Today only!

Learn to program in Java in (less than) one hour!

3 EASY PAYMENTS

VERY INTENSE DROP SHADOW AND EVERYWORD IS CAPITALIZED!

AS SEEN ON TV

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CS2040S
Data Structures and Algorithms

Welcome!

ARCHIPELAGO

is open

Reminders

1. Do complete the Coursemology survey for tutorials/recitations.
   - We will start the allocation process TODAY once the survey is complete.

2. DO NOT sign up for CS2040S tutorial or recitation on ModReg.
   - Not your allocated slot. Not any slot.
   - It will only cause trouble!

Reminders

3. Do read Coursemology Announcements.
   - We will keep you updated on the status.

Reminders

Problem Set 1:

- Available on Coursemology
- Full description in pdf file (with FAQ at end).
- Due next week
- Discussion on Coursemology

On CS2040S Problem Sets:

Do not use libraries unless the problem set specifically says you can.

In the future, you can ask on the forum and/or check with your tutor, if unsure.

If the goal of the problem set is to write a sorting routine, then calling the Java library sort defeats the purpose…

Reminders

Archipelago: (if you didn't receive, check your spam for the link)

- A little room for interaction…
- Some distraction from just staring at a screen…
- Some motivation for in person attendance…
- "Random Question" is always open for feedback.
- I try to answer all unanswered questions after class on Coursemology Forum.
- EXP for everyone that uses Archipelago during lecture.

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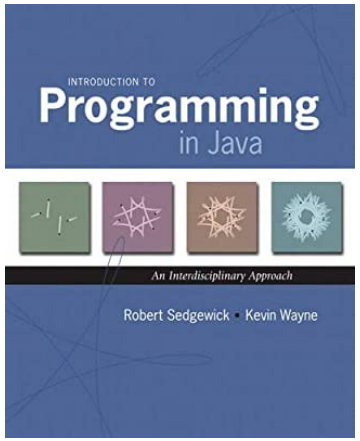
the basics of OOP and Java

the basics of OOP and Java

For more advanced topics:

- See CS2030.
- Google.
- See suggested (optional) textbook.



Java “advanced” features:

Examples:

Lambda expressions:

```
void sortSomeThings(int[] array) {

    MyComparator compareFunction = (a, b) -> {
        if (a < b) return true;
        else return false;
    };

}
```

Java “advanced” features:

Examples:

Type inference:

```
var complicatedMap = new HashMap<String, List<String>>();
```

vs.

```
HashMap<String, List<String>> complicatedMap = new HashMap<String, List<String>>();
```

Java “advanced” features:

Examples:

Default, static private methods in an interface:

Many different use cases, restrictions, rules, best practices, …

Advice:

Do not use the advanced features:

- Typically, just makes code shorter.
- Very little extra functionality.
- Often hide what is really happening.
- Can make code easier to read, but can make code harder to read.

* Especially if you are new to Java.

Goals in writing code:

1. Correct / bug-free.
2. Easy to read / understand.
3. Efficient.
4. Submitted by the deadline.
5. ..
6. ..
7. ..
8. ..

100. Short.

Advice:

Make your code *intentional*.

(Do not rely on default / non-explicit behavior.)

* Especially if you are new to Java.

More advice: use the IntelliJ debugger

GradientTest.java | GenerateData.java

```
10      java.util.Random rGen = new Random();
11
12      float[][] points;
13      boolean[] classify;
14
15      // Equation for the line: x/xInt + y/yInt = 1
16      GenerateData(float x, float y){
17          xInt = x;
18          yInt = y;
19      }
20
21      boolean testPoint(float x, float y){
22          float a = (x/xInt);
23          float b = (y/yInt);
24          if ((a+b) >= 1) return true;
25          else return false;
26      }
27
28      void generate(int count){
29          points = new float[count][2];
30          classify = new boolean[count];
31          float range = (maxX - minX);
32          float mid = range/2;
```

GradientTest

Debug 'GradientTest' ^D

Click “debug”

Set a breakpoint…

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More advice: use the IntelliJ debugger

```
19      }
20
21      boolean testPoint(float x, float y){   x: -38.506508   y: 56.380707
22          float a = (x/xInt);   a: -7.7013016   x: -38.506508   xInt: 5.0
23          float b = (y/yInt);   b: 11.276141   y: 56.380707   yInt: 5.0
24          if ((a+b) >= 1) return true;   a: -7.7013016   b: 11.276141
25          else return false;
26      }
27
28      void generate(int count){
29          points = new float[count][2];
30          classify = new boolean[count];
31          float range = (maxX - minX);
32          float mid = range/2;
33
34          for (int i=0; i<count; i++){
35              points[i][0] = rGen.nextFloat()*range - mid;
```

GenerateData › testPoint()

Variables

- this = {GenerateData@621}
- x = -38.506508
- y = 56.380707
- a = -7.7013016
- b = 11.276141
- yInt = 5.0

Step through your code

Warning:

Today's goal:

To make you aware of key aspects of Java

After class:

Go look things up!

the basics of OOP and Java

Programming Paradigms

Programming paradigms:

- Procedural (imperative) languages
- Functional languages
- Declarative languages
- Object-oriented languages

How to organize information?

How to think about a solution?

Programming Paradigms

Object-oriented Languages

- Examples: Java, C++, …

- Advantages:
  - Near-ubiquitous in industry
  - Modular
  - Code re-use
  - Easier to iterate / develop new versions
    - Information hiding
    - Pluggable

Object-oriented Paradigm

Abstraction	Separate interface (”what it is supposed to do”) from implementation (“how it does it”).
Encapsulation	Hide implementation. Only make interface publically visible.
Inheritance	Build new classes by extending existing classes. (Share functionality.)
Polymorphism	Same interface, but different behavior based on context. (`animal.vocalize()` meows if animal is a cat, and barks if animal is a dog..)

