

**Data Structures**  
**CSC2-242 Spring 2025**

**Programming Project 2**  
**Due Date: October. 8 2025**

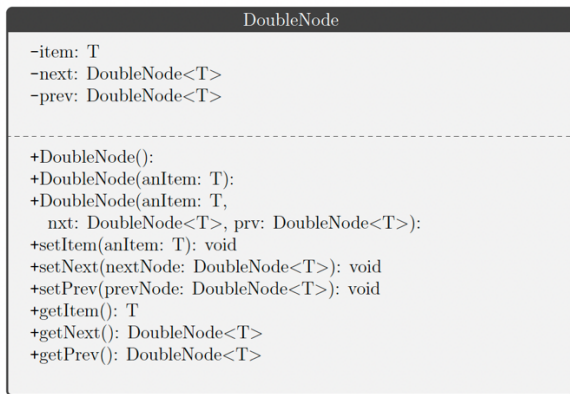
Please solve the problem(s) alone. Remember to test your solution thoroughly. Code that does not work correctly will lose credit. *Code that does not compile will receive no more than 70%.* Please submit a digital copy of your source code. The digital copy of your code should be a zip file of the project folder named with your last name followed by the project number. For example, *azhari2.zip* would be my zip file for project 2. Good luck!

In this project you will contemplate an interesting form of the list ADT called a *Doubly Linked*. This is a data structure that is similar to a linked list but, maintains not only a pointer to the next node in the list (the successor) but the previous node in the list (the predecessor). Once you implement your double linked list, `DoubleLinkedList`, (see phase I) you will enhance it to increase the efficiency of `getNodeAt` (see phase II). You must complete phase I before attempting phase 1.

## Phase I: Double Linked List

In this phase of the project you will implement a doubly linked list as described above. As a hint I would start from the `Node.java` and `LinkedList.java` files from class and modify the files.

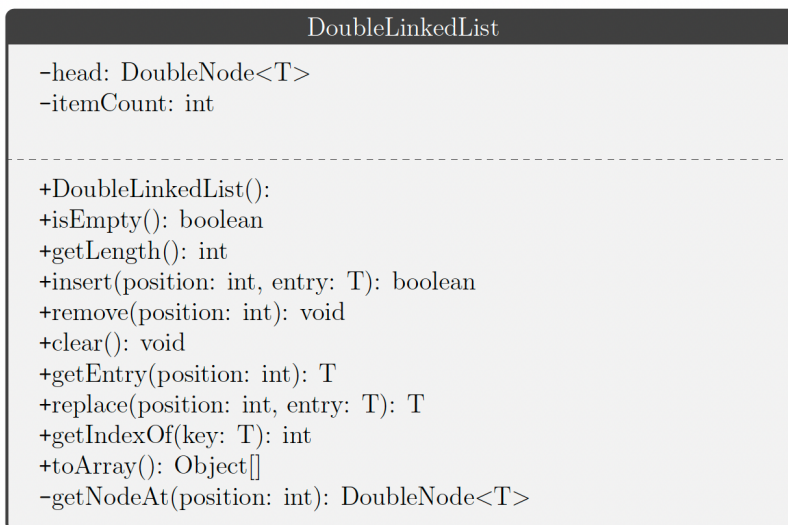
Rename the file `Node.java` to `DoubleNode.java` and modify the file such that it conforms to the following UML:



You need to create or modify the following methods:

- Add code to the constructors that properly initializes the prev reference.
- Implement the new accessor methods in the natural way.

Rename the file `LinkedList.java` to `DoubleLinkedList.java` and modify the file such that it conforms to the following UML:



You should be sure to modify all methods such that they properly set the previous pointer. The methods to modify are:

- the constructors,
- insert, and
- remove.

You will need to add a brand-new method, `getIndexOf`. This method should be written such that it returns the index of the key in the list or -1 if the key is not found.

You should override the `toString` method so that it returns a `String` that represents the content of the list. For example,

```
[1] 5
[2] 13
[3] 17
[4] 1
```

if the list contains 4 Integers or

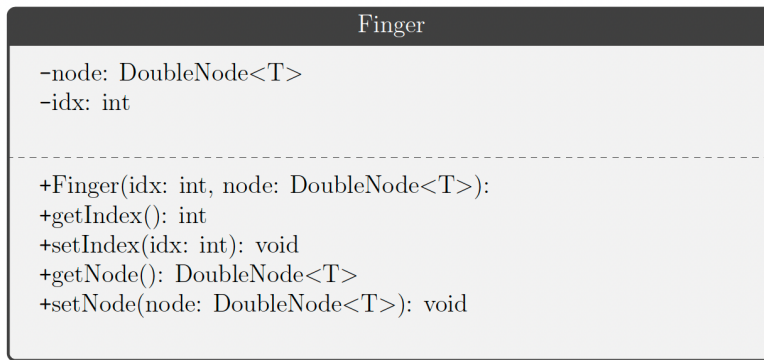
```
Empty List.
```

if the list is empty.

