CSE 331
Software Design & Implementation

Spring 2024

Section 10 – Final Review

Administrivia

- HW9
  - Due tomorrow @11pm
- Final
  - **Tuesday, 6/4, KNE 120 from 12:30 - 2:20**
  - **Please arrive a couple minutes early**
  - **No notecards, all needed definitions will be included**
- Final review session
  - **Monday, 6/3, 5-6pm**
  - **CSE1** (Allen), across breakout rooms
  - Bring questions related to practice exams or general concepts

Course Evals!!

- Please fill them out!
- We appreciate the feedback
  - We will actually read them, so any suggestions will be considered!

Final topics

- Reasoning about Recursion
- Reasoning about Loops
- Writing Methods
- Testing
- Writing the code of a for loop, given the loop idea and invariant.
- Writing or proving correct the methods of classes that implement mutable ADTs

ADT

- **`MutableIntCursor` ADT** represents a list of integers with the ability to insert new characters at the "cursor index" within the list.
  - cursor index can be moved forward or backward

- **`LineCountingCursor`** implements `MutableIntCursor` by:
  - using the abstract state (an index and a list of values) as its concrete state
  - + records the number of newline characters (so class can easily, quickly determine the number of lines in the text)

- **Reminder**: familiar functions on last page of WS!

Problem 1a

Look at the code in the worksheet which claims to implement `insert in LineCountingCursor`. Use **forward reasoning** to fill in the blank assertions above, which go into the “then” branch of the if statement.

Problem 1c

{{ **Post:** this.index $=$ this.index$_0 + 1$ and this.values $=$ concat$(P,$ cons$(m, S))$
and this.numNewlines $=$ count(this.values, newline)
where $(P, S) =$ split(this.index$_0$, this.values$_0$) }}

Explain, in English, why the facts listed in **Post** need to be true when the function completes in order for insert to be complete:

Problem 1d

(d) Prove by calculation the third fact of **Post** follows from the facts you wrote in the last blank assertion and the known values of the constants. Note that the values on the right-hand side of the constant declaration refer to the *original* values in those fields, not necessarily their current values!

(To be fully correct, we would also need to prove the first fact and do a similar analysis for the "else" branch, but we will skip those parts for this practice problem.)

You should also use[1] the following facts in your calculation:

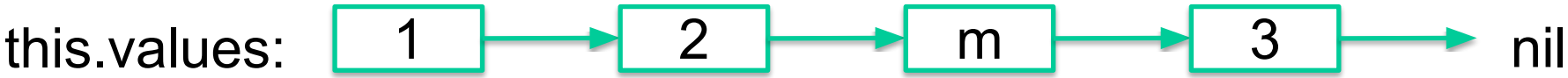
- Lemma 1: $\text{concat}(P, S) = \text{this.values}_0$, where $(P, S) = \text{split}(\text{this.index}_0, \text{this.values}_0)$
- Lemma 5: $\text{count}(\text{concat}(L, R), c) = \text{count}(L, c) + \text{count}(R, c)$ for any c, L, R

Problem 2

- Fill in the missing parts of the method so it is correct with the *given invariant*
- **Loop idea:**
  - skip past elements in `this.values` until we reach one that equals the given number or we hit the end
- **Invariant:**
  - `this.values` is split up between skipped and rest, with skipped being the front part in reverse order
  - no element of skipped is equal to the number m
- Do not write any other loops or call any other methods. The only list functions that should be needed are `cons` and `len`

Problem 2

```
// Inv: this.values = concat(rev(skipped), rest) and
//      contains(m, skipped) = false
```



