

CS61B Lecture #17

Administrative:

- Need alternative test time? Make sure you send me mail.
- Monday: TAs will conduct a review. There will also be a review session on Sunday (see Piazza).
- HKN will be holding a review session this weekend for the upcoming CS61B test. Place: HP Auditorium (306 Soda). Time: Saturday October 6, 4-6PM.
- OccupyWoz:

"Come to Wozniak Lounge anytime from 1000 Saturday (10/6) to 1300 Sunday (10/7) to camp out against stress and lack of food. For more than 30 hours, Woz will be the stress-free, food-ful haven you've always dreamed of, filled with acclaimed HKN tutors sporting pillows, study groups for all your EECS classes (CS61A, CS61B, and CS61C especially)."

Topics

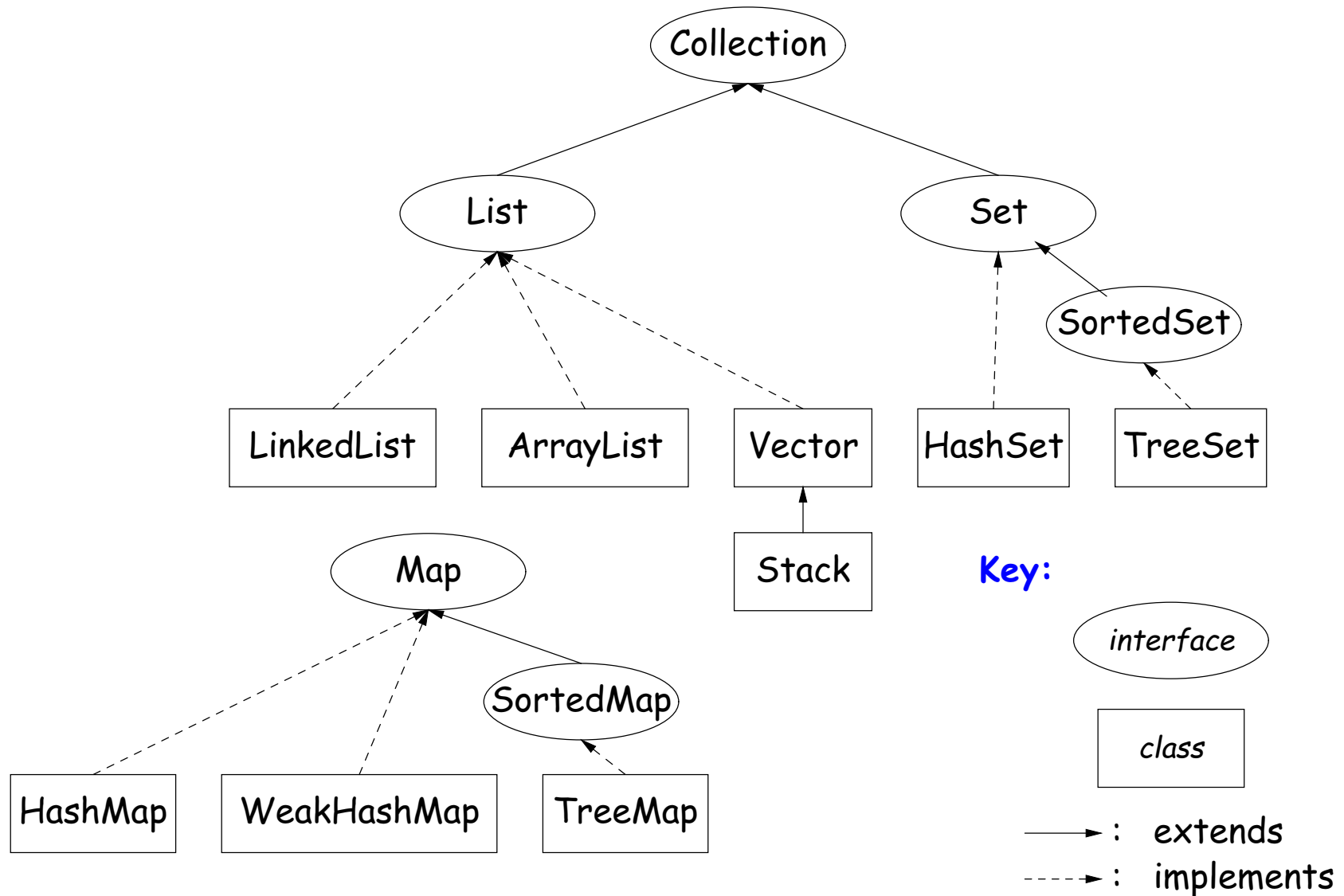
- Overview of standard Java Collections classes.
 - Iterators, ListIterators
 - Containers and maps in the abstract
 - Views
- Generic Implementation
- Array vs. linked: tradeoffs
- Sentinels
- Specialized sequences: stacks, queues, deques
- Circular buffering
- Recursion and stacks
- Adapters

