

Important

There are general homework guidelines you must always follow. If you fail to follow any of the following guidelines, you risk receiving a **0** for the entire assignment.

1. All submitted code must compile under **JDK 8**. This includes unused code, so don't submit extra files that don't compile. Any compile errors will result in a 0.
2. Do not include any package declarations in your classes.
3. Do not change any existing class headers, constructors, instance/global variables, or method signatures. For example, do not add **throws** to the method headers since they are not necessary.
4. Do not add additional public methods.
5. Do not use anything that would trivialize the assignment. (e.g. don't import/use `java.util.ArrayList` for an `ArrayList` assignment. Ask if you are unsure.)
6. Always be very conscious of efficiency. Even if your method is to be $O(n)$, traversing the structure multiple times is considered inefficient unless that is absolutely required (and that case is extremely rare).
7. You must submit your source code, the `.java` files, not the compiled `.class` files.
8. After you submit your files, redownload them and run them to make sure they are what you intended to submit. You are responsible if you submit the wrong files.

Deque

Stack and **Queue** are LIFO and FIFO data structures respectively. A **Stack** requires you to add and remove from the same end of the data structure, while a **Queue** requires you to add and remove from opposite ends of the data structure.

For this assignment, you are to code two implementations of a **Deque**, which is short for “double-ended queue.” A **Deque** allows for efficient adding and removing from both ends of the data structure.

The first implementation is backed by a circular array, and the second implementation is backed by a non-circular doubly-linked list.

ArrayDeque

The backing array in your **ArrayDeque** implementation **must behave circularly**. This means your front variable should wraparound to the beginning and end of the array as you add and remove to take advantage of empty space while maintaining $O(1)$ efficiency for all operations. Near the bottom of the `ArrayDeque.java` file, there is a helper method called `mod(int index, int modulo)` to help you with the math part of this circular logic. This `mod` function is similar to the normal mod operator (`%`), but handles negative numbers as a circular array would expect (if the regular mod returns a negative, adds the result by the divisor).

The starting capacity of the **ArrayDeque** should be the constant `INITIAL_CAPACITY` defined in `ArrayDeque.java`. Reference the constant as-is. Do **not** simply copy the value of the constant. Do **not** change the constant. If, while adding an element, the **ArrayDeque** does not have enough space, you should regrow the backing array to **twice** its old capacity. Do **not** regrow the backing array when removing elements.

Your front variable in **ArrayDeque** should represent the index holding the first element of the deque.

Failure to follow this convention will result in major loss of points.

To access the back of the queue, you can add the size to the front variable to get the index of the back of the deque, though you will have to account for the circular behavior yourself.

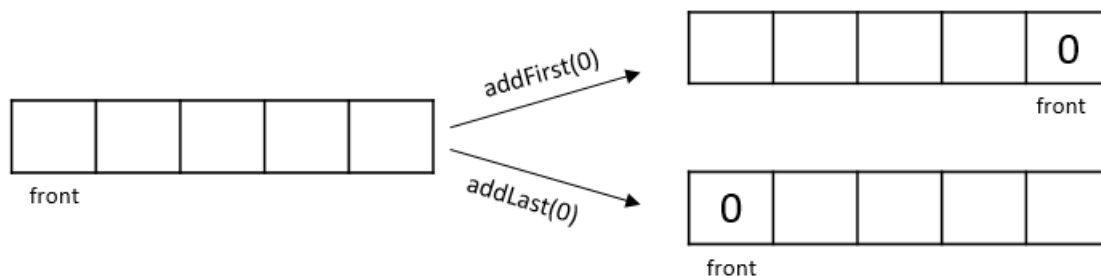
When regrowing the backing array, “unwrap” the data. Realign the deque with the front of the new array during the transfer. The front variable of the deque is once again at index 0.

Do not shift any elements during a remove. This also means that if there are empty spaces at the front of the array, the back of the deque should wrap around to the front of the array and make use of those spaces.

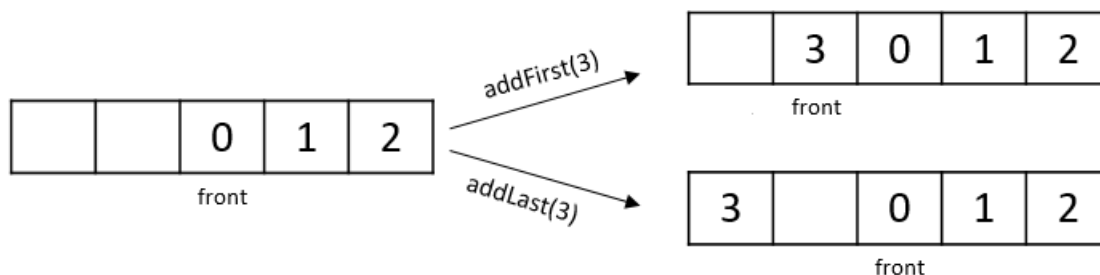
Additionally, after removing the last element in the deque, move the front variable like you normally would. Do **not** explicitly reset it to 0. This effectively means that going from size 1 to size 0 should not be a special case for your code.

