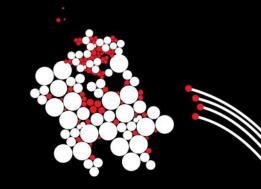
UNIVERSITY OF TWENTE.



List Implementation with Array

Topic of Software Systems (TCS module 2)

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List<E> IMPLEMENTATIONS

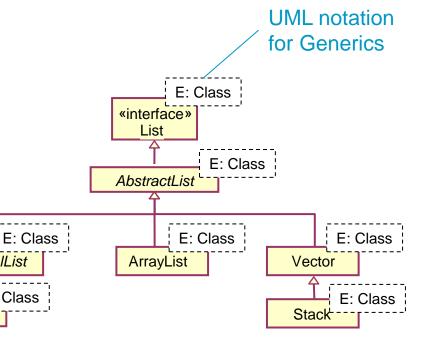
List<E> interface separates the list concept (and related methods) from its implementation

Various implementations of the List<F> interface are available in the java.utils package

AbstractSequentialList

LinkedList

E: Class



List<E> IMPLEMENTATION WITH ARRAY

BASED ON ARRAYLIST<E>

```
public class SimpleArrayList<E> implements List<E> {
    public static final int INITIAL_SIZE = 10;
    private Object[] list;
    private int size;
    public SimpleArrayList() {
        this.list = new Object[INITIAL SIZE];
        this.size = 0:
                                    03 04
                                list.length == INITIAL SIZE
                                 size == 4
```

List<E> IMPLEMENTATION WITH ARRAY

QUERIES

```
public int size() {
                                     public E get(int index) {
    return this.size;
                                         if (index < 0 || index >= size)
                                             throw new ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException();
                                         return (E) this.list[index];
public boolean isEmpty() {
    return size == 0:
public boolean contains(Object o) {
    boolean result = false;
    for (int i = 0; i < this.size && !result; i++) {</pre>
        if (list[i].equals(o))
            result = true;
    return result;
```

List<E> IMPLEMENTATION WITH ARRAY

COMMANDS

```
public boolean add(E e) {
    if (this.size == this.list.length) {
        Object[] newList = new Object[this.list.length * 2];
        for (int i = 0; i < size; i++)
            newList[i] = this.list[i];
        list = newList;
                                                     allocate twice the space
    this.list[this.size++] = e;
                                                     (ArrayList uses a more
    return true;
                                                     complex algorithm)
                                 copy all elements to new array
                                 (could be done with System.arraycopy())
```

ALIAS

```
List<Room> rl1 = new ArrayList<Room>();
... // Insert elements in the list
List <Room> rl2 = rl1;
```

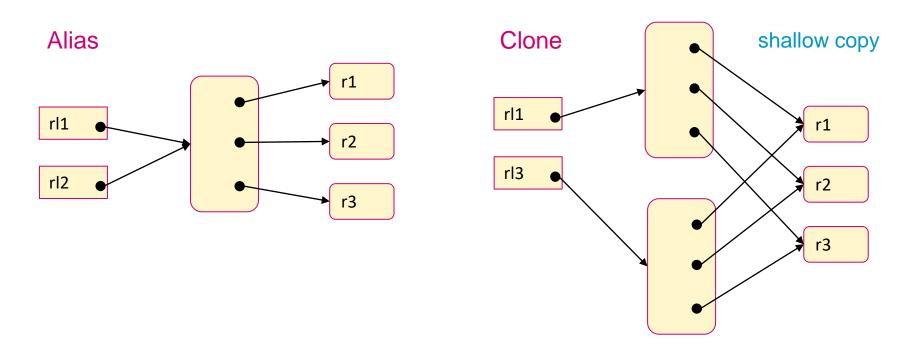
- Consequence
 - Changes in rl2 are reflected in rl1
- Example
 - Command rl2.set(2,r1) also changes the third element of rl1!

CLONING (SHALLOW COPY)

```
List<Room> rl1 = new ArrayList<Room>();
... // Insert elements in the list
List<Room> rl3 = (List<Room>) ((ArrayList<Room>) rooms).clone();
```

- Consequence
 - Changes in rl3 are not reflected in rl1
- Example
 - Command rl3.set(2,r1) does not change the third element of rl1!

ALIAS VERSUS CLONING



CLONING EXAMPLE

```
public Object clone() {
    SimpleArrayList<E> v = new SimpleArrayList<E>();
    for (int i = 0; i < this.size; i++)
        v.add((E) this.list[i]);
    return v;
}

copy all elements to new list</pre>
```