Readings: *Data Structures*, Chapter 2, 3 (for today), and 4 (Friday).

Data Types in the Abstract

- Most of the time, should *not* worry about implementation of data structures, search, etc.
- What they do for us—their specification—is important.
- Java has several standard types (in `java.util`) to represent collections of objects
 - Six interfaces:
 - * `Collection`: General collections of items.
 - * `List`: Indexed sequences with duplication
 - * `Set`, `SortedSet`: Collections without duplication
 - * `Map`, `SortedMap`: Dictionaries (key \mapsto value)
 - Concrete classes that provide actual instances: `LinkedList`, `ArrayList`, `HashSet`, `TreeSet`.
 - To make change easier, purists would use the concrete types only for **new**, interfaces for parameter types, local variables.

Collection Structures in java.util



The Collection Interface

- Collection interface. Main functions promised:
 - Membership tests: `contains` (\in), `containsAll` (\subseteq)
 - Other queries: `size`, `isEmpty`
 - Retrieval: `iterator`, `toArray`
 - *Optional* modifiers: `add`, `addAll`, `clear`, `remove`, `removeAll` (set difference), `retainAll` (intersect)
- Design point (a side trip): Optional operations may throw

`UnsupportedOperationException`

- An alternative design would have separate interfaces:

```
interface Collection { contains, containsAll, size, iterator, ... }
interface Expandable { add, addAll }
interface Shrinkable { remove, removeAll, difference, ... }
interface ModifiableCollection
    extends Collection, Expandable, Shrinkable { }
...
```

You'd soon have lots of interfaces. Perhaps that's why they didn't do it that way.)

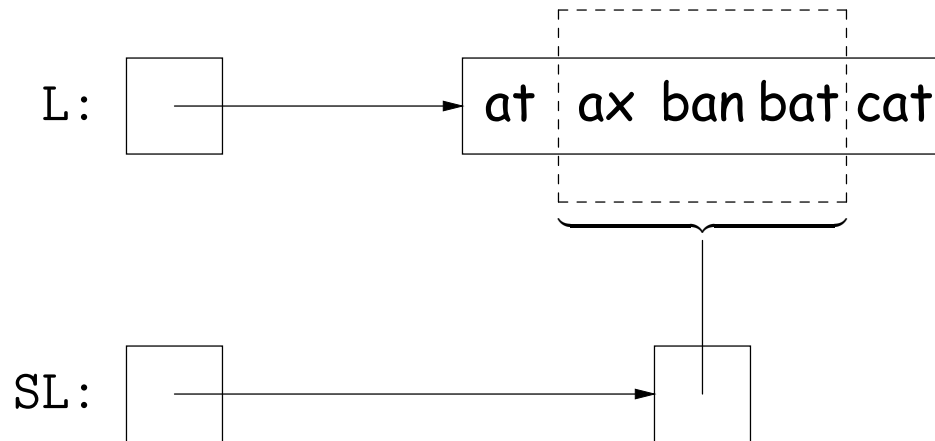
The List Interface

- Extends Collection
- Intended to represent *indexed sequences* (generalized arrays)
- Adds new methods to those of Collection:
 - Membership tests: `indexOf`, `lastIndexOf`.
 - Retrieval: `get(i)`, `listIterator()`, `sublist(B, E)`.
 - Modifiers: `add` and `addAll` with additional index to say *where* to add. Likewise for removal operations. `set` operation to go with `get`.
- Type `ListIterator<Item>` extends `Iterator<Item>`:
 - Adds `previous` and `hasPrevious`.
 - `add`, `remove`, and `set` allow one to iterate through a list, inserting, removing, or changing as you go.
 - **Important Question:** What advantage is there to saying `List L` rather than `LinkedList L` or `ArrayList L`?

