

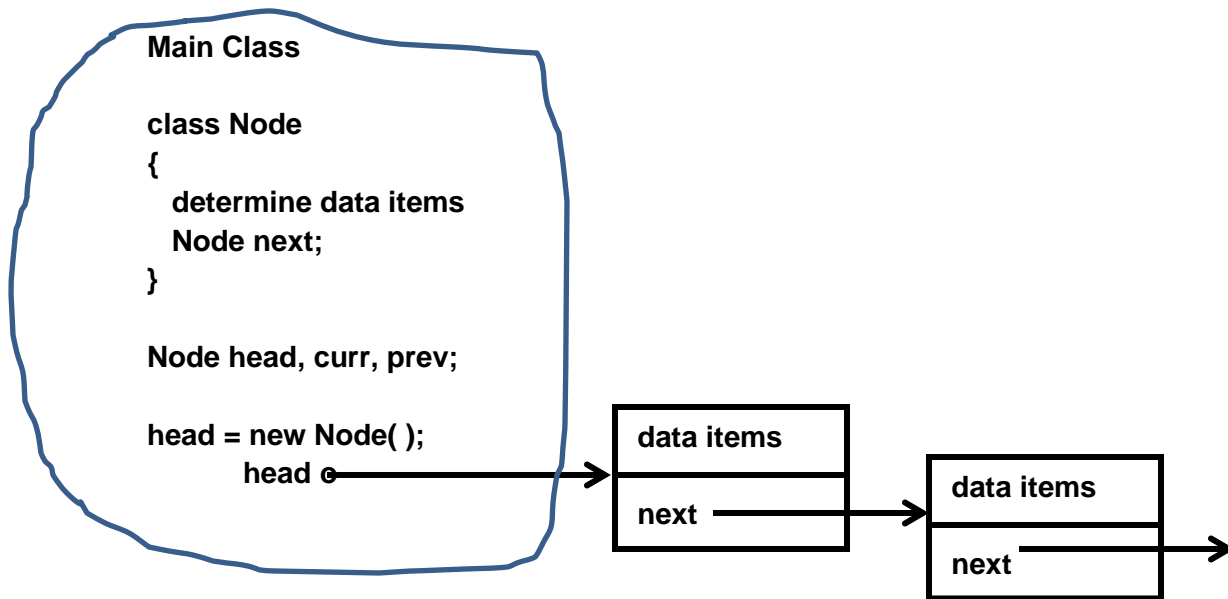
Lecture

Chapter 5

Linked Lists

determine node structure

- Java – object
- C – structure
- C++ -- structure or object



Abstract Classes -- extend

- Define data types → -- filled: Boolean
- Define methods → double area (double len, double wid) { return len * wid}
- Specify abstract methods → double area (double length, double width) = 0;

```
package List:
public interface ListInterface
{
    public boolean isEmpty( );
    public int size( );
    public void add( int index, Object item ) throws ListIndexOutOfBoundsException;
    public void remove( int index ) throws ListIndexOutOfBoundsException;
    public Object get( int index ) throws ListIndexOutOfBoundsException;
    public removeAll( );
}
```

```
package List:
public class ListReferenceBased implements ListInterface
{
    private Node head;
    private int numItems;

}
```

- Define data types → -- filled: Boolean
- Specify abstract methods →
 - double area (double length, double width) = 0;
 - public Boolean isFilled();

<pre>private data items private methods public methods</pre>
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Recursive Processing of Linked Lists

- recursive traversal
 - writeList()
 - writeBackward2()
 - writeBackward() -- arrays

tail references page 277-278

circular linked lists page 278

doubly linked lists – bidirectional linked lists page 282

Inventory Project pages 284—290

Java Collections Framework (JCF)

Generics

```
public class MyClass<E>
{
    private E theData;
    private int n;
    etc.
}
```

```
static public void main(String [ ] args)
{
    MyClass<String> a = new MyClass<String>( );
    etc.
}
```

```
java.util.Iterator
    public interface Iterable<E>
    {
        ...
    }
```

```
java.util.ListIterator
    public interface ListIterable<E> extends Iterable<E>
    {
        ...
    }
```

List Interface

```
public interface List<E> extends Collection<E>
```