Problem 2

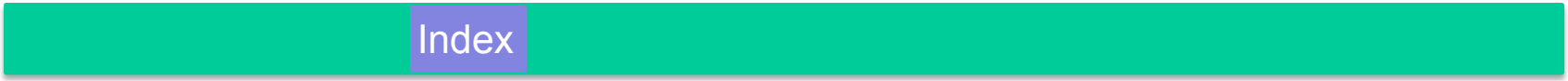
```
// Move the index to the first occurrence of m in values.
moveToFirst = (m: number): void => {
  let skipped: List<number> = ________________________;
  let rest: List<number> = ____________________________;

  // Inv: this.values = concat(rev(skipped), rest) and
  //      contains(m, skipped) = false
  while (_____________________________________________) {



  }

  if (rest === nil) {
    throw new Error(`did not find ${x}`);
  } else {
    this.index = ____________________________________;
  }
};
```

Problem 3

- Fill **`removeNextLine`** so it removes all the text on the next line: text between the first and second newline characters *after* the cursor index
  - remove second newline, but leave cursor index in place
  - If there are no newlines after cursor, then do nothing
  - If there is only one newline after cursor, remove all text after it
- method of LineCountingCursor, so you can access `this.index` and `this.values`
- Can use any Familiar List Functions from final page and assume they've been translated to TS
- Hint: split-at function from HW5 may be useful, assume the TS translation of it is called `splitAt`

Problem 3

```
// Removes the line of text after the one containing the cursor index
removeNextLine = (): void => {
```

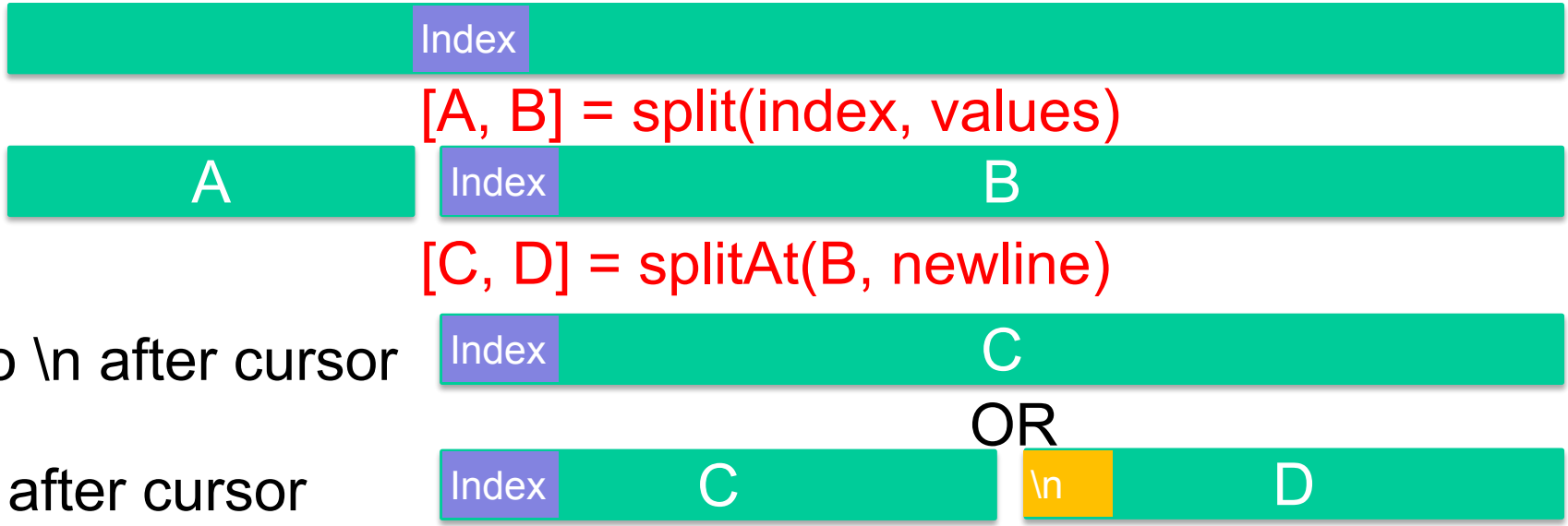


Problem 3

```
// Removes the line of text after the one containing the cursor index
removeNextLine = (): void => {
```

