

# CS401 Lab 8: Linked List Data Structure Implementations

## Overview

- This lab is to be completed individually.
- Focus: Understanding and implementing various types of Linked List data structures.
- Objective: Create three different linked list implementations for managing Employee objects.

## Part 1: Sorted Linked List

### Objectives

1. Implement a basic *LinkedList* class
2. Create a *SortedLinkedList* class that inherits from *LinkedList*
3. Maintain elements in sorted order based on Employee IDs

### Requirements

1. Base *LinkedList* Implementation:

```
public class LLNode<T> {  
    protected T info;  
    protected LLNode<T> link;  
  
    public LLNode(T info) {  
        this.info = info;  
        link = null;  
    }  
  
    public void setInfo(T info) { this.info = info; }  
    public T getInfo() { return info; }  
    public void setLink(LLNode<T> link) { this.link = link; }  
    public LLNode<T> getLink() { return link; }  
}
```

2. Create a *SortedLinkedList* class that uses the *LLNode* structure
3. Maintain sorted order based on Employee IDs
4. Required Methods:
  - *add(Employee emp)*: Adds employee in sorted position
  - *remove(int id)*: Removes employee with given ID
  - *contains(int id)*: Checks if employee with given ID exists
4. Operations:
  - Read employee data from emp.txt
  - Add employees while maintaining sorted order
  - Print the sorted list

## Expected Output

Sorted Linked List Contents:

1. [Employee ID: 1001, Name: John Doe]
2. [Employee ID: 1002, Name: Jane Smith]

...

## Part 2: Circular Linked List

### Objectives

Implement a circular linked list where the last node points back to the first node.

### Requirements

1. Extend `LLNode` to create `CircularLLNode` with necessary modifications
2. Implement circular linkage (last node points to first)
3. Operations:
  - Insert first 8 elements from `emp.txt`
  - Display all elements
  - Delete one element by ID
  - Verify circular nature of the list

## Expected Output

Initial Circular List:

[ID: 1001] -> [ID: 1002] -> ... -> [ID: 1008] -> (back to start)

After Deleting ID 1003:

[ID: 1001] -> [ID: 1002] -> [ID: 1004] -> ... -> [ID: 1008] -> (back to start)

## Part 3: Doubly Linked List

### Objectives

Implement a doubly linked list where each node contains references to both next and previous nodes.

### Requirements

1. Extend `LLNode` to create `DoublyLLNode`, adding the `prev` reference
2. Required Methods:
  - `add(T element)`: Adds element to the list
  - `remove(T element)`: Removes element from the list
  - `contains(T element)`: Checks if element exists
  - `displayForward()`: Prints list from front to back
  - `displayBackward()`: Prints list from back to front

## Expected Output

Forward Traversal:

1 <-> 2 <-> 3 <-> 4 <-> 5

Backward Traversal:

5 <-> 4 <-> 3 <-> 2 <-> 1

## General Requirements

### 1. Code Documentation:

- Include inline comments for all methods
- Document the purpose of each class
- Explain complex algorithms

### 2. Error Handling:

- Handle empty list cases
- Manage invalid operations
- Validate input data

## Submission Requirements

### 1. Source Code Files:

- LLNode.java (base class)
- EmployeeNode.java (if extending LLNode)
- Employee.java (if using separate class)
- SortedLinkedList.java
- CircularLLNode.java
- DoublyLLNode.java
- Main.java (test program)
- Compiled Bytecode
- Executable JAR file

### 3. Documentation:

- PDF file containing program outputs for all three parts
- README file with:
  - Program description
  - Compilation instructions
  - Execution instructions
  - JAR file execution command
- emp.txt (input file)
- Ensure proper node linkage in all implementations, and test edge cases (empty list, single element, etc.)