CS61B Lecture #18

Today:

• Asymptotic complexity (from last time)
• Overview of standard Java Collections classes.
  - Iterators, ListIterators
  - Containers and maps in the abstract
  - Views

Readings for Today:  Data Structures, Chapter 2.

Readings for next Topic:  Data Structures, Chapter 3.
Some Intuition on Meaning of Growth

- How big a problem can you solve in a given time?
- In the following table, left column shows time in microseconds to solve a given problem as a function of problem size $N$.
- Entries show the size of problem that can be solved in a second, hour, month (31 days), and century, for various relationships between time required and problem size.

- $N =$ problem size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time ($\mu$sec) for problem size $N$</th>
<th>1 second</th>
<th>Max $N$ Possible in 1 hour</th>
<th>1 month</th>
<th>1 century</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\lg N$</td>
<td>$10^{300000}$</td>
<td>$10^{10000000000}$</td>
<td>$10^{8 \cdot 10^{11}}$</td>
<td>$10^{9 \cdot 10^{14}}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N$</td>
<td>$10^6$</td>
<td>$3.6 \cdot 10^9$</td>
<td>$2.7 \cdot 10^{12}$</td>
<td>$3.2 \cdot 10^{15}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N \lg N$</td>
<td>63000</td>
<td>$1.3 \cdot 10^8$</td>
<td>$7.4 \cdot 10^{10}$</td>
<td>$6.9 \cdot 10^{13}$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N^2$</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>60000</td>
<td>$1.6 \cdot 10^6$</td>
<td>$5.6 \cdot 10^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$N^3$</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>14000</td>
<td>150000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$2^N$</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New Topic: Data Types in the Abstract

• Most of the time, should not worry about implementation of data structures, search, etc.

• What they do for us—their specification—is important.

• Java has several standard types (in java.util) to represent collections of objects
  - Six interfaces:
    * Collection: General collections of items.
    * List: Indexed sequences with duplication
    * Set, SortedSet: Collections without duplication
    * Map, SortedMap: Dictionaries (key $\mapsto$ value)
  - Concrete classes that provide actual instances: LinkedList, ArrayList, HashSet, TreeSet.
  - To make change easier, purists would use the concrete types only for new, interfaces for parameter types, local variables.
The Collection Interface

- **Collection interface. Main functions promised:**
  - **Membership tests:** `contains (∈), containsAll (⊆)`
  - **Other queries:** `size, isEmpty`
  - **Retrieval:** `iterator, toArray`
  - **Optional modifiers:** `add, addAll, clear, remove, removeAll (set difference), retainAll (intersect)`

- **Design point (a side trip):** Optional operations may throw `UnsupportedOperationException`

- **An alternative design would have separate interfaces:**
  ```java
  interface Collection { contains, containsAll, size, iterator, ... }
  interface Expandable { add, addAll }
  interface Shrinkable { remove, removeAll, difference, ... }
  interface ModifiableCollection
      extends Collection, Expandable, Shrinkable { }
  ...
  
  You'd soon have lots of interfaces. Perhaps that's why they didn't do it that way.)
  ```
The List Interface

• Extends Collection

• Intended to represent *indexed sequences* (generalized arrays)

• Adds new methods to those of Collection:
  
  - Membership tests: `indexOf`, `lastIndexOf`.
  
  - Retrieval: `get(i)`, `listIterator()`, `sublist(B, E)`.
  
  - Modifiers: `add` and `addAll` with additional index to say *where* to add. Likewise for removal operations. `set` operation to go with `get`.

• Type `ListIterator<Item> extends Iterator<Item>`:
  
  - Adds `previous` and `hasPrevious`.
  
  - `add`, `remove`, and `set` allow one to iterate through a list, inserting, removing, or changing as you go.

  - **Important Question:** What advantage is there to saying `List L` rather than `LinkedList L` or `ArrayList L`?
Views

New Concept: A view is an alternative presentation of (interface to) an existing object.

- For example, the sublist method is supposed to yield a “view of” part of an existing list:

  L: \[\text{at \ ax \ ban \ bat \ cat}\]

  ```java
  List<String> L = new ArrayList<String>();
  L.add("at"); L.add("ax"); ...
  List<String> SL = L.sublist(1,4);
  ```

- Example: after `L.set(2, "bag")`, value of `SL.get(1)` is "bag", and after `SL.set(1,"bad")`, value of `L.get(2)` is "bad".

- Example: after `SL.clear()`, `L` will contain only "at" and "cat".

- Small challenge: “How do they do that?!?”
Maps

• A Map is a kind of “modifiable function:”

```java
package java.util;
public interface Map<Key,Value> {
    Value get (Object key);    // Value at KEY.
    Object put (Key key, Value value);  // Set get(KEY) -> VALUE
    ...
}

Map<String,String> f = new TreeMap<String,String>();
f.put ("Paul", "George"); f.put ("George", "Martin");
f.put ("Dana", "John");
// Now f.get ("Paul").equals("George")
//    f.get ("Dana").equals("John")
//    f.get ("Tom") == null
```
public interface Map<Key,Value> { // Continuation
    /* VIEWS */
    /** The set of all keys. */
    Set<Key> keySet ();
    /** The multiset of all values */
    Collection<Value> values ();
    /** The set of all (key, value) pairs */
    Set<Map.Entry<Key,Value>> entrySet ();
}

Using example from previous slide:

for (Iterator<String> i = f.keySet ().iterator (); i.hasNext ();)
        i.next () ===> Dana, George, Paul
// or, just:
for (String name : f.keySet ())
        name ===> Dana, George, Paul

for (String parent : f.values ())
        parent ===> John, Martin, George
for (Map.Entry<String,String> pair : f.entrySet ())
        pair ===> (Dana,John), (George,Martin), (Paul,George)
f.keySet ().remove ("Dana");  // Now f.get("Dana") == null