Object-oriented Paradigm

Abstraction

Encapsulation

Very relevant
to CS2040S

Inheritance

Polymorphism

Less relevant
to CS2040S
(but very important overall).

Naruto the new hire

Description of Naruto:

- “Nice guy!”
- “Really likes bananas!”
- “Not the smartest fellow... but friendly!”
- “I’m afraid he’s going to $^%& up our code, man!”

What should we do?

Give him some pointless work!

Send him back to the forest!

But we want Naruto to help with our project!

But we don’t want him to wreck our software.

Abstraction

Remove all unnecessary elements:

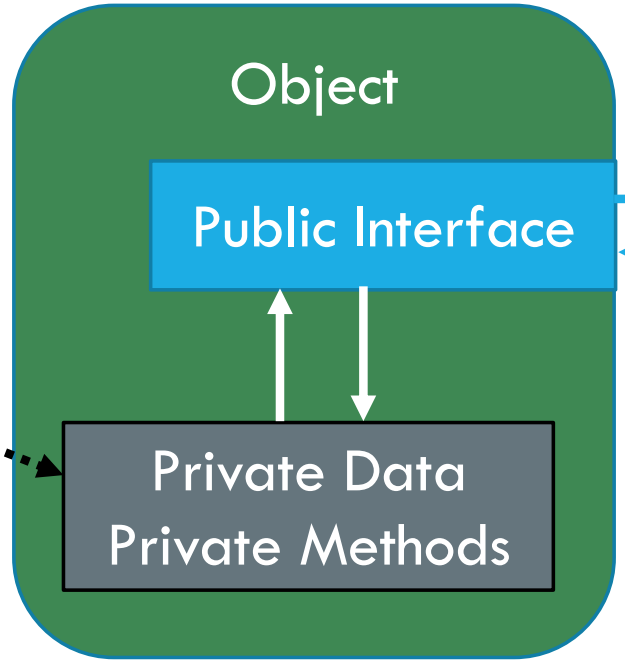
- What Naruto needs-to-know? **Expose!**
- What Naruto *doesn't* need-to-know? **Hide!**

Keep things simple!

Encapsulation and information hiding

Implementer

[XKCD: Black Hat]

