undo() {acc.withdraw(amount)} })
        None // If the deposit is not executed
    }
}
class WithdrawCommand(amount: Int) extends Command[Account]{
    def execute(acc: Account): Option[Change] = {
        if(acc.balance >= amount && amount >= 0){
            acc.withdraw(amount)
            Some(new Change{ def undo() {acc.deposit(amount)} })
        None // If the withdrawaw is not executed
    }
}
class BasicAccount(private var balance: Int) extends Account{
    def deposit(amount: Int) = {
        assert(amount >= 0)
        balance += amount
    }
    def withdraw(amount: Int) = {
        assert(amount >= 0 && _balance >= amount)
        balance -= amount
    }
    def balance(): Int = balance
}
object Test{
    def main(args: Array[String]) = {
        val ac1 = new BasicAccount(50)
        val d10 = new DepositCommand(10)
        val w5 = new WithdrawCommand(5)
        d10.execute(ac1)
        println("Balance is:" + ac1.balance)
        w5.execute(ac1)
        println("Balance is:" + ac1.balance)
    }
```

```
}
Question 3:
trait PriorityQueue {
    /** Determine if the queue is empty */
    def isEmpty: Boolean
    /** Place the element e in the queue */
    def insert(e: Int)
    /** Remove a copy of element e, if present */
    def remove(e: Int)
    /** Remove and return the smallest element */
    def delMin(): Int
}
class InsertCommand(x: Int) extends Command[PriorityQueue] {
    def execute(queue: PriorityQueue): Option[Change] = {
        queue.insert(x)
        Some(new Change{ def undo() {queue.remove(x)} })
    }
}
class DelMinCommand(x: Int) extends Command[PriorityQueue] {
    def execute(queue: PriorityQueue): Option[Change] = {
        if(queue.isEmpty) None
        else {
            val min = queue.delMin()
            Some(new Change{ def undo(){queue.insert(min)} })
        }
    }
}
Question 4:
class AndThenCommand[T](first: Command[T], second: Command[T]) extends
Command[T] {
    def execute(target: T): Option[Change] = {
        var change1: Change = first.execute(target) match{
            case None => return None
            case Some(change) => change
        }
        var change2: Change = second.execute(target) match{
            case None => {change1.undo(); return None}
```

```
case Some(change) => change
        }
        return Some(new Change{
            def undo(){
                change1.undo()
                change2.undo()
            }
        })
    }
}
b)
object Q4{
    def makeTransaction[T](commands : List[Command[T]]) : Command[T] =
{
        return new Command[T]{
            def execute(target: T): Option[Change] = {
                var pass = true // A boolean to keep track if there
is a command that fails(true if none fail)
                var changes = List[Change]() //Keeps track of the
changes we've made
                for (x <- commands){</pre>
                    x.execute(target) match{
                         case Some(change) => changes = change ::
changes
                         case None => pass = false //If a command
fails, the whole transaction fails
                     }
                }
                var undoAll = new Change{ //Creates an undo list of
all changes
                    def undo(){
                         for (x <- changes) x.undo()</pre>
                     }
                }
                if (!pass){
                     undoAll.undo()
                     return None
                return Some(undoAll)
            }
        }
   }
}
```

```
c)
def main(args: Array[String]) = {
    val ac1 = new BasicAccount(50)
    val d10 = new DepositCommand(10)
    val w5 = new WithdrawCommand(5)
    val t = makeTransaction(List(d10, d10, w5, d10, w5))
    val q = new AndThenCommand(w5, w5)
    val c1 = t.execute(ac1)
    println("Balance is:" + ac1.balance)
    c1.get.undo()
    println("Balance is:" + ac1.balance)
}
Question 5:
class WhileCommand[T](test: T => Boolean, cmd: Command[T]) extends
Command[T] {
    def execute(target: T): Option[Change] = {
        var pass = true
        var changes = List[Change]()
        while(test(target) && pass){
            cmd.execute(target) match{
                case Some(change) => changes = change :: changes
                case None => pass = false
            }
        }
        var undoAll = new Change{
            def undo(){
                for(x <- changes) x.undo()</pre>
        /** If a command failed */
        if(!pass){
            undoAll.undo()
            return None
        return Some(undoAll)
    }
}
b)
def threshold(limit: Int): (PriorityQueue => Boolean) = (target:
PriorityQueue) => {
    val min = target.delMin()
    target.insert(min)
    min < x
```

Question 6:

After pressing Ctrl-Z the editor deletes everything. This happens because the editor amalgamates the typed characters and since there is no other undoable command other than insertion it amalgamates all the text we've typed, so it appears as one change in the history.

A more natural behaviour is to delete just "def" when we press Ctrl-Z, which can be done if we end the amalgamation once space is pressed. This can simply be fixed if we change the

The error occurs because of the integer limit. As for finding a way to correct the error we can bound n to be between 0 and $sqrt(2^31-1)$.

Question 8:

```
object Q_Test extends org.scalacheck.Properties("Test"){
    property("insert at start") =
        forAll { (s: String) =>
            val t = new Text(); t.insert(0, s)
            t.toString() == s }

    property("insert at end") =
        forAll { (s1: String, s2: String) =>
            val t = new Text(s1); t.insert(t.length, s2)
            t.toString() == s1 + s2}

    property("insert single char at start") =
        forAll {(s: String, c: Char) =>
            val t = new Text(s); t.insert(0, c)
            t.toString() == c + s}

    property("insert single char at end") =
        forAll {(s: String, c: Char) =>
            forAll {(s: String, c: Char) =>
            }
}
```

```
val t = new Text(s); t.insert(t.length, c)
            t.toString() == s + c}
    property("clear all") =
        forAll {(s: String) =>
            val t = new Text(s); t.clear()
            t.toString() == ""}
    property("delete single char at end") =
        forAll {(s: String) =>
            val t = new Text(s);
            if (s.length == 0)return true
            else{
                t.deleteLast()
                t.toString == s.substring(0, s.length - 1)
            }
       }
}
+ Test.insert at start: OK, passed 100 tests.
+ Test.insert at end: OK, passed 100 tests.
+ Test.insert single char at start: OK, passed 100 tests.
+ Test.insert single char at end: OK, passed 100 tests.
+ Test.clear all: OK, passed 100 tests.
+ Test.delete single char at end: OK, passed 100 tests. */
```