

Warmup

A programmer's wife tells him, "Would you mind going to the store and picking up a loaf of bread. Also, if they have eggs, get a dozen."

**The programmer returns with 12
loaves of bread.**

Section 3:

HW4, ADTs, and more

Slides by Vinod Rathnam

with material from Alex Mariakakis,
Krysta Yousoufian, Mike Ernst, Kellen
Donohue

Agenda

- Announcements
 - HW3: due tonight
 - HW4: due next Thursday
- Polynomial arithmetic
- Abstract data types (ADT)
- Representation invariants (RI)
- Abstraction Functions
- Further information found in **Calendar/info** & **docs/handouts** link on website

HW4: Polynomial Graphing Calculator

- **Problem 0:** Write pseudocode algorithms for polynomial operations
- **Problem 1:** Answer questions about RatNum
- **Problem 2:** Implement RatTerm
- **Problem 3:** Implement RatPoly
- **Problem 4:** Implement RatPolyStack
- **Problem 5:** Try out the calculator

RatThings

- RatNum
 - ADT for a Rational Number
 - Has NaN
- RatTerm
 - Single polynomial term
 - Coefficient (RatNum) & degree
- RatPoly
 - Sum of RatTerms
- RatPolyStack
 - Ordered collection of RatPolys

Polynomial Addition

$$(5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5) + (3x^5 - 2x^3 + x - 5)$$

Polynomial Addition

$$(5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5) + (3x^5 - 2x^3 + x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5 \\ + \quad 3x^5 \quad - 2x^3 + x - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Polynomial Addition

$$(5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5) + (3x^5 - 2x^3 + x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{rcccccccc} & & 5x^4 & + & 4x^3 & - & x^2 & & 0x & + & 5 \\ + & 3x^5 & 0x^4 & - & 2x^3 & 0x^2 & + & x & - & 5 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Addition

$$(5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5) + (3x^5 - 2x^3 + x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \\ \\ \\ + \\ \hline 3x^5 + 5x^4 - 2x^3 - x^2 + x + 0 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Subtraction

$$(5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5) - (3x^5 - 2x^3 + x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5 \\ - 3x^5 - 2x^3 + x - 5 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Subtraction

$$(5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5) - (3x^5 - 2x^3 + x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5 \\ - 3x^5 - 2x^3 + x - 5 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

Polynomial Subtraction

$$(5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 5) - (3x^5 - 2x^3 + x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5x^4 + 4x^3 - x^2 + 0x + 5 \\ - 3x^5 + 0x^4 - 2x^3 + 0x^2 + x - 5 \\ \hline -3x^5 + 5x^4 + 6x^3 - x^2 - x + 10 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Multiplication

$$(4x^3 - x^2 + 5) * (x - 5)$$

Polynomial Multiplication

$$(4x^3 - x^2 + 5) * (x - 5)$$

$$4x^3 - x^2 + 5$$

*

$$x - 5$$

Polynomial Multiplication

$$(4x^3 - x^2 + 5) * (x - 5)$$

$$4x^3 - x^2 + 5$$

*

$$x - 5$$

$$-20x^3 + 5x^2 - 25$$

Polynomial Multiplication

$$(4x^3 - x^2 + 5) * (x - 5)$$

$$4x^3 - x^2 + 5$$

*

$$x - 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4x^4 - 20x^3 + 5x^2 - 5x + 25 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Multiplication

$$(4x^3 - x^2 + 5) * (x - 5)$$

$$4x^3 - x^2 + 5$$

*

$$x - 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -20x^3 + 5x^2 - 25 \\ + 4x^4 - x^3 + 5x \end{array}$$

$$4x^4 - 21x^3 + 5x^2 + 5x - 25$$

Polynomial Division

$$(5x^6 + 4x^4 - x^3 + 5) \div (x^3 - 2x - 5)$$

Polynomial Division

$$(5x^6 + 4x^4 - x^3 + 5) \div (x^3 - 2x - 5)$$

$$\begin{array}{r|l} x^3 - 2x - 5 & 5x^6 + 4x^4 - x^3 + 5 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Division

