

List Implementations that Use Arrays

Chapter 13



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- Using an Array to Implement the ADT List
 - An Analogy
 - The Java Implementation
 - The Efficiency of Using an Array to Implement the ADT List
- Using a Vector to Implement the ADT List

Objectives

- Implement ADT list by using either array that you can resize or instance of **Vector**
- Discuss advantages, disadvantages of implementations presented

Alternatives

- Use an array
 - When all space used, must move data to larger array
- Use Java class **Vector**
 - Like an array that can expand automatically
- Chain of linked nodes
 - Insertion/deletion anywhere is harder

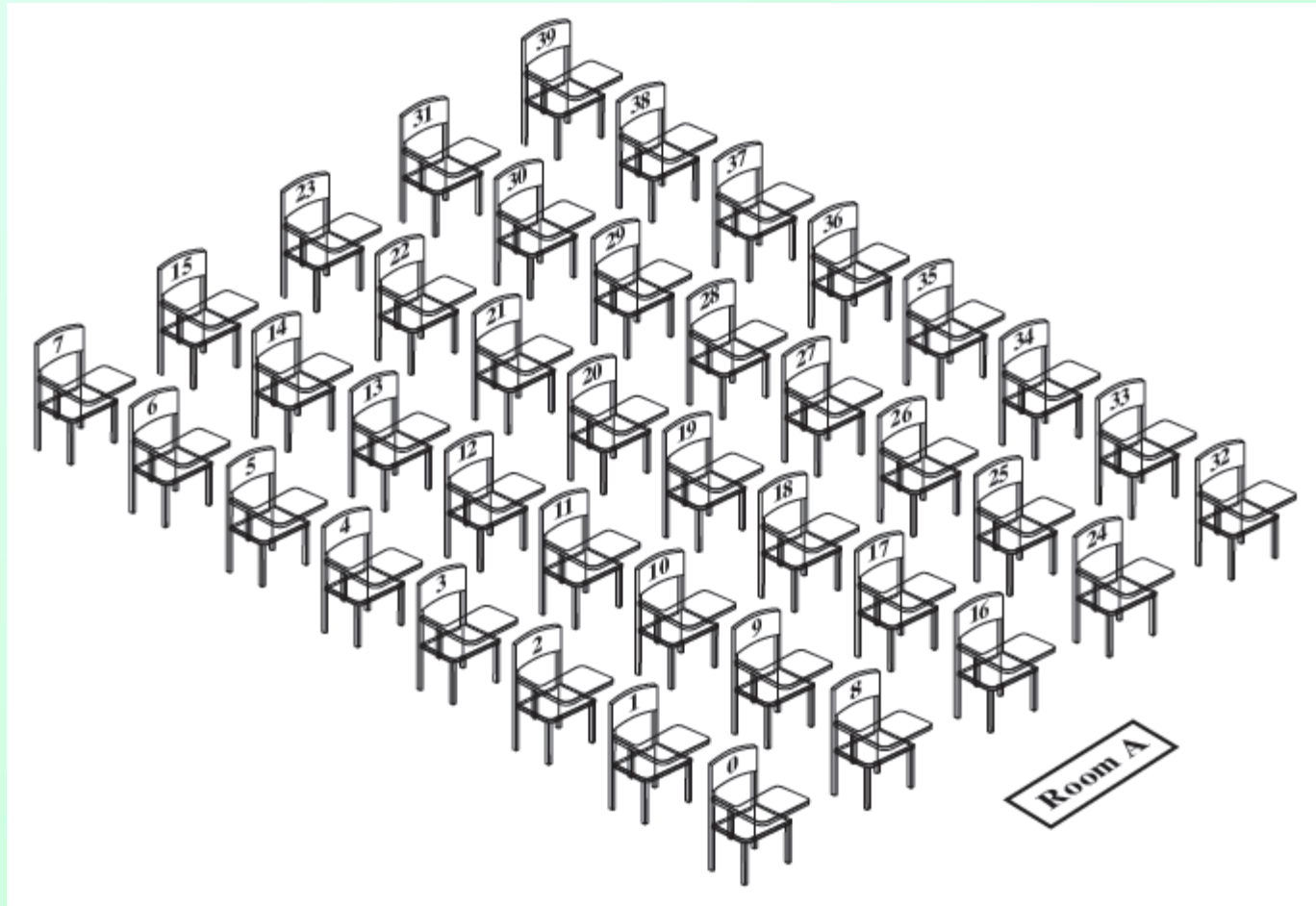


Figure 13-1 A classroom that contains desks in fixed positions

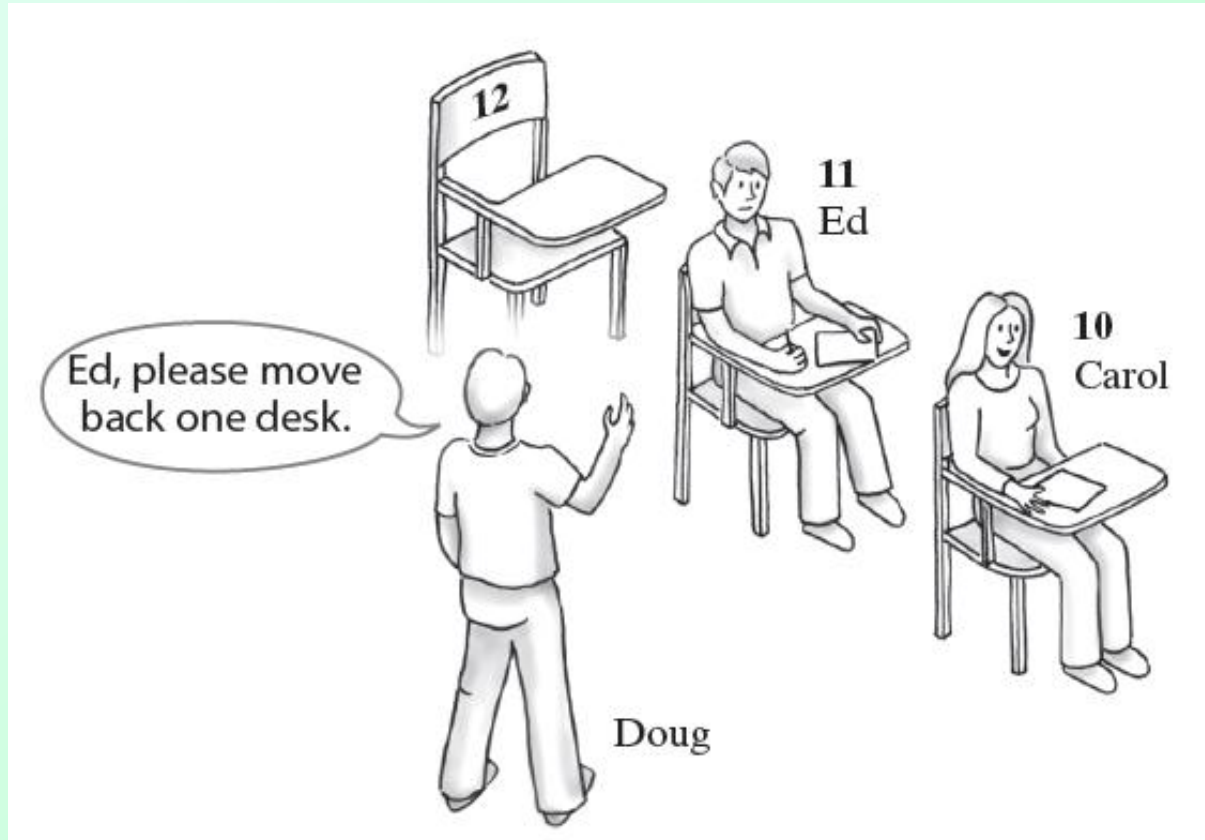


Figure 13-2 Seating a new student between two existing students: At least one other student must move

Question 1 In the previous example, under what circumstance could you add a new student alphabetically by name without moving any other student?