The examples below demonstrate what the deque should look like at various states.

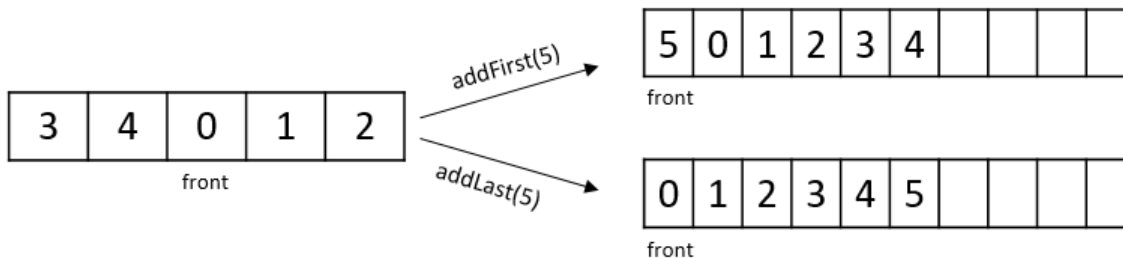
In the example below, the deque begins empty (initial state). When adding to the front, the front wraps around to the back. The element ends up at the end of the array, since adding to the front adds to the index before the front variable.



In the example below, adding to the back causes the newly added element to wrap around to the front.

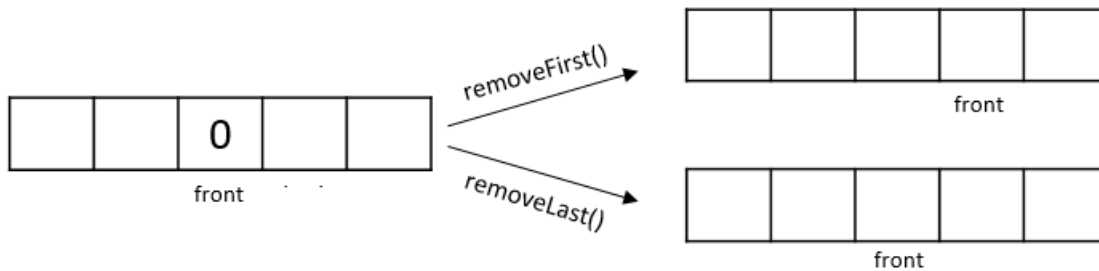


In the example below, adding another element causes the deque to resize. The array capacity is doubled and the front element moves to index 0.



In the example below, the last element of the deque is removed, but front moves as expected. The front

variable is not explicitly set to 0.



LinkedDeque

In order to efficiently add/remove from both the front and back of a linked list in $O(1)$ time, we need a doubly-linked list with a head and tail pointer. Your linked implementation will be backed by a doubly-linked list. The `LinkedDeque` must follow the requirements stated in the javadocs of each method you must implement.

Grading

Here is the grading breakdown for the assignment. There are various deductions not listed that are incurred when breaking the rules listed in this PDF and in other various circumstances.

Methods:	
ArrayDeque addFirst	9pts
ArrayDeque addLast	9pts
ArrayDeque removeFirst	8pts
ArrayDeque removeLast	8pts
ArrayDeque getFirst	4pts
ArrayDeque getLast	4pts
LinkedDeque addFirst	6pts
LinkedDeque addLast	6pts
LinkedDeque removeFirst	7pts
LinkedDeque removeLast	7pts
LinkedDeque getFirst	4pts
LinkedDeque getLast	3pts
Other:	
Checkstyle	10pts
Efficiency	15pts
Total:	100pts

JUnits

We have provided a **very basic** set of tests for your code. These tests do not guarantee the correctness of your code (by any measure), nor do they guarantee you any grade. You may additionally post your own set of tests for others to use on the Georgia Tech GitHub as a gist. Do **NOT** post your tests on the public GitHub. There will be a link to the Georgia Tech GitHub as well as a list of JUnits other students have posted on the class Piazza.

If you need help on running JUnits, there is a guide, available on Canvas under Files, to help you run JUnits on the command line or in IntelliJ.

