CSE 332

JUNE 21 – WORKLISTS AND PRIORITY QUEUES

- Midterm exam:
 - July 14; 9:40-10:40
- Canvas
 - Site is up EX01 is out
 - Project 1 out after class

• Piazza

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 - Important course information and questions posted, link on the website

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- All comments and questions will be put through there, so please register as soon as possible

TODAY'S SCHEDULE

- Testing
- Worklist ADT
- Priority Queues

 Implementation is great if it works on the first try

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- In a large implementation, what is causing the problem?
 - Data structure?
 - Client?
 - Wrapper?

- Implementation is great if it works on the first try
- In a large implementation, what is causing the problem?
- Object oriented programming allows modularity – good testing can pinpoint bugs to particular modules

Two primary types of testing

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 - Black box
 - Behavior only, no peeking into the code
 - White box (or clear box)
 - Where there is an understanding of the implementation that can be leveraged for testing

- Part 1 on the homework will involve writing tests for your own implementation. (White box)
- Part 2 will involve testing java .class files.
 - Only the interface (TestQueue) and expected behavior are known

Isolate the problem

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- Isolate the problem
 - Write specific tests
 - Running the whole program doesn't help narrow down problems
- What are expected test cases?
 - In general: [0,1,n] are good starting points
 - White box testing can take advantage of boundary cases (e.g. the resize of an array)

- Many test cases (and large ones)
 - You can prove that an algorithm is correct, but you cannot necessarily prove an arbitrary implementation is correct

- Many test cases (and large ones)
 - You can prove that an algorithm is correct, but you cannot necessarily prove an arbitrary implementation is correct
- More inputs can increase certainty
 - Adversarial testing
 - The client is not your friend

- This will come up a lot in the quarter
- HW1 Part 2 : .txt files

Broad ADT

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- Review ADT is all about behavior
 - Functionality:
 - Add(work)
 - peek()
 - next()
 - hasWork()

 Adds some information into a storage schema

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- Provides some ordering for that data to be processed

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 - Take a few minutes and think of some implementations that work off of things you've learned from 142/143

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 - Take a few minutes and think of some implementations that work off of things you've learned from 142/143
 - Consider design tradeoffs that we discussed a bit last week.

• What is the big part of design here?

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- What do we consider to be next()?
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- What do we consider to be next()?
 - Stack: LIFO
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 - The ADT doesn't specify
 - What if we wanted the client to be able to specify the work order?

New ADT

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- Objects in the priority queue have:
 - Data
 - Priority

- New ADT
- Objects in the priority queue have:
 - Data
 - Priority
- Conditions
 - Lower priority items should dequeue first
 - Items with the same priority should be first-in first-out
 - Change priority?

• Applications?

- Applications?
 - Hospitals
 - CSE course overloads
 - Etc...

• How to implement?

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- Array?

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 - Must keep sorted
 - Inserting into the middle is costly (must move other items)

- How to implement?
 - Keep data sorted (somehow)
- Array?
 - Inserting into the middle is costly (must move other items)
- Linked list?
 - Must iterate through entire list to find place
 - Cannot move backward if priority changes

- These implementations will all give us the behavior we want as far as the ADT, but they may be poor design decisions
- Any other data structures to try?

• Priority queue implementations?

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 - Changing priority?

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- Other types of trees?
- Review BST first

• Tree

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 - Root
 - (Two) Children
 - No cycles

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 - Root
 - (Two) Children
 - No cycles
- Search
 - Comparable data
 - Left child data < parent data
 - Smallest child is at the left most node

- Binary tree may be useful
- Search property doesn't help

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 - Always deleting min

- Binary tree may be useful
- Search property doesn't help
 - Always deleting min
 - Put min on top!

Still a binary tree

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- How to implement?
- Insert and delete are different than BST

- Still a binary tree
- Instead of search (left < parent), parent should be less than children
- How to implement?
- Insert and delete are different than BST
- Only looking at priorities
- Insert something priority 4







• Now insert priority 6?





- Now insert priority 6?
- Should come after 4, but no preference right over left?





- Now insert priority 6?
- Should come after 4, but no preference right over left?
- Solution: fill the tree from top to bottom left to right.



Now insert 2.



Now insert 2.



Could easily have been 4 on the left, but our left to right top to bottom strategy determines this solution

COMPLETENESS



COMPLETENESS



Filling left to right and top to bottom is another property - completeness

- Heap property (parents < children)
- Complete tree property (left to right, bottom to top)
- How does this help?

- Heap property (parents < children)
- Complete tree property (left to right, bottom to top)
- How does this help?
 - Array implementation

- Insert into array from left to right
- For any parent at index i, children at 2*i+1 and 2*i+2





How to maintain heap property then?



How to maintain heap property then?

 Parent must be higher priority than children

- How to maintain heap property then?
 - Parent must be higher priority than children
- Two functions percolate up and percolate down



Does the heap work for the Priority
Queue problem?



- Does the heap work for the Priority Queue problem?
 - FIFO preservation?



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No. Only comparisons are priority.