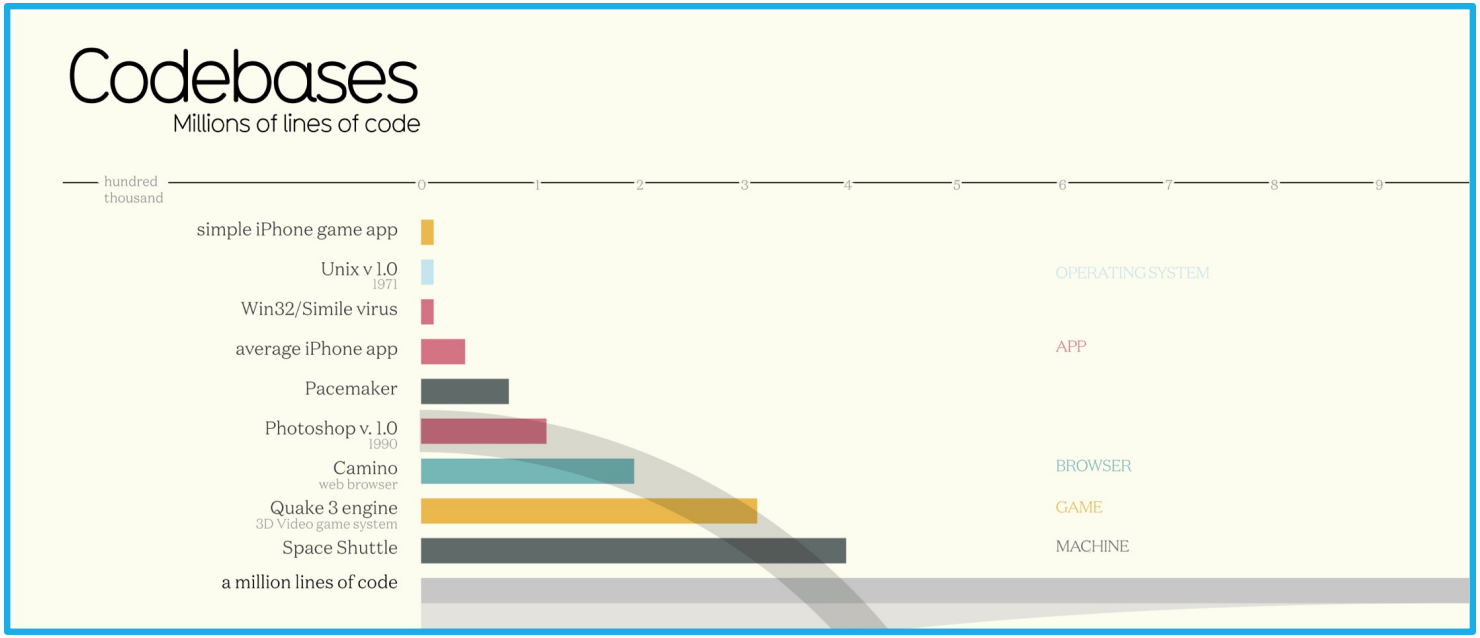


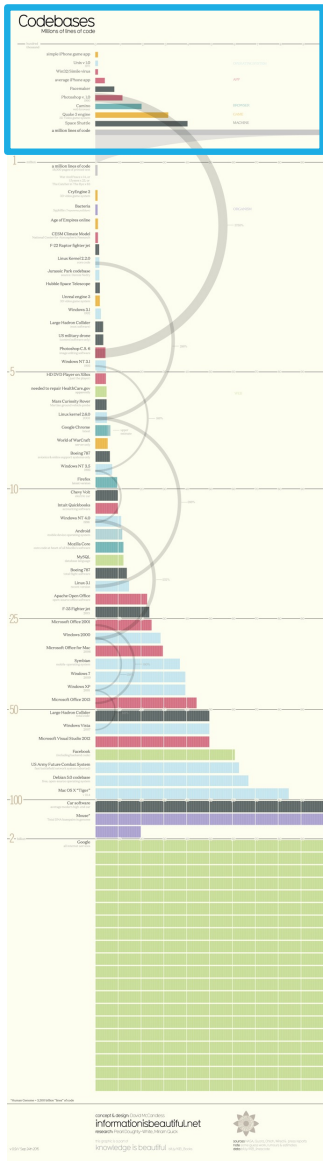
User

Naruto

Claim: We are all Naruto!

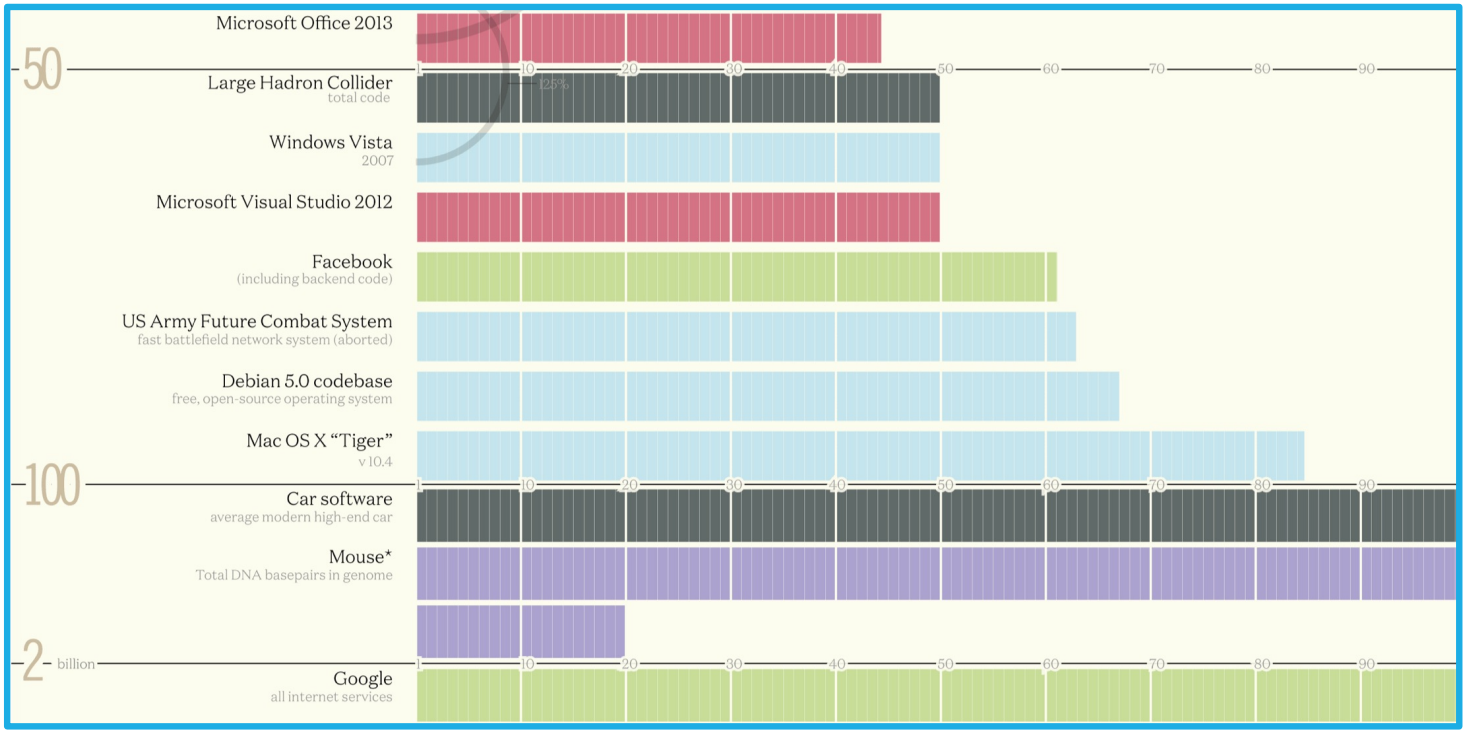
Software is getting very complex

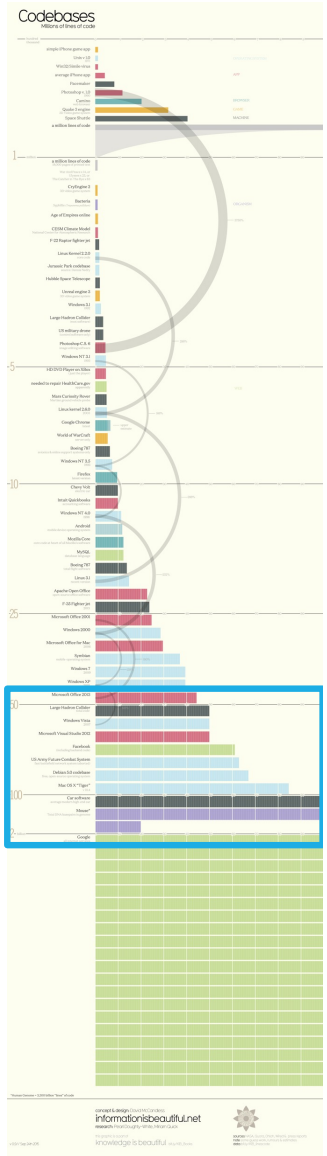




[http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/million-lines-of-code/]

Software is getting very complex





[http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/million-lines-of-code/]

Software is getting very complex

How many lines of code in Google?

