### COMP 53: Lists Lab, part 1

*Instructions:* In this lab, we are going to review singly-linked lists.

- Get into groups of at most two people to accomplish this lab.
- At the top of your source code files list the group members as a comment.
- Each member of the group must individually submit the lab in Canvas.
- This lab includes **24 points** in aggregate. The details are given in the following.

# 1 city.h

Consider city.h with the following details:

```
#ifndef CITY_H
#define CITY_H
#include<string>
class City {
        public:
                City() {
                        name = "N/A";
                        population = 0;
                City(string nm, unsigned int pop) {
                        name = nm;
                        population = pop;
                void setName(string name) {this -> name = name;}
                void setPopulation(unsigned int population)
                        {this -> population = population;}
                string getName() const {return this-> name;}
                unsigned int getPopulation() const {return this -> population;}
                virtual void printInfo() const {
                         cout<<getName()<<": "<<getPopulation()<<endl;</pre>
        protected:
                string name;
                unsigned int population;
};
#endif
```

# 2 citynode.h

Consider citynode.h with the following details:

```
#ifndef CITYNODE_H
#define CITYNODE_H
#include<string>
#include "city.h"
```

Essentially a CityNode object is used as an element of the list for cities, which consists of a data component (a city), and a pointer to the next CityNode.

# 3 citylist.h

Consider citylist.h with the following details:

```
#ifndef CITYLIST_H
#define CITYLIST_H
#include<string>
#include "citynode.h"
class CityList {
        public:
                CityList() {
                        head = tail = nullptr;
                void append(CityNode *cityNode) {
                void prepend(CityNode *cityNode) {
                }
                void printCityList() {
                }
                CityNode *search(string cityName) {
        private:
                CityNode *head;
                CityNode *tail;
```

};

#### #endif

Class CityList implements the singly-linked list of cities, which keeps track of the first and last elements of the list (through head and tail pointers, respectively).

- 1. Complete the definition of append(...) function that receives a pointer to a CityNode, and adds that node to the end of the CityList (3 points).
- 2. Complete the definition of prepend(...) function that receives a pointer to a CityNode, and adds that node to the beginning of the CityList (3 points).
- 3. Complete the definition of search (...) function that receives a city name (a string). It traverses through the elements of the CityList to find the city with that name, and returns a pointer to that node if successful. Otherwise, it returns null pointer (3 points).
- 4. Complete the definition of printCityList() function that traverses through the elements of the CityList, and calls printInfo() on each node's data component (*3 points*).

## 4 main.cpp

In main.cpp do the following step by step:

- 1. Globally define array cityArray[] consisting of cities with the following details:
  - (a) Los Angeles with population of 4340174
  - (b) San Diego with population of 1591688
  - (c) San Francisco with population of 871421
  - (d) Sacramento with population of 505628
  - (e) Stockton with the population of 323761
  - (f) Redding with the population of 90292
  - (g) Las Vegas with the population of 711926
  - (h) Reno with the population of 289485
  - (i) Portland with the population of 730428
  - (i) Seattle with the population of 752180
  - (k) Eugene with the population of 221452
- 2. Globally define two CityLists named as cityList1 and cityList2 (1 points).
- 3. Pass CityLists to these functions as reference.
  - (a) Define function void initCityListByAppend(...) that receives a CityList, an array of elements of type City as a second input, and an integer as its third input. The third input represents the number of elements in the input array. Initialize the input CityList with the elements existing in the input array, by iteratively invoking append() function (3 points).
  - (b) Define function void initCityListByPrepend(...) that receives a CityList, an array of elements of type City as a second input, and an integer as its third input. The third input represents the number of elements in the input array. Initialize the input CityList with the elements existing in the input array, by iteratively invoking prepend() function (3 points).

In main () function do the following step by step, using the functions defined above:

- (i) Initialize cityList1 according to array cityArray[] by appending, using the function defined above (1 points).
- (ii) Print out the entries of cityList1, using the appropriate function defined as part of CityList class (*1 points*).
- (iii) Initialize cityList2 according to array cityArray[] by prepending, using the function defined above (1 points).
- (iv) Print out the entries of cityList1, using the appropriate function defined as part of CityList class (*1 points*).
- (v) Search for Stockton in cityList1, and if successful, read the population from the returned pointer to its node and print it in standard output. (*I points*).

The output of the program may look like the following:

```
Initializing cityList1 with cityArray[] using appending:
Los Angeles: 4340174
San Diego: 1591688
San Francisco: 871421
Sacramento: 505628
Stockton: 323761
Redding: 90292
Las Vegas: 711926
Reno: 289485
Portland: 730428
Seattle: 752180
Eugene: 221452
Initializing cityList2 with cityArray[] using prepending:
Eugene: 221452
Seattle: 752180
Portland: 730428
Reno: 289485
Las Vegas: 711926
Redding: 90292
Stockton: 323761
Sacramento: 505628
San Francisco: 871421
San Diego: 1591688
Los Angeles: 4340174
Searching for Stockton in cityList1:
323761
```