Lab 4: Linked List on Array

Implement in C++ the given **container** (ADT) using a given representation and a **linked list on array** as a data structure. You are not allowed to use the *list* from STL or from any other library.

1. **ADT Matrix** – represented as a sparse matrix, using a SLLA with <line, column, value> triples (value ≠ 0), ordered lexicographically considering the line and column of every element.
2. **ADT Matrix** – represented as a sparse matrix, using a DLLA with <line, column, value> triples (value ≠ 0), ordered lexicographically considering the line and column of every element.
3. **ADT Bag** – using a SLLA with (element, frequency) pairs.
4. **ADT Bag** – using a DLLA with (element, frequency) pairs.
5. **ADT SortedBag** – using a SLLA with (element, frequency) pairs. Pairs are ordered based on a relation between the elements.
6. **ADT SortedBag** – using a DLLA with (element, frequency) pairs. Pairs are ordered based on a relation between the elements.
7. **ADT SortedSet** – using a SLLA where elements are ordered based on a relation between the elements.
8. **ADT SortedSet** – using a DLLA where elements are ordered based on a relation between the elements.
9. **ADT Set** – using a SLLA
10. **ADT Set** – using a DLLA
11. **ADT Map** – using a SLLA with (key, value) pairs
12. **ADT Map** – using a DLLA with (key, value) pairs
13. **ADT MultiMap** – using a SLLA with (key, value) pairs. A key can appear in multiple pairs. Pairs do not have to be ordered.
14. **ADT MultiMap** – using a DLLA with (key, value) pairs. A key can appear in multiple pairs. Pairs do not have to be ordered.
15. **ADT MultiMap** – using a SLLA with *unique* keys. Every key will be associated with a SLLA of the values belonging to that key.
16. **ADT MultiMap** – using a DLLA with *unique* keys. Every key will be associated with a DLLA of the values belonging to that key.
17. **ADT SortedMap** – using a SLLA with (key, value) pairs ordered based on a relation on the keys.
18. **ADT SortedMap** – using a DLLA with (key, value) pairs ordered based on a relation on the keys.
19. **ADT SortedMultiMap** – using a SLLA with *unique* keys ordered based on a relation on the keys. Every key will be associated with a SLLA of the values belonging to that key.
20. **ADT SortedMultiMap** – using a DLLA with *unique* keys ordered based on a relation on the keys. Every key will be associated with a DLLA of the values belonging to that key.
21. **ADT SortedMultiMap** – using a SLLA with (key, value) pairs ordered based on a relation on the keys. A key can appear in multiple pairs.

22. **ADT SortedMultiMap** – using a DLLA with (key, value) pairs ordered based on a relation on the keys. A key can appear in multiple pairs.
23. **ADT List** (interface with **TPozition = Integer**) – using a SLLA
24. **ADT List** (interface with **TPozition = Iterator**) – using a SLLA
25. **ADT List** (interface with **TPozition = Integer**) – using a DLLA
26. **ADT List** (interface with **TPozition = Iterator**) – using a DLLA
27. **ADT SortedList** (interface with **TPozition = Integer**) – using a SLLA where elements are ordered based on a relation.
28. **ADT SortedList** (interface with **TPozition = Iterator**) – using a SLLA where elements are ordered based on a relation.
29. **ADT SortedList** (interface with **TPozition = Integer**) – using a DLLA where elements are ordered based on a relation.
30. **ADT SortedList** (interface with **TPozition = Iterator**) – using a DLLA where elements are ordered based on a relation.
31. **ADT Priority Queue** – using a SLLA with (element, priority) pairs ordered based on a relation between the priorities.
32. **ADT Priority Queue** – using a DLLA with (element, priority) pairs ordered based on a relation between the priorities.

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33. **ADT Matrix** - represented as interconnected circular linked lists.
34. **Path in a maze**

    A maze is a grid made of empty (*) and occupied (X) positions (see the example below). Assume that we have a robot (R) in this maze somewhere.

    X * X X * * *
    * X * * X * *
    * * * * * * *
    * X * R * * X
    * X * * * * X
    * * * * X * *
    * X * X * * *

    a) Test whether the robot can get out of the maze (can get to the margin)
    b) Determine a way out of the maze (if there exists one)
    c) Find the shortest path out of the maze (if there exists one)

    Use a **ADT Queue** represented as a SLLA.

35. **Path in a maze**

A maze is a grid made of empty (*) and occupied (X) positions (see the example below). Assume that we have a robot (R) in this maze somewhere.

X * X X * * *
* X * * X * *
* * * * * * *
* X * R * * X
* X * * * * X

* * * * X * *
* X * X * * *

d) Test whether the robot can get out of the maze (can get to the margin)
e) Determine a way out of the maze (if there exists one)
f) Find the shortest path out of the maze (if there exists one)

Use **ADT Queue** represented as a DLLA.

36. **Red-Black Card Game:**

Two players each receive *n/*2 cards, where each card can be red or black. The two players take turns; at every turn the current player puts the card from the upper part of his/her deck on the table. If a player puts a red card on the table, the other player has to take all cards from the table and place them at the bottom of his/her deck. The winner is the player that has all the cards. Given the number *n* of cards, simulate the game and determine the winner. Use **ADT Stack** (represented using a SLLA) and **ADT Queue** (represented using a DLLA).

37. **Red-Black Card Game:**

Two players each receive *n/*2 cards, where each card can be red or black. The two players take turns; at every turn the current player puts the card from the upper part of his/her deck on the table. If a player puts a red card on the table, the other player has to take all cards from the table and place them at the bottom of his/her deck. The winner is the player that has all the cards. Given the number *n* of cards, simulate the game and determine the winner. Use **ADT Stack** (represented using a DLLA) and **ADT Queue** (represented using a SLLA).

38. Evaluate an arithmetic expression in the infix form that contains parentheses. The expression will be translated to the postfix notation and the postfix notation will be evaluated. Use **ADT Stack** (represented on a DLLA) and **ADT Queue** (represented on a SLLA).
39. Evaluate an arithmetic expression in the infix form that contains parentheses. The expression will be translated to the postfix notation and the postfix notation will be evaluated. Use **ADT Stack** (represented on a SLL) and **ADT Queue** (represented on a DLLA).