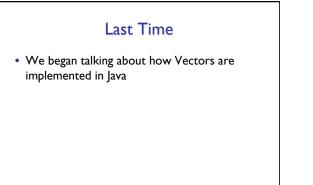
CSCI 136 Data Structures & Advanced Programming

Jeannie Albrecht Lecture 7 Feb 24, 2014

Administrative Details

- Lab 2 due today
 - Any questions?
 - You have to use "tar" to submit your code this time...be careful!
- Lab 3 no design doc! But you need to do warm-up problems before lab on Wed
- Extra credit on labs



Today's Outline

- Finish up Vector implementation
- Learn how to "mathematically" analyze the performance of Vectors
- How long do algorithms take to run?
 - The time-space tradeoff
 - Very important concept in computer science!

Implementing Vectors

- · Vectors are really just arrays of Objects
- Key difference is that the number of elements can grow and shrink dynamically
- How are they implemented in Java?
 What instance variables do we need?
 - What methods? (start simple)
- Constructor(s): Vector(), Vector(size), get(index), set(index, Obj), add(Obj), add(index, Obj), remove(index), isEmpty(), size()
- Using parameterized data types

Extending the Array

- How should we extend the array?
- Possible extension methods:
 - Add one to array when capacity is reached
 - Double array when capacity is reached
- Let's analyze the two techniques
 - Mathematically
 - Experimentally (speed tests)

ensureCapacity • How to implement ensureCapacity(int minCapacity)? // post: the capacity of this vector is at least minCapacity // post the capacity or this Vector is at least mincapacity public void ensureCapacity(int mincapacity) { if (elementData.length < minCapacity) { //First we need to figure out "newLength" int newLength = elementData.length; // initial guess int newLength = dementional.length; // initial if (capacityIncrement == 0) { // increment of 0 suggests doubling (default) if (newLength == 0); ewLength = 1; ...

}
while (newLength < minCapacity) {
 newLength *= 2;</pre>

} }
} else {
// increment != 0 suggests incremental increase
while (newLength < minCapacity) {
 newLength += capacityIncrement;
}</pre>

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