Views

New Concept: A view is an alternative presentation of (interface to) an existing object.

- For example, the `sublist` method is supposed to yield a “view of” part of an existing list:



```
List<String> L = new ArrayList<String>();  
L.add ("at"); L.add("ax"); ...  
List<String> SL = L.sublist (1,4);
```

- Example: after `L.set(2, "bag")`, value of `SL.get(1)` is "bag", and after `SL.set(1, "bad")`, value of `L.get(2)` is "bad".
- Example: after `SL.clear()`, `L` will contain only "at" and "cat".
- Small challenge: "How do they do that?!"

Maps

- A Map is a kind of “modifiable function:”

```
package java.util;
public interface Map<Key,Value> {
    Value get (Object key);           // Value at KEY.
    Object put (Key key, Value value); // Set get(KEY) -> VALUE
    ...
}
```

```
-----
Map<String,String> f = new TreeMap<String,String> ();
f.put ("Paul", "George"); f.put ("George", "Martin");
f.put ("Dana", "John");
// Now f.get ("Paul").equals ("George")
//      f.get ("Dana").equals ("John")
//      f.get ("Tom") == null
```


Map Views

```
public interface Map<Key,Value> { // Continuation
    /* VIEWS */
    /** The set of all keys. */
    Set<Key> keySet ();
    /** The multiset of all values */
    Collection<Value> values ();
    /** The set of all (key, value) pairs */
    Set<Map.Entry<Key,Value>> entrySet ();
}
```

Using example from previous slide:

```
for (Iterator<String> i = f.keySet ().iterator (); i.hasNext ();)
    i.next () ==> Dana, George, Paul
// or, just:
for (String name : f.keySet ())
    name ==> Dana, George, Paul

for (String parent : f.values ())
    parent ==> John, Martin, George
for (Map.Entry<String,String> pair : f.entrySet ())
    pair ==> (Dana,John), (George,Martin), (Paul,George)
f.keySet ().remove ("Dana");    // Now f.get("Dana") == null
```

Simple Banking I: Accounts

Problem: Want a simple banking system. Can look up accounts by name or number, deposit or withdraw, print.

Account Structure

```
class Account {
    Account (String name, String number, int init) {
        this.name = name; this.number = number;
        this.balance = init;
    }
    /** Account-holder's name */
    final String name;
    /** Account number */
    final String number;
    /** Current balance */
    int balance;

    /** Print THIS on STR in some useful format. */
    void print (PrintWriter str) { ... }
}
```

Simple Banking II: Banks

```
class Bank {
    /* These variables maintain mappings of String -> Account. They keep
     * the set of keys (Strings) in "compareTo" order, and the set of
     * values (Accounts) is ordered according to the corresponding keys. */
    SortedMap<String,Account> accounts = new TreeMap<String,Account> ();
    SortedMap<String,Account> names = new TreeMap<String,Account> ();

    void openAccount (String name, int initBalance) {
        Account acc =
            new Account (name, chooseNumber (), initBalance);
        accounts.put (acc.number, acc);
        names.put (name, acc);
    }

    void deposit (String number, int amount) {
        Account acc = accounts.get (number);
        if (acc == null) ERROR(...);
        acc.balance += amount;
    }
    // Likewise for withdraw.
```

Banks (continued): Iterating

Printing out Account Data

```
/** Print out all accounts sorted by number on STR. */
void printByAccount (PrintStream str) {
    // accounts.values () is the set of mapped-to values. Its
    // iterator produces elements in order of the corresponding keys.
    for (Account account : accounts.values ())
        account.print (str);
}

/** Print out all bank accounts sorted by name on STR. */
void printByName (PrintStream str) {
    for (Account account : names.values ())
        account.print (str);
}
```

A Design Question: What would be an appropriate representation for keeping a record of all transactions (deposits and withdrawals) against each account?

