

CSE 3010 – Data Structures & Algorithms

Lecture #8

What will be covered today

- Simple applications of Stack data structure
 - Reverse an input string
 - Matching braces of a program
- Static vs. Dynamic implementation of data structures
- How do languages support dynamic implementations

From the world of Java

```
public class LinkedList<E>
extends AbstractSequentialList<E>
implements List<E>, Deque<E>, Cloneable, Serializable
```

Doubly-linked list implementation of the **List** and **Deque** interfaces. Implements all optional list operations, and permits all elements (including `null`).

All of the operations perform as could be expected for a doubly-linked list. Operations that index into the list will traverse the list from the beginning or the end, whichever is closer to the specified index.

Constructors

Constructor and Description

LinkedList()

Constructs an empty list.

LinkedList(Collection<? extends E> c)

Constructs a list containing the elements of the specified collection, in the order they are returned by the collection's iterator.

Method Summary

All Methods	Instance Methods	Concrete Methods
Modifier and Type		Method and Description
boolean		add(E e) Appends the specified element to the end of this list.
void		add(int index, E element) Inserts the specified element at the specified position in this list.
boolean		addAll(Collection<? extends E> c) Appends all of the elements in the specified collection to the end of this list, in the order that they are returned by the specified collection's iterator.
boolean		addAll(int index, Collection<? extends E> c) Inserts all of the elements in the specified collection into this list, starting at the specified position.
void		addFirst(E e) Inserts the specified element at the beginning of this list.
void		addLast(E e) Appends the specified element to the end of this list.

In a language like Java, operations are implemented by the language.

Programmer rarely gets to know how these operations are implemented