Homework 5

The purpose of this exercise is to practice further implementing a List interface and a ListIterator.

ListIterator: We will use a definition of the ListIterator which is close to the definition of the ListIterator in java.util. In particular, the iterator will allow to traverse the list forward using hasNext() and next() and backward using hasPrevious() and previous(). Below is an excerpts from the documentation for java.util.ListIterator.

```
public interface ListIterator<E>
extends Iterator<E>
```

An iterator for lists that allows the programmer to traverse the list in either direction, modify the list during iteration, and obtain the iterator's current position in the list. A ListIterator has no current element; its cursor position always lies between the element that would be returned by a call to previous() and the element that would be returned by a call to next(). An iterator for a list of length n has n+1 possible cursor positions, as illustrated by the carets (^) below:

```
Element(0) Element(1) Element(2) ... Element(n-1) cursor positions: ^ ^ ^
```

Note that the cursor does not point to one element but is between two consecutive elements.

Export into Intellij Idea the GitHub Homework_5 folder. The program contains the interfaces List and ListIterator, the class DoublyLinkedList and class Main that includes the main method. You need only modify the class DoublyLinkedList. You may add additional tests to the main methods or comment out some existing test, but do not remove any. You must:

- (1) Read the definition of the Node private inner class. It is complete. You will need to understand and use the Node class.
- (2) Complete the incomplete methods in the <code>DoublyLinkedList</code> (All incomplete methods include the comment MUST COMPLETE). Using calls to methods already written can greatly simplify your code. Comments gives specifications for each incomplete.
- (3) Complete the LinkedListIterator (a private inner class of DoublyLinkedList).

This class has three fields: cursor is an integer that keep track of the position of the iterator. If a list has size n, then cursor can take values from 0 to n. There are two Node fields, one is for the node before the cursor (previousNode) and the other one is for the node after the cursor (nextNode). When cursor is 0, then previousNode is null, when the cursor is n, then nextNode is null. The code for hasNext() and

 ${\tt next}$ () has been completed. You must complete ${\tt hasPrevious}$ () and ${\tt previous}$ ().

The first constructor starts the iterator at the head of the list; the second iterator start at the tail if the argument takes the value true.