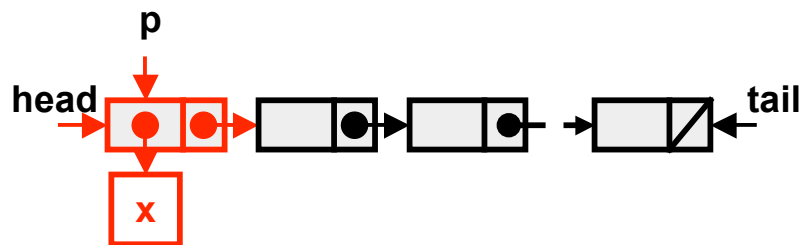




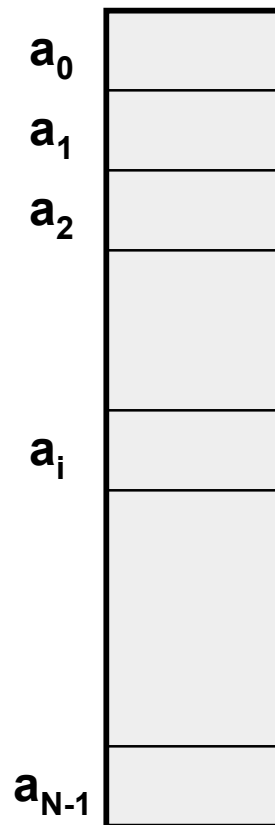
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Listen, Stacks und Queues



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Arrays

- **statisch**
- **wahlfreier Zugriff**

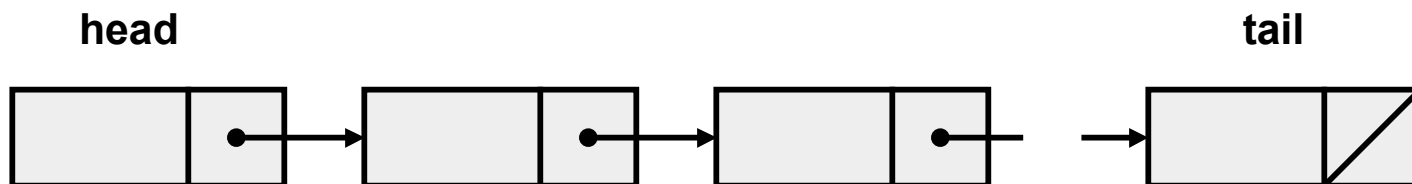


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Linked Lists

- dynamisch
- sequentieller Zugriff





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Linked List in Java (1)

```
class LinkedList {  
    class Node {  
        Object info;  
        Node next;  
        Node(Object x) {info = x;}  
    }  
  
    Node head, tail;  
    LinkedList() {head = null; tail = null;}  
    boolean isEmpty() {return head == null;}  
    ...  
}
```

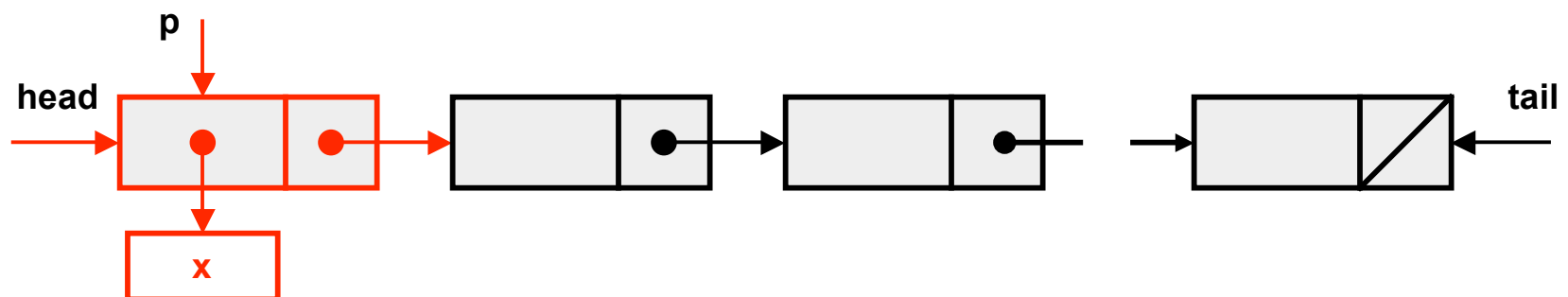


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Linked List in Java (2)

```
void insertFirst(Object x) {  
    Node p = new Node(x);  
    if (isEmpty()) tail = p;  
    else p.next = head;  
    head = p;  
}
```