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When the name comes after the name of the student in the last occupied desk; the new student then sits at the desk after the last one that is currently occupied.

The Java Implementation

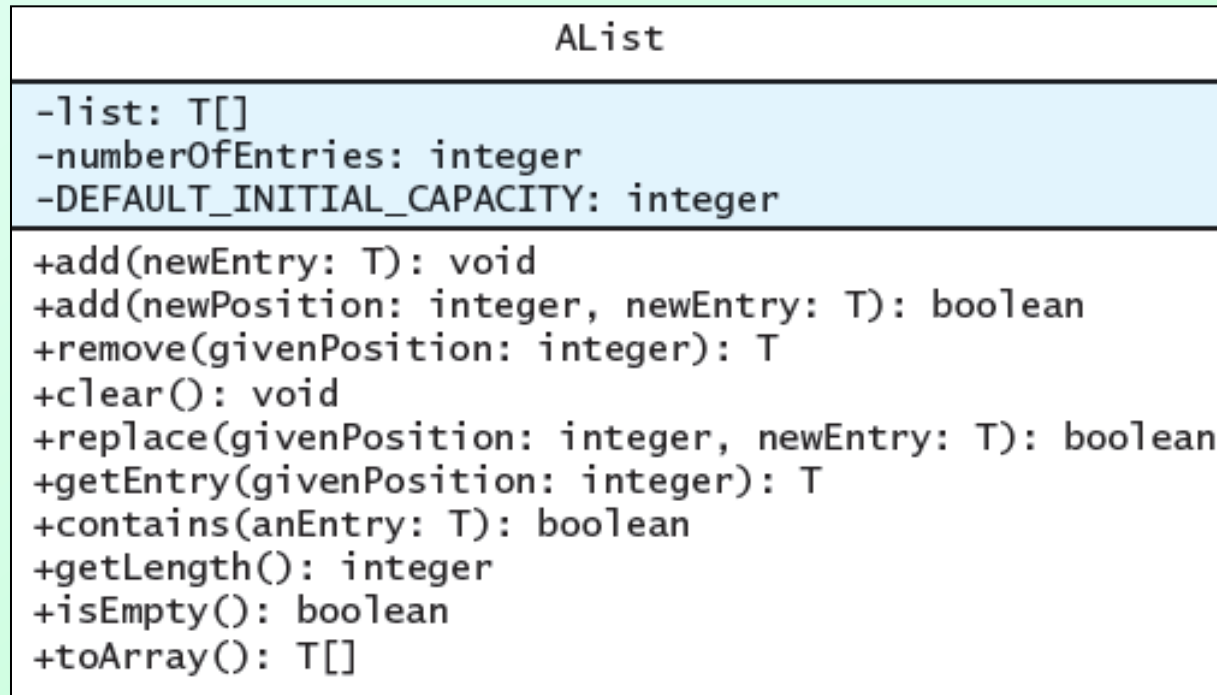


Figure 13-3 UML notation for the class **AList**

The Java Implementation

- Note `AList` code, [Listing 13-1](#)

