# DATA STRUCTURES

## &

## **ALGORITHMS**

### **DSA** group project

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A Namibian music start-up is looking for an efficient music player algorithm for a mobile application. Suppose you have 100 tracks on your list. The playlist works on the concept of linked list. Tracks are played one by one (best example of singly linked list. Track are connected and you can move from track four to five, but you cannot go back. 1. Implement functionality to play tracks in both directions (following the behavior of double linked list). 2. In addition, add the functionality to allow for the playing of tracks on repeat (circular). 3. Implement the functionality to add and remove tracks from playlist 4. The application should also allow for searches on playlist. E.g., a user could search for a specific track.

#### **Answer**

The algorithm that will best satisfy the above problem is as follow.

#### Start

Initialize music player
initialize playlist initialize tracklist
initialize repeat function
initialize search function
initialize add/remove function
play music player
play tracks from playlist
repeat tracks as necessary
search for specific tracks
add/remove tracks as necessary
exit
end
// Now that we done with the initializations we move on to the actual code

Get create\_playlist()
Get track
tracks = 100
Get linked list
Get count
count=0
linked\_list = create\_new\_linked\_list()
dowhile(count< tracks)

```
add track(linked list, count)
count++
end do
return linked list
end function
Get play track(linked list, track number)
Get current track, head, counter, track number
counter =1
track number=100
current track = linked list.head
dowhile(counter <=track_number)</pre>
current track = current track.next
counter++
end do
play audio(current track.data)
end function
Get add_track(linked_list, track_number)
Get new track
new track = create new track(track number)
if (linked list.head ==null) then
linked list.head = new track
else
current track = linked list.head
dowhile(current track.next != null )
current track = current track.next
end do
current_track.next = new_track
end if
end function
Get remove_track(linked_list, track_number)
current track = linked list.head
previous track = null
count1=0
dowhile(count1<=track number )</pre>
previous_track := current track
current track := current track.next
counter1++
```

```
end for
if (previous_track = null) then
linked list.head = current track.next
else
previous track.next = current track.next
end if
end function
Get search playlist(linked list, track number)
current track = linked list.head
dowhile (current track != null)
if( current_track.data = track_number) then
return true
end if
current track = current track.next
end while
return false
end function
```

Stop

The music player, playlist, tracklist, repeat function, search feature, and add/remo ve feature are all initialized by the code above, which serves as a quick explanation of the methodology.

The music player then starts playing the songs on the playlist.

You can conduct searches for songs, and the music can be played back as necessar y.

The final choice is to add or remove tracks as necessary.

#### **SECTION B**

#### QUESTION

Practical implementation of the program designed in section A

Use ideas from programming to implement your solution algorithm designed in section A. Students are free to use any programming language of their choice to implement the data structure and the operations specified.

Answer

```
lmport java.util.Scanner;
       public Node(String song) {
   public void addSong(String song) {
   public void deleteSongs(String song) {
   public void playSongs() {
           currentSong=currentSong.next;
```

```
playlist.addSong(responseNames);
```

```
+(i+1));
                   playlist.searchSong(songName);
  public void searchSong(String songName) {
      boolean isFound=false;
               isFound=true;
```