CSE373: Data Structures & Algorithms

Lecture 25: Software-Design Interlude – Preserving Abstractions

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- Homework 6 is due Next Wednesday at 11pm
- Past midterms and finals are posted on the website
Motivation

• Essential: knowing available data structures and their trade-offs
  – You’re taking a whole course on it! 😊

• However, you will rarely if ever re-implement these “in real life”
  – Provided by libraries

• But the key idea of an abstraction arises all the time “in real life”
  – Clients do not know how it is implemented
  – Clients do not need to know
  – Clients cannot “break the abstraction” no matter what they do
Interface vs. implementation

• Provide a reusable interface without revealing implementation

• More difficult than it sounds due to aliasing and field-assignment
  – Some common pitfalls

• So study it in terms of ADTs vs. data structures
  – Will use priority queues as example in lecture, but any ADT would do
**Recall the abstraction**

Clients:
- “not trusted by ADT implementer”
- Can perform any sequence of ADT operations
- Can do anything type-checker allows on any accessible objects

Data structure:
- Should document how operations can be used and what is checked (raising appropriate exceptions)
  - E.g., fields not `null`
- If used correctly, correct priority queue for any client
- Client “cannot see” the implementation
  - E.g., binary min heap

```
new PQ(...)
insert(...)
deleteMin(...)
isEmpty()
```
Our example

• A priority queue with to-do items, so earlier dates “come first”
  – Simpler example than using Java generics
• Exact method names and behavior not essential to example

```java
public class Date {
    ...
    // some private fields (year, month, day)
    public int getYear() {...}
    public void setYear(int y) {...}
    ...
    // more methods
}

public class ToDoItem {
    ...
    // some private fields (date, description)
    public void setDate(Date d) {...}
    public void setDescription(String d) {...}
    ...
    // more methods
}

// continued next slide...
```
Our example

• A priority queue with to-do items, so earlier dates “come first”
  – Simpler example than using Java generics
• Exact method names and behavior not essential to example

```java
public class Date { ... }
public class ToDoItem { ... }
public class ToDoPQ {
    ... // some private fields (array, size, ...)
    public ToDoPQ() {...}
    void insert(ToDoItem t) {...}
    ToDoItem deleteMin() {...}
    boolean isEmpty() {...}
}
```
An obvious mistake

• Why we trained you to “mindlessly” make fields private:

```java
public class ToDoPQ {
    // other fields
    public ToDoItem[] heap;
    public ToDoPQ() {...}
    void insert(ToDoItem t) {...}
    ...
}
// client:
pq = new ToDoPQ();
pq.heap = null;
pq.insert(...); // likely exception
```

• Today’s lecture: private does not solve all your problems!
  – Upcoming pitfalls can occur even with all private fields
Less obvious mistakes

```java
public class ToDoPQ {
    // all private fields
    public ToDoPQ() {...}
    void insert(ToDoItem i) {...}
}

// client:
ToDoPQ pq = new ToDoPQ();
ToDoItem i = new ToDoItem(...);
pq.insert(i);
i.setDescription("some different thing");
pq.insert(i); // same object after update
x = deleteMin(); // x's description??
y = deleteMin(); // y's description??
```
Aliasing and mutation

- Client was able to update something inside the abstraction because client had an alias to it!
  - It is too hard to reason about and document what should happen, so better software designs avoid the issue!
More bad clients

```java
ToDoPQ pq = new ToDoPQ();
ToDoItem i1 = new ToDoItem(...); // year 2015
ToDoItem i2 = new ToDoItem(...); // year 2016
pq.insert(i1);
pq.insert(i2);
i1.setDate(...); // year 2017
x = deleteMin(); // “wrong” (???) item?
    // What date does returned item have???
```
More bad clients

pq

heap:
size: 2
...

date:
description: “…”
year: ...
month: ...
...

date:
description: “…”
year: ...
month: ...

i1

i2
More bad clients

```java
pq = new ToDoPQ();
ToDoItem i1 = new ToDoItem(...);
pq.insert(i1);
i1.setDate(null);
ToDoItem i2 = new ToDoItem(...);
pq.insert(i2); // NullPointerException??
```

Get exception inside data-structure code even if `insert` did a careful check that the date in the `ToDoItem` is not `null`

- Bad client later invalidates the check
The general fix

• Avoid aliases into the internal data (the “red arrows”) by copying objects as needed
  – Do not use the same objects inside and outside the abstraction because two sides do not know all mutation (field-setting) that might occur
  – “Copy-in-copy-out”

• A first attempt:

```java
public class ToDoPQ {
    ...
    void insert(ToDoItem i) {
        ToDoItem internal_i =
            new ToDoItem(i.date,i.description);
    ...
    // use only the internal object
    }
}
```
Must copy the object

public class ToDoPQ {
    ...
    void insert(ToDoItem i) {
        ToDoItem internal_i =
            new ToDoItem(i.date, i.description);
        ...
        // use only the internal object
    }
}

• Notice this version accomplishes nothing
  – Still the alias to the object we got from the client:

    public class ToDoPQ {
        ...
        void insert(ToDoItem i) {
            ToDoItem internal_i = i;
            ...
            // internal_i refers to same object
        }
    }
Copying works...

```java
ToDoItem i = new ToDoItem(...);
pq = new ToDoPQ();
pq.insert(i);
i.setDescription("some different thing");
pq.insert(i);
x = deleteMin();
y = deleteMin();
```
Date d = new Date(...)  
TodoItem i = new TodoItem(d,"buy beer");  
pq = new ToDoPQ();  
pq.insert(i);  
d.setYear(2015);  
...
Deep copying