## Phase II: Finger Searching

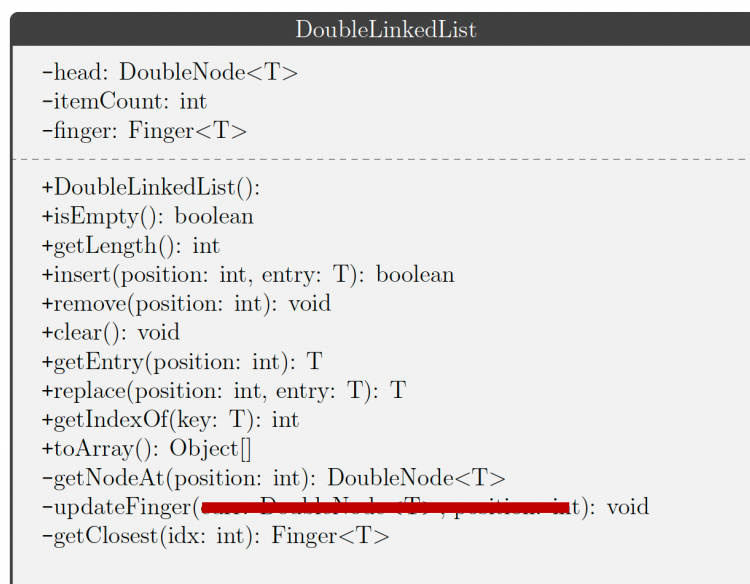
As we saw in class, searching through a linked list is a time-consuming process. To speed up search we can use *finger searching*. In a finger search, an extra reference called the finger (finger attribute below) is maintained in such a way that it refers to the node resulting from the previous successful search in the chain. To successfully implement finger searching you will need to implement a `Finger` class and update the `DoubleLinkedList` class.

The `Finger` class which is in package `list` has the following UML class diagram.



- The constructor should set `this.node` and `this.idx` appropriately.
- The accessor methods behave as you would expect (`idx` is called `index` for the purpose of accessors).

Next, you must modify `DoubleLinkedList` so that it conforms to the update UML:



Specific updates are:

- Add a new attribute called `fingers` of type `Finger` (This is an array)
- The default constructor should be modified to allocate an array `fingers` (default) 2 `fingers`

- The `updateFinger` method is responsible for updating the fingers by distributing all the fingers throughout the list.
- The `getClosest` takes an index `idx` and finds the closest reference whether that is head or the finger. The method returns a `Finger` that contains the index and node associated with the closest reference. Recall the linear distance formula is defined as  $|x_2 - x_1|$
- `Insert` must be modified to call `updateFinger` after modifying `itemCount`. When removing a node, you should also call `updateFinger` again.
- Modify `getNodeAt` so that it uses `getClosest` to find the closest finger and use the finger to locate the node of interest. As a note, you may need to follow previous pointers if the position is closest to finger pointer but, the index of the finger is greater than position.

## Phase III: Simulator

In this phase you will create a simulator that reads from the file `commands.csv`, and executes the commands read. Each row starts with the command and followed by either the position or the item.

`Print` command is followed by either: 0 (List is not sorted), or by 1 (sorted list).

You need to implement a sort method in the `DoubleLinkedList.java` using a `Comparator` as an argument.

## General Reminders

- If you desire, you may add *private methods* to help you with writing the code. You may *not* however add or subtract from any public interface nor are you allowed to remove `private` methods.
- **Start early**
- Make sure to check your code against the rubric *before* submission.
- You are encouraged to see me for help with the project.

## Submission

Submissions in this class come in two parts:

1. **Digital Submission:** Since our projects now have multiple files that need to be graded, I ask that you submit a zip file containing the project folder associated with the assignment. Failure to follow these directions will result in a deduction of up to **5 points from your grade.**

## Grading

Your grade on this assignment will be defined as follows:

- Program follows course style guidelines and has good comments (*20 points*).
- Program passes tests (*10 points*).
- The doubly linked list has been correctly implemented (*20 points*)
- The finger search has been correctly implemented (*20 points*)
- The main method is correctly implemented (*10 points*)
- Comparator and Sort implementations (*20 points*)

*Good luck!*