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrrrr} 1 & 0 & -2 & -5 & 5 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Division

5

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrrrr} 1 & 0 & -2 & -5 & 5 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Division

5

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrrrr} 1 & 0 & -2 & -5 & 5 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ & & & & 5 & 0 & -10 & -25 & & & \end{array}$$

Polynomial Division

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrrrrrr}
 & 1 & 0 & -2 & -5 & & & & \\
 5 & 5 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\
 & 5 & 0 & -10 & -25 & & & \\
 \hline
 & 0 & 0 & 14 & 24 & & &
 \end{array}$$

5

$$\begin{array}{cccc|cccc} 1 & 0 & -2 & -5 & 5 & 0 & 4 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 5 \\ & & & & 5 & 0 & -10 & -25 & & & \\ \hline & & & & 0 & 0 & 14 & 24 & & & \\ & & & & & & 14 & 24 & 0 & & \end{array}$$

Polynomial Division

5 0

1 0 -2 -5

5 0 4 -1 0 0 5

5 0 -10 -25

0 0 14 24

14 24 0

Polynomial Division

5 0

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1 \quad 0 \quad -2 \quad -5 \quad | \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad 4 \quad -1 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 5 \\
 \underline{5 \quad 0 \quad -10 \quad -25} \\
 0 \quad 0 \quad 14 \quad 24 \\
 14 \quad 24 \quad 0 \\
 14 \quad 24 \quad 0 \quad 0
 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Division

5 0 14

1 0 -2 -5

5 0 4 -1 0 0 5

5 0 -10 -25

0 0 14 24

14 24 0

14 24 0 0

Polynomial Division

5 0 14

1 0 -2 -5

5 0 4 -1 0 0 5

5 0 -10 -25

0 0 14 24

14 24 0

14 24 0 0

14 0 -28 -70

Polynomial Division

5 0 14

1 0 -2 -5

5 0 4 -1 0 0 5

5 0 -10 -25

0 0 14 24

14 24 0

14 24 0 0

14 0 -28 -70

0 24 28 70

Polynomial Division

5 0 14

1 0 -2 -5

5 0 4 -1 0 0 5

5 0 -10 -25

0 0 14 24

14 24 0

14 24 0 0

14 0 -28 -70

0 24 28 70

24 28 70 5

Polynomial Division

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \\
 5\ 0\ 14\ 24 \\
 \hline
 1\ 0\ -2\ -5\ \bigg| \\
 5\ 0\ 4\ -1\ 0\ 0\ 5 \\
 \underline{5\ 0\ -10\ -25} \\
 0\ 0\ 14\ 24 \\
 14\ 24\ 0 \\
 14\ 24\ 0\ 0 \\
 \underline{14\ 0\ -28\ -70} \\
 0\ 24\ 28\ 70 \\
 24\ 28\ 70\ 5 \\
 \underline{24\ 0\ -48\ -120}
 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Division

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \\
 5\ 0\ 14\ 24 \\
 \hline
 1\ 0\ -2\ -5\ \bigg| \\
 5\ 0\ 4\ -1\ 0\ 0\ 5 \\
 \underline{5\ 0\ -10\ -25} \\
 0\ 0\ 14\ 24 \\
 14\ 24\ 0 \\
 14\ 24\ 0\ 0 \\
 \underline{14\ 0\ -28\ -70} \\
 0\ 24\ 28\ 70 \\
 24\ 28\ 70\ 5 \\
 \underline{24\ 0\ -48\ -120} \\
 0\ 28\ 118\ 125
 \end{array}$$