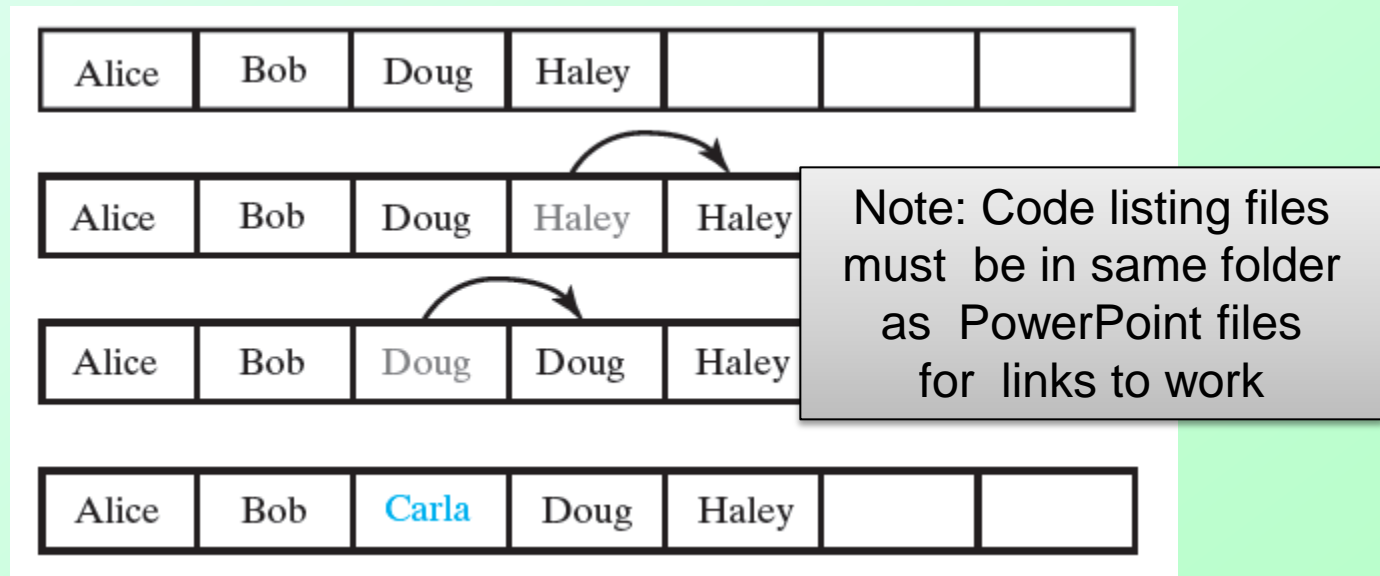


Figure 13-4 Making room to insert Carla as the third entry in an array

Question 4 You could implement the first `add` method, which adds an entry to the end of the list, by invoking the second `add` method, as follows:

```
public void add(T newEntry)
{   add(numberOfEntries + 1, newEntry);
}
```

Discuss the pros and cons of this revised approach.

Question 5 Suppose that `myList` is a list that contains the five entries `a b c d e`.

- a. What does `myList` contain after executing `myList.add(5, w)` ?
- b. Starting with the original five entries, what does `myList` contain after executing `myList.add(6, w)` ?
- c. Which of the operations in Parts a and b of this question require entries in the array to shift?

Question 4 You could implement the first `add` method, which adds an entry to the end of the list, by invoking the second `add` method, as follows:

```
public void add(T newEntry)
{   add(numberOfEntries + 1, newEntry);
}
```

Discuss the pros and cons of this revised approach.

Advantage: **It is easier to implement this `add` method. Your code will more likely be correct if the other `add` method is correct.**

Disadvantage: **Invoking another method uses more execution time. Additionally, the second `add` method invokes `makeRoom` needlessly.**

Question 5 Suppose that `myList` is a list that contains the five entries `a b c d e`.

a. What does `myList` contain after executing `myList.add(5, w)` ?

a b c d w e

b. Starting with the original five entries, what does `myList` contain after executing `myList.add(6, w)` ?

a b c d e w

c. Which of the operations in Parts a and b of this question require entries in the array to shift?

The operation in Part a

Question 6 If `myList` is a list of five entries, each of the following statements adds a new entry to the end of the list:

```
myList.add(newEntry);
```

```
myList.add(6, newEntry);
```

Which way requires fewer operations?

Question 6 If `myList` is a list of five entries, each of the following statements adds a new entry to the end of the list:

```
myList.add(newEntry);  
myList.add(6, newEntry);
```

Which way requires fewer operations?

