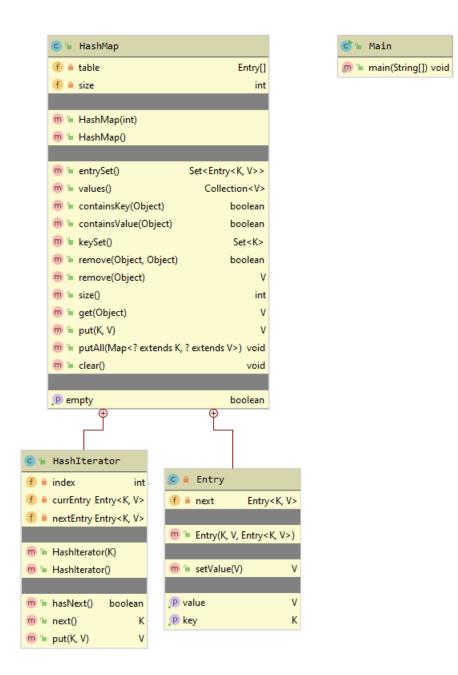
GIT Department of Computer Engineering CSE 222/505 - Spring 2021 Homework 5 Report

part 1

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## **CLASS DİAGRAM**



## HasMapIterator Functionality

```
public class HashIterator<E> {
  private int index;
  private Entry<K,V> currEntry;
  private Entry<K,V> nextEntry;
  // initialize the iterator to the first entry.
  public HashIterator(K key) {
    int flag=0;
     if(table==null)
                                              We can navigate using the
        for (index = 0 ; index < table.length; index++)</pre>
                                              currEntry and nextEnrty nodes.
           if( table[index].getKey()==key)
              currEntry = table[index];
              nextEntry = table[index+1];
              flag=1;
              return;
                                              With the parameter, you can go to
                                              the desired key and continue from
                                              there.
        index=0;
        currEntry = null;
        nextEntry = null;
        for ( ; index < table.length; index++)</pre>
           if (table[index] != null)
              nextEntry = table[index];
   public boolean hasNext() {
       if(nextEntry != null)
            return true;
       return false;
                                                                    For traversal,
                                                             implement
   // the next() method has to be implemeted for the spemethods
   // T, by extending the abstract class, and making use
   // more generic nextEntry() method here below.
   public K next() {
       currEntry = nextEntry;
       if (nextEntry.next != null) {
            nextEntry = nextEntry.next;
       } else {
            nextEntry = null;
            index = (index + 1) % table.length;
            nextEntry = table[index];
```

return currEntry.getKey();

```
public V put(K key, V value) {
    HashIterator a=new HashIterator(key);
    a.put(key,value);
    return value;
}
```

In the hash map class put operation is called like this, in it the iterator returns and does the adding job.

## **Test Input/Output**

```
public class Main {
    public static void main(String[] args)
    {
        HashMap hm=new HashMap();
        hm.put(1,2);
        hm.put(3,4);
        hm.put(5,6);
        hm.put(7,8);

        System.out.println(hm.get(1));
        System.out.println(hm.get(3));
        System.out.println(hm.get(5));
        System.out.println(hm.get(7));
}
```

## **OUTPUT**