Polynomial Division

$$(5x^6 + 4x^4 - x^3 + 5) \div (x^3 - 2x - 5)$$

$$5x^3 + 14x + 24$$

Polynomial Division

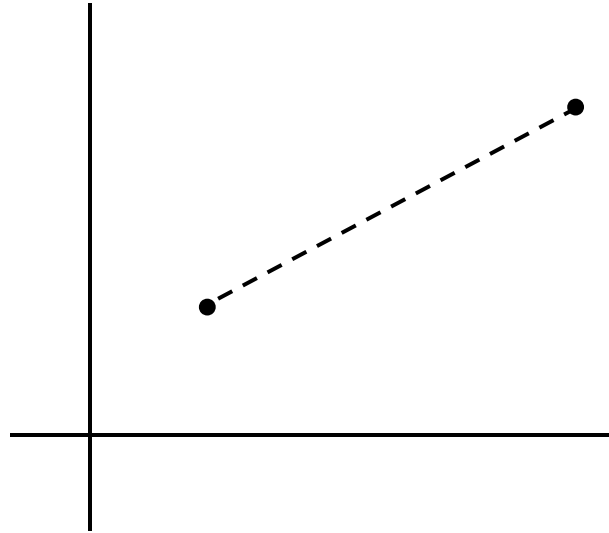
$$(5x^6 + 4x^4 - x^3 + 5) \div (x^3 - 2x - 5)$$

$$5x^3 + 14x + 24 + \frac{28x^2 + 118x + 125}{x^3 - 2x - 5}$$

CalculatorFrame Demo

ADT Example: Line

Suppose we want to make a `Line` class that represents lines on the Cartesian plane



See <http://courses.cs.washington.edu/courses/cse331/13au/conceptual-info/specifications.html> for more

Specification vs Derived Fields

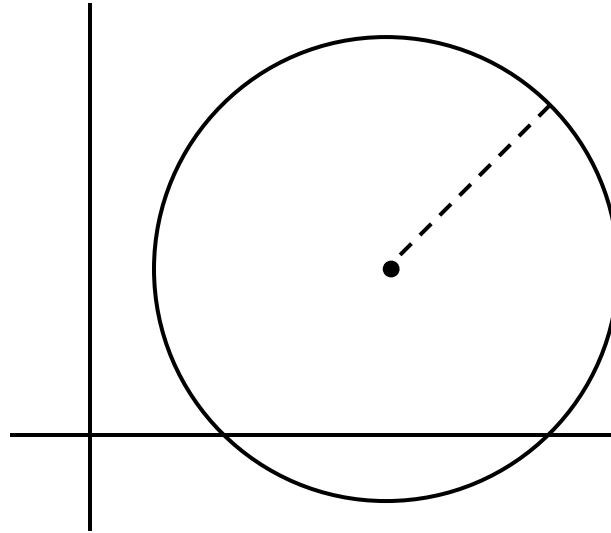
- **Specification Fields:** describes components of the abstract state of a class
- **Derived Specification Fields:** information that can be derived from specification fields but useful to have

ADT Example: Line

```
/**
 * This class represents the mathematical concept of a line segment.
 *
 * Specification fields:
 *   @specfield start-point : point // The starting point of the line.
 *   @specfield end-point   : point // The ending point of the line.
 *
 * Derived specification fields:
 *   @derivedfield length : real      // The length of the line.
 *
 */
public class Line {
...
}
```

ADT Example: Circle

- Circle on the Cartesian coordinate plane



Representation Invariants

- Constrains an object's internal state
- Maps concrete representation of object to a boolean
- If representation invariant is false/violated, the object is “broken” – doesn't map to any abstract value

Circle: Class Specification

What are the abstract/specification fields (what the client sees)?

