CS61B Spring 2016 Guerrilla Section 2 Worksheet Solution

27 February 2016

Directions: In groups of 4-5, work on the following exercises. Do not proceed to the next exercise until everyone in your group has the answer and *understands why the answer is what it is*. Of course, a topic appearing on this worksheet does not imply that the topic will appear on the midterm, nor does a topic not appearing on this worksheet imply that the topic will not appear on the midterm.

1 Probably Equal?

(a) Warm-up!

- What is the difference between == and `.equals`?

- Would it make sense for the scenarios below to occur? Explain why or why not.

i `A.equals(B)` but `A != B`

ii `A == B` but `!A.equals(B)`

(b) Write a `probablyEquals` method that takes in two objects and returns true if one or more of the following are true:

- The two objects are equal (`.equals`) to each other.
- The two objects are equal (`==`) to each other.
- The two objects have the same `.toString()` representation.

Otherwise, probablyEquals returns false.
Your method should never crash given **any** input.
You may assume that for any object instances x and y, `x.equals(y)` will return the same value as `y.equals(x)`.
You may also assume that every object has a unique non-random toString representation.

Note: `.equals(Object o)` and `.toString()` are methods that every object subclass inherits from the `Object` class.

```java
//Solution
public static boolean probablyEquals( Object obj1, Object obj2 ) {
  if (obj1 == obj2) { // Put this first, consider the case where both are null
    return true;
  }
  if (obj1 == null || obj2 == null) { // Must be before method calls!
    return false;
  }
  if (obj1.equals(obj2)) {
    return true;
  }
  if (obj1.toString().equals(obj2.toString())) { // Strings are objects, use .
      equals
    return true;
  }
  return false; // default
}
```

STOP!

Don't proceed until everyone in your group has finished and understands all exercises in this section!

2 Expandable Set

Using inheritance, define a class `TrackedQueue` that behaves like `Queue` except for an extra method, `maxSizeSoFar()` which returns an integer corresponding to the maximum number of elements in this queue since it was constructed. Assume that the `Queue` class is a non-abstract class with the following methods defined:

- `void enqueue(Object obj)`
- `int size()`
- `Object dequeue()`

```
1  //Solution
2  public class TrackedQueue extends Queue {
3    private int maxSize;
4    public TrackedQueue() {
5      super();
6      maxSize = 0;
7    }
8
9    public int maxSizeSoFar() {
10     return maxSize;
11   }
12
13   public int enqueue(Object obj) {
14     super.enqueue(obj);
15     if (super.size() > maxSize) {
16       maxSize = super.size();
17     }
18   }
19 }
```

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3 Xzibit's ADTs

Consider the following abstract data type definitions:

```
List <E> {
void insert(E item, int position);
E remove(int position);
E get(int position);
int size();
}

Set <E> {
void add(E item);
void remove(E item);
  boolean contains(E item);
Iterator<E> list();
}

Stack <E> {
void push(E item);
E pop();
boolean isEmpty();
}

Queue <E> {
void enqueue(E item);
  E dequeue();
boolean isEmpty();
}

Map<K, V> {
put(K key, V value);
remove(K key);
V get(K key);
Iterator<K> keys();
}
```

For the following questions, you may assume the above data types have been implemented as classes.

(a) Write an extension of the `Set` class, called `IntegerSet`, with the following methods:

- `void add(Integer item)`: adds an integer to the set
- `boolean contains(Integer item)`:checks item for membership in the set
- `Iterator<Integer> list()`:returns an iterator over the elements of the IntegerSet
- `Integer max()`:returns the maximum value in the IntegerSet, or null if the set is empty

```
//Solution
public class IntegerSet extends Set<Integer> {
  public Integer max() {
    Iterator<Integer> iter = list();
    Integer maxSoFar = null;
    while(iter.hasNext()) {
      Integer curr = iter.next();
      if (maxSoFar == null || maxSoFar < curr) {
      maxSoFar = curr;
      }
    }
  return maxSoFar;
  }
```

```
14 }
```

(b) Consider the following PriorityQueue interface:

```
public interface PriorityQueue<E> {
        public void enqueue(E item, int priority);
        public E dequeue();
        public E peek();
}
```

Describe how you would implement this abstract data type using any combination of the above ADT definitions, including `IntegerSet`.

One could use a map of priorities to lists of items with that priority. It is possible to iterate over the keys of the Map to find the maximum priority, or throw the keys into an IntegerSet and get the max that way. When an item is dequeued, it is removed from the list that it?s priority maps to; the key-value pair is destroyed if the dequeued item was the last item with that priority. Enqueueing checks to see if a list of items with the enqueued item?s priority is already present, and adds to that list if so. Otherwise, a new key-value pair is created.