`myList.add(newEntry)`. The other `add` method validates the position 6 and then needlessly invokes `makeRoom`.

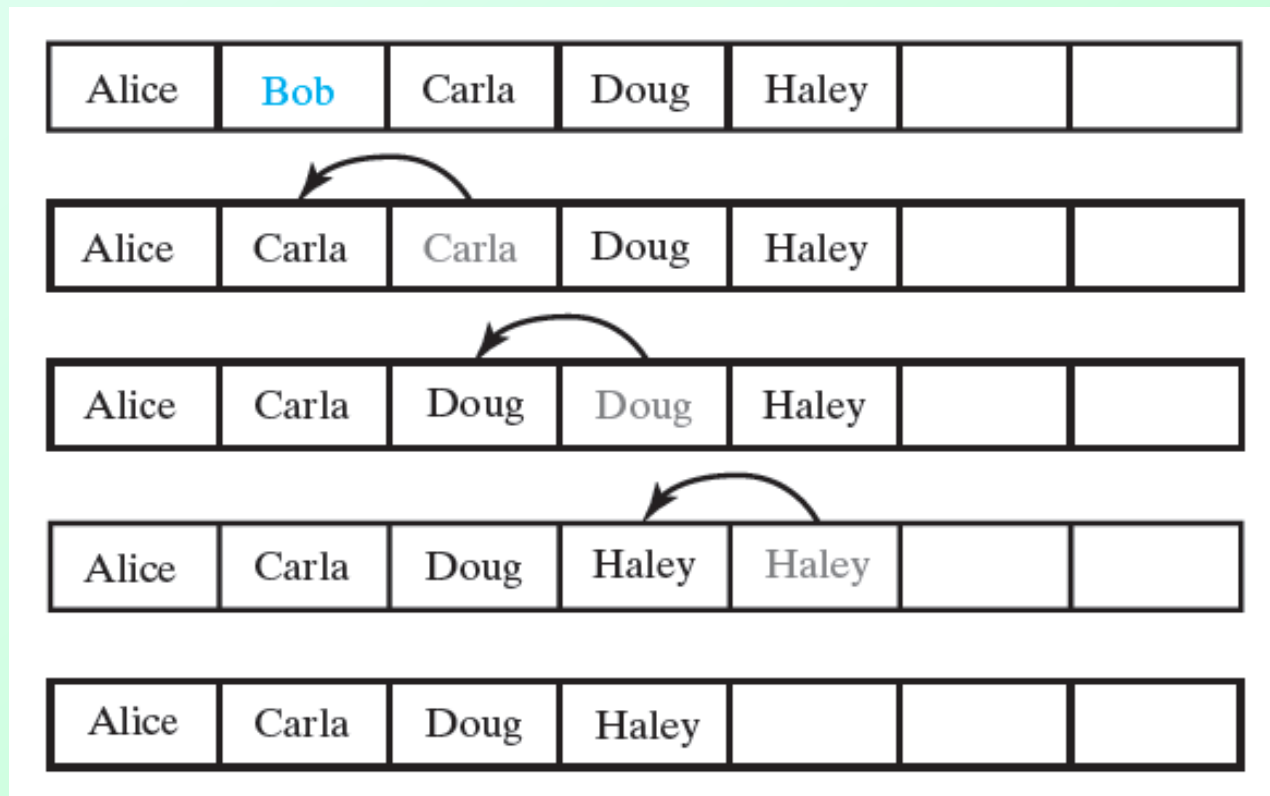


Figure 13-5 Removing Bob by shifting array entries

Using a Vector to Implement the ADT List

- View class `VectorList`, [Listing 13-A](#)
- Note
 - Example of an adaptor class
 - Writing code for the class simple
 - Execution may be slow due to background invocation of `Vector` methods
 - Adding at end of list, retrieving specific entry are fast
 - Adding, removing in middle of list slower

End

Chapter 13