

Runtime of get in MutableList

Tuesday, October 4, 2022 10:57 AM

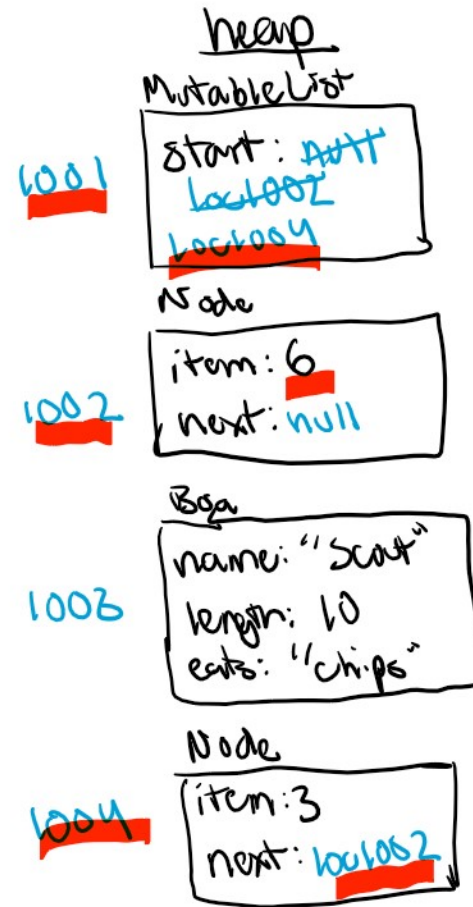
```
public void Example2() {  
    MutableList<Integer> L = new MutableList<>();  
    L.addFirst(6);  
    Boa teenBoa = new Boa("Scout", 10, "chips");  
    L.addFirst(3);  
}
```

environment

L → loc 1001

teenBoa → loc 1003

L.get(1): take this route through
memory: 1001 → 1004 → 1002
get will be $O(N)$ for MutableList
because we have to follow the "nexts"
through memory



L in memory:
loc 1001
loc 1002
loc 1004

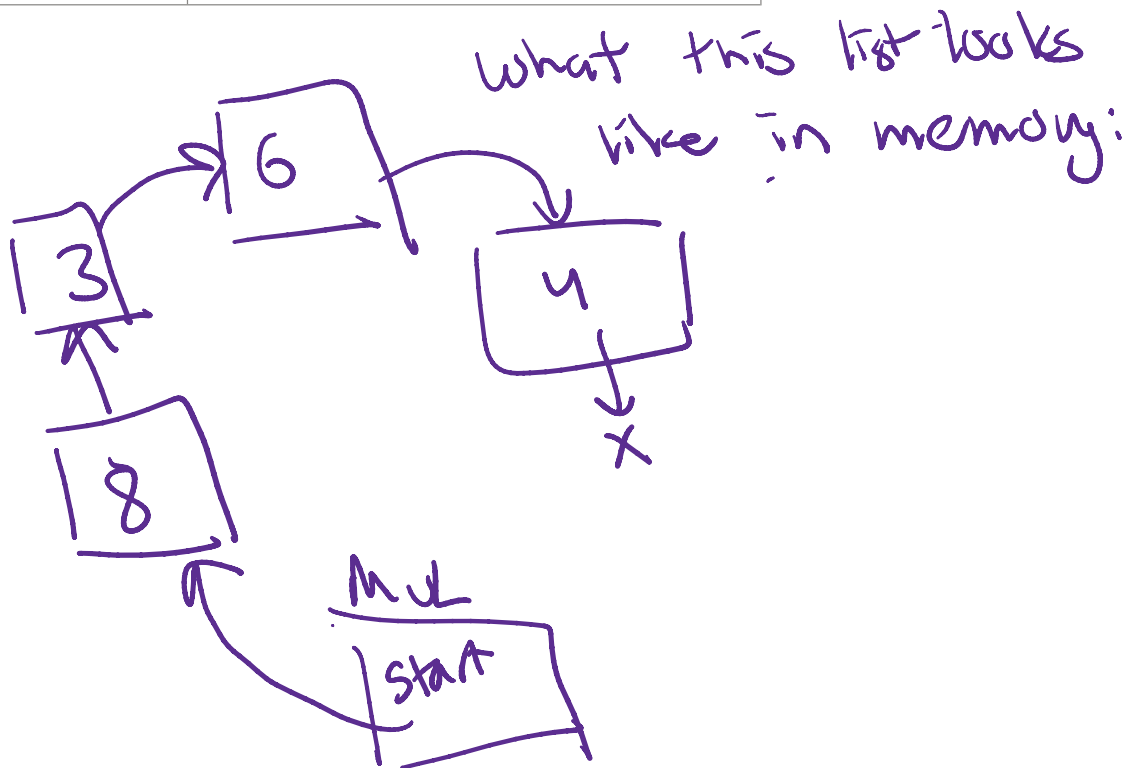
Memory Mystery

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 11:46 AM

loc 1012	MutableList (start:loc1017)	①
loc 1013	Node(item:6, next:loc1016)	②
loc 1014	Node(item:3, next:loc1013)	③
loc 1015	Dillo(length:5, isDead:true)	④
loc 1016	Node(item:4, next:null)	⑤
loc 1017	Node(item:8, next:loc1014)	⑥
loc 1018		

What code resulted in these values in the heap?

```
MutableList L = new MutableList();  
L.addFirst(6);  
L.addFirst(3);  
Dillo myDillo = new Dillo(5, true);  
L.addLast(4);  
L.addFirst(8);
```



ArrayLists: addLast

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 11:46 AM

last used index

loc 1012	Array (length 6) element count: 0 1 2 ... 6 end: 0 1 ... 5
loc 1013	"we"
loc 1014	"could"
loc 1015	"all"
loc 1016	"use"
loc 1017	"arrays"
loc 1018	"!"

index:

0

1

2

3

4

5

```

aL = new ArrayList(6) end = 0, elt count = 0
aL.addLast("we"); end = 0, elt count = 1
aL.addLast("could"); end = 1, elt count = 2
aL.addLast("all");
aL.addLast("use");
aL.addLast("arrays");
aL.addLast("!"); end = 5, elt count = 6
// now what if we wanted to addLast?
// --> next lecture!
  
```

get becomes constant time, because fetching a value from the heap once we know the exact memory address is constant time (at least for the purposes of 200; if you take later courses you'll learn a little more about the subtleties of memory access).

For an array, the element at index i will be at $[\text{location of array}] + 1 + i$, e.g. location of index 2 for the example array is at $\text{loc}(1012 + 1 + 2) = \text{loc}1015$.

Because we have the guarantee that the memory addresses for the array are contiguous, we can do this math and get an element at any index in constant time.