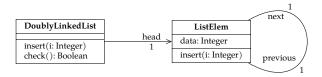
Aufgabe 14: Listen

Betrachten Sie folgendes Klassendiagramm, das doppelt-verkettete Listen spezifiziert. Die Assoziation head zeigt auf das erste Element der Liste. Die Assoziationen previous und next zeigen auf das vorherige bzw. folgende Element.



Implementieren Sie die doppelt-verketteten Listen in einer geeigneten objektorientierten Sprache (z. B. Java oder C++), das heißt:

(a) Implementieren Sie die Klasse Listelem. Die Methode insert ordnet eine ganze Zahl i in eine aufsteigend geordnete doppelt-verkettete Liste 1 an die korrekte Stelle ein. Sei z. B. das Objekt 1 eine Repräsentation der Liste [0, 2, 2, 6, 8] dann liefert 1.insert(3) eine Repräsentation der Liste [0, 2, 2, 3, 6, 8].

```
public class ListElem {
      private int data;
      private ListElem previous;
      private ListElem next;
      public ListElem(int i) {
        data = i;
10
11
      public ListElem() {
12
13
14
      public void insert(int i) {
15
16
        ListElem newElement = new ListElem(i);
        if (i <= data) {
17
          if (previous != null) {
18
            newElement.next = this;
20
            newElement.previous = previous;
            previous.next = newElement;
21
            previous = newElement;
22
          } else {
23
24
            newElement.next = this;
            previous = newElement;
25
26
27
        } else {
28
          if (next != null) {
29
            next.insert(i);
30
            newElement.previous = this;
31
32
            next = newElement;
33
        }
```

```
35
 36
37
                                                           public ListElem getPrevious() {
                                                                         return previous;
38
 39
40
                                                           public ListElem getNext() {
41
 42
                                                                           return next;
43
44
                                                           public int getData() {
 45
                                                                         return data;
46
 47
 48
                                           Code-Beispiel\ auf\ Github\ ansehen: \verb|src/main/java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66112/jahr_2005/fruehjahr/ListElem.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66112/jahr_2005/fruehjahr/ListElem.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66112/jahr_2005/fruehjahr/ListElem.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66112/jahr_2005/fruehjahr/ListElem.java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/examen/e
```

(b) Implementieren Sie die Klasse DoublyLinkedList, wobei die Methode insert eine Zahl i in eine aufsteigend geordnete Liste einordnet. Die Methode check überprüft, ob eine Liste korrekt verkettet ist, d. h. ob für jedes ListElem-Objekt o, das über den head der Liste erreichbar ist, der Vorgänger des Nachfolgers von o gleich o ist.

```
public class DoublyLinkedList {
      private ListElem head;
      public DoublyLinkedList() {
      public void insert(int i) {
        if (head != null) {
          // Immer einen neue Zahl einfügen, nicht nur wenn die Zahl kleiner ist
11
           \,\,\hookrightarrow\,\,\text{als head.}
          head.insert(i);
12
          // Es muss kleiner gleich heißen, sonst können mehrer gleiche Zahlen
13
           \rightarrow am Anfang
          // nicht eingefügt werden.
14
          if (i <= head.getData()) {</pre>
15
16
            head = head.getPrevious();
17
18
        } else {
          head = new ListElem(i);
19
20
21
      }
22
23
      public boolean check() {
        ListElem current = head;
24
        while (current.getNext() != null) {
25
          if (current.getNext().getPrevious() != current) {
26
            return false;
27
          } else {
28
             current = current.getNext();
30
31
        return true;
32
33
34
      public ListElem getHead() {
35
        return head;
36
```

```
37
38
       public static void main(String[] args) {
39
         DoublyLinkedList list = new DoublyLinkedList();
40
         // int[] numbers = new int[] { 1 };
41
         // int[] numbers = new int[] { 1, 1, 1, 1, };
// int[] numbers = new int[] { 1, 1, 1, 2, };
42
43
         // int[] numbers = new int[] { 2, 1, 1, 1, };
44
         // int[] numbers = new int[] { 2, 1 };
45
         int[] numbers = new int[] { 0, 2, 2, 6, 8, 4 };
46
47
         for (int number : numbers) {
          list.insert(number);
48
49
50
         list.insert(3);
51
         ListElem current = list.getHead();
52
         while (current.getNext() != null) {
53
           System.out.println(current.getData());
54
55
           current = current.getNext();
56
57
      }
    }
58
     Code-Beispiel auf Github ansehen: src/main/java/org/bschlangaul/examen/examen_66112/jahr_2005/fruehjahr/DoublyLinkedList.java
```