Partial Implementations

- Besides interfaces (like `List`) and concrete types (like `LinkedList`), Java library provides abstract classes such as `AbstractList`.
- Idea is to take advantage of the fact that operations are related to each other.
- Example: once you know how to do `get(k)` and `size()` for an implementation of `List`, you can implement all the other methods needed for a *read-only* list (and its iterators).
- Now throw in `add(k, x)` and you have all you need for the additional operations of a growable list.
- Add `set(k, x)` and `remove(k)` and you can implement everything else.

Example: The java.util.AbstractList helper class

```
public abstract class AbstractList<Item> implements List<Item> {
    /** Inherited from List */
    // public abstract int size ();
    // public abstract Item get (int k);
    public boolean contains (Object x) {
        for (int i = 0; i < size (); i += 1) {
            if ((x == null && get (i) == null) ||
                (x != null && x.equals (get (i))))
                return true;
        }
        return false;
    }
    /* OPTIONAL: By default, throw exception; override to do more. */
    void add (int k, Item x) {
        throw new UnsupportedOperationException ();
    }
    Likewise for remove, set
```

Example, continued: AListIterator

```
// Continuing abstract class AbstractList<Item>:
public Iterator<Item> iterator () { return listIterator (); }
public ListIterator<Item> listIterator () { return new AListIterator (this); }

private static class AListIterator implements ListIterator<Item> {
    AbstractList<Item> myList;
    AListIterator (AbstractList<Item> L) { myList = L; }
    /** Current position in our list. */
    int where = 0;

    public boolean hasNext () { return where < myList.size (); }
    public Item next () { where += 1; return myList.get (where-1); }
    public void add (Item x) { myList.add (where, x); where += 1; }
    ... previous, remove, set, etc.
}
...
}
```

Example: Using AbstractList

Problem: Want to create a *reversed view* of an existing List (same elements in reverse order).

```
public class ReverseList<Item> extends AbstractList<Item> {
    private final List<Item> L;

    public ReverseList (List<Item> L) { this.L = L; }

    public int size () { return L.size (); }

    public Item get (int k) { return L.get (L.size ()-k-1); }

    public void add (int k, Item x)
        { L.add (L.size ()-k, x); }

    public Item set (int k, Item x)
        { return L.set (L.size ()-k-1, x); }

    public Item remove (int k)
        { return L.remove (L.size () - k - 1); }
}
```


Aside: Another way to do AListIterator

It's also possible to make the nested class non-static:

```
public Iterator<Item> iterator () { return listIterator (); }
public ListIterator<Item> listIterator () { return this.new AListIterator (); }

private class AListIterator implements ListIterator<Item> {
    /** Current position in our list. */
    int where = 0;

    public boolean hasNext () { return where < AbstractList.this.size (); }
    public Item next () { where += 1; return AbstractList.this.get (where-1); }
    public void add (Item x) { AbstractList.this.add (where, x); where += 1; }
    ... previous, remove, set, etc.
}
...
}
```

- Here, `AbstractList.this` means "the `AbstractList` I am attached to" and `X.new AListIterator` means "create a new `AListIterator` that is attached to `X`."
- In this case you can abbreviate `this.new` as `new` and can leave off the `AbstractList.this` parts, since meaning is unambiguous.