Problem 3

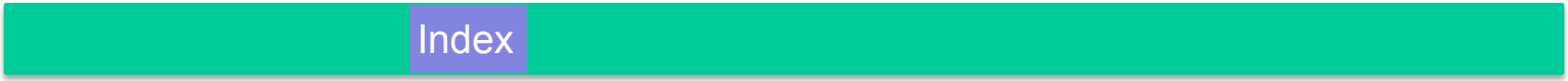
```
// Removes the line of text after the one containing the cursor index
removeNextLine = (): void => {
```



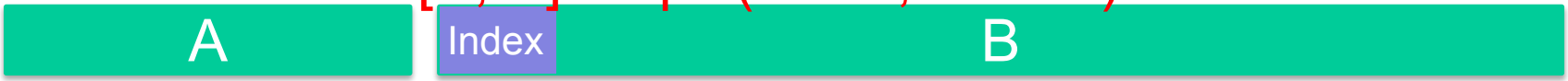
hi

Problem 3

```
// Removes the line of text after the one containing the cursor index
removeNextLine = (): void => {
```



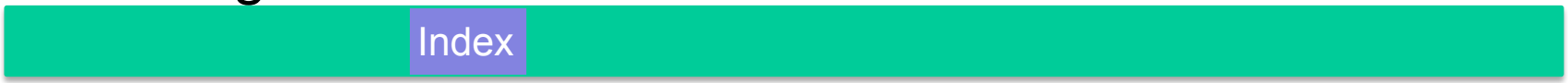
[A, B] = split(index, values)



[C, D] = splitAt(B, newline)