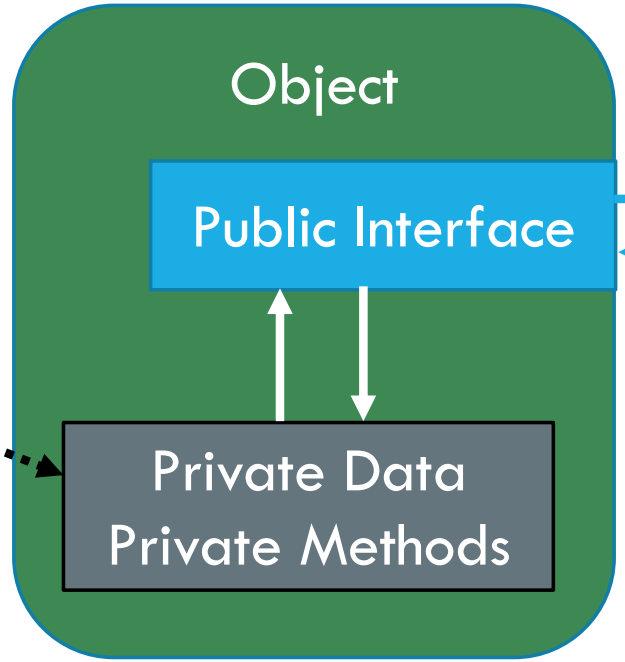
The **Google** codebase includes approximately one billion files and has a history of approximately 35 million commits spanning **Google's** entire 18-year existence. The repository contains 86TB[a] of data, including approximately two billion **lines of code** in nine million unique source files. Jun 28, 2016

Also look at : http://www.informationisbeautiful.net/visualizations/million-lines-of-code/

Encapsulation and information hiding

Implementer

[XKCD: Black Hat]



User

Naruto

Abstract away unnecessary details

Better understand complex software

Save us from ourselves

Abstraction

Software engineering

- Divide problem into components.
- Define *interface* between components.
- Assign a team to build each component.
- (Recurse.)

- Top down design: get the big idea first, then figure out how to implement it.

Abstraction

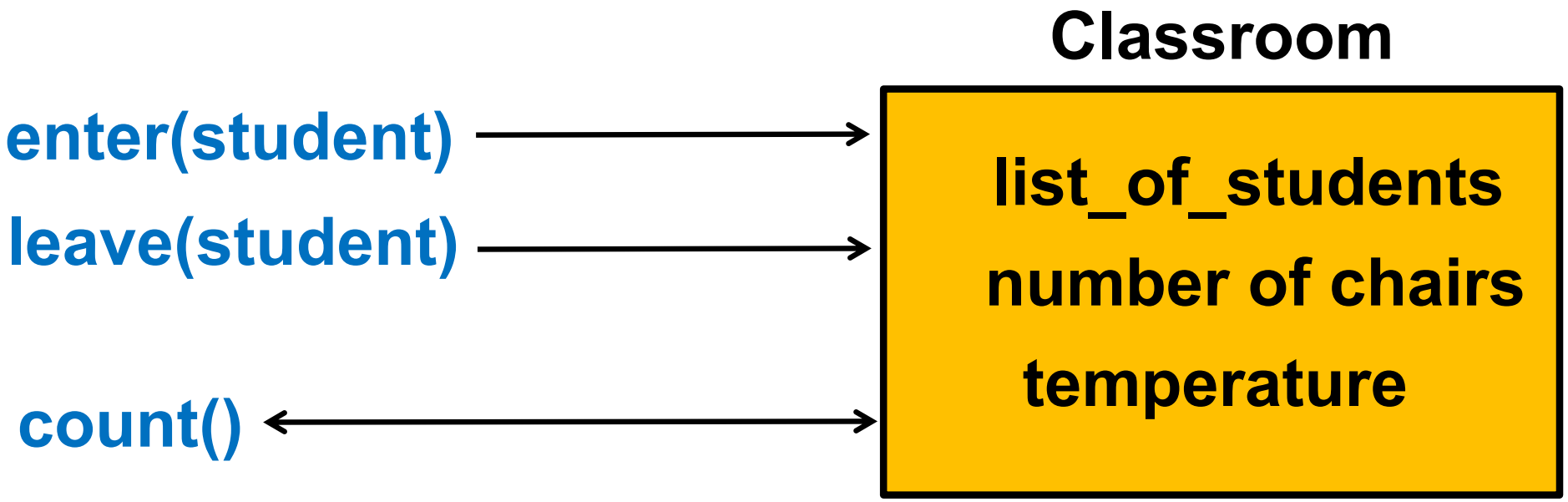
Algorithm design

- Divide problem into components.
- Define *interface* between components.
- Solve each problem separately.
- (Recurse.)
- Combine solutions.

Object-oriented Programming

Object has:

- State (i.e., data)
- Behavior (i.e., methods for modifying the state)



How to implement a **File System**?

1. file management object + file contents object
2. file object
3. folder hierarchy + folder contents
4. file object + folder object

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How to implement a **File System**?

1. ~~file management object + file contents object~~
2. file object
3. folder hierarc
4. file object + f

Objects represent state (“nouns”) not actions (”verbs”).

How to implement a **File System**?

1. ~~file management object + file contents object~~
2. ~~file object~~
3. folder hierarchy + folder contents
4. file object + folder object

What after folders?

How to implement a **File System**?