Collaboration Policy

Every student is expected to read, understand and abide by the [Georgia Tech Academic Honor Code](#).

When working on homework assignments, you **may not** directly copy code from any source (other than your own past submissions). You are welcome to collaborate with peers and consult external resources, but you **must** personally write all of the code you submit. **You must list, at the top of each file in your submission, every student with whom you collaborated and every resource you consulted while completing the assignment.**

You may not directly share any files containing assignment code with other students or post your code publicly online. If you wish to store your code online in a personal private repository, you can use [Github Enterprise](#) to do this for free.

The only code you may share is JUnit test code on a pinned post on the official course Piazza. Use JUnits from other students at your own risk; **we do not endorse them**. See each assignment's PDF for more details. If you share JUnits, they **must** be shared on the site specified in the Piazza post, and not anywhere else (including a personal GitHub account).

Violators of the collaboration policy for this course will be turned into the Office of Student Integrity.

Style and Formatting

It is important that your code is not only functional, but written clearly and with good programming style. Your code will be checked against a style checker. The style checker is provided to you, and is located on Canvas. It can be found under Files, along with instructions on how to use it. A point is deducted for every style error that occurs. If there is a discrepancy between what you wrote in accordance with good style and the style checker, then address your concerns with the Head TA.

Javadocs

Javadoc any helper methods you create in a style similar to the existing javadocs. If a method is overridden or implemented from a superclass or an interface, you may use `@Override` instead of writing javadocs. Any javadocs you write must be useful and describe the contract, parameters, and return value of the method. Random or useless javadocs added only to appease checkstyle will lose points.

Vulgar/Obscene Language

Any submission that contains profanity, vulgar, or obscene language will receive an automatic zero on the assignment. This policy applies not only to comments/javadocs, but also things like variable names.

Exceptions

When throwing exceptions, you must include a message by passing in a String as a parameter. **The message must be useful and tell the user what went wrong.** "Error", "BAD THING HAPPENED", and "fail" are not good messages. The name of the exception itself is not a good message.

For example:

Bad: `throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("Index is out of bounds.");`

Good: `throw new IllegalArgumentException("Cannot insert null data into data structure.");`

Generics

If available, use the generic type of the class; do **not** use the raw type of the class. For example, use `new LinkedList<Integer>()` instead of `new LinkedList()`. Using the raw type of the class will result in a

penalty.

Forbidden Statements

You may not use these in your code at any time in CS 1332.

- `package`
- `System.arraycopy()`
- `clone()`
- `assert()`
- `Arrays` class
- `Array` class
- `Thread` class
- `Collections` class
- `Collection.toArray()`
- Reflection APIs
- Inner or nested classes
- Lambda Expressions
- Method References (using the `::` operator to obtain a reference to a method)

If you're not sure on whether you can use something, and it's not mentioned here or anywhere else in the homework files, just ask.

Debug print statements are fine, but nothing should be printed when we run your code. We expect clean runs - printing to the console when we're grading will result in a penalty. If you submit these, we will take off points.

Provided

The following file(s) have been provided to you. There are several, but we've noted the ones to edit.

1. `ArrayDeque.java`

This is the class in which you will implement the `ArrayDeque`. Feel free to add private helper methods but **do not add any new public methods, inner/nested classes, instance variables, or static variables.**

2. `LinkedDeque.java`

This is the class in which you will implement the `LinkedDeque`. Feel free to add private helper methods but **do not add any new public methods, inner/nested classes, instance variables, or static variables.**

3. `LinkedListNode.java`

This class represents a single node in the linked list. It encapsulates the `data`, and the `previous` and `next` references. **Do not alter this file.**

4. `DequeStudentTest.java`

This is the test class that contains a set of tests covering the basic operations on the `ArrayDeque` and `LinkedList` classes. It is not intended to be exhaustive and does not guarantee any type of grade. **Write your own tests to ensure you cover all edge cases.**

Deliverables

You must submit **all** of the following file(s). Please make sure the filename(s) matches the filename(s) below, and that *only* the following file(s) are present. The only exception is that Canvas will automatically append a `-n` depending on the submission number to the file name. This is expected and will be handled by the TAs when grading as long as the file name before this add-on matches what is shown below. If you resubmit, be sure only one copy of the file is present in the submission. If there are multiple files, do not zip up the files before submitting; submit them all as separate files.

Once submitted, double check that it has uploaded properly on Canvas. To do this, download your uploaded files to a new folder, copy over the support files, recompile, and run. It is your sole responsibility to re-test your submission and discover editing oddities, upload issues, etc.

1. `ArrayDeque.java`2. `LinkedList.java`