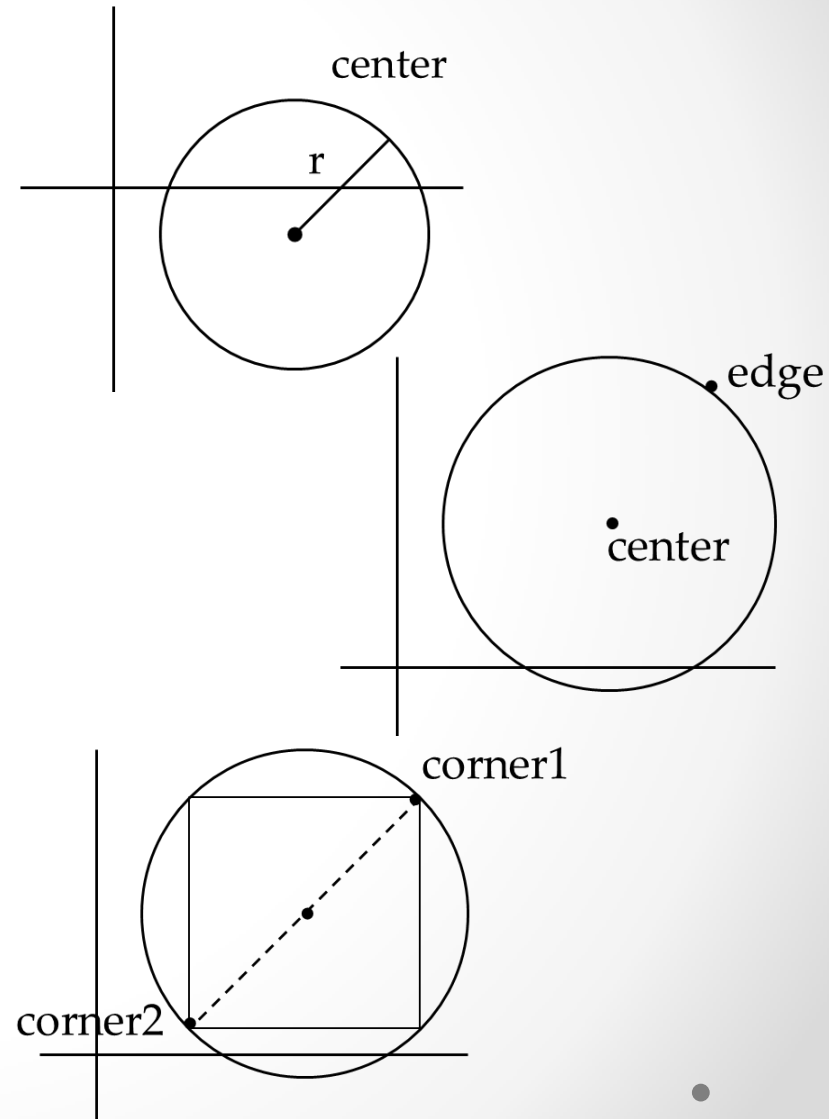
- Center
- Radius

What are some derived fields?

- Circumference
- Area

How can we implement this?

- #1: Center, radius
- #2: Center, edge
- #3: Corner of diameter



Circle Implementation 1

```
public class Circle1 {  
    private Point center;  
    private double rad;  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    //  
  
    // ...  
}
```

Circle Implementation 1

```
public class Circle1 {  
    private Point center;  
    private double rad;  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // center != null && rad > 0  
  
    // ...  
}
```

Circle Implementation 2

```
public class Circle2 {  
    private Point center;  
    private Point edge;  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    //  
  
    //    ...  
}
```

Circle Implementation 2

```
public class Circle2 {  
    private Point center;  
    private Point edge;  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // center != null && edge != null &&  
    // !center.equals(edge)  
  
    // ...  
}
```

Circle Implementation 3

```
public class Circle3 {  
    private Point corner1, corner2;  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    //  
  
    //    ...  
}
```

Circle Implementation 3

```
public class Circle3 {  
    private Point corner1, corner2;  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // corner1 != null && corner2 != null &&  
    // !corner1.equals(corner2)  
  
    // ...  
}
```

Checking RIs

- Representation invariant should hold before and after every public method
- Write and use `checkRep()`
 - Call before and after public methods
 - Make use of Java's assert syntax!
 - OK that it adds extra code
 - Asserts won't be included on release builds
 - Important for finding bugs

checkRep() Example With Exceptions

```
public class Circle1 {  
    private Point center;  
    private double rad;  
  
    private void checkRep() throws RuntimeException {  
        if (center == null) {  
            throw new RuntimeException("This does  
                not have a center");  
        }  
  
        if (radius <= 0) {  
            throw new RuntimeException("This  
                circle has a negative radius");  
        }  
    }  
}
```

checkRep() Example with Asserts

```
public class Circle1 {  
    private Point center;  
    private double rad;  
  
    private void checkRep() throws RuntimeException {  
        assert center != null : "This does not have a  
                                center";  
        assert radius > 0 : "This circle has a negative  
                             radius";  
    }  
}
```

A lot neater!

