**Logbook**

**Bradley Pratt - Computer Games Programming U1664020314**

**Algorithms Processes and Data**

**Week 1-2 :**

**package** intArrays;

**import** java.util.Arrays;

**public** **class** CleverRandomListing **extends** RandomListing {

**public** CleverRandomListing (**int** size) {

**super**(size);

}

/\*\*

\* The purpose of this method is to rebuild an array in a completely random order

\* Passes an array in from the SortedListing class.

\*/

**protected** **void** randomise() {

**for** (**int** index = 0; index < getArray().length; index++) {

**int** randomArray = getRandomIndex(); // Uses the getRandomIndex method to randomise the array index

**int** newInt = getArray()[randomArray];

getArray()[randomArray] = getArray()[index]; // Changes the grabbed array to randomise its index

getArray()[index] = newInt; // Builds the array using its new index

}

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

RandomListing count = **new** CleverRandomListing(50); // create a new list, as long as the specified length.

System.***out***.println(Arrays.*toString*(count.getArray())); // prints the array to the console

}

}

The tests for this class showed that is more efficient than the standard sorting class, with a testMillionSize taking 96423 milliseconds. In SimpleRandomTesting testMillionSize took 261148 milliseconds in my last test; proving the above shown method is more efficient.

**Week 3-4**

/\*\*

\* Swaps the specified elements within the array

\* **@param** array the array which is passed into the method

\* **@param** index1 the index which needs to be swapped with index2

\* **@param** index2

\*/

**public** **static** <T> **void** swap(T[] array, **int** index1, **int** index2) {

T objectOne = array[index1];

T objectTwo = array[index2];

array[index1] = objectTwo; //Uses the defined first position and places "objectTwo" there

array[index2] = objectOne; //Uses the defined second position and places "objectOne" there

}

/\*\*

\* The purpose of max is to find the largest element in between index1 and index2.

\* **@param** array is the array that is passed in

\* **@param** index1 is the first index, which elements before it may be ignored

\* **@param** index2 is the second index location, which elements after it may be ignored

\* **@return** returns the largest element

\*/

**public** **static** <T> String max(String[] array, **int** index1, **int** index2) {

**int** index = 0;

**int** elementLength = array[0].length();

System.***out***.println();

**for** (**int** i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {

**if** (i >= index1 && i <= index2) {

**if** (array[i].length() > elementLength) {

index = i;

elementLength = array[i].length();

}

}

}

**return** array[index];

}

**public** **static** void main(String[] args) {

String[] names = {"Hugh", "Andrew", "Ebrahim","Diane","Paula", "Simon"};

System.***out***.println(*max*(names,1,4));

}

}

The tests class for the swap method shows that the elements are successfully swapped, using the array 1,2,3,4,5 and adding index1 as 1, and index2 as 2 showed that the array became 1,3,2,4,5 as expected.

**Week 5**

(10,000) = 180

(20,000) = 890

(30,000) = 2150

(40,000) = 4000

(50,000) = 6500

I ran the test three times and above are the results I got, the formulas show the average result found between the three tests. A function couldn’t be found since there doesn’t seem to be a running trend that would allow you to predict the next result with reasonably accuracy.

/\*\*

\* Method for the SelectionSort

\*/

**public** **void** sort(T[] array) {

**for** (**int** i = 0; i < array.length; i++) {

**int** minIndex = i;

**for** (**int** j = i + 1; j < array.length; j++) {

**if** (array[j].compareTo(array[minIndex]) < 0) {

minIndex = j;

}

}

**if** (minIndex != i) {

T temp = array[i];

array[i] = array[minIndex];

array[minIndex] = temp;

}

}

}

The SelectionSort algorithm builds the array first and sorts it as it is built. The algorithm checks the value of each element of the array as it is inputted, if the value of the element at the position of j is greater than the element at the position of minIndex, then j is checked if it is not equal to i then i is replaced with j.

