



Advanced Object-Oriented Programming

CPT204 – Lab 10
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CPT204 Advanced Object-Oriented Programming

Lab 10

**Interface, Inheritance,
Iterable, Set**

Welcome !

- Welcome to Lab 10 !
 - We are going to create an interface for ARDeque and make it iterable,
 - and implement an array-based set ARSet
 - We will also create a new data structure by extending another data structure, and equip it with a new method
- You will find in this lab
 1. Lab Exercise 10.1 - 10.3, and their hints
 2. Exercise 10.1 - 10.3
- Download **lab10** zip files from Learning Mall
- Don't forget to import the **lab10** files and the library into an IntelliJ project
 - Read **lab1** again for reference

Lab Exercise 10.1 ARDeque DEQUE INTERFACE

- Complete the interface of ARDeque called **Deque**.
- It will be implemented by ARDeque as follows:
`public class ARDeque<T> implements Deque<T> { ... }`
- In ARDeque: size, methods in Lab Exercise 8.2 - 8.4 and Exercise 8.1 - 8.3 will be annotated with **@Override**

Lab Exercise 10.1 ARDeque DEQUE INTERFACE Test Case

- Test case 1:

```
Deque<String> deque = new ARDeque<>();  
deque.size();           →           0  
deque.addFirst("a");  
deque.addLast("b");  
deque.addLast("c");  
deque.get(0);           →           "a"  
deque.get(2);           →           "c"  
deque.printDeque();     →           "a b c"  
deque.delFirst();       →           "a"  
deque.delLast();        →           "c"  
deque.get(0);           →           "b"  
deque.size();           →           1
```

WARNING: Hints to the exercise on the next slide

Please try to solve the exercise by yourself first...

Lab Exercise 10.1 ARDeque DEQUE INTERFACE Hints

- Use keyword interface and type parameter
- There will be seven method signatures
 - end with semicolon

Lab Exercise 10.2 RSLList ROTATE RIGHT

- Complete the class public **RSLList** and method void **rotateRight()**.
- RSLList is a subclass of SLList.
- It implements a new method called rotateRight that moves the back item to the front.
 - for example, suppose we have ["a", "b", "c"],
after rotateRight, we will have ["c", "a", "b"].
 - do nothing if the list is empty.
- The class will be instantiated and the method will be called as in the test case on the next page.

Lab Exercise 10.2 RSLList ROTATE RIGHT Test Case

- Test case 1:

```
RSLList<String> rlist = new RSLList<>();  
rlist.addLast("a");  
rlist.addLast("b");  
rlist.addLast("c");  
rlist.rotateRight();  
rlist.get(0);           →      "c"  
rlist.get(1);           →      "a"  
rlist.get(2);           →      "b"
```

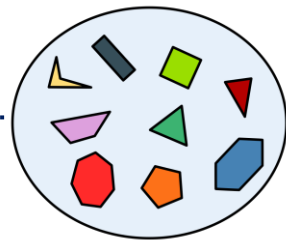
WARNING: Hints to the exercise on the next slide

Please try to solve the exercise by yourself first...

Lab Exercise 10.2 RSLList ROTATE RIGHT Hints

- Set RSLList to be a subclass of SLList
 - using the keyword extend, followed by SLList with the same type parameter
- Write the definition of rotateRight
 - you can simply use methods inherited from SLList to implement this method
 - you need to take special care if the list is empty

Sets



- The next exercise and two assignments are about Sets
 - Set stores a group of values with **no** duplicates
 - Set has **no** sense of order: either an item is in the set, or not
- We will implement it using an array and generics
 - The array has size 100
 - We assume that the items added will **not** exceed 100

Lab Exercise 10.3 ARSet ITERATOR

- Complete the method **iterator**, and the private class **ARSetIterator**.
- The class ARSet implements the Iterable interface.
 - The java.util.Iterator is imported.
- The iterator method and the private class will be used in for-each / enhanced for loop as in the case next page.
 - Although the order of items in a set actually does not matter, iterate in the order of the items *added*.

Lab Exercise 10.3 ARSet ITERATOR Test Case

- Test case 1:

```
ARSet<String> set = new ARSet<>();  
set.add("a");  
set.add("b");  
set.add("c");  
  
for (String item : set) {  
    System.out.print(item + " ");  
}
```

→

"a b c "

WARNING: Hints to the exercise on the next slide

Please try to solve the exercise by yourself first...

Lab Exercise 10.3 ARSet ITERATOR Hints

- Follow the implementation to enable the for-each/enhanced for loop in the lecture notes
 - it will be very similar

Exercise 10.1 ARSet CONTAINS

- Complete the method `boolean contains(T item)`.
- It checks whether an item is inside the set.
 - the method returns *true* iff the set contains the item.

Exercise 10.2 ARSet ADD

- Complete the method `void add(T item)`.
- It adds an item into the set if it is **not** already inside.
- It throws `IllegalArgumentException` if item is *null*.

Test Case for Exercise 10.1, 10.2

- Test case 1:

```
ARSet<String> set = new ARSet<>();  
set.add("a");  
set.contains("a");           →      true  
set.size();                  →      1  
for (String item : set) {  
    System.out.println(item);  
}  
                             →      "a"
```

Exercise 10.3 ARDeque ITERATOR

- Complete the method **iterator**, and the private class **ARDequeIterator**.
- The class ARDeque implements the Iterable interface.
 - The java.util.Iterator is imported.
- The iterator method and the private class will be used in for-each / enhanced for loop as in the case next page.
 - Iterate from the *first* to the *last* item in the deque.

Exercise 10.3 ARDeque ITERATOR Test Case

- Test case 1:

```
ARDeque<String> deque = new ARDeque<>();  
deque.add("a");  
deque.add("b");  
deque.add("c");  
  
for (String item : deque) {  
    System.out.print(item + " ");  
}
```

→ "a b c "

Thank you for your attention !

- In this lab, you have learned:
 - To create an interface
 - To create a subclass and to use the superclass's methods to create a new method
 - To equip a data structure with an iterator to enable enhanced for loop
 - To create a data structure called Set