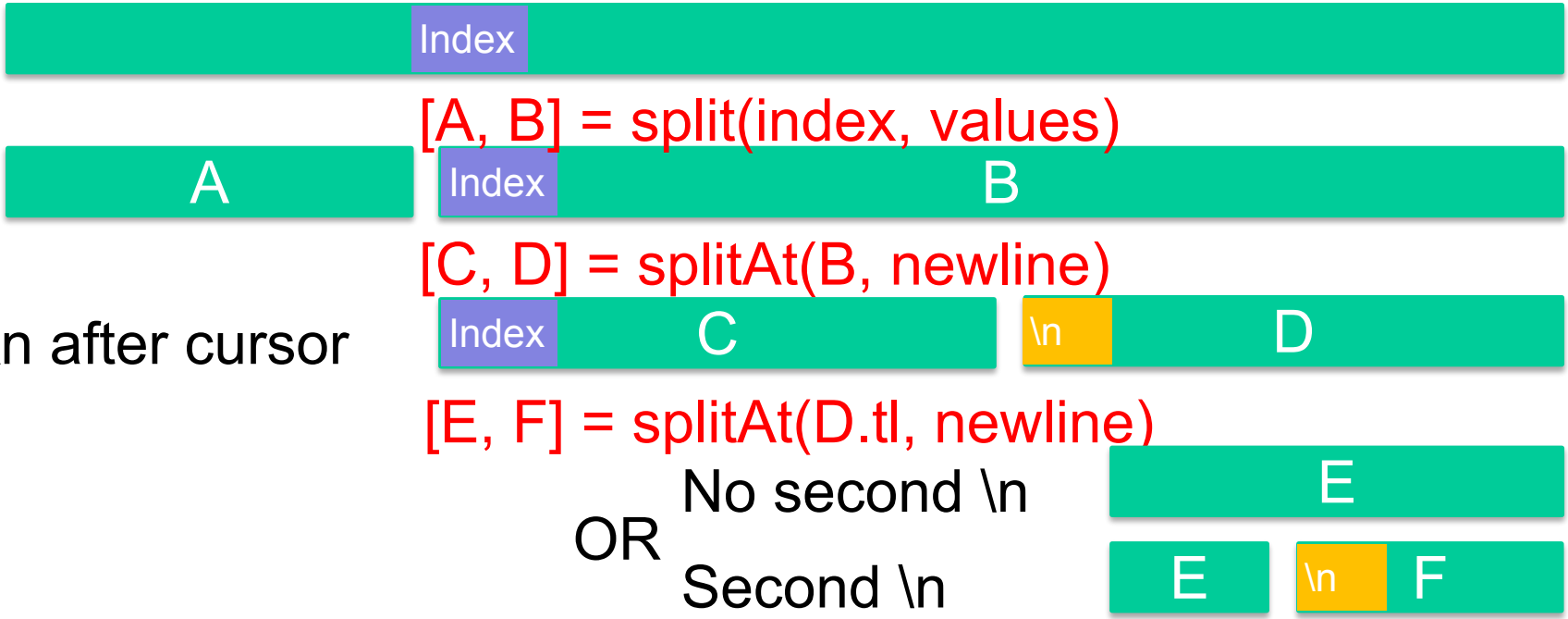
No \n after cursor

No change:



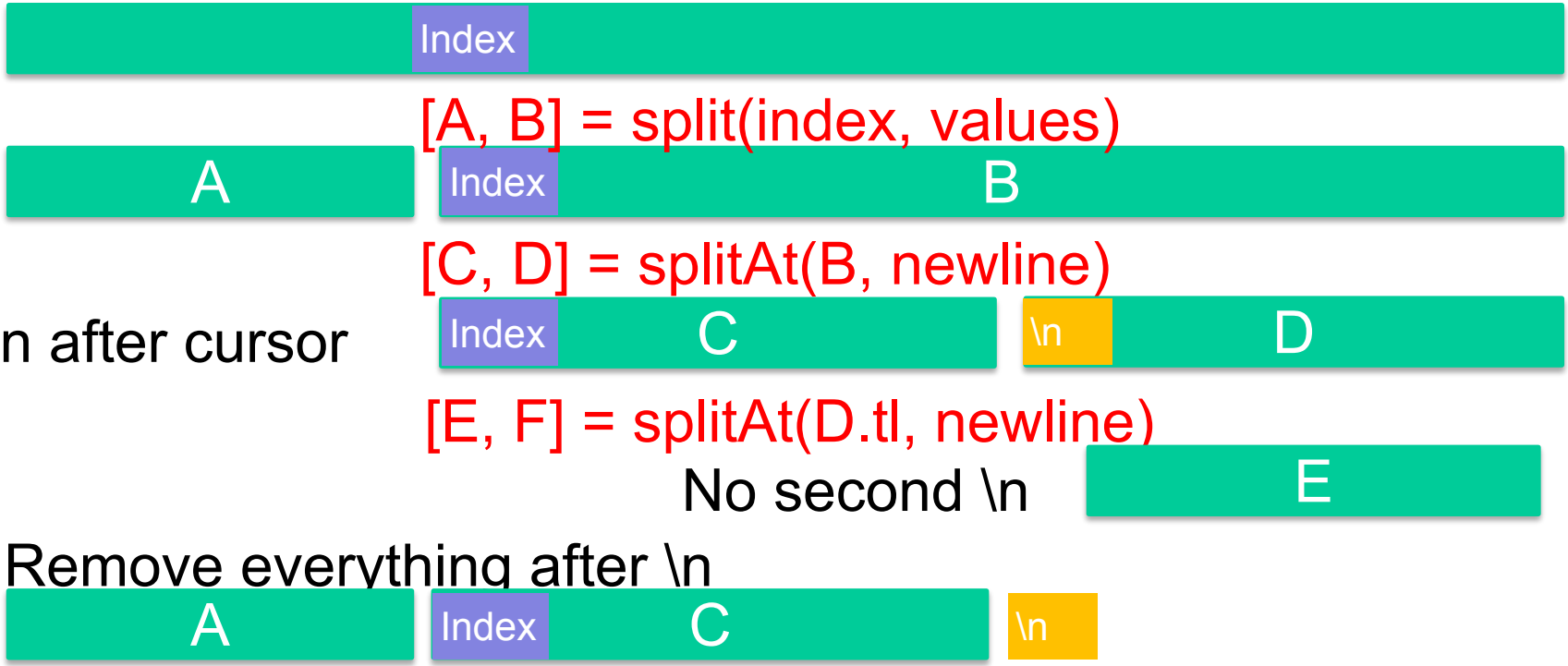
Problem 3

```
// Removes the line of text after the one containing the cursor index
removeNextLine = (): void => {
```