/\*\*

\* Method for the quicksort

\*/

**private** **void** sort(T[] array,**int** from,**int** to) {

**if** (from < to) {

**int** pivotIndex = from;

**int** highIndex = to;

**int** lowIndex = pivotIndex;

T pivot = array[(highIndex + lowIndex) / 2];

**do** { //Runs a do-while loop so that the method is ran whilst the conditions are true

**while** (array[lowIndex].compareTo(pivot) < 0) lowIndex++; //Increases the lowIndex amount by the amount of elements before the pivot

**while** (pivot.compareTo(array[highIndex]) < 0) highIndex--; //Reduces the highIndex amount by the amount of elements above it, meaning elements above the pivot are ignored

**if** (lowIndex <= highIndex) { //Checks the size of the element to see if it can be swapped

T temp = array[lowIndex]; //Gets the lowIndex and places it in the generic temp

array[lowIndex] = array[highIndex]; //Moves the smaller element to the higher element

array[highIndex] = temp; //Changes the the value of highIndex to the temp

lowIndex++;

highIndex--;

}

} **while** (lowIndex <= highIndex); //Runs the do while this is true

sort(array, from, highIndex);//Reruns the do-while loop with the new pivot

sort(array, lowIndex, to);

}

}

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 10000 | 64.472 | 65.462 |
| 20000 | 278.786 | 284.874 |
| 30000 | 690.19 | 678.444 |
| 40000 | 1281.19 | 1275.674 |
| 50000 | 2079.638 | 2026.574 |
| 60000 | 3033.605 | 3042.342 |
| 70000 | 4222.341 | 4223.89 |
| 80000 | 5605.172 | 5559.824 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1000000 | 204.888 | 204.813 |
| 2000000 | 479.814 | 455.249 |
| 3000000 | 734.502 | 735.89 |
| 4000000 | 1023.676 | 1062.652 |
| 5000000 | 1316.623 | 1347.981 |
| 6000000 | 1633.81 | 1659.239 |
| 7000000 | 2005.972 | 2142.408 |
| 8000000 | 2335.258 | 2526.845 |
| 9000000 | 2679.885 | 2798.874 |
| 10000000 | 2988.025 | 3154.712 |
| 20000000 | 6648.698 | 7149.259 |

I ran two graphs, the first being the results selection sort and the second graph being the results for the quick sort. The selection sort doesn’t seem to maintain a trend per each 10000. The quick sort shows an increase of 300 per 1000000 and overall looks a great deal more efficient than the selection sort algorithm.

**Week 6**

**private** Node<T> head = **null**;

**private** Node<T> tail = **null**;

**private** **int** noOfNodes = 0;

**public** **void** add(**int** index, T value) **throws** ListAccessError {

Node<T> addNode = **new** Node<T>(value); //Defines the value as a new "addNode"

**if** (isEmpty()) { //If the list is empty it adds it at the head

head = addNode;

tail = head;

} **else** {

Node<T> node = head;

**for** (**int** i = 0; i < index-1; i++) { //Traverse through each node but -1 to set next later

node = node.getNext();

}

(node).setNext(addNode); //Continuation of the -1 so the next position can be set

node = addNode; //Sets the node to addNode from the beginning

}

noOfNodes++;

}

**Week 7**

**package** binaryTree;

**public** **class** BinaryTree<T **extends** Comparable<? **super** T>> **implements** BTree<T> {

TreeNode<T> root;

//BTree<T> left, right;

@Override

**public** **void** insert(T value) {

**if** (root == **null**) {

root = **new** TreeNode<T>(value);

} **else** **if** (value.compareTo(value()) < 0) {

root.left().insert(value);

} **else** {

root.right().insert(value);

}

}

@Override

**public** T value() {

**return** root.value;

}

@Override

**public** BTree<T> left() {

**return** root.left;

}

@Override

**public** BTree<T> right() {

**return** root.right;

}

**public** **static** **void** main(String[] args) {

BinaryTree<Integer> tree = **new** BinaryTree<>();

tree.insert(1);

tree.insert(0);

tree.insert(2);

Integer leftValue = tree.left().value();

Integer rightValue = tree.right().value();

System.***out***.println(tree.value());

System.***out***.println(leftValue);

System.***out***.println(rightValue);

}

}

**Week 8**

The hashtableWrapper in week 8 uses modular arithmetic to sort the positions of objects within the hashtable. The way it works out where to place these objects is to use the following equation of “object hash” % “length of hashtable”. This is an efficient way to store the objects of the hash table since conflicts are unlikely since the hash is unique for each object.

