

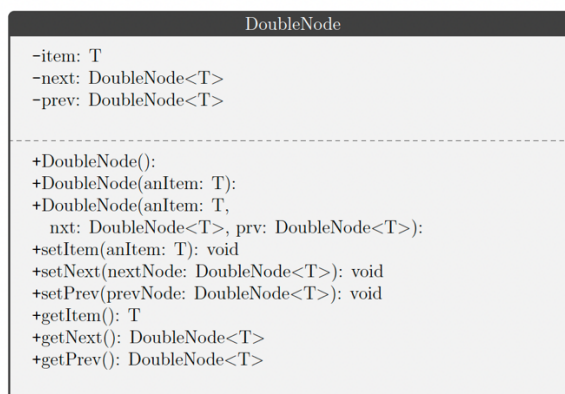
Please solve the problem(s) alone. Remember to test your solution thoroughly. Code that does not work correctly will lose credit. *Code that does not compile will receive no more than 70%.* Please submit a digital copy of your source code on Moodle. The digital copy of your code should be a zip file of the project folder named with your last name followed by the project number. For example, *azhari2.zip* would be my zip file for project 2. Good luck!

In this project you will contemplate an interesting form of the list ADT called a *Doubly Linked*. This is a data structure that is similar to a linked list but, maintains not only a pointer to the next node in the list (the successor) but the previous node in the list (the predecessor). Once you implement your double linked list, `DoubleLinkedList`, (see phase I) you will enhance it to increase the efficiency of `getNodeAt` (see phase II). You must complete phase I before attempting phase 1.

Phase I: Double Linked List

In this phase of the project you will implement a doubly linked list as described above. As a hint I would start from the `Node.java` and `LinkedList.java` files from class and modify the files.

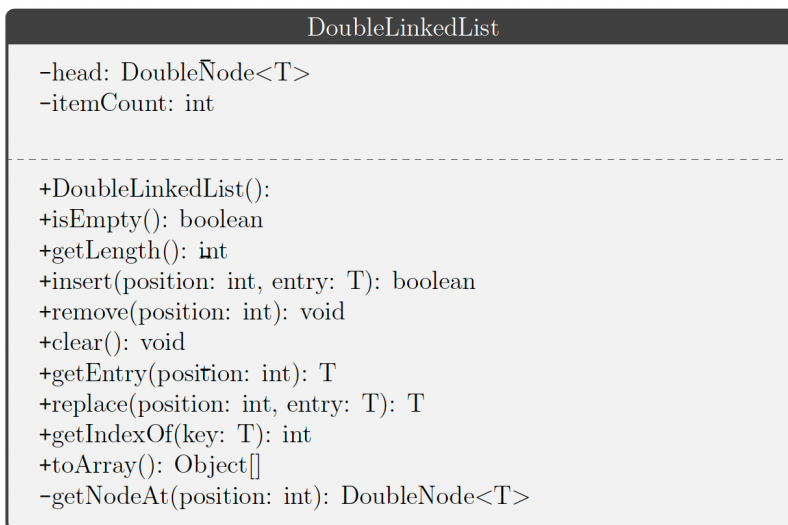
Rename the file `Node.java` to `DoubleNode.java` and modify the file such that it conforms to the following UML:



You need to create or modify the following methods:

- Add code to the constructors that properly initializes the prev reference.
- Implement the new accessor methods in the natural way.

Rename the file `LinkedList.java` to `DoubleLinkedList.java` and modify the file such that it conforms to the following UML:



You should be sure to modify all methods such that they properly set the previous pointer. The methods to modify are:

- the constructors,
- insert, and
- remove.

You will need to add a brand new method, `getIndexOf`. This method should be written such that it returns the index of the key in the list or -1 if the key is not found.

