Homework 07 (Due 10:00am Monday, March 14, 2011)
Submit via Owl-Space

Preliminaries
This homework should be done using the Functional language level of DrJava.

Composite Design Pattern for List
The following is an object-oriented formulation of lists of integers.

- IntList is an abstract list of int.
- EmptyIntList is an IntList
- ConsIntList(first, rest), where first is an int and rest is an IntList, is an IntList

The above can be implemented in Java as follows.

```java
/** Abstract list structure. IntList := EmptyIntList + ConsIntList(int, IntList) */
abstract class IntList { }

/** Concrete empty list structure containing nothing. */
class EmptyIntList extends IntList { }

/** Concrete non-empty list structure containing an int, called first, and an IntList called rest. */
class ConsIntList extends IntList {
    int first;
    IntList rest;
}
```

The above implementation is an example of what is called the **Composite Design Pattern**. The composite design pattern is a special case of the union pattern where one or more of the variants for the union type T contains fields of root type T. In this pattern, the union is called a composite. Here the union type is IntList and the variant ConsIntList is said to be a composite because it includes a field of type IntList.

The composite pattern also prescribes a coding pattern for the its methods: when a variant is called to perform an operation, it traverses its fields of root type and calls on them to perform the same operation. It allows a client to treat an instance of type T and it embedded instances uniformly using polymorphism.

This coding pattern is called the interpreter design pattern: it interprets the abstract behavior of a class in each of its concrete subclasses. The composite pattern refers to the the structure of the composite type hierarchy, while the interpreter pattern refers to how the behavior of the variants of the type are defined uniformly via polymorphism.

Interpreter Design Pattern for List
The interpreter design pattern applied to the above composite list structure prescribes a coding pattern for list operations that is analogous to Scheme function template. It entails declaring an abstract method for each list operation in the abstract list class, IntList, and defining corresponding concrete methods in the concrete list subclasses: the empty list class, EmptyIntList, and the non-empty class, ConsIntList. The concrete method for EmptyIntList corresponds to the base case in the Scheme function template while the concrete method in ConsIntList corresponds to the recursive case by calling the same method on its rest.

The following is the coding template for the interpreter design pattern for IntList and its subclasses.
abstract class IntList {
    abstract returnType methodName(parameter_list);
}

class EmptyIntList extends IntList {
    returnType methodName(parameter_list) {
        // base case code
    }
}

class ConsIntList extends IntList {
    int first;
    IntList rest;
    returnType methodName(parameter_list) {
        // ... first ...
        // ... rest.methodName(parameter_list) ...
    }
}

Problems

Apply the interpreter design pattern to IntList and its subclasses to write the following methods. Also write a JUnit test class to test all methods in Empty IntList and a different JUnit test class to test all methods in ConsIntList. We strongly recommend that you write Template Instantiations as an intermediate step in developing your code BUT DO NOT submit these Template Instantiations (or corresponding Templates) as part of your code documentation. Conﬁne your documentation to writing contracts (purpose statements in HTDP terminology) using javadoc notation. The javadoc documentation style will be discussed in the upcoming lab.

• (10 pts.) boolean contains(int key): returns true if key is in the list, false otherwise.
• (10 pts.) int length(): computes the length of the list.
• (10 pts.) int sum(): computes the sum of the elements in the list.
• (10 pts.) double average(): computes the average of the elements in the list; returns 0 if the list is empty.  
  Hint: you can cast an int to double by using the prefix operator (double).
• (10 pts.) IntList notGreaterThan(int bound): returns a list of elements in this list that are less or equal to bound.
• (10 pts.) IntList remove(int key): returns a list of all elements in this list that are not equal to key.
• (10 pts.) IntList subst(int oldN, int newN): returns a list of all elements in this list with oldN replaced by newN.
• (30 pts.) IntList merge(IntList other) merges this list with the input list other, assuming that this list and other are sorted in ascending order. Note that the lists need not have the same length. 
  Hint: add a method mergeHelp(ConsIntList other) that does all of the work if one list is non-empty (a ConsIntList). Only mergeHelp is recursive. Use dynamic dispatch on the list that may be empty. Recall that a.merge(b) is equivalent to b.merge(a). This approach is the Java analog of the extra credit option in HTDP Problem 17.6.1 in HW 3.