Pre-course survey results

When did you take 143?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16AU*</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17WI</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17SP</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17SU</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17AU</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>18WI</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18SP</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18SU</td>
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</table>

Why are you taking 373?

- Love coding: 60%
- Interview prep: 60%
- Improve application: 40%
- Requirement: 20%
Administrivia

- Lecture recordings
- Changes to grading policy
- Materials from the lecture
- Required reading/exercise
- Homework 1 due this Friday (10/5)
  - Project 1:
    - Partner selection forms will be out later today, due this Friday
    - Project 1 goes out this Friday
- Eclipse setup
Recap

From last lecture:
- Implementing List ADT with an Array
- Generics
- Implementing Stack ADT with an Array and a Linked List

Today’s Goals:
- Map ADT
- Iterators
Review: Maps

**map**: Holds a set of unique *keys* and a collection of *values*, where each key is associated with one value.
- a.k.a. "dictionary", "associative array", "hash"

**operations:**
- **put**(key, value ): Adds a mapping from a key to a value.
- **get**(key ): Retrieves the value mapped to the key.
- **remove**(key ): Removes the given key and its mapped value.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEYS</th>
<th>VALUES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan</td>
<td>327.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feb</td>
<td>368.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mar</td>
<td>197.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr</td>
<td>178.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jun</td>
<td>69.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jul</td>
<td>32.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aug</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sep</td>
<td>19.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nov</td>
<td>73.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
<td>110.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual</td>
<td>1551.0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

map.get("the") 56
**Remember:** Map ADT

- Keys must be unique
- Key and Value can be of different types
- Expectation: fast lookup, i.e., efficient `get(key)`
- Examples:
  - Postal service
  - Database lookups

- List — basic collection behavior
- Stack — constrained behavior
- Queue — behavior
- Map — efficiency (of lookup)
How would you implement a Map with...

1. Array

2. Linked List

Can store key and value as instance variables in the node.
Big-O for Map operations, if implemented with...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data structure</th>
<th>put</th>
<th>get</th>
<th>remove</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unsorted Array</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsorted Linked List</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorted Array</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(\log n)$</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorted Linked List</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
<td>$\mathcal{O}(n)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
list: stores an ordered sequence of information.
- Each item is accessible by an index.
- Lists have a variable size as items can be added and removed

Supported Operations:
- get(index): returns the item at the given index
- set(value, index): sets the item at the given index to the given value
- append(value): adds the given item to the end of the list
- insert(value, index): insert the given item at the given index maintaining order
- delete(index): removes the item at the given index maintaining order
- size(): returns the number of elements in the list
How do we print out all the elements inside a list?

One idea:

```java
for (int i = 0; i < myList.size(); i++) {
    System.out.println(myList.get(i));
}
```

How efficient is this if `myList` is:

- An array list: \( O(n) \)
- A linked list: \( O(n^2) \)
Case Study: The List ADT

**list:** stores an ordered sequence of information.
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Supported Operations:
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- `insert(value, index):` insert the given item at the given index maintaining order
- `delete(index):` removes the item at the given index maintaining order
- `size():` returns the number of elements in the list
- `Iterator():` returns an iterator over the list
The Iterator ADT

An Iterator “wraps” some sequence.

It yields each subsequent element one by one on request.

An iterator “remembers” what it needs to yield next.

Supported operations:

- `hasNext()`: returns ‘true’ if there is another element left to yield and ‘false’ otherwise
- `next()`: returns the next element (if there is one)
Question

Why we need an Iterator?
Implementing an iterator

```
array
size

[ a b c d e ]

next
next
next
next

hasNext()

b
next
next
next
next

true if

nextIndex < size

e

iterator
array
nextIndex
size
```
TODO list

- Homework 1 – due this Friday (10/5)
- Find a partner for Project 1