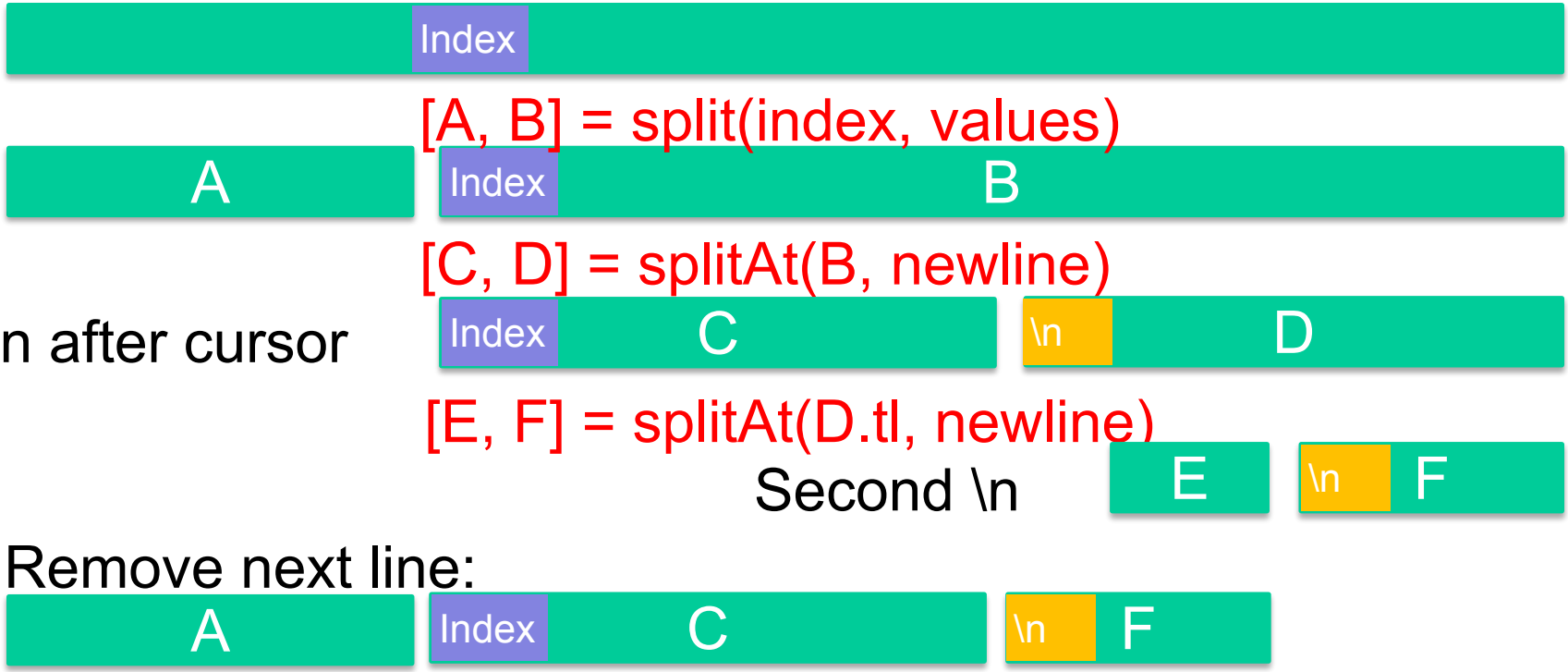
Problem 3

```
// Removes the line of text after the one containing the cursor index
removeNextLine = (): void => {
```



Problem 3

```
// Removes the line of text after the one containing the cursor index
removeNextLine = (): void => {
```



Problem 3

```
// Removes the line of text after the one containing the cursor index
removeNextLine = (): void => {




};
```