1. ~~file management object + file contents object~~
2. ~~file object~~
3. ~~folder hierarchy + folder contents~~
4. file object + folder object

Objects should be unitary, without dividing functionality.

How to implement a **File System**?

1. ~~file management object + file contents object~~
2. ~~file object~~
3. ~~folder hierarchy + folder contents~~
4. file object + folder object

How to implement a **File System**?

Files:

- Contain data
- Edited
- Rename
- Moved

Folders:

- Contain files
- Contain folders
- Rename
- Moved

First principle of Java

« Everything is an object »

First principle of Java

« Everything is an object »

“But I was told Java 8+ was functional!”
“What about the lambda expressions?”
“Java supports anonymous functions now!”

To Java, these are just disguised objects.

First principle of Java

« Everything is an object »

A class is a template for producing an object.

Defining a class in Java

```
class File
{
    String name = “”;
    FileData contents = null;


    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Defining a class in Java

```
class File
{
    String name = “”;
    FileData contents = null;

    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Not Java syntax.
Abbrv. for slides.

Defining a class in Java

```
class File
{
    String name = “”;
    FileData contents = null;

    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Defining a class in Java

```
class File
{
    String name = “”
    FileData content

    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Name of class MUST be name of file.

➔

File.java

Defining a class in Java

```
class File
{
    String name = “”;
    FileData contents = null;

    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Variables initialized when defined first.

Advice: don’t rely on defaults: be explicit.

Second principle of Java

« Everything has a type »

Second principle of Java

« Everything has a type »

"But I can declare a local variable with just var as an unspecified type!"

To Java, there is still a type. It just sometimes guesses it for you.

Second principle of Java

« Everything has a type »

```
int j = 7;
j = "7";
```

ERROR

```
var j = 7;
j = "7";
```

Second principle of Java

« Everything has a type »

```
int j = 7;
j = "7";
```

ERROR

```
var j = 7;
j = "7";
```

Advice: always specify the type.

(Don't rely on type inference.)

Types

```
class File
{
    String name = “”;
    FileData contents = null;

    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Java library class: String

Creating strings:

```
String str = "Some text.";
String altStr = new String("some text");
```

Accessing a string:

- charAt(int index)
- substring(int begin, int end)
- toCharArray()
- length()

https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/String.html

Java library class: String

Comparing strings:

- compareTo(String otherString)
- compareToIgnoreCase(String otherString)
- equals(Object anObject)

Using strings:

- Flexible and easy: str = str + 'c';
- Use with care…

https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/11/docs/api/java.base/java/lang/String.html

Java library class: String

Comparing strings:

- compareTo(String otherString)
- compareToIgnoreCase(String otherString)
- equals(Object anObject)

Using string

- Flexible
- Use with

Common bug:

```
String myName = "Seth";
String profName = "Seth";

if (myName == profName)
{
    System.out.println("This will not always work correctly.");
}
```

Types

```
class File
{
    String name = “”;
    FileData contents = null;

    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Member (Instance) Variables

```
class File
{
    String name = “”;
    FileData contents = null;

    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Methods (Functions)

```
class File
{
    String name = “”;
    FileData contents = null;

    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Defining a class in Java

```
class File
{
    String name = “”;
    FileData contents = null;


    void rename(String newName){...}
    FileData getData(){...}
    void setData(FileData newdata){...}
}
```

Another class

```
class Folder
{
    String name;
    Folder[] children;
    File[] files;

    int getNumFiles(){...}
    File getFile(int i){...}

}
```

Note array notation

Note "recursive" folder

Class vs. Object

What's the difference?

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Class vs. Object

What's the difference?

Class is a *template* for how to make an object.

An object is an instance of the class.

Creating a new object

```
Folder createFolder(String name)
{
    Folder redFolder = new Folder(name);
    return redFolder;
}
```

Creating a new object

```
Folder createFolder(String name)
{
    Folder redFolder = new Folder(name);
    return redFolder;
}
```

Calls “constructor” with parameter: *name*

Constructors

```
class File
{
  String name = “”;
  FileData contents = null;

  File(String fileName)
  {
        name = fileName;
        contents = null;
  }
}
```

Constructor:

- Same name as class.
- Takes 0 or more parameters.
- Called on object creation.
- Used to initialize class.
- Runs after variables initialized on declaration.

Constructors