The size of the hashtable also increases once it has reached the threshold of 0.75 and seems to use a formula of arrayLength x 2n. N being the amount of times the array has increased in length.

**Week 10**

**public** **class** DepthFirstTraversal <T> **extends** AdjacencyGraph <T> **implements** Traversal <T> {

**private** List<T> traversal = **new** ArrayList<T>();

**private** List<T> visited = **new** ArrayList<T>();

@Override

**public** List<T> traverse() **throws** GraphError {

**while**(visited.size() < getNodes().size()) { //Makes sure that the visited array is smaller than the amount of nodes

**for** (T node: getNodes()) { //Goes through the nodes one by one to build the array

getUnvisitedNode(node); //Checks the node to see if it has been visited before

traverse(node); //Beings the depth first traversal with the new node

}

}

**return** traversal; // Returns the array once its completed

}

**void** traverse(T node) **throws** GraphError {

**for** (T neighbour: getNeighbours(node)) { //Goes through each neighbour of the node

node = neighbour; //Changes the node to the neighbour

**if**(node != **null** && !visited.contains(node)) // If the node hasn't been visited(to prevent going to the same neighbour over and over)

{

traversal.add(node); //Adds the node to the array

visited.add(node); //Adds the node to the visited array so it prevents infinite loops

traverse(node); //Traverses again

}

}

}

T getUnvisitedNode(T node) **throws** GraphError {

visited.add(node); //Adds the node to the visited array to prevent infinite loops

**return** node; //Returns the node to the traverse

}

**Week 11**

**public** **class** RefCountTopologicalSort<T> **extends** AdjacencyGraph<T> **implements** TopologicalSort<T> {

**private** HashMap<T,Integer> refCountTable = **new** HashMap<T,Integer>();

**private** Stack<T> sort = **new** Stack<T>();

@Override

**public** List<T> getSort() **throws** GraphError {

setUpRefCounts();

sort();

**return** sort;

}

**private** **void** setUpRefCounts() **throws** GraphError {

initialiseRefCounts();

countReferences();

}

**private** **void** countReferences() **throws** GraphError {

**for** (T node: getNodes()) { //Get all the nodes and go through them one by one

**for** (T neighbour: getNeighbours(node)) { //Get the neighbours of the selected node

**int** currentCount = refCountTable.get(neighbour); //Get the number of children of the neighbour

refCountTable.put(neighbour, ++currentCount); //Increment the current count in the refCountTable for the amount of neighbours

}

}

}

**private** **void** initialiseRefCounts() {

**for** (T node: getNodes()) { // Gather the nodes

refCountTable.put(node, 0); // Declare all nodes in the table as a count of 0

}

}

**private** **void** sort() **throws** GraphError {

T node; // Declare the node as a variable

**while** ((node = nextReferenceZeroNode()) != **null**) { // Check the nodes next reference and continue the loop whilst it isn't null

**for** (T neighbour: getNeighbours(node)) { // Check the neighbours of the node

Integer count = refCountTable.get(neighbour); // Get the amount of neighbours from the refCountTable

**if** (count != **null**) {

refCountTable.put(neighbour, count-1); // Reduce the count from the refCountTable by 1 for each neighbour

}

refCountTable.put(node, count-1);

}

refCountTable.remove(node); // Remove the node from the refCountTable

sort.add(node); // Add the node to the sort

}

}

**private** T nextReferenceZeroNode(){

**for** (Entry<T, Integer> entry : refCountTable.entrySet()) { // Get each T and Integer from the entrySet

**if**(entry.getValue() == 0){

**return** (T) entry.getKey(); // Returns the getKey to the sort

}

}

**return** **null**;

}

**Week 13**

When setting the delay in the test class to low and large delays I noticed the order in which the threads were stepping had become mixed up. The reason I think it does this is because the value is static, meaning that the delay is the same for both threads.

After adding the 0 to 10 and 10 to 0 CountTest’s I believe that the test will always terminate after a finite length of time. In each output the values are changing reliabaly and always increment and decrement by a value of 1.

The shortest possible output for the test in terms of the number of lines seems to be 22 lines, disregarding the first 0 to 5 and 5 to 0 tests that occur before it.

The largest possible value that can be reached is 10.

The lowest possible value that can be reached is 0.