• For copying to work fully, usually need to also make copies of all objects referred to (and that they refer to and so on…)  
  – All the way down to int, double, String, …  
  – Called deep copying (versus our first attempt shallow-copy)

• Rule of thumb: Deep copy of things passed into abstraction

```java
public class ToDoPQ {
    ...
    void insert(ToDoItem i) {
        ToDoItem internal_i =
            new ToDoItem(new Date(...),
                         i.description);
        ...
    // use only the internal object
    }
}
```
Constructors take input too

• General rule: Do not “trust” data passed to constructors
  – Check properties and make deep copies

• Example: Floyd’s algorithm for buildHeap should:
  – Check the array (e.g., for null values in fields of objects or array positions)
  – Make a deep copy: new array, new objects

```java
public class ToDoPQ {
   // a second constructor that uses
   // Floyd’s algorithm, but good design
   // deep-copies the array (and its contents)
   void PriorityQueue(ToDoItem[] items) {
      ...
   }
}
```
That was copy-in, now copy-out…

• So we have seen:
  – Need to deep-copy data passed into abstractions to avoid pain and suffering

• Next:
  – Need to deep-copy data passed out of abstractions to avoid pain and suffering (unless data is “new” or no longer used in abstraction)

• Then:
  – If objects are immutable (no way to update fields or things they refer to), then copying unnecessary
deleteMin is fine

public class ToDoPQ {
    ...
    ToDoItem deleteMin() {
        ToDoItem ans = heap[0];
        ...
        // algorithm involving percolateDown
        return ans;
    }
}

- Does not create a “red arrow” because object returned is no longer part of the data structure
- Returns an alias to object that was in the heap, but now it is not, so conceptual “ownership” “transfers” to the client
getMin needs copying

public class ToDoPQ {
    ToDoItem getMin() {
        int ans = heap[0];
        return ans;
    }
}

• Uh-oh, creates a “red arrow”
The fix

- Just like we deep-copy objects from clients before adding to our data structure, we should deep-copy parts of our data structure and return the copies to clients

- Copy-in and copy-out

```java
public class ToDoPQ {
    ToDoItem getMin() {
        int ans = heap[0];
        return new ToDoItem(new Date(...),
                            ans.description);
    }
}
```
Less copying

• (Deep) copying is one solution to our aliasing problems

• Another solution is *immutability*
  – Make it so nobody can ever change an object or any other objects it can refer to (deeply)
  – Allows “red arrows”, but immutability makes them harmless

• In Java, a **final** field cannot be updated after an object is constructed, so helps ensure immutability
  – But **final** is a “shallow” idea and we need “deep” immutability
This works

```java
public class Date {
    private final int year;
    private final String month;
    private final String day;
}
public class ToDoItem {
    private final Date date;
    private final String description;
}
public class ToDoPQ {
    void insert(ToDoItem i){/*no copy-in needed*/}
    ToDoItem getMin(){/*no copy-out needed*/}
    ...
}
```

Notes:
- **String** objects are immutable in Java
- (Using **String** for **month** and **day** is not great style though)
This does not work

```java
public class Date {
    private final int year;
    private String month; // not final
    private final String day;
    ...
}
public class ToDoItem {
    private final Date date;
    private final String description;
}
public class ToDoPQ {
    void insert(ToDoItem i){/*no copy-in*/}
    ToDoItem getMin(){/*no copy-out*/}
    ...
}
```

Client could mutate a Date’s month that is in our data structure
- So must do entire deep copy of ToDoItem
**final is shallow**

```java
public class ToDoItem {
    private final Date date;
    private final String description;
}
```

- Here, `final` means no code can update the `date` or `description` fields after the object is constructed.

- So they will always refer to the same `Date` and `String` objects.

- But what if those objects have their contents change?
  - Cannot happen with `String` objects.
  - For `Date` objects, depends how we define `Date`.

- So `final` is a “shallow” notion, but we can use it “all the way down” to get deep immutability.
This works

• When deep-copying, can “stop” when you get to immutable data
  – Copying immutable data is wasted work, so poor style

```java
public class Date {
    // immutable
    private final int year;
    private final String month;
    private final String day;
...
}
public class ToDoItem {
    private Date date;
    private String description;
}
public class ToDoPQ {
    ToDoItem getMin() {
        int ans = heap[0];
        return new ToDoItem(ans.date, // okay!
                            ans.description);
    }
}
```
What about this?

```java
public class Date { // immutable
    ...
}
public class ToDoItem { // immutable (unlike last slide)
    ...
}
public class ToDoPQ {
    // a second constructor that uses
    // Floyd’s algorithm
    void PriorityQueue(ToDoItem[] items) {
        // what copying should we do?
        ...
    }
}
```
What about this?

```java
public class Date { // immutable
    ...
}

public class ToDoItem { // immutable (unlike last slide)
    ...
}

public class ToDoPQ {
    // a second constructor that uses
    // Floyd’s algorithm
    void PriorityQueue(ToDoItem[] items) {
        // what copying should we do?
        ...
    }
}
```

Copy the array, but do not copy the `ToDoItem` or `Date` objects