```
class File
{
  String name = "
  FileData conten

  File(String fileName)
  {
        name = fileName;
        contents = null;
  }
}
```

Many rules involving constructors.

E.g., when exactly are they executed during object construction? In what order? Etc.

Especially complicated with inheritance.

Object-oriented Paradigm

Abstraction	Separate interface (”what it is supposed to do”) from implementation (“how it does it”).
Encapsulation	Hide implementation. Only make interface publically visible.
Inheritance	Build new classes by extending existing classes. (Share functionality.)
Polymorphism	Same interface, but different behavior based on context. (`animal.vocalize()` meows if animal is a cat, and barks if animal is a dog..)

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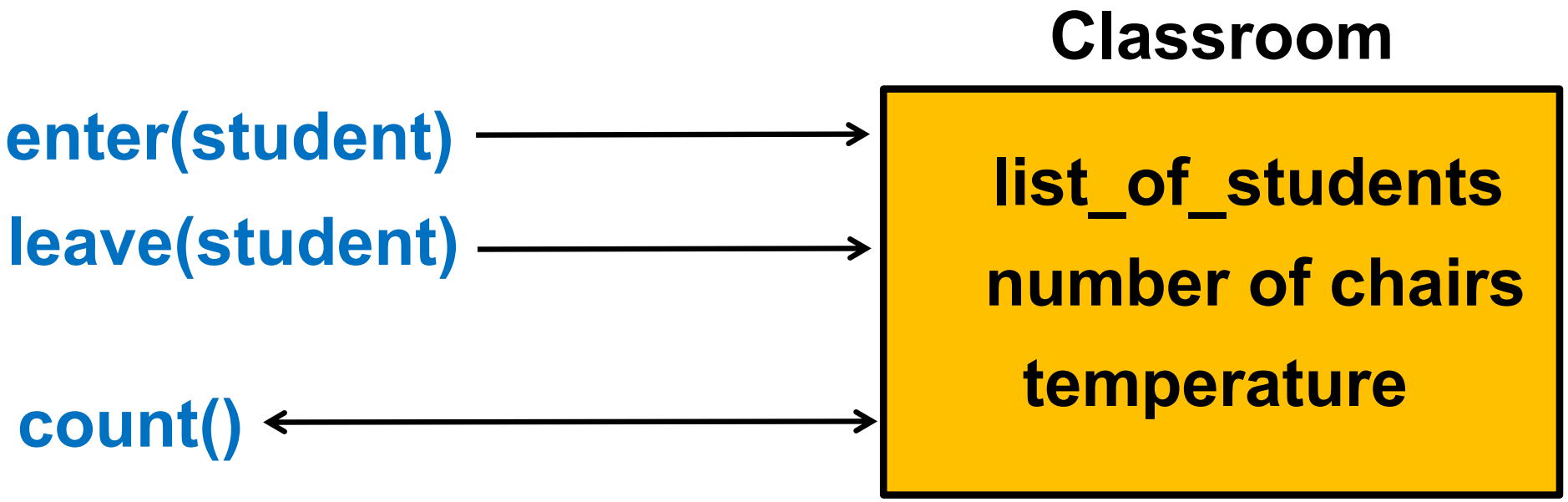
Object has:

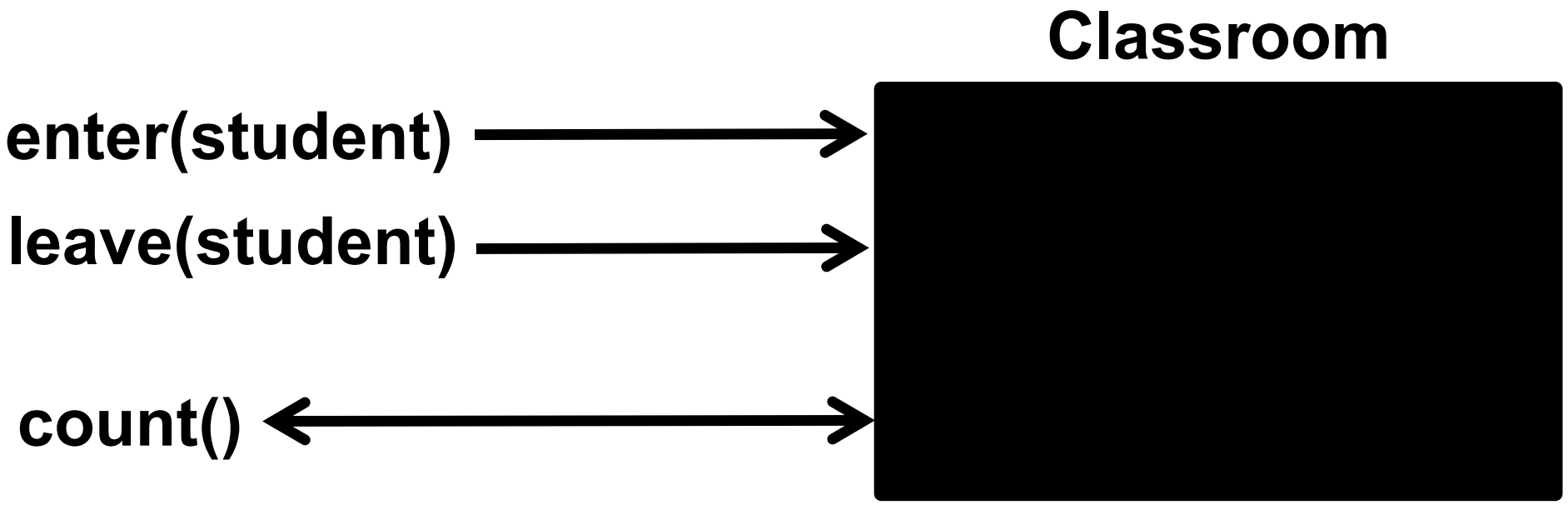
- State (i.e., data)
- Behavior (i.e., methods for modifying the state)



Abstraction

Interface: how you manipulate the object

Implementation: details hidden inside the object



Defining an interface

```
// Explain with a comment
// what your interface is for.
interface IFile
{
    // Comments explain how to use interface
    void rename(String newName);

    FileData getData();

    void setData(FileData newdata);
}
```

Note no functionality! Only method names.

Except for the "advanced features."

Implementing an interface

```
class File implements IFile
{
  String name = “”;

  FileData contents = null;


  void rename(String newName){...}

  FileData getData(){...}

  void setData(FileData newd
}
```

“I promise to implement all the functionality in IFile.”

```
interface IFile
{
    void rename(String newName);

    FileData getData();

    void setData(FileData newdata);
}
```

Implementing an interface

```
class OtherFile implements IFile
{
    char[] nom;

    char[] meteo;


    FileData getData(){...}

    void setData(FileData nouveau){...}
}
```

```
interface IFile
{
    void rename(String newName);

    FileData getData();

    void setData(FileData newdata);
}
```

Implementing an interface

```
class OtherFile implements IFile
{
    char[] nom;

    char[] meteo;


    FileData getData(){...}

    void setData(FileData nouveau){...}
}
```

Is this good?