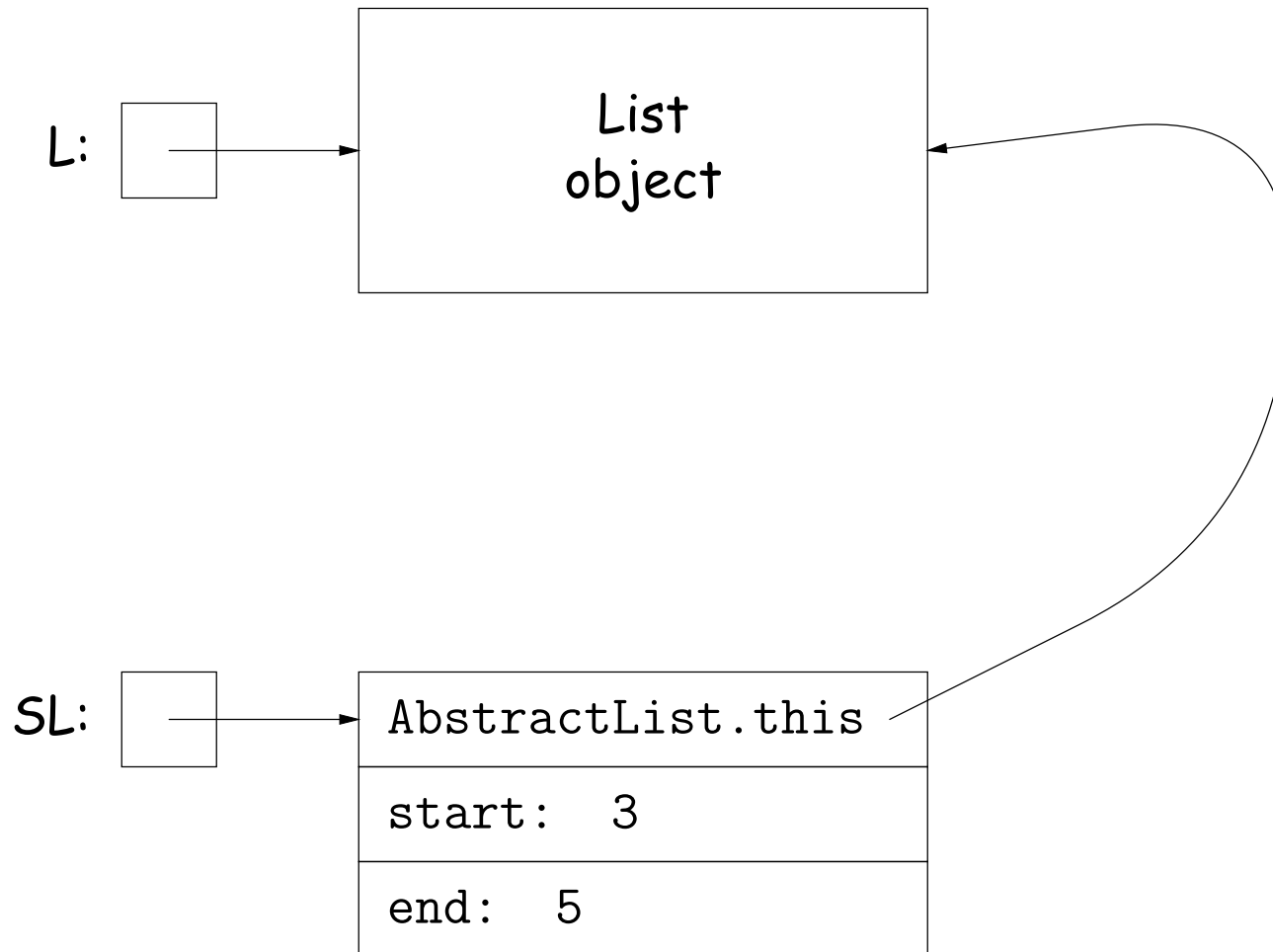
Getting a View: Sublists

Problem: `L sublist(start, end)` is a full-blown `List` that gives a view of part of an existing list. Changes in one must affect the other. How? Here's part of `AbstractList`:

```
List<Item> sublist (int start, int end) {  
    return new this.Sublist (start, end);  
}  
  
private class Sublist extends AbstractList<Item> {  
    // NOTE: Error checks not shown  
    private int start, end;  
    Sublist (int start, int end) { obvious }  
  
    public int size () { return end-start; }  
  
    public Item get (int k)  
        { return AbstractList.this.get (start+k); }  
  
    public void add (int k, Item x) {  
        { AbstractList.this.add (start+k, x); end += 1; }  
        ...  
    }  
}
```

What Does a Sublist Look Like?