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4 Delegation vs. Extension

Consider the following class.

```
interface MyStack<T> {
        void push(T item);
        T pop();
        int size();
}
```

(a) Implement `ExtensionStack` which implements `MyStack` using extension, without using the `new` keyword. (Hint: `ExtensionStack` can extend `LinkedList`).

```
//Solution
public class ExtensionStack<T> extends LinkedList<T> implements MyStack<T> {
    public void push(T item) {
        addFirst(item);
    }

    public T pop() {
        if (isEmpty()) {
            throw new NoSuchElementException("Empty Stack!");
        }
        return removeFirst();
    }

    public boolean isEmpty() {
        return super.isEmpty();
    }
}
```

(b) Implement `DelegationStack` which implements `MyStack` using delegation.

```
//Solution
public class DelegationStack<T> implements MyStack<T> {
        LinkedList<T> data = new LinkedList<>();

public void push(T item) {
                data.addFirst(item);
        }

        public T pop() {
                if (data.isEmpty()) {
                        throw new NoSuchElementException("Empty Stack!");
                }
                return data.removeFirst();
        }

        public boolean isEmpty() {
                return data.isEmpty();
        }
        public int size() {
                return data.size();
        }
}}
```

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5 FunkySets & Promotion

Cross out the lines that would cause compilation errors for each of the classes.
Write out the values that will be printed where indicated in the code?s comments.

```
//Solution
import java.util.HashSet;
public class FunkySet {
  public static void main(String[] args){
    HashSet<int> set = new HashSet<int>(); //does not compile
    HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<int>(); //does not compile
    HashSet<int> set = new HashSet<Integer>(); //does not compile
    HashSet<Integer> set = new HashSet<Integer>();
    int x = 3;
    set.add(x);
    set.add(4);
    Integer y = 5;
    set.add(y);
    System.out.println(set.toString());
    // what does this print?  [3,4,5]
    if (set.contains(x)){
      set.remove(x);
    }
    if (set.contains(4)){
      int z = 4;
      set.remove(z);
    }
    if (set.contains(y)){
      set.remove(y);
    }
    System.out.println(set.toString());
    //What does this print out?   [ ]
  }
}
public class FunkySetTwo {
  public static void main(String[] args){
    int [][] x = new int[2][3];
    Integer [][] y = new Integer[2][3];
    Integer [][] z = new int[2][3];     // doesn't compile
    Integer[] arrayOne = {1,2,3};
    int[] arrayTwo = {4,5,6};

    x[0] = arrayOne;  //doesn't compile
    x[1] = arrayTwo;  // compiles

    y[0] = arrayOne;   //compiles
    y[1] = arrayTwo;   //doesn't compile

    z[0] = arrayOne;  // doesn't compile
    z[1] = arrayTwo;  // doesn't compile
  }
}
```

```java
//Solution
public class Promotion {
  public static void doublePrinter(double num){
    System.out.println(num);
  }
  public static void longPrinter(long num){
    System.out.println(num);
  }
  public static void intPrinter(int num){
    System.out.println(num);
  }
  public static void intPrinterTwo(Integer num){
    System.out.println(num);
  }
  public static void shortPrinter(short num){
    System.out.println(num);
  }
  public static void main(String[] args){
    int x = 45;
    longPrinter(x);
    //What does this print? // 45
    doublePrinter(x);
    //What does this print? // 45.0
    intPrinter((int)x);
    //What does this print? // 45
    intPrinterTwo(x);
    //What does this print? // 45
    shortPrinter(x);
    //What does this print? //doesn't work
    shortPrinter((short) x);
    //What does this print? // 45
  }
}
```

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6 Vote Iterator

Write an iterator that takes in an Integer array of vote counts and iterates over the votes. The input array contains the number of votes each selection received.

For example, if the input array contained the following array:

0	2	1	0	1	0

then calls to `next()` would eventually return 1 twice(because at index 1, the input array has value 2), 2 once, and 4 once. After that, `hasNext()` would return false.

Provide code for the `VoteIterator` class below. Make sure your iterator adheres to standard iterator rules.

```
//Solution
import java.util.Iterator;


public class VoteIterator implements Iterator {

private Integer[] inputVotes;
private ArrayList votesArrayList;
private int votesIndex;

public VoteIterator(Integer[] votes) {
        votesArrayList = new ArrayList();
        for (int i = 0; i < votes.length; i++) {
                for (int j = 0; j < votes[i]; j++) {
                        votesArrayList.add(new Integer(i));
                }
        }
        votesIndex = 0;
        inputVotes = votes;
}

public boolean hasNext() {
        return votesIndex < votesArrayList.size();
}

public Integer next() {
        if (hasNext()) {
                votesIndex++;
                return votesArrayList.get(votesIndex - 1);
        } else {
                return null; // or throw some exception
        }
}

public void remove() {
        if (votesIndex > 0) {
                 inputVotes[votesArrayList.get(votesIndex - 1)]--;
        }
}
}
```

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7 Iterator or Iterable?