```
interface IFile
{
    void rename(String newName);

    FileData getData();

    void setData(FileData newdata);
}
```

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Implementing an interface

```
class OtherFile implements IFile
{
    char[] nom;

    char[] meteo;


    FileData getData(){...}

    void setData(FileData nouveau){...}
}
```

Error!

```
interface IFile
{
    void rename(String newName);

    FileData getData();

    void setData(FileData newdata);
}
```

Implementing an interface

```
class OtherFile implements IFile
{
    char[] nom;

    char[] meteo;


    void rename() {...}

    FileData getData(){...}

    void setData(FileData nouveau){...}
}
```

```
interface IFile
{
    void rename(String newName);

    FileData getData();

    void setData(FileData newdata);
}
```

Using an interface

```
IFile copyFile(IFile oldFile) {

    File newFile = new File();


    FileData data = oldFile.getData();
    newFile.setData(data);


    return newFile;
}
```

It does not matter how the object is implemented. The oldFile can be a File or an OtherFile.

Problem Set 1

```java
package cs2040;

/*
 *
 * @author gilbert
 * Interface: ILFShiftRegister
 * Description: a linear feedback shift register based on XOR with one tap
 *
 */
public interface ILFShiftRegister {

    // Sets the value of the shift register to the specified seed.
    public void setSeed(int[] seed);

    // Shifts the register one time, returning the low-order bit.
    public int shift();

    // Shifts the register k times, returning a k-bit integer.
    public int generate(int k);

}
```

```java
////////////////////////////////////
// This is the main shift register class.
// Notice that it implements the ILFShiftRegister interface.
// You will need to fill in the functionality.
////////////////////////////////////

/**
 * class ShiftRegister
 * @author
 * Description: implements the ILFShiftRegister interface.
 */
public class ShiftRegister implements ILFShiftRegister {
    ////////////////////////////////////
    // Create your class variables here
    ////////////////////////////////////
    // TODO:

    ////////////////////////////////////
    // Create your constructor here:
    ////////////////////////////////////
    ShiftRegister(int size, int tap) {
        // TODO:
    }

    ////////////////////////////////////
    // Create your class methods here:
    ////////////////////////////////////
    /**
     * setSeed
     * @param seed
     * Description:
     */
    @Override
    public void setSeed(int[] seed) {
        // TODO:
    }
```

Quick summary…

So far: Object-Oriented Programming

- Defining classes and interfaces
- Implementing interfaces
- Using interfaces

Next: Some Java Details

- Access control
- Static variables / methods
- Initializing an object / Constructors

Access Control

« Behavior is public, data is private »

Defining a class in Java

```
public class OtherFile implements IFile
{
    private char[] name;

    private char[] contents;


    public void rename() {...}
    public FileData getData(){...}

    public void setData(FileData newdata){...}

    private void compressDataStorage()

}
```

Access Control

- (none specified)
  - within the same package
- public
  - everywhere
- private:
  - only in the same class
- protected:
  - within the same package, and by subclasses

Access Control

```
public class A
{
      private int secretFunction();

}

public class B
{
      public int stealSecrets(A example){

            int readMe = example.secretFunction();

      }

}
```

Error: cannot access secretFunction().

Access Control

```
public class A
{
      private int secretVariable;

}

public class B
{
      public int stealSecrets(A example){

            int readMe = example.secretVariable;

      }

}
```

Error: cannot access secretVariable.

Access Control

```
public class A
{
      public int secretVariable;

}

public class B
{
      public int stealSecrets(A example){

            int readMe = example.secretVariable;

      }

}
```

Ok, can access secretVariable.

Access Control

```
public class A
{
      public int secretVariable;

}

public class B
{
      public int stealSecrets(A example){

            int readMe = example.secretVariable;

      }

}
```

Bad idea!

Breaks encapsulation.

Ok, can access secretVariable.

Access Control

```
public class B
{

      public B(int data){
             // Initialize class B using data.
      }
      public int stealSecrets(A example){

             int readMe = example.secretVariable;

      }
}
```

A constructor should (almost) always be public.

Why?

Access Control

```
public interface ISee
{

      public int ReadSomething(int data);

      public int WriteSomething(int data);

}
```

An interface should (almost) always be public.
Interface methods should (almost) always be public.

Why?

Access Control

- (none specified)
  - within the same package
- public
  - everywhere
- private:
  - only in the same class
- protected:
  - within the same package, and by subclasses

Access Control

- (none specified)
  - within the same package
- public
  - everywhere
- private:
  - only in the same class
- protected:
  - within the same package, and by subclasses

Advice:
Always specify the access you intend (even if the default behavior is okay).

Packages

```
package com.mycompany.joe;

public class B
{
    public int stealSecrets(A example){
        int readMe = example.secretFunction();
    }
}
```

For CS2040S:

We will not use packages.

Importing library code

```
import CleverCode.*;

public class B
{
    public int stealSecrets(A example){

        int readMe = example.secretFunction();

    }
}
```

Import everything from CleverCode.

Importing library code

```
import CleverCode.ShiftRegister;

public class B
{
    public int stealSecrets(A example){

        ShiftRegister reg = A.getRegister();

    }

}
```

Import just ShiftRegister from package.

Good practice: only import what you need.

Importing library code

```
import java.util.HashMap;

public class B
{
    public int stealSecrets(A example){
        ShiftRegister reg = A.getRegister();
    }
}
```

Import HashMap from java libraries.

On problem sets: see instructions to see what you can use.

On CS2040S Problem Sets:

Do not use libraries unless the problem set specifically says you can.

If the goal of the problem set is to write a sorting routine, then calling the Java library sort defeats the purpose…

Class vs. Object

What's the difference?

Class is a *template* for how to make an object.

An object is an instance of the class.

Class vs. Object

What's the difference?

Class is a *template* for how to make an object.

An object is an instance of the class.

regular variables/functions are PER OBJECT

static variables/functions are PER CLASS

static methods

