

# EiffelRSS

---

*ADT Developer Guide*

Michael Käser <kaeserm@student.ethz.ch>

Martin Luder <luderm@student.ethz.ch>

Thomas Weibel <weibelt@student.ethz.ch>

### **Abstract**

ADT contains the deferred classes SORTABLE and ORDER\_RELATION which can be used to implement sortable structures.

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Overview</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Usage</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1	<a href="#">SORT_BY_NAME - a sorter for an address class</a>	2
2.2	<a href="#">ADDRESS - a simple address class</a>	2
2.3	<a href="#">Using ADDRESS and SORT_BY_NAME</a>	3
<b>3</b>	<b>Features of SORTABLE_TWO_WAY_LIST</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1	<a href="#">Initialization</a>	5
3.1.1	<a href="#">make</a>	5
3.1.2	<a href="#">make_with_order_relation</a>	5
3.2	<a href="#">Access</a>	5
3.2.1	<a href="#">has</a>	5
3.3	<a href="#">Order relation</a>	5
3.3.1	<a href="#">has_order</a>	5
3.3.2	<a href="#">set_order</a>	5
3.4	<a href="#">Sorting</a>	6
3.4.1	<a href="#">sort</a>	6
3.4.2	<a href="#">sorted</a>	6

## List of Figures

1	BON diagram of cluster ADT . . . . .	1
2	BON diagram of class SORTABLE_TWO_WAY_LIST . . . . .	1

## 1 Overview

ADT contains the deferred classes `SORTABLE` and `ORDER_RELATION` which can be used to implement sortable structures.

`SORTABLE_TWO_WAY_LIST` inherits from `SORTABLE` and `TWO_WAY_LINKED_LIST` to implement a sortable doubly-linked list.

See figure 1 for an overview of the cluster.

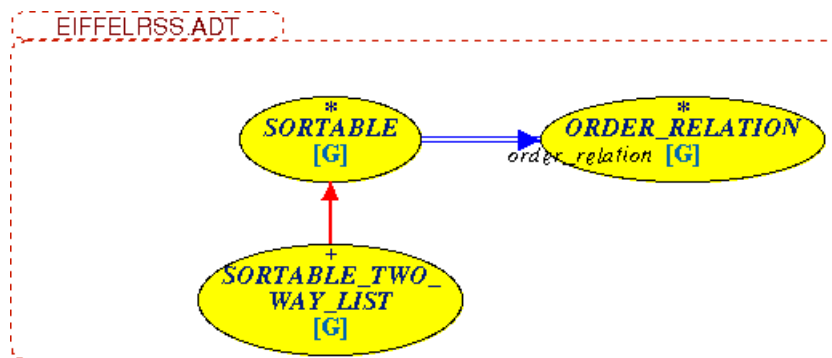


Figure 1: BON diagram of cluster ADT

Figure 2 shows the class `SORTABLE_TWO_WAY_LIST`.

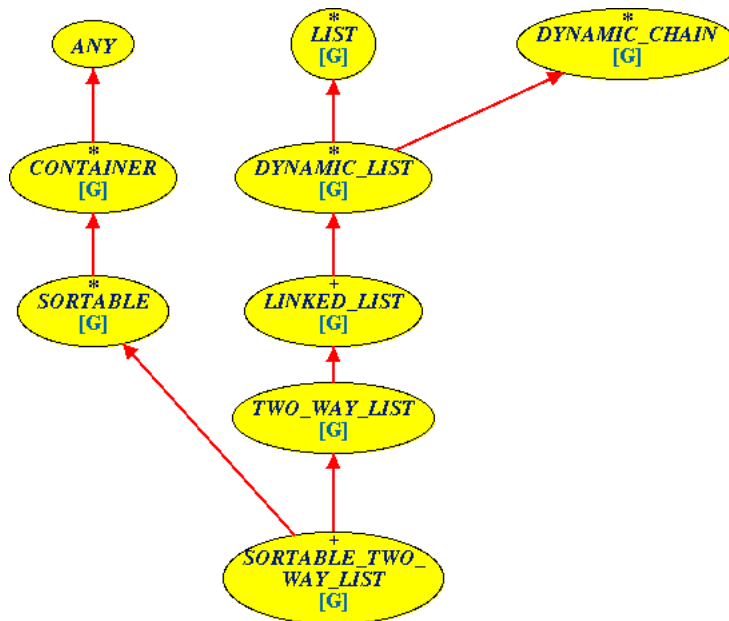


Figure 2: BON diagram of class `SORTABLE_TWO_WAY_LIST`

## 2 Usage

The following example shows a simple use-case for SORTABLE\_TWO\_WAY\_LIST.