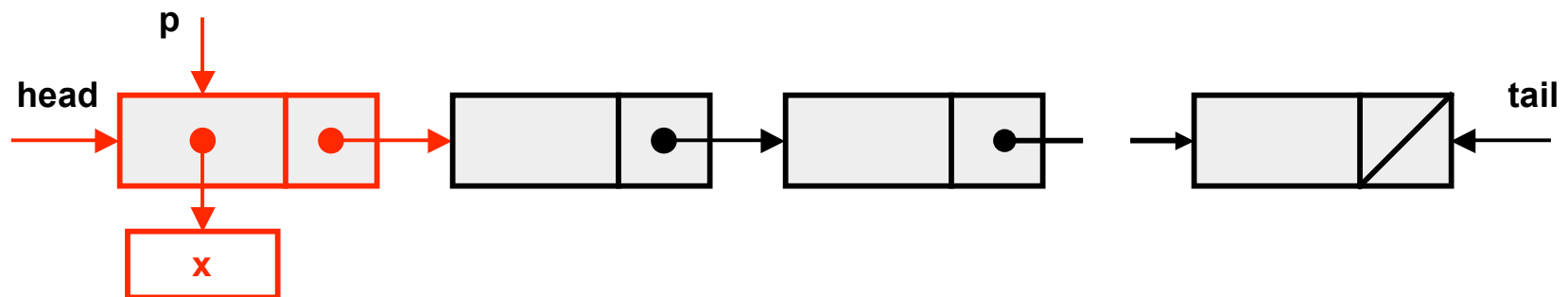


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Linked List in Java (2)

```
Object removeFirst() {  
    if (isEmpty()) return null;  
    Node p = head;  
    head = p.next;  
    if (isEmpty()) tail = null;  
    return p.info;  
}
```



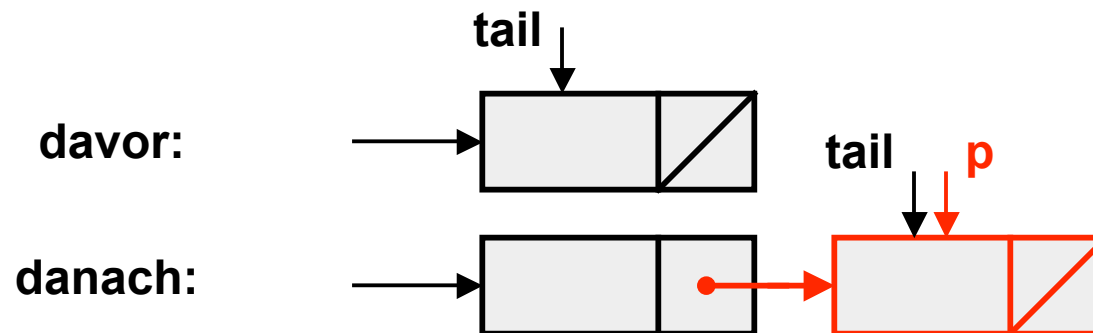


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Linked List in Java (3)

```
void insertLast(Object x) {  
    if (isEmpty())  
        insertFirst(x);  
    else {  
        Node p = new Node(x);  
        tail.next = p;  
        tail = p;  
    }  
}
```





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Linked List in Java (4)

```
int size() {  
    int count = 0;  
    for (Node p = head; p != null; p = p.next)  
        count++;  
    return count;  
}
```

```
boolean contains(Object x) {  
    for (Node p = head; p != null; p = p.next)  
        if (p.info.equals(x)) return true;  
    return false;  
}
```




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Adapter für String List

```
class StringList {  
    private LinkedList list;  
    StringList() {list = new LinkedList();}  
    boolean isEmpty() {return list.isEmpty();}  
    void insertFirst(String x) {list.insertFirst(x);}  
    String removeFirst() {return (String)list.removeFirst();}  
    ...  
}
```



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Stack in Java

```
class Stack extends LinkedList {  
    Stack() {super();}  
    void push(Object x) {insertFirst(x);}  
    Object pop() {return removeFirst();}  
    Object top() {  
        if (isEmpty())  
            return null;  
        else  
            return head.info;  
    }  
}
```



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Ordered List in Java

```
class OrderedList extends LinkedList {
    OrderedList() {super();}
    void insert(Comparable x) {
        if (isEmpty() || (x.compareTo((Comparable) head.info)<0))
            insertFirst(x);
        else {
            Node p = head;
            while((p.next != null) && (x.compareTo((Comparable) p.next.info)>=0))
                p = p.next;
            if (p.next == null)
                insertLast(x);
            else {
                Node q = new Node(x);
                q.next = p.next;
                p.next = q;
            }
        }
    }
}
```



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Assertions für Stacks

für jeden Stack s und jedes Objekt x muss gelten:

```
s = new Stack(); {s.size() = 0, s.isEmpty() = true}  
{s.size() = n} s.push(x); {s.size() = n+1, s.isEmpty() = false}  
s.push(x); {s.top() = x, s.pop() = x}  
{P} s.push(x); s.pop(); {P}
```



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Assertions für Queues

für jede Queue q und jedes Objekt x muss gelten:

$q = \text{new Queue}(); \{q.\text{size}() = 0, q.\text{isEmpty}() = \text{true}\}$
 $\{q.\text{size}() = n\} q.\text{put}(x); \{q.\text{size}() = n+1, q.\text{isEmpty}() = \text{false}\}$

$(\{Q, \text{not } q.\text{isEmpty}()\} q.\text{get}(); q.\text{put}(x); \{R\})$ impliziert
 $(\{Q, \text{not } q.\text{isEmpty}()\} q.\text{put}(x); q.\text{get}(); \{R\})$ und umgekehrt