

Assignment 1: Spotting Stolen Cars

6% of overall grade

Due Part A: 11.55pm on Fri August 19 2022, Part B: 11.55pm on Fri August 26 2022

1 Assignment Overview

1.1 Introduction

Thanks to advances in computer and network technologies we live in an age of increasingly pervasive surveillance. As with most things, there are pros and cons to such widespread surveillance, but we will leave the ethical discussion to other courses. This assignment isn't going to take sides in the debate—our aim is simply to give you some insight into how data from such surveillance ends that one might have

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1.2 Due date

Ideally your assignment code should be submitted by Part A, Part B: 11.55pm on Fri August 26 2022. However, you can submit it those due dates without penalty. If you submit it more than a week two weeks late, you will incur a 15% absolute penalty (in other words, your mark will be the raw mark less 15 marks (given the assignment is marked out of 100). Assignments cannot be submitted more than two weeks after the deadline unless you've organised an extension with the course supervisor because of illness etc.

1.3 Submission

Submit via the quiz server. There are two submission pages: one for Part A, and another for Part B. The submission page will be open about a week after the assignment is released. This emphasises the point that the quiz won't offer much help, as your own testing and the provided unit tests are what you should be using to test your code. The submission quiz will not test your code properly until after submissions close, so submission won't give you any more information than the provided tests! This means you can start on the assignment straight away.

This assignment is a step up from COSC121/131 so please make sure you start early so that you have time to understand the requirements and to debug your code. The first part uses a very simple algorithm, but you'll need time to understand the structure you're working in.

1.4 Implementation

All the files you need for this assignment are on the quiz server. You must not import any additional standard libraries unless explicitly given permission within the task outline. For each section of the assignment there is a file with a function for you to fill in. You need to complete these functions, but you can also write new functions that these functions call if you wish. All submitted code needs to pass the PYLINT style check before it is tested on the quiz server. *Please allow extra time to meet the style requirements for this assignment.*

1.5 Getting help

The work in this assignment is to be carried out individually, and what you submit needs to be your own work. You must not discuss code-level details with anyone other than the course tutors and lecturers. You are, however, permitted to discuss high-level details of the program with other students. If you get stuck on a programming issue, you are encouraged to ask your tutor or the lecturer for help. You may not copy material from books, the internet, or other students. We will be checking carefully for copied work. If you have a general assignment question or need clarification on how something should work, please use the class forums on Learn, as this enables you to ask questions and get answers from the whole class. **never** post your own program code to the forums. Remember that the learning you gain from lectures and labs, so make sure you do the relevant labs first. The learning by having someone else write material for you.

¹ Check out section 3 of [UC's Academic Integrity Guidance](#) and remember that the whole class is certainly not discouraging others from copying.

2 Spotting stolen cars

In this assignment you will be working with the data from a roadside camera based Automatic Number Plate Recogniser (ANPR). You will be carrying out a simplified version of what might be done in reality—so you can focus on a basic implementation. You will be processing a stream of number plates from a single ANPR and making a list of the seen number plates that appear in a list of stolen car plates.

2.1 Task Overview

This assignment takes two different approaches to solving the same problem. Each task requires you to make a function that:

- Takes two lists of **unique** `NumberPlate` objects:
 1. `stolen_plates` – plates of stolen vehicles from a central database
 2. `sighted_plates` – plates of vehicles sighted by a number plate camera
- Goes through each *sighted* plate and searches for a matching plate in the *stolen* plates list, recording how many comparisons occurred between `NumberPlate` objects.
- Returns a list of plates sighted by the camera that belong to *stolen* cars, along with the number of comparisons used.

You will need to use `NumberPlate` objects. You do not have to implement these data structures as they are in the assignment.

You are expected to test your code using **both** `unittest` and `doctest`. More information about testing your code is in the [Testing your Code](#) section.