- Consider `SL = L.sublist (3, 5);`



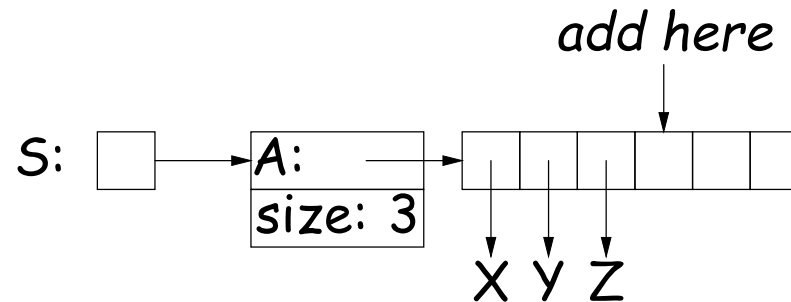
Arrays and Links

- Two main ways to represent a sequence: array and linked list
- In Java Library: ArrayList and Vector vs. LinkedList.
- Array:
 - Advantages: compact, fast ($\Theta(1)$) *random access* (indexing).
 - Disadvantages: insertion, deletion can be slow ($\Theta(N)$)
- Linked list:
 - Advantages: insertion, deletion fast once position found.
 - Disadvantages: space (link overhead), random access slow.

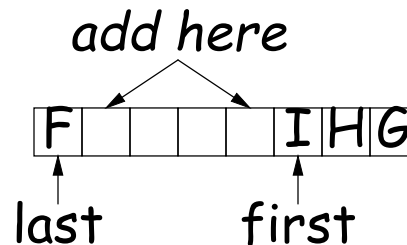
Implementing with Arrays

- Biggest problem using arrays is insertion/deletion in the *middle* of a list (must shove things over).
- Adding/deleting from ends can be made fast:
 - Double array size to grow; amortized cost constant (Lecture #15).
 - Growth at one end really easy; classical stack implementation:

```
S.push ("X");  
S.push ("Y");  
S.push ("Z");
```



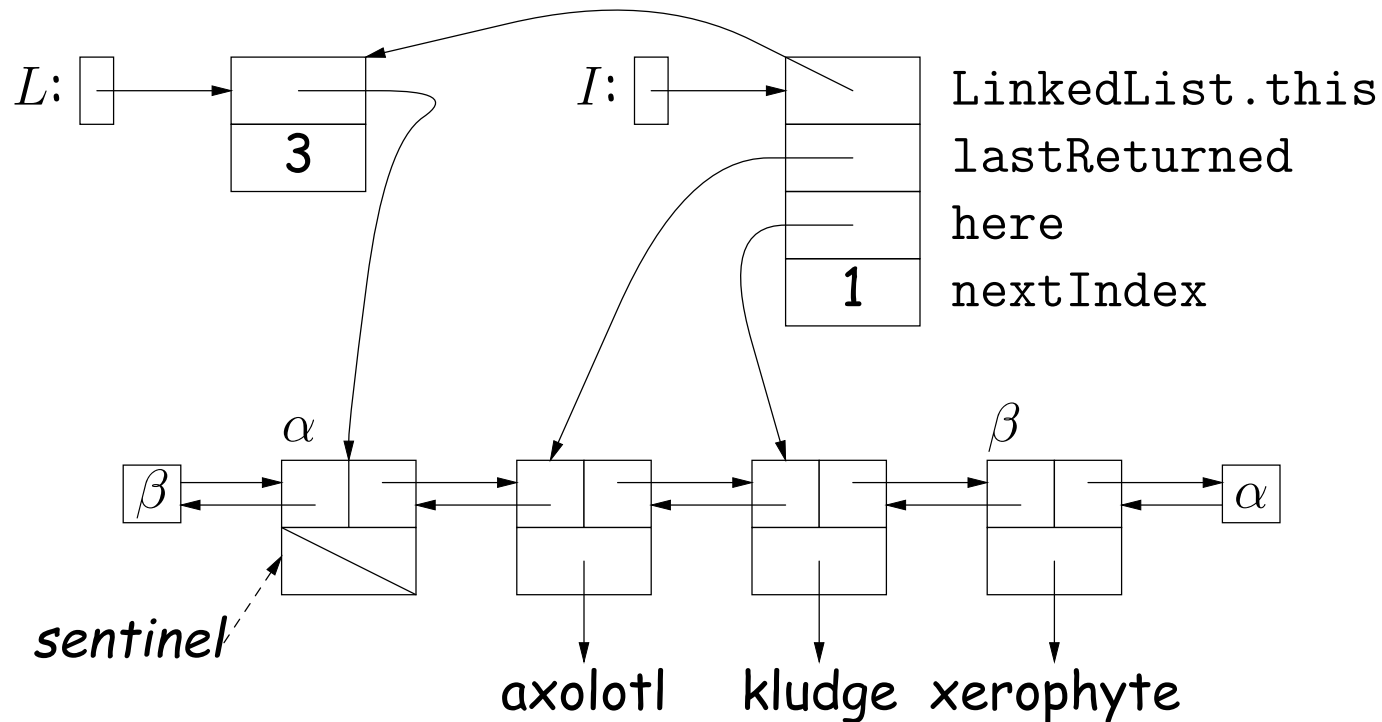
- To allow growth at either end, use *circular buffering*:



- Random access still fast.

Linking

- Essentials of linking should now be familiar
- Used in Java LinkedList. One possible representation for linked list and an iterator object over it:



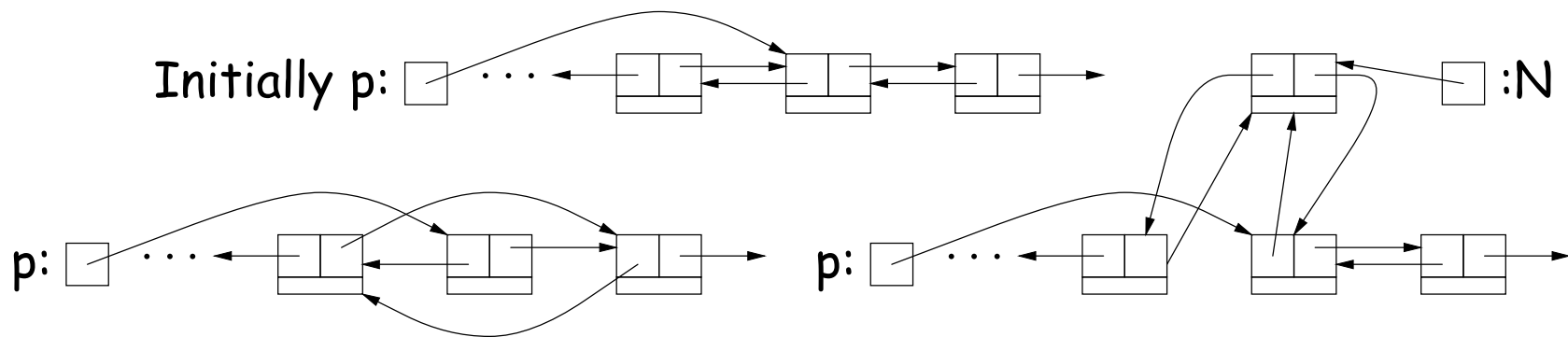
```
L = new LinkedList<String>();  
L.add("axolotl");  
L.add("kludge");  
L.add("xerophyte");  
I = L.listIterator();
```

```
I.next();
```

Clever trick: Sentinels

- A *sentinel* is a dummy object containing no useful data except links.
- Used to eliminate special cases and to provide a fixed object to point to in order to access a data structure.
- Avoids special cases ('if' statements) by ensuring that the first and last item of a list always have (non-null) nodes—possibly sentinels—before and after them:

● // To delete list node at p: // To add new node N before p:
p.next.prev = p.prev;
p.prev.next = p.next;
p.prev = N;