```
class File
{
    private String fileName = “”;

    private FileData contents = null;


    public static String addExt(String name){

        return (name + “.pdf”);

    }

  }

}
```

static methods

```
class File
{
    private String fileName = “”;

    private FileData contents = null;


    public static String addExt(String name){

        fileName = name;

        return (name + “.pdf”);

    }

  }
```

static methods

```
class File
{
    private String fileName = “”;

    private FileData contents = null;


    public static String addExt(String name){

        fileName = name;

        return (name + “.pdf”);

    }
}
```

Error!

Cannot access member variable.

static methods

```
class File
{
    private String m_name = “”;

    private static int s_count = 0;


    public void increment(){

        s_count++;

    }

  }

}
```

Every File object shares s_count.

Initializing an object

Initializing an object

```
class File
{
    private String name = “”;

    private FileData contents = null;


    public File(String fileName){

        name = fileName;

        contents = null;

  }

}
```

Initializing an object

```
class File
{
    private String name = “”;

    private FileData contents = null;

    // Constructor
    public File(String fileName){

        name = fileName;

        contents = null;

    }
}
```

Initializing an object

```
class File
{
    public File(String fileName){
        name = fileName;
        contents = null;
    }
    public File(){
        name = null;
        contents = null:
    }
```

Multiple constructors with different signatures.

Initializing an object with an array

```
class File
{
    private int[] pageNumbers = new int[100];



}
```

If the array size is fixed, then initialization is simple.

What if the array size is not known in advance?

Initializing an object with an array

```
class File
{
    private int[] pageNumbers = null;


    public File(int NumPages){

        pageNumbers = new int[numPages];

    }

}
```

You might use a constructor to initialize the array.

The main method

```
class FileSystem
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Folder root = new Folder();
        File homework = new File("hw-one.txt");
        root.addfile(homework);
    }
}
```

Creating an object

```
class FileSystem
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Folder root = new Folder();
        File homework = new File("hw-one.txt");
        root.addfile(homework);
    }
}
```

Using a constructor

```
class FileSystem
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Folder root = new Folder();
        File homework = new File("hw-one.txt");
        root.addfile(homework);
    }
}
```

Invoking a method

```
class FileSystem
{
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Folder root = new Folder();
        File homework = new File("hw-one.txt");
        root.addFile(homework);
    }
}
```

Java Operators

Operator	Functionality
=	assignment
+, –, *, /	plus, minus, multiplication, division
%	remainder
++, – –	increment, decrement
==, !=	test equality
<, >	less than, greater than
<=, >=	less-than-or-equal, greater-than-or-equal
<<, >>	left shift, right shift
&&, ||	logical and, logical or
~, &, ^, |	bitwise operations: complement, and, xor, or

Primitive Data Types

Name	Size	Min	Max
byte	8 bit	-128	127
short	16 bit	-32,768	32,767
int	32 bit	-2,147,483,648	2,147,483,647
long	64 bit	-9,223,372,036,854,775,808	9,223,372,036,854,775,808
float	32 bit		
double	64 bit		
boolean	1 bit	**false**	**true**
char	16 bit (unicode)	\u0000 (0)	\uffff (65535)

Problem Set 1

```java
package cs2040;

/*
 *
 * @author gilbert
 * Interface: ILFShiftRegister
 * Description: a linear feedback shift register based on XOR with one tap
 *
 */
public interface ILFShiftRegister {

    // Sets the value of the shift register to the specified seed.
    public void setSeed(int[] seed);

    // Shifts the register one time, returning the low-order bit.
    public int shift();

    // Shifts the register k times, returning a k-bit integer.
    public int generate(int k);

}
```

```java
////////////////////////////////////
// This is the main shift register class.
// Notice that it implements the ILFShiftRegister interface.
// You will need to fill in the functionality.
////////////////////////////////////

/**
 * class ShiftRegister
 * @author
 * Description: implements the ILFShiftRegister interface.
 */
public class ShiftRegister implements ILFShiftRegister {
    ////////////////////////////////////
    // Create your class variables here
    ////////////////////////////////////
    // TODO:

    ////////////////////////////////////
    // Create your constructor here:
    ////////////////////////////////////
    ShiftRegister(int size, int tap) {
        // TODO:
    }

    ////////////////////////////////////
    // Create your class methods here:
    ////////////////////////////////////
    /**
     * setSeed
     * @param seed
     * Description:
     */
    @Override
    public void setSeed(int[] seed) {
        // TODO:
    }
```

```java
/**
 * generate
 * @param k
 * @return
 * Description:
 */
@Override
public int generate(int k) {
    // TODO:
    return 0;
}

/**
 * Returns the integer representation for a binary int array.
 * @param array
 * @return
 */
private int toBinary(int[] array) {
    // TODO:
    return 0;
}
```

A few common problems

Library setup

See forum for discussion of making sure IntelliJ is setup correctly (with access to JUnit library, etc.).

A few common problems

The file does not run properly

You need a “main” method.

Make sure IntelliJ is running the right “main” method.

Make sure the filename is the same as the class.

A few common problems

The file does not compile

Check all the red squiggles. (Hover over them.)

Check all the files in the project.

A few common problems

The image file comes up empty.

Check your ShiftRegister.

Check if the image file is in the right place.

Check if the image is being opened correctly (or if there is an exception being thrown).

A few common problems

Other problems?

See discussion in forum.

Google weird error messages.

Ask questions in forum.

Find out more:

Java basics:
http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/nutsandbolts/

Java object-oriented programming:
http://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/java/javaOO/index.html

Next Week

How to search for stuff…