**Week 14**

The problems with the first scenario are that it could end up with a loop only allowing the Bolivians to use the pass since as soon as they leave and remove the stone they could try to enter again as soon as they’ve left since the Peruvians could be resting.

If they both check for stones at the same time and place a stone at the same time they could both end up in the tunnel at the same time, causing a crash.

After making the changes and leaving the program to time out a couple of times I didn’t encounter any issues so I do believe that this method prevents crashes between the trains.

I’m not sure why there was a dispute over timetabling since both trainlines get an equal amount of passes and take turns in doing so.

**Peru & Bolivia**

**public** **void** runTrain() **throws** RailwaySystemError {

Clock clock = getRailwaySystem().getClock();

Basket basket = getBasket();

Railway nextRailway = getRailwaySystem().getNextRailway(**this**);

**while** (!clock.timeOut()) {

choochoo();

basket.putStone(**this**);

**while** (nextRailway.getBasket().hasStone(**this**)) {

**if**(basket.hasStone(**this**) == nextRailway.getBasket().hasStone(**this**)) {

basket.takeStone(**this**);

**while**(nextRailway.getBasket().hasStone(**this**) != basket.hasStone(**this**)) {

siesta();

}

basket.putStone(**this**);

}

}

crossPass();

basket.takeStone(**this**);

}

}

**Week 15**

After swapping these lines to:

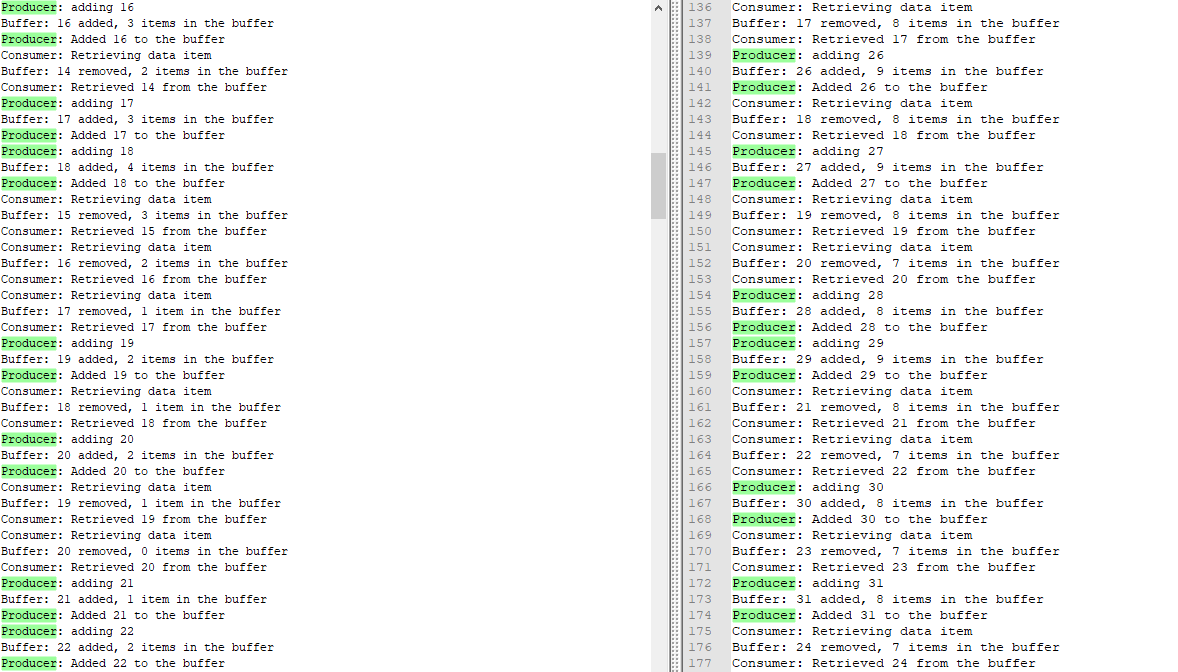
**try** {

noOfSpaces.poll(); // is there space in the buffer?

criticalSection.poll(); // is the buffer available?

putItem(item); // add the data item

I noticed that the first thing the program does is that the consumer first attempts to retrieve data, rather than the producer adding data.



It also seems to go on to be skipped several more times, on a regular basis.