### 2.1 SORT\_BY\_NAME - a sorter for an address class

```

class
  SORT_BY_NAME[G -> ADDRESS]

inherit
  ORDER_RELATION[G]

feature — Criterion

  ordered (first, second: G): BOOLEAN is
    — Are 'first' and 'second' ordered (true if '\
    →first' < 'second')
  require else
    first_non_void: first /= Void
    second_non_void: second /= Void
  do
    Result := first.name < second.name
  end

end — class SORT_BY_NAME

```

### 2.2 ADDRESS - a simple address class

```

class
  ADDRESS

inherit
  ANY
  redefine
    out
  end

create
  make

feature — Initialization

  make (a_name: STRING; a_planet: STRING; a_phone_number\
  →: INTEGER) is
    — Create a new address with name, street, city \
    →and phone number

```

```

require
  non_empty_name: a_name /= Void and then not a_name\
  →.is_empty
  non_empty_planet: a_planet /= Void and then not \
  →a_planet.is_empty
do
  name := a_name
  planet := a_planet
  phone_number := a_phone_number
ensure
  name_set: name = a_name
  planet_set: planet = a_planet
  phone_number_set: phone_number = a_phone_number
end

feature — Arguments

  name, planet: STRING

  phone_number: INTEGER

feature — Output

  out: STRING is
    — Returns a string representation of an address \
    →object
    do
      Result := "— Name: " + name + "%N— Planet: " + \
      →planet + "%N— Phone number: " + phone_number.out \
      →+ "%N"
    end

end — class ADDRESS

```

### 2.3 Using ADDRESS and SORT\_BY\_NAME

```

class
  ADDRESS_BOOK

  create
    make

feature — Initialization

  make is
    — Creation procedure.
    do
      create address_list.make

```

```

        create address.make ("Zaphod", "Betelgeuse", 12)
        address_list.extend (address)

        create address.make ("Marvin", "Sirius", 96)
        address_list.extend (address)

        create address.make ("Ford", "Betelgeuse", 25)
        address_list.extend (address)

        create address.make ("Trillian", "Earth", 23)
        address_list.extend (address)

        create address.make ("Arthur", "Earth", 42)
        address_list.extend (address)

        create address.make ("Slartibartfast", "Magrathea" \
→, 43)
        address_list.extend (address)

        io.put_string ("No particular sorting:%N")
        io.put_string ("=====%N")
        address_list.do_all (agent print_address)

        io.put_string ("By name:%N")
        io.put_string ("=====%N")
        address_list.set_order (create {SORT_BY_NAME[ \
→ADDRESS]})
        address_list.sort
        address_list.do_all (agent print_address)
    end

```

**feature** — *Arguments*

```

    address_list: SORTABLE_TWO_WAY_LIST[ADDRESS]
    address: ADDRESS

```

**feature** — *Output*

```

    print_address (an_address: ADDRESS) is
        — Prints address
    require
        address_non_void: address /= Void
    do
        io.put_string (an_address.out + "%N")
    end

```

**end** — *class ADDRESS\_BOOK*



### 3 Features of SORTABLE\_TWO\_WAY\_LIST

Because SORTABLE\_TWO\_WAY\_LIST inherits from TWO\_WAY\_LIST, all features of this class can also be applied to a SORTABLE\_TWO\_WAY\_LIST object, e.g. extend, prune etc.

#### 3.1 Initialization

##### 3.1.1 make

```
make is
  — Create an empty two way list , with no order \
  → relation
```

##### 3.1.2 make\_with\_order\_relation

```
make_with_order_relation (an_order_relation: \
ORDER_RELATION[G]) is
  — Create an empty two way list , with '\
  → an_order_relation ' as order relation
```

#### 3.2 Access

##### 3.2.1 has

```
has (v: G): BOOLEAN is
  — Does structure include 'v'?
  — (Reference or object equality ,
  — based on 'object_comparison '.)
```

#### 3.3 Order relation

##### 3.3.1 has\_order

```
has_order: BOOLEAN is
  — Is an order relation defined?
```

##### 3.3.2 set\_order

```
set_order (an_order_relation: ORDER_RELATION[G]) is
  — Set the order relation .
```

## 3.4 Sorting

### 3.4.1 sort

<p><b>sort is</b> — <i>Sort all items.</i></p>
--

### 3.4.2 sorted

<p><b>sorted: BOOLEAN is</b> — <i>Is the structure sorted?</i></p>
--