

Generate informal documentation

Simple Dynamic Array-based List (SDAL)

The template class SDAL is the main class for this part of the project. All the other classes, functions are under this class.

1. The class has *arr* pointers which points to an array.
2. The class has *mySize* and *myCapacity* variables. *mySize* is the number of the current items, and *myCapacity* is the maximum items the array can hold.
3. The class has a constructor SDAL() and destructor ~SDAL(). The constructor will initialize the list to an empty list that mySize to 0, myCapacity to 50, and an empty array with size of myCapacity(50).
4. The class overload the copy operator= which will copy a list to the current list. If the copied list is empty, it will throw an exception; if they are they copied list and current list is the same, do nothing; otherwise, safely dispose the current list's content, copy the nodes to current list one by one through push_back() function.
5. The class has several member functions.
 - (1) T replace(const T& element, int position) will replace the existing element at the specified position with the specified element and returns the original element. If the list is empty, it will throw an out_of_range exception; if the replace position is not within the current list range, it will throw a domain_error exception.
 - (2) void insert(const T& element, int position) will add the specified element to the list at the specified position, shifting the element originally at that and those in subsequent positions one position to the "right". If the insertion position is not within the current list range, it will throw a domain_error exception; if the insertion position is 0, it will call the push_front(element) function; if the insertion position is the end of the list, it will call the push_back(element) function.
 - (3) void push_front(const T& element) will prepend the specified element to the list.
 - (4) void push_back(const T& element) will append the specified element to the list.

(5) `T pop_front()` removes and returns the element at the list's head. If current list empty, it throws an `out_of_range` exception.

(6) `T pop_back()` removes and returns the element at the list's tail. If current list empty, it throws an `out_of_range` exception.

(7) `T remove(int position)` removes and returns the the element at the specified position, shifting the subsequent elements one position to the "left". If current list empty, it will throw a `out_of_range` exception; if the remove position is not within the current list range, it will throw a `domain_error` exception.

(8) `T item_at(int position) const` returns (without removing from the list) the element at the specified position. If the current list is empty, it will throw a `out_of_range` exception; if the item position is not within the current list range, it will throw a `domain_error` exception.

(9) `bool is_empty() const` returns true IFF the list contains no elements.

(10) `size_t size() const` returns the number of elements in the list.

(11) `void clear()` removes all elements from the list safely with the `pop_back()` function.

(12) `bool contains(const T& element, bool equals(const T& a, const T& b)) const` returns true IFF one of the elements of the list matches the specified element. If the current list empty, it will throw an `out_of_range` exception.

(13) `std::ostream& print(std::ostream& out) const`. If the list is empty, it will `print<empty list>`"; otherwise, it will print out all the elements in the list.

(14) `T& operator[](int i)` returns a reference to the indexed element. If the current list empty, it will throw an `out_of_range` exception; if the index `i` is not within the range of current list, it will throw a `domain_error` exception.

(15) `T const& operator[](int i) const` returns an immutable reference to the indexed element. If the current list empty, it will throw an `out_of_range` exception; if the index `i` is not within the range of current list, it will throw a `domain_error` exception.

(16) `void grow()` will allocate a new array 150% the size of the original when an item is added and the backing array is full. And copy the items over to the new array, and deallocate the original one.

(17) `void shrink()` will allocate a new array 50% the size of the original when the array's size is ≥ 100 slots and fewer than half the slots are used. And copy the items over to the new array, and deallocate the original one.

6. The class defines several types, `size_t`, `T`, `value_type`, `SDAL_Iter` iterator and `SDAL_Const_Iter` const_iterator.

7. The class has two sub classes `SDAL_Iter` and `SDAL_Const_Iter`. These two classes are for iterators. They have several member functions as following:

(1) `begin()` will construct and return an iterator denoting the list's first element.

(2) `end()` will construct and return an iterator denoting one past the list's last element.

(3) reference operator `*`() const returns the item value

(4) pointer operator `->`() const returns the item value

(5) self_reference operator `=`(const `SDAL_Const_Iter&` src) copy the the iterator src to the current iterator.

(6) self_reference operator `++`() return the value before increment.

(7) self_type operator `++`(int) return the value after increment.

(8) bool operator `==`(const `SDAL_Const_Iter&` rhs) const tests if two iterators equal.

(9) bool operator `!=`(const `SDAL_Const_Iter&` rhs) const test if two iterators not equal.