

ADT HASHTABLE
<b>Invariants:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Hash table does not contain duplicate keys.</li><li>• Keys cannot be null.</li><li>• The Hash table has a fixed size and automatically resizes when necessary.</li></ul>
<b>Primitive Operations:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. put(key, value) -&gt; void<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Description: Inserts a key-value pair into the Hashtable or updates the value if the key already exists.</li><li>• Input: A key (key) and a value (value).</li><li>• Precondition: key is not null.</li><li>• Postcondition: The Hashtable contains the key-value pair (key, value).</li></ul></li><li>2. get(key) -&gt; value<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Description: Retrieves the value associated with the specified key.</li><li>• Input: A key (key).</li><li>• Precondition: key is not null.</li><li>• Output: The value associated with the key or null if the key does not exist.</li></ul></li><li>3. remove(key) -&gt; void<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Description: Deletes the key-value pair associated with the specified key.</li><li>• Input: A key (key).</li><li>• Precondition: key is not null, and the key exists in the Hashtable.</li><li>• Postcondition: The Hashtable does not contain the specified key.</li></ul></li><li>4. containsKey(key) -&gt; boolean<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Description: Checks if the Hashtable contains the specified key.</li><li>• Input: A key (key).</li><li>• Precondition: key is not null.</li><li>• Output: true if the key exists in the Hashtable, false otherwise.</li></ul></li><li>5. size() -&gt; int<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Description: Gets the number of key-value pairs in the Hashtable.</li><li>• Input: None.</li><li>• Output: The number of elements in the Hashtable.</li></ul></li><li>6. isEmpty() -&gt; boolean<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Description: Checks if the Hashtable is empty.</li><li>• Input: None.</li><li>• Output: true if the Hashtable is empty, false otherwise.</li></ul></li><li>7. clear() -&gt; void<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Description: Removes all key-value pairs from the Hashtable.</li><li>• Input: None.</li><li>• Postcondition: The Hashtable is empty.</li></ul></li><li>8. keys() -&gt; Set&lt;Key&gt;<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Description: Retrieves a set of all keys in the Hashtable.</li></ul></li></ol>

- Input: None.
- Output: A set of keys.

9. values() -> Collection<Value>

- Description: Retrieves a collection of all values in the Hashtable.
- Input: None.
- Output: A collection of values.

10. entrySet() -> Set<Entry<Key, Value>>

- Description: Retrieves a set of entries (key-value pairs) in the Hashtable.
- Input: None.
- Output: A set of entries.

### ADT DYNAMICQUEUE

#### Invariants:

- A dynamic queue contains a collection of elements.
- The elements are ordered in a First-In-First-Out (FIFO) manner.

#### Primitive Operations:

1. enqueue(element) -> void

- Description: Adds an element to the back of the dynamic queue.
- Input: An element.
- Precondition: The element is not null.
- Postcondition: The element is added to the back of the queue.

2. dequeue() -> element

- Description: Removes and returns the front element from the dynamic queue.
- Input: None.
- Precondition: The queue is not empty.
- Output: The front element of the queue.

3. peek() -> element

- Description: Returns the front element of the dynamic queue without removing it.
- Input: None.
- Precondition: The queue is not empty.
- Output: The front element of the queue.

4. isEmpty() -> boolean

- Description: Checks if the dynamic queue is empty.
- Input: None.
- Output: true if the queue is empty, false otherwise.

5. size() -> int

- Description: Returns the number of elements in the dynamic queue.
- Input: None.
- Output: The number of elements in the queue.

6. clear() -> void

- Description: Removes all elements from the dynamic queue.
- Input: None.
- Postcondition: The queue is empty.

### ADT DYNAMICSTACK

**Invariants:**

- A dynamic stack contains a collection of elements.
- The elements are ordered in a Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) manner.

**Primitive Operations:**

**1. push(element) -> void**

- Description: Adds an element to the top of the dynamic stack.
- Input: An element.
- Precondition: The element is not null.
- Postcondition: The element is added to the top of the stack.

**2. pop() -> element**

- Description: Removes and returns the top element from the dynamic stack.
- Input: None.
- Precondition: The stack is not empty.
- Output: The top element of the stack.

**3. peek() -> element**

- Description: Returns the top element of the dynamic stack without removing it.
- Input: None.
- Precondition: The stack is not empty.
- Output: The top element of the stack.

**4. isEmpty() -> boolean**

- Description: Checks if the dynamic stack is empty.
- Input: None.
- Output: true if the stack is empty, false otherwise.

**5. size() -> int**

- Description: Returns the number of elements in the dynamic stack.
- Input: None.
- Output: The number of elements in the stack.

**6. clear() -> void**

- Description: Removes all elements from the dynamic stack.
- Input: None.
- Postcondition: The stack is empty.

**ADT PRIORITYQUEUE****Invariants:**

- A priority queue contains a collection of elements, each associated with a priority value.
- Elements are removed from the priority queue based on their priority values, with higher-priority elements being removed first.

**Primitive Operations:****1. enqueue(element, priority) -> void**

- Description: Inserts an element with a specified priority into the priority queue.
- Input: An element and its associated priority.
- Precondition: The element is not null, and the priority is a valid priority value.
- Postcondition: The element is inserted into the priority queue with the specified priority.

**2. dequeue() -> element**

- Description: Removes and returns the element with the highest priority from the priority queue.
- Input: None.
- Precondition: The priority queue is not empty.
- Output: The element with the highest priority is removed and returned.

**3. peek() -> element**

- Description: Returns the element with the highest priority from the priority queue without removing it.
- Input: None.
- Precondition: The priority queue is not empty.
- Output: The element with the highest priority.

#### **4. isEmpty() -> boolean**

- Description: Checks if the priority queue is empty.
- Input: None.
- Output: true if the priority queue is empty, false otherwise.

#### **5. size() -> int**

- Description: Returns the number of elements in the priority queue.
- Input: None.
- Output: The number of elements in the priority queue.

#### **6. clear() -> void**

- Description: Removes all elements from the priority queue.
  - Input: None.
- Postcondition: The priority queue is empty.