LinkedList

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As you already know, a linked list is a very convenient abstract data type

Consider the following interface

```
interface ILinkedList {
  public void addFirst(Object o);
  public boolean includes(Object o);
  public int size();
}
```

Propose an implementation of this interface

Some tests first

```
public class LinkListTest {
    private ILinkList 1;
    @Before
    public void setUp() throws Exception {
        l = new LinkList();
    @Test
    public void testDefault() {
        assertTrue(l.isEmpty());
        assertEquals(0, l.size());
    }
    @Test
    public void adding() {
        1.addFirst(42);
        1.addFirst("Happy World");
        assertEquals(2, l.size());
        assertTrue(l.includes("Happy World"));
        assertTrue(l.includes(42));
        assertFalse(l.includes(43));
```

The class LinkList

```
public class LinkList implements ILinkList {
    private Cell first;
    public LinkList() {
         first = new NullCell();
    @Override
    public void addFirst(Object o) {
         first = new ConcreteCell(o, first);
    }
    @Override
    public boolean includes(Object o) {
         return first.includes(o);
    @Override
    public int size() {
         return first.size();
    @Override
    public boolean isEmpty() {
         return this.size() == 0;
```

The Cell interface and NullCell class

```
interface Cell {
    boolean includes(Object o);
    int size();
}

public class NullCell implements Cell {
    @Override
    public boolean includes(Object o) {
        return false;
    }

    @Override
    public int size() {
        return 0;
    }
}
```

The ConcreteCell class

```
class ConcreteCell implements Cell {
    private Object value;
    private Cell next;
    public ConcreteCell(Object o, Cell cell) {
        value = o;
        next = cell;
    @Override
    public boolean includes(Object o) {
        return value.equals(o) || next.includes(o);
    }
    @Override
    public int size() {
        return 1 + next.size();
```

Other operations?

Can you implement these two operations?

indexOf(Object) that returns the position of the element in the chain

addLast(Object) that add an element at the end of the chain

Send your answer to u-cursos