Using Asserts

- To enable asserts: Go to Run->Run Configurations...->Arguments tab-> input **-ea** in VM arguments section
 - Do this for every test file
 - Demo!

Abstraction Function

- Abstraction function: a **mapping** from **internal state** to **abstract value**
- Abstract fields may not map directly to representation fields
 - Circle has **radius** but not necessarily
`private int radius;`
- Internal representation can be anything as long as it somehow encodes the abstract value
- Representation Invariant excludes values for which the abstraction function has no meaning

Circle Implementation 1

```
public class Circle1 {  
    private Point center;  
    private double rad;  
  
    // Abstraction function:  
    // AF(this) = a circle c such that  
    //     c.center =  
    //     c.radius =  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // center != null && rad > 0  
  
    // ...  
}
```

Circle Implementation 1

```
public class Circle1 {  
    private Point center;  
    private double rad;  
  
    // Abstraction function:  
    // AF(this) = a circle c such that  
    //      c.center = this.center  
    //      c.radius = this.rad  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // center != null && rad > 0  
  
    // ...  
}
```

Circle Implementation 2

```
public class Circle2 {  
    private Point center;  
    private Point edge;  
  
    // Abstraction function:  
    // AF(this) = a circle c such that  
    //      c.center =  
    //      c.radius =  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // center != null && edge ! null &&  
    // !center.equals(edge)  
  
    // ...  
}
```

Circle Implementation 2

```
public class Circle2 {  
    private Point center;  
    private Point edge;  
  
    // Abstraction function:  
    // AF(this) = a circle c such that  
    //     c.center = this.center  
    //     c.radius = sqrt((center.x-edge.x)^2 +  
    //                     (center.y-edge.y)^2)  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // center != null && edge != null &&  
    // !center.equals(edge)  
  
    // ...  
}
```


Circle Implementation 3

```
public class Circle3 {  
    private Point corner1, corner2;  
  
    // Abstraction function:  
    // AF(this) = a circle c such that  
    //     c.center =  
    //     c.radius =  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // corner1 != null && corner2 != null &&  
    //     !corner1.equals(corner2)  
  
    //     ...  
}
```

Circle Implementation 3

```
public class Circle3 {  
    private Point corner1, corner2;  
  
    // Abstraction function:  
    // AF(this) = a circle c such that  
    //      c.center =  $\langle (\text{corner1.x} + \text{corner2.x}) / 2, (\text{corner1.y} + \text{corner2.y}) / 2 \rangle$ ,  
  
    //      c.radius =  $(1/2) * \sqrt{(\text{corner1.x} - \text{corner2.x})^2 + (\text{corner1.y} - \text{corner2.y})^2}$   
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // corner1 != null && corner2 != null &&  
    // !corner1.equals(corner2)  
  
    // ...  
}
```

ADT Example:

NonNullStringList

```
public class NonNullStringList {  
    // Abstraction function:  
    // ??  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // ??  
  
    public void add(String s) { ... }  
    public boolean remove(String s) { ... }  
    public String get(int i) { ... }  
}
```

NonNullStringList Implementation 1

```
public class NonNullStringList {  
    // Abstraction function:  
    // Index i in arr contains the ith element in the  
    // list  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // RI = [0,count-1] != null  
  
    private String[] arr;  
    private int count;  
  
    public void add(String s) { ... }  
    public boolean remove(String s) { ... }  
    public String get(int i) { ... }  
}
```

Problems?

NonNullStringList Implementation 2

```
public class NonNullStringList {  
    // Abstraction function:  
    // Value in the nth node after head contains the  
    // nth item in the list  
  
    // Rep invariant:  
    // RI = Head has size nodes after it, each whose  
    // value is non-null, no cycle in ListNodes  
  
    public int size;  
    public ListNode head;  
  
    public void add(String s) { ... }  
    public boolean remove(String s) { ... }  
    public String get(int i) { ... }
```

```
}
```