

list.h

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*****  
File name:      list.h  
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Date:         9/30/12  
Class:        CS300  
Assignment:    List Implementation  
Purpose:      This file defines the constants, data structures, and function  
               prototypes for implementing a list data structure. In essence,  
               the list API is defined for other modules.  
*****  
  
#ifndef LIST_H_  
#define LIST_H_  
  
#define TRUE    1  
#define FALSE   0  
  
// List error codes for each function to use  
  
#define NO_ERROR          0  
  
// list create failed  
#define ERROR_NO_LIST_CREATE -1  
  
// user tried to operate on an empty list  
#define ERROR_EMPTY_LIST   -2  
  
// user tried to add data to a full list  
#define ERROR_FULL_LIST    -3  
  
// user tried to peekNext when no next existed  
#define ERROR_NO_NEXT       -6  
  
// user tried to peekPrev when no next existed  
#define ERROR_NO_PREV       -7  
  
// user tried to use current when current was not defined  
#define ERROR_NO_CURRENT    -8  
  
// user tried to operate on an invalid list. An invalid  
// list may be a NULL ListPtr or contain an invalid value for numElements  
#define ERROR_INVALID_LIST   -9  
  
// user provided a NULL pointer to the function (other than the ListPtr)  
#define ERROR_NULL_PTR       -10  
  
// User-defined datatypes for easier reading
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typedef short int BOOLEAN;
typedef short int ERRORCODE;

// The user of this data structure is only concerned with
// two data types: List and DATATYPE. ListElement is an internal
// data structure not to be directly used by the user.
// If the List implementation changes (to dynamic memory, a tree, etc)
// ListElement will change.

#define CHARACTER_VALUE 0
#define INTEGER_VALUE    1
#define FLOAT_VALUE      2

typedef struct DATATYPE
{
    int intValue;
    int whichOne;
} DATATYPE;

typedef struct ListElement* ListElementPtr;
typedef struct ListElement
{
    DATATYPE data;
    ListElementPtr next;
    ListElementPtr prev;
} ListElement;

// A list is an array of ListElements where the current pointer and number
// of elements are maintained at all times

typedef struct List* ListPtr;

typedef struct List
{
    ListElementPtr head;
    ListElementPtr last;
    ListElementPtr current;
    int numElements;
} List;

//*****************************************************************************
*                               Allocation and Deallocation
*****/
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ERRORCODE lstCreate (ListPtr);
// results: If list L can be created, then L exists and
// is empty returning NO_ERROR; otherwise,
// NO_LIST_CREATE is returned

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ERRORCODE lstDispose (ListPtr );
// results: List no longer exists

//*****************************************************************************
*          Checking number of elements in list
//****************************************************************************/
ERRORCODE lstSize (ListPtr, int *);
// results: Returns the number of elements in the list

ERRORCODE lstIsFull (ListPtr, BOOLEAN *);
// results: If list is full, return true;
// otherwise, return false

ERRORCODE lstIsEmpty (ListPtr, BOOLEAN *);
// results: If list is empty, return true;
// otherwise, return false

//*****************************************************************************
*          Peek Operations
//****************************************************************************/
ERRORCODE lstPeek (ListPtr, DATATYPE*);
// requires: List is not empty
// results: The value of the current element is
// returned through the argument list
// IMPORTANT: Do not change current

ERRORCODE lstPeekPrev (ListPtr, DATATYPE* );
// requires: List contains two or more elements and
// current is not the first element
// results: The data value of current's predecessor is returned
// through the argument list.
// IMPORTANT: Do not change current

ERRORCODE lstPeekNext (ListPtr, DATATYPE* );
// requires: List contains two or more elements and
// current is not the last element
// results: The data value of current's successor is returned
// through the argument list.
// IMPORTANT: Do not change current

//*****************************************************************************
*          Retrieving values and updating current
//****************************************************************************/

ERRORCODE lstFirst(ListPtr, DATATYPE* );
// requires: List is not empty
// results: The value of the first element is returned
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// IMPORTANT: Current is changed to first
// if it exists

ERRORCODE lstLast(ListPtr, DATATYPE*);
// requires: List is not empty
// results: The value of the last element is returned
// IMPORTANT: Current is changed to
// last if it exists

ERRORCODE lstNext(ListPtr, DATATYPE*);
// requires: List is not empty, and current is not past the end
// of the list
// results: The value of the current element is returned
// IMPORTANT: Current is changed to the successor
// of the current element

ERRORCODE lstPrev(ListPtr, DATATYPE*);
// requires: List is not empty, and current is not past the first
// of the list
// results: The value of the current element is returned
// IMPORTANT: Current is changed to previous
// if it exists

*****  

*           Insertion, Deletion, and Updating  

*****/

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ERRORCODE **lstDeleteCurrent** (ListPtr, DATATYPE*);
 // requires: List is not empty
 // results: The current element is deleted and its
 // successor and predecessor become each
 // others successor and predecessor. If the
 // deleted element had a predecessor, then
 // make it the new current element; otherwise,
 // make the first element current if it exists.
 // The deleted element is returned through the argument
 // list.

ERRORCODE **lstInsertAfter** (ListPtr, DATATYPE);
 // requires: List is not full
 // results: if the list is not empty, insert the new
 // element as the successor of the current
 // element and make the inserted element the
 // current element; otherwise, insert element
 // and make it current. The new element is inserted into
 // the proper place and all other elements are shifted
 // down the list.

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ERRORCODE lstInsertBefore (ListPtr, DATATYPE);
// requires: List is not full
// results: If the list is not empty, insert the new
// element as the predecessor of the current
// element and make the inserted element the
// current element; otherwise, insert element
// and make it current. The new element is inserted into
// the proper place and all other elements are shifted
// down the list.

ERRORCODE lstUpdateCurrent (ListPtr, DATATYPE);
// requires: List is not empty
// results: The value of ListElement is copied into the
// current element

*****
*          List Testing
*****/


ERRORCODE lstHasNext (ListPtr, BOOLEAN *);
// results: Returns true if there are more elements when traversing
// the list in a forward direction; otherwise, false is
// returned.

ERRORCODE lstHasPrev(ListPtr, BOOLEAN *);
// results: Returns true if the current node has a
// predecessor; otherwise, false is returned

#endif /* LIST_H_ */

```