Specialization

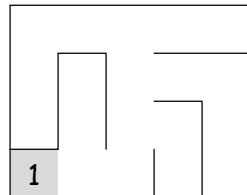
- Traditional special cases of general list:
 - **Stack:** Add and delete from one end (LIFO).
 - **Queue:** Add at end, delete from front (FIFO).
 - **Deque:** Add or delete at either end.
- All of these easily representable by either array (with circular buffering for queue or deque) or linked list.
- Java has the `List` types, which can act like any of these (although with non-traditional names for some of the operations).
- Also has `java.util.Stack`, a subtype of `List`, which gives traditional names ("push", "pop") to its operations. There is, however, no "stack" interface.

Stacks and Recursion

- Stacks related to *recursion*. In fact, can convert any recursive algorithm to stack-based (however, generally no great performance benefit):
 - Calls become "push current variables and parameters, set parameters to new values, and loop."
 - Return becomes "pop to restore variables and parameters."

```
findExit(start):  
  if isExit(start)  
    FOUND  
  else if (! isCrumb(start))  
    leave crumb at start;  
    for each square, x,  
      adjacent to start:  
        if legalPlace(x)  
          findExit(x)
```

Call: findExit(0)
Exit: 16



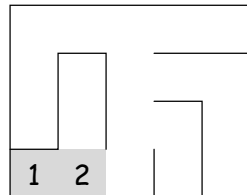
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  while S not empty:  
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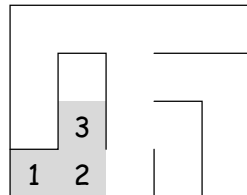
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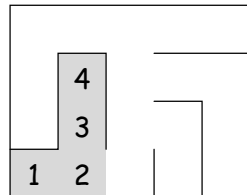
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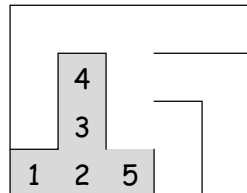
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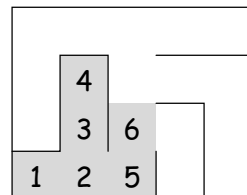
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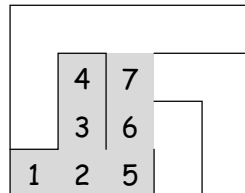
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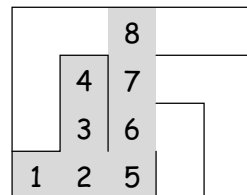
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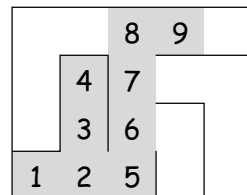
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Call: findExit(0)
Exit: 16



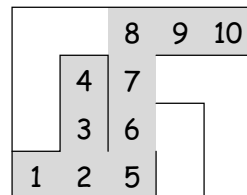
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Stacks and Recursion

- Stacks related to *recursion*. In fact, can convert any recursive algorithm to stack-based (however, generally no great performance benefit):
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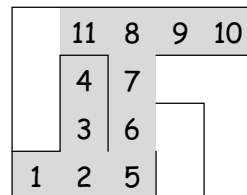
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Design Choices: Extension, Delegation, Adaptation

- The standard `java.util.Stack` type *extends* `Vector`:

```
class Stack<Item> extends Vector<Item> { void push (Item x) { add (x); } ... }
```

- Could instead have *delegated* to a field:

```
class ArrayStack<Item> {  
    private ArrayList<Item> repl = new ArrayList<Item> ();  
    void push (Item x) { repl.add (x); } ...  
}
```

- Or, could generalize, and define an *adapter*: a class used to make objects of one kind behave as another:

```
public class StackAdapter<Item> {  
    private List repl;  
    /** A stack that uses REPL for its storage. */  
    public StackAdapter (List<Item> repl) { this.repl = repl; }  
    public void push (Item x) { repl.add (x); } ...  
}
```

```
class ArrayStack<Item> extends StackAdapter<Item> {  
    ArrayStack () { super (new ArrayList<Item> ()); }  
}
```