2.2 Provided classes

2.2.1 NumberPlate

The main class in this assignment is the `NumberPlate` class, located in `classes.py`:

- `NumberPlate` is a repackaged `str` class, but with the added benefit of being able to keep track of every `NumberPlate` comparison that is made.
- All the comparison operators from `str` (`==`, `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`, `!=`) are available
 - if `a` and `b` are `NumberPlates`
 - expressions like `a < b` and `a == b`, etc, will work as expected.
- Every time a comparison occurs between two `NumberPlate` objects, a counter in the `StatCounter` class is incremented.

- This class holds all the comparison information that you might need to check your code against. We also use it to verify that you do perform the correct number of comparisons.
- `StatCounter.get_comparisons()` returns how many comparisons have been made between `NumberPlate` objects.
- You should be counting how many `NumberPlate` comparisons your functions do—in a similar fashion to what you did in Lab 1. This count should give the same value as `StatCounter`, which will be a check that you're counting comparisons correctly.

2.2.2 Example Code

The following example code should help you further understand the `NumberPlate` class:

```
>>> from classes import NumberPlate
>>> from stats import StatCounter
>>> my_numberplate1 = NumberPlate('ABC123') # Create two NumberPlate instances
>>> my_numberplate2 = NumberPlate('XYZ789')
>>> my_numberplate1 # Looking at a single plate object
NumberPlate('ABC123')
>>> my_numberplate1 < my_numberplate2 # Comparing two NumberPlate objects
True
>>> StatCounter.get_comparisons() #This is allowed only for testing!
1
>>> my_list = [] # Make a list to put our plates in
>>> my_list.append(my_numberplate1)
>>> my_list.append(my_numberplate2)
>>> my_list
[NumberPlate('ABC123'), NumberPlate('XYZ789')]
>>> my_list[0] == my_list[1]
False
>>> StatCounter.get_comparisons() #This is allowed only for testing!
3
```

2.2.3 Important Notes on the StatCounter Class

- Note that because of the way it is implemented, it will not behave like a regular class.
 - Do not initialise it, ie, `counts = StatCounter()` - you will get an exception.
 - It will not work on the Quiz Server!
- Only use the `StatCounter.get_comparisons()` method for testing. Remove all calls to it from the code you submit to the Quiz Server.
- Remove any imports related to `stats` from your code—otherwise *pylint* might get upset about an unused import.



Important: `StatCounter` will not work on the quiz server! You must do your own comparison counting to get marks.

3 Tasks[100 Marks Total]


3.1 Part A: Sequential/Linear search [40 Marks]

This task requires you to complete the `linear_simple_plate_finder` function in the `linear_finder.py` module. This first method isn't going to be very efficient, but it's a starting point!

- You should start with an empty list representing the stolen number plates that have been sighted by the camera, which will collect the matches found.
- Go through each `NumberPlate` in the `sighted_plates` and sequentially search the `stolen_plates` to try find the `NumberPlate`.
- If a match is found add that number plate to the stolen plates sighted so far and stop searching the rest of the `stolen_plates` for that `NumberPlate` (it can be assumed that no number plate occurs twice in the stolen list).
- Your function should return a tuple containing the populated list of stolen number plates that were sighted `NumberPlates`, and the number of `NumberPlate` comparisons that the function made (see the example return line in the supplied code).
- The returned list of `NumberPlates` should be in the same order that the plates appear in `sighted_plates`.

3.1.1 General Notes

- You cannot assume that the `sighted_plates` will be in any particular order.
- Think about when it's OK for your function to stop scanning the `stolen` list before reaching the end of that list.
- You can assume that both lists provided to your function are sorted in ascending order. You should use this knowledge to finish scanning the `sighted` list earlier in some cases.
- We recommend writing your own tests with very small lists first, eg, start out with one plate in each list, then try using one in the first list and two in the second list, etc, ...
- The provided tests are really just a final check — they won't help you very much when debugging your code. Remember you can do some initial test with simple lists of numbers and then switch to testing with lists of `NumberPlate` objects.

