Java Lab 7

<u>Done By:</u> Rohit Karunakaran **<u>Roll No:</u>** 58

Date: 30-10-2020

- 1. Write a Java program for the following:
 - 1) Create a doubly linked list of elements.
 - 2) Delete a given element from the above list.
 - 3) Display the contents of the list after deletion.

Program Code:

```
/*Doubly Linked List implementation in Java
 * Done By: Rohit Karunakaran
* */
import java.io.*;
/*Node class for the nodes of the linked list*/
class Node
   private int data;
   private Node prev;
   private Node next;
    //Constructors
   public Node(int x, Node next, Node prev)
        data = x;
       this.prev =prev;
        this.next = next;
   public Node(int x) { this(x, null, null); }
   public Node() { this(0); }
    //Gettes and Setters
   public Node getNextNode() { return this.next; }
   public Node getPrevNode() { return this.prev; }
   public int getData() { return this.data; }
   public void setNextNode(Node n) { this.next=n; }
   public void setPrevNode(Node n) { this.prev=n; }
   public void setNextNode() { this.next=null; }
   public void setPrevNode() { this.prev=null; }
}
/* Doubly linked list class that contains the relevent functions for
   implementation*/
class DoublyLinkedList
   private Node header; //The header node
```

```
public int length; //To keep a track of the length of the doubly linked list
    public DoublyLinkedList()
        header = new Node();
        length=0;
    }
    public DoublyLinkedList(int nums[]) //Creates a doubly linked list when an
array of numbers is passed
        this();
        for(int x:nums)
            this.add(x);
    }
    public void add(int x) //add a node to the end of the doubly linked list
        Node ptr=header;
        while(ptr.getNextNode()!=null)
            ptr=ptr.getNextNode();
        Node n = new Node(x);
        n.setPrevNode(ptr);
        n.setNextNode(ptr.getNextNode());
        ptr.setNextNode(n);
        length++;
    }
    public void remove(int x) //remove the node containing the given value if it
exists
        Node ptr=header.getNextNode();
        if(ptr==null)
        {
            System.out.println("The List is empty");
            return;
        }
        while(ptr!=null)
            if(ptr.getData() == x)
                break;
            ptr=ptr.getNextNode();
        }
        if(ptr!=null)
            //delete node
            if(ptr.getNextNode()!=null)
                ptr.getNextNode().setPrevNode(ptr.getPrevNode());
            ptr.getPrevNode().setNextNode(ptr.getNextNode());
            ptr.setNextNode(null);
            ptr.setPrevNode(null);
            length--;
        }
```

```
else
            System.out.println("No Such element found");
    }
    public void displayList()
        Node ptr=header.getNextNode();
        while(ptr!=null)
            System.out.println(ptr.getData());
            ptr=ptr.getNextNode();
        }
    }
}
public class MainClass
    public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException
        DoublyLinkedList dll = new DoublyLinkedList();
        int elem=0;
        BufferedReader r = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
        boolean Run = true;
        while (Run)
        {
            System.out.println("\n-----");
            System.out.println("1.Add an element");
            System.out.println("2.Remove an element");
            System.out.println("3.Display the List");
            System.out.println("4.Exit");
            System.out.print("\nEnter your choice: ");
            try
                int c = Integer.parseInt(r.readLine());
                switch(c)
                    case 1: //add an element
                            System.out.print("Enter the elemet to be added: ");
                            elem = Integer.parseInt(r.readLine());
                            dll.add(elem);
                            break;
                    case 2: //remove an element
                            System.out.print("Enter the elemet to be deleted: ");
                            elem = Integer.parseInt(r.readLine());
                            dll.remove(elem);
                            break;
                    case 3: //display the list
                            System.out.println("\nThe List is :");
                            dll.displayList();
                            break;
                    case 4:Run = false;
```

Sample input/output:

2. Java Program to implement Binary Search algorithm

Program Code:

```
/* Binary search algorithm implementation in java
 * Done By: Rohit Karunakaran
 **/
import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.StringTokenizer;
import java.io.*;
class BinarySearch
{
    //Recursive binary search funtion
    static int binarySearch(ArrayList<Integer> a,int elem,int beg,int last)
        int mid = (beg+last)/2;
        if (beg<=last)</pre>
        {
            if(a.get(mid) ==elem)
                return mid;
            else if(a.get(mid)>elem)
                return binarySearch(a, elem, beg, mid);
            else
                return binarySearch(a,elem,mid+1,last);
        }
        else
        {
            return -1; //If the element is not found it will return -1
        }
    }
    public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException
        ArrayList<Integer> arr = new ArrayList<Integer>();
        int elem=0;
        try
            System.out.print("Enter the elements in the array in ascending order in
th form \"1 2 32 65 75 \" \nwith out the quotes: ");
            BufferedReader br= new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));
            String nums = br.readLine();
            StringTokenizer st = new StringTokenizer(nums, " ");
            while(st.hasMoreTokens())
                arr.add(Integer.parseInt(st.nextToken()));
```

```
System.out.print("Enter the element to be searched ");
            elem = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
            //arr.sort();
            int index = binarySearch(arr,elem,0,arr.size()-1);
            if(index==-1)
            {
                System.out.println("The element is not found\n");
            }
            else
            {
                System.out.println("The element is found at index "+index);
        }
        catch (NumberFormatException e)
            System.out.println("A Number expected ");
            e.printStackTrace();
        }
    }
}
```

Sample input/output

```
rohit@iris ~/Programing/Java/CSL203/LAB 7
└▶ javac BinarySearch.java
└▶ java BinarySearch
Enter the elements in the array in ascending order in th form  "1 2 32 65 75 "
with out the quotes: 1 2 32 65 75
Enter the element to be searched 75
The element is found at index 4
∟> java BinarySearch
Enter the elements in the array in ascending order in th form "1 2 32 65 75 "
with out the quotes: 3 21 38 39 42 47 65 70
Enter the element to be searched 39
The element is found at index 3
∟> java BinarySearch
Enter the elements in the array in ascending order in th form  "1 2 32 65 75 "
with out the quotes: 3\ 3\ 3\ 3\ 3\ 3\ 3\ 3
Enter the element to be searched 3
The element is found at index 4
∟> java BinarySearch
Enter the elements in the array in ascending order in th form "1 2 32 65 75 "
with out the quotes: 8 12 12 14 18 20 31
Enter the element to be searched 12
The element is found at index 1
→ java BinarySearch
Enter the elements in the array in ascending order in th form "1 2 32 65 75"
vith out the quotes: 1 2 3 4 5 6
Enter the element to be searched 7
he element is not found
```