You should override the `toString` method so that it returns a `String` that represents the content of the list. For example,

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[1]	5
[2]	13
[3]	17
[4]	1

if the list contains 4 Integers or

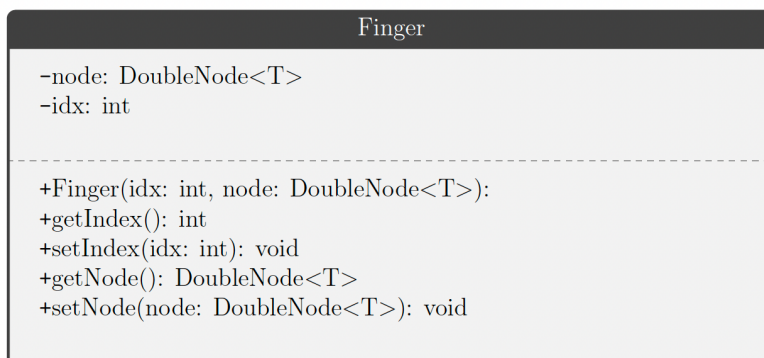
Empty List.

if the list is empty.

Phase II: Finger Searching

As we saw in class, searching through a linked list is a time-consuming process. To speed up search we can use *finger searching*. In a finger search, extra references called the fingers(finger attribute below) are maintained in such a way that they refer to the nodes in a proportional way. To successfully implement finger searching you will need to implement a Finger class and update the DoubleLinkedList class.

The Finger class which is in package list has the following UML class diagram.



- The constructor should set [this.node](#) and [this.idx](#) appropriately.
- The accessor methods behave as you would expect (idx is called index for the purpose of accessors).

Next, you must modify DoubleLinkedList so that it conforms to the update UML:

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DoubleLinkedList
-head: DoubleNode<T> -itemCount: int -finger: Finger<T>
+DoubleLinkedList(): +isEmpty(): boolean +getLength(): int +insert(position: int, entry: T): boolean +remove(position: int): void +clear(): void +getEntry(position: int): T +replace(position: int, entry: T): T +getIndexOf(key: T): int +toArray(): Object[] -getNodeAt(position: int): DoubleNode<T> -updateFinger(curr: DoubleNode<T>, position: int): void -getClosest(idx: int): Finger<T>

Specific updates are:

- Add a new attribute called fingers of type Finger (This is an array)
- The default constructor should be modified to allocate an array fingers (default) 4 fingers
- The updateFinger method is responsible for updating the fingers by distributing all the fingers throughout the list.
- The getClosest takes an index idx and finds the closest reference whether that is head or the finger. The method returns a Finger that contains the index and node associated with the closest reference. Recall the linear distance formula is defined as $|x_2 - x_1|$
- insert, remove, and replace must be modified to call updateFinger after modifying itemCount. When removing a node, you should call updateFinger again
- Modify getNodeAt so that it uses getClosest to find the closest finger and use the finger to locate the node of interest. As a note, you may need to follow previous pointers if the position is closest to finger pointer but, the index of the finger is greater than position.

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Phase III: Simulator

In this phase you will create a simulator that reads from the file `commands.csv`, and executes the commands read. Each row starts with the command and followed by either the index or the item.

Print command is followed by either: 0 (List is not sorted), or by 1 (sorted list).

You need to implement a sort method in the `DoubleLinkedList.java` using a `Comparator` as an argument.

General Reminders

- If you desire, you may add *private methods* to help you with writing the code. You may *not* however add or subtract from any public interface nor are you allowed to remove `private` methods.
- **Start early**
- Make sure to check your code against the rubric *before* submission.
- You are encouraged to see me for help with the project.

Submission

Submissions in this class come in two parts:

1. **Digital Submission:** Since our projects now have multiple files that need to be graded, I ask that you submit a zip file containing the project folder associated with the assignment. Failure to follow these directions will result in a deduction of up to **5 points from your grade**.

Grading

Your grade on this assignment will be defined as follows:

- Program follows course style guidelines and has good comments (*20 points*).
- Program passes tests (*10 points*).
- The doubly linked list has been correctly implemented (*20 points*)
- The finger search has been correctly implemented (*20 points*)

- The main method is correctly implemented (*10 points*)
- Comparator and Sort implementations (*20 points*)

Your code will be reviewed against various AI resources to detect any instances of plagiarism.

Good luck!