 **Important:** Part A of this assignment is due: 19/08/2022

3.2 Part A: Theory Questions [6 Marks]

1. What is the worst case big-O complexity for the number of comparisons made by the linear/sequential method (to identify all stolen cars sighted by the camera) given there

are n items in the *stolen* list and m items in the *sighted* list. Note, you can include both m and n in your answer. Explain how this would come about and give a small example of worst case input.

2. What is the best case big-O complexity for the number of comparisons made by the linear/sequential method (to identify all stolen cars sighted by the camera) given there are n items in the *stolen* list and m items in the *sighted* list, AND $n > m$. Note, you can include both m and n in your answer. Explain how this would come about and give a small example of best case input.
3. Give the equation for the number of comparisons used by the linear/sequential method (to identify all stolen cars sighted by the camera) given there are n items in the *stolen* list, n items in the *sighted* list AND that all the number plates in the *sighted* list are also in the *stolen* list. NOTE: you are giving an equation for the exact number of comparisons made, NOT the big-O complexity.

3.3 Part B: Binary Search [50 Marks]

In the first task, we made no guarantees about the order of the number plates. If we guarantee the *stolen* list is sorted (in lexicographic order) can we make a more efficient program?

This task requires you to complete the `binary_simple_plate_order` function in the `binary_finder.py` module. It should generate the list of *stolen* number plates that were sighted by the camera in the `sighted_plates` in the `stolen_plates`.

- Again, start with the `stolen_plates` list and iterate through it, trying to find that `NumberPlate` in the list of `stolen_plates`.
- Go through each `NumberPlate` in the `sighted_plates` list, trying to find that `NumberPlate` in the list of `stolen_plates`.
- A helper function that does a binary search for an item in a sorted list and returns `True`/`False` along with the number of comparisons used could be helpful here.
- If a match is found add that number plate to the `stolen_plates_sighted` list.
- Your function should return a tuple containing the populated list of stolen number plates that were sighted `NumberPlates`, and the number of `NumberPlate` comparisons that the function made (see the example return line in the supplied code).
- The returned list of `NumberPlates` should be in the same order that the plates appear in `sighted_plates`.

3.3.1 General Notes

- **Important:** Your binary search must only do one comparison per loop when it is searching the `stolen` list and should only compare number plates for equality once. This ap-

proach will basically narrow the search down to one number plate and then check if that is the one being searched for. This method will be discussed in lectures and labs; it is *not* the commonly given form of a binary search algorithm (which makes two comparisons per loop).



Important: Binary search can be difficult to implement correctly. Be sure to leave sufficient time to solve this task.

3.4 Part B: Theory Questions [4 Marks]

1. What is the worst case big-O complexity for the number of comparisons made by the binary search method (to identify all stolen cars sighted by the camera) given there are n items in the *stolen* list and m items in the *sighted* list. Explain how this would come about and give a small example of worst case input.
2. What is the best case big-O complexity for the number of comparisons made by the binary search method given there are n items in the *stolen* list and m items in the *sighted* list. Explain how this would come about and give a small example of best case input.

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4 Testing Your Code

There are two ways to test your code for this assignment (you are required to do **both**):

- Writing your own tests – useful for debugging and testing edge cases
- Using the provided tests in `tests.py` – a final check before you submit

The tests used on the quiz server will be mainly based on the tests in `tests.py`, but a small number of secret test cases will be added, so passing the unit tests is not a guarantee that full marks will be given for that question (it is however a strong indication your code is correct; and importantly, failing the test indicates that something fundamental may be wrong). Be sure to test various edge cases such as when an input list is empty or when no number plates are sighted etc...

4.1 Writing your Own Tests

In addition to the provided tests you are expected to do your own testing of your code. This should include testing the trivial cases such as empty parameters and parameters of differing sizes. You will want to start by testing with very small lists, eg, with zero, one or two items in each list. This will allow you to check your answers by hand.

4.1.1 Provided Data for Testing

The utilities.

Test files are in the folder `test_data`. The files are named `stolen[s]-sighted-matches-se`, where:

- *stolen* = the number of stolen plates in the file
- *