CS 1083

Assignment #9

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1. Source Code:

IntList.java

```
Defines a class that represents a list of integers
public class IntList {
   First node in the list
   private IntNode front;
    * Constructs a list. Initially the list is empty.
   public IntList() {
      front = null;
   }
    * Adds given integer to front of list.
    * @param val integer to add to the front of the list
   public void addToFront(int val) {
      front = new IntNode(val, front);
   }
    * Removes the first node from the list.
    * If the list is empty, does nothing.
   public void removeFirst() {
       if (front != null) {
          front = front.next;
       }
   }
    * Prints the list elements from first to last.
   public void print() {
       System.out.println("----");
       System.out.print("List elements: ");
       IntNode temp = front;
       while (temp != null) {
           System.out.print(temp.val + " ");
           temp = temp.next;
       }
```

```
System.out.println("\n----\n");
}
/**
 * return the length of the linked list
* @return int the length of the linked list
*/
public int length(){
    IntNode temp = front;
    int length = 0;
    while(temp!=null){
        temp = temp.next;
        length++;
    }
    return length;
}
* add a node to the end of the list
 * @param val the val to be added
*/
public void addToEnd(int val){
    if(front!=null) {
        IntNode temp = front;
        while (temp.next != null) {
           temp = temp.next;
        }
        temp.next = new IntNode(val, null);
    }else{
        front = new IntNode(val, null);
    }
}
 * remove the last element in the linked list
public void removeLast(){
    \textbf{if}(\texttt{front}\,!\,\texttt{=}\textbf{null})\{
        if(front.next==null){
            front = null;
            return;
        }
        IntNode temp = front;
        IntNode pre = temp;
        while(temp.next!=null){
            pre = temp;
            temp = temp.next;
        pre.next = null;
    }
```

```
* replace all oldVal with newVal in the linked list
 * @param oldVal old int value
 * @param newVal new int value
public void replace(int oldVal, int newVal){
   IntNode temp = front;
    while(temp!=null){
        if(temp.val == oldVal){
            temp.val = newVal;
        temp = temp.next;
   }
}
* print the link recursively
public void printRec(){
    recHelper(front);
}
* helper function
* @param temp
private void recHelper(IntNode temp){
   if(temp==null){
        return;
    }
    System.out.println(temp.val);
    recHelper(temp.next);
}
 * print linked list backwards recursivly
public void printRecBackwards(){
    recBackwardsHelper(front);
}
* helper function
* @param temp
private void recBackwardsHelper(IntNode temp){
    if(temp==null){
        return;
   }
   recBackwardsHelper(temp.next);
   System.out.println(temp.val);
}
```

```
/**
   An inner class that represents a node in the integer list.
    The public variables are accessed by the IntList class.
    */
   private class IntNode {
        Value stored in node.
        public int val;
        Link to next node in list.
        public IntNode next;
        /**
        Constructor; sets up the node given a value and IntNode reference
        @param val the value to store in the node
        Oparam next the link to the next node in the list
        public IntNode(int val, IntNode next) {
           this.val = val;
           this.next = next;
   }
}
```

IntListTest.java

```
}
Does what the menu item calls for.
public static void dispatch(int choice) {
    int newVal;
    switch (choice) {
        case 0:
            System.out.println("Bye!");
            break;
        case 1: //add to front
             System.out.println("Enter integer to add to front");
             newVal = scan.nextInt();
             list.addToFront(newVal);
        case 2: //remove first element
             list.removeFirst();
             break;
        case 3: //print
             list.print();
             break;
        case 4: //length
             System.out.println(list.length());
             break;
        case 5: //addToEnd
             System.out.println("Enter integer to add to end");
             newVal = scan.nextInt();
             list.addToEnd(newVal);
             break;
        case 6: //removeLast
             list.removeLast();
             break;
        case 7: //replace
             System.out.println("Enter old integer to be replaced");
             int oldVal = scan.nextInt();
             System.out.println("Enter new integer to replace with");
             newVal = scan.nextInt();
             list.replace(oldVal, newVal);
             break;
        case 8: // print rec
             list.printRec();
             break;
        case 9: // print rec
             list.printRecBackwards();
             break;
        default:
            System.out.println("Sorry, invalid choice");
    }
```

```
Prints the user's choices
    */
    public static void printMenu() {
        System.out.println("\n Menu ");
        System.out.println(" ====");
        System.out.println("0: Quit");
        System.out.println("1: Add an integer to the front of the list");
        System.out.println("2: Remove an integer from the front of the list");
        System.out.println("3: Print the list");
        System.out.println("4: returns the number of elements in the list");
        System.out.println("5: takes an integer and puts it on the end of the list");
        System.out.println("6: removes the last element of the list. If the list is
empty, does nothing.");
        System.out.println("7: replaces all occurrences of oldVal in the list with
newVal.");
        System.out.println("8: Print the list recursively");
        System.out.println("9: Print the list backwards recursively");
        System.out.print("\nEnter your choice: ");
   }
}
```

2. Test

Note: I manually delete duplicated menus to make the report shorter.

```
Menu
====
0: Quit
1: Add an integer to the front of the list
2: Remove an integer from the front of the list
3: Print the list
4: returns the number of elements in the list
5: takes an integer and puts it on the end of the list
6: removes the last element of the list. If the list is empty, does nothing.
7: replaces all occurrences of oldVal in the list with newVal.
8: Print the list recursively
9: Print the list backwards recursively
Enter your choice: 4
Enter your choice: 6
Enter your choice: 7
Enter old integer to be replaced
Enter new integer to replace with
Enter your choice: 3
```

```
List elements:
-----
Enter your choice: 8
Enter your choice: 9
Enter your choice: 3
_____
List elements:
-----
Enter your choice: 1
Enter integer to add to front
Enter your choice: 5
Enter integer to add to end
Enter your choice: 5
Enter integer to add to end
Enter your choice: 4
Enter your choice: 7
Enter old integer to be replaced
Enter new integer to replace with
Enter your choice: 3
-----
List elements: 0 2 3
-----
Enter your choice: 8
2
3
Enter your choice: 9
3
2
0
```

```
Enter your choice: 6
Enter your choice: 6
Enter your choice: 6
Enter your choice: 3
-----
List elements:
Enter your choice: 6
Enter your choice: 5
Enter integer to add to end
Enter your choice: 3
-----
List elements: 1
Enter your choice: 8
Enter your choice: 9
Enter your choice: 7
Enter old integer to be replaced
Enter new integer to replace with
Enter your choice: 3
-----
List elements: 0
```