Implement the `Filter` class such that its `main` method correctly prints out the even numbers in the given collection. (Should print out 0 20 14 50 66 all on newlines)

```
1
2  //Solution
3  public interface FilterCondition<T> {
4
5      /** Evaluates if the given item passes a certain condition (ie, is even, a
           prime number, is icky, etc.) */
6      public boolean eval(T item);
7
8  public class EvenCondition implements FilterCondition<Integer>{
9
10     public boolean eval(Integer i) {
11         return i % 2 == 0;
12     }
13
14 }
15
16
17 import java.util.Arrays;
18 import java.util.Iterator;
19 import java.util.List;
20
21 public class Filter implements Iterable<Integer> {
22
23
24     Iterable<Integer> iterable;
25     FilterCondition<Integer> cond;
26
27     public Filter(Iterable<Integer> thingamajig, FilterCondition<Integer> cond) {
28         iterable = thingamajig;
29         this.cond = cond;
30     }
31
32     public Iterator<Integer> iterator() {
33         return new FilterIterator();
34     }
35
36     private class FilterIterator implements Iterator<Integer> {
37         Iterator<Integer> integerIterator;
38         Integer toReturn;
39
40         private FilterIterator() {
41             integerIterator = iterable.iterator();
42             while (integerIterator.hasNext()) {
43                 int x = integerIterator.next();
44                 if (cond.eval(x)) {
45                     toReturn = x;
46         break;
47                 }
48             }
49         }
50
51         public Integer next() {
52             Integer processed = toReturn;
53             toReturn = null;
```

```
54              while (integerIterator.hasNext()) {
55                  int x = integerIterator.next();
56                  if (cond.eval(x)) {
57                      toReturn = x;
58                      break;
59                  }
60              }
61              return processed;
62          }
63
64          public boolean hasNext() {
65              return toReturn != null;
66          }
67      }
68
69      public static void main(String[] args) {
70          List<Integer> arr = Arrays.asList(new Integer[]{0, 11, 20, 13, 14, 50,
                66});
71          for (int i : new Filter(arr, new EvenCondition())) {
72              System.out.println(i);
73          }
74
75
76      }
77
78
79  }
```

STOP!

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8 Except Me for Who I Am

Consider the following:

```
1  public class IntList {
2     private int head;
3     private IntList tail;
4
5  /* Returns the index of an element in the list */
6     public int getIndex(int item){
7         int index = 0;
8         IntList temp = this;
9         while(temp.head != item){
10            temp = temp.tail;
11            index++;
12        }
13        return index;
14    }
15
16   public int getIndexThrowException(int item) throws IllegalArgumentException {
17       ...
18    }
19
20    public int getIndexDefaultNegative(int item){
21       ...
22    }
23 }
```

(a) What happens when you call `getIndex(int item)` on an element that is not in the list?

You will run into a NullPointerException.

(b) Write `getIndexThrowException`, which attempts to get the index of an item, but throws an `IllegalArgumentException` with a useful message if no such item exists in the list. Do not use if statements, while loops, for loops, or recursion. (Hint: you can use `get(int item)`)

(c) Write `getIndexDefaultNegative`, which attempts to get the index of an item, but returns -1 if no such item exists in the list. Again, do not use if statements, while loops, for loops, or recursion.

```
1  //Solution
2  public int getIndexThrowException(int item) throws IllegalArgumentException {
3          try{
4              int index;
5              index = getIndex(item);
6              return index;
7          }catch (NullPointerException e){
8              throw new IllegalArgumentException("Tried to access a null object");
9          }
10     }
11
12     public int getIndexDefaultNegative(int item){
13         try{
14             int index;
15             index = getIndex(item);
16             return index;
17         }catch (NullPointerException e){
18             return -1;
19         }
20     }
21 }
```

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9 ITERATORS

Print ALL bark combinations of dogs from two dog lists in form of 'Woof DOG1! Woof DOG2!'.
The dogs in `dogs1` should bark first. For 3 dogs in `dogs1` and 5 dogs in `dogs2`, there must be 15 bark combinations printed.

```
public class Dog {
    String name = ...;
    public void bark() {
        System.out.print(  W o o f      + name +    !   );
    }
}

public static void barkCombinations(Iterable<Dog> dogs1, Iterable<Dog> dogs2) {
  //Solution
  for (Dog dog1: dogs1){
    for (Dog dog2: dogs2){
      dog1.bark();
      System.out.print(" ");
      dog2.bark();
      System.out.println();
    }
  }
}
```

STOP!

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