

EECS3311

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class interface

 DICTIONARY [V, K]

create

 make

feature -- Alternative Iteration Cursor

 another_cursor: ITERATION_CURSOR [ENTRY [V, K]]

feature -- Commands

 add_entry (v: V; k: K)

 -- Add a new entry with key 'k' and value 'v'.

 -- It is required that 'k' is not an existing search key in the dictionary.

 require

 non_existing_key: not exists (k)

 ensure

 entry_added: values [values.count] ~ v and keys [keys.count] ~ k

 remove_entry (k: K)

 -- Remove the corresponding entry whose search key is 'k'.

 -- It is required that 'k' is an existing search key in the dictionary.

 require

 existing_key: exists (k)

 ensure

 dictionary_count_decremented: values.count = (old values.twin.count) - 1

 key_removed: not exists (k)

feature -- Constructor

make

-- Initialize an empty dictionary.

ensure

empty_dictionary: (values.count = 0) and (keys.count = 0)

object_equality_for_keys: keys.object_comparison

object_equality_for_values: values.object_comparison

feature -- Queries

count: INTEGER_32

-- Number of entries in the dictionary.

ensure

correct_result: Result = values.count

exists (k: K): BOOLEAN

-- Does key 'k' exist in the dictionary?

ensure

correct_result: across

1 |..| keys.count as l

some

keys [l.item] ~ k

end

get_keys (v: V): ITERABLE [K]

-- Return an iterable collection of keys that are associated with value 'v'.

-- Hint: Refere to the architecture BON diagram of the Iterator Pattern, to see

-- what classes can be used to instantiate objects that are iterable.

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ensure
  correct_result: across
    Result as c
    all
      values.at (keys.index_of (c.item, 1)) ~ v
    end
end

get_value (k: K): detachable V
  -- Return the associated value of search key 'k' if it exists.
  -- Void if 'k' does not exist.
  -- Declaring "detachable" besides the return type here indicates that
  -- the return value might be void (i.e., null).

ensure
  case_of_void_result: keys.has (k) = False implies Result ~ Void
  case_of_non_void_result: True
    keys.has (k) = True implies Result /~ Void

feature --Iterable method

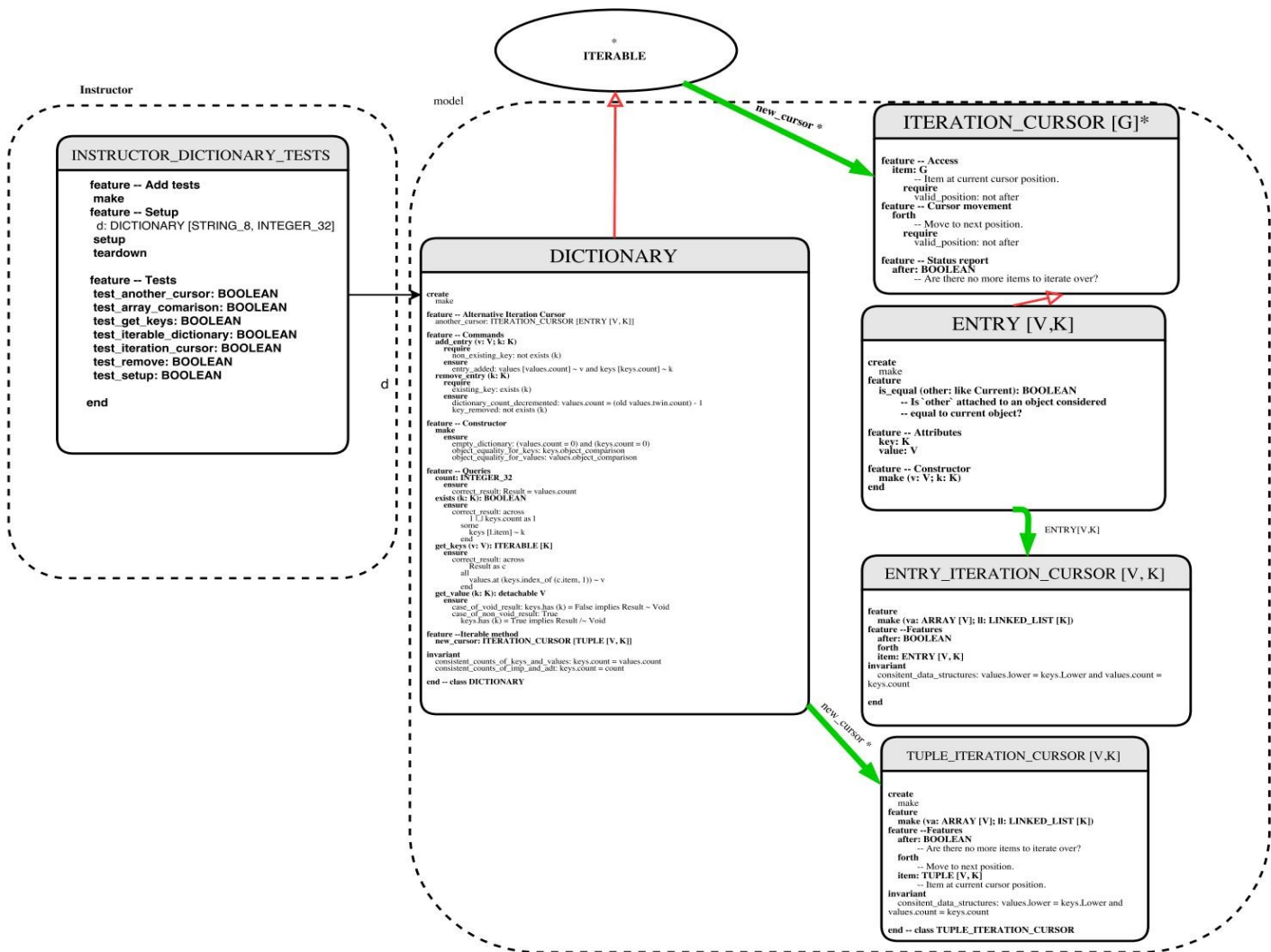
new_cursor: ITERATION_CURSOR [TUPLE [V, K]]
  -- Fresh cursor associated with current structure

invariant
  consistent_counts_of_keys_and_values: keys.count = values.count
  consistent_counts_of_imp_and_adt: keys.count = count

end --

```

Architectural Diagram



The iterator pattern is implemented as follows:

The Dictionary class is made to inherit from the ITERABLE class of type tuple[V,K]. The new_cursor method that is required in the class is implemented; it returns an ITERATION_CURSOR[TUPLE[V,K]] object. This object is an instantiation of the TUPLE_ITERATION_CURSOR class. This class inherits from ITERATION_CURSOR of type TUPLE[V,K]. Here the three required features item, forth, and after are defined. On the client side, the client calls the d.new_cursor method to get a new iterator.

The another_cursor method returns an ITERATION_CURSOR[ENTRY[V,K]] object. This object is an instantiation of the ENTRY_ITERATION_CURSOR class. This class inherits from ITERATION_CURSOR of

type ENTRY[V,K]. Here the three required features item, forth, and after are defined. Furthermore, the method is_equal is redefined in the class ENTRY.