



Q1: _____ (10points)

Start with the outline of the class in `src/SinglyLinkedList.java`.

Referring to the lecture notes and the book (Goodrich et al), fill in the bodies of the missing functions to implement a working Singly Linked List class which implements the List ADT.

Q2: _____ (10points)

The starter code in the `SinglyLinkedList` class is non-generic- it is designed to hold only `String`'s.

Write a generic version of the Singly Linked List class.

Q3: _____ (10points)

Referring to the lecture notes and the book (Goodrich et al), implement a Doubly Linked List class.

Q4: _____ (10points)

Once you have the Singly Linked List and Doubly Linked List class working, then test them with the code in `src/LinkedListTester`.

```
1 public class LinkedListTester {
2     private static Random random = new Random(20010);
3
4     public static void test1() {
5         // create your own LinkedList
6         SinglyLinkedList ll = new SinglyLinkedList();
7
8         // lets create an array of String's
9         // and fill our list with a random sample of the data
10        String[] data = { "one", "two", "three", "four", "five"↵
11                           , "six", "seven", "eight", "nine", "ten" };
12
13        for (int i = 0; i < 50; ++i) {
14            ll.addLast(data[random.nextInt(data.length)]);
15        }
16
17        // now, call each function in the API, choosing at ↵
18        random
19        int N = 100;
```

```

18     String[] procs = { "addFirst", "addLast", "removeFirst"↵
19         , "removeLast", "addBefore", "remove" };
20
21     for (int i = 0; i < N; ++i) {
22         String s = data[random.nextInt(data.length)];
23         switch (procs[random.nextInt(procs.length)]) {
24             case "addFirst":
25                 ll.addFirst(s);
26                 break;
27             case "addLast":
28                 ll.addLast(s);
29                 break;
30             case "removeFirst":
31                 if (!ll.isEmpty()) {
32                     ll.removeFirst();
33                 }
34                 break;
35             case "removeLast":
36                 if (!ll.isEmpty()) {
37                     ll.removeLast();
38                 }
39                 break;
40             case "remove":
41                 ll.remove(s);
42                 break;
43             case "addBefore":
44                 // if you have a positional add() then ↵
45                 // do this:
46                 // ll.add(random.nextInt(ll.size()), s)↵
47                 ;
48
49                 // if you have a key-based add do this
50                 // String key = data[random.nextInt(↵
51                 // data.length)];
52                 // ll.addBefore(key, s);
53                 break;
54             default:
55                 System.out.println("unknown");
56                 break;
57         }
58     }
59
60     // print out the size of the list and the elements...
61     System.out.println("size(ll): " + ll.size());
62     for (String s : ll) {
63         System.out.println("ll -> " + s);
64     }
65
66     public static void main(String[] args) {
67         test1();
68     }

```

Q5: _____ (10points)

Describe a method which finds the middle node of a Doubly Linked List.

Implement and test this method on your own implementation of the DLL.

Q6: _____ (10points)

Reimplement your `Scoreboard` class from Tutorial 1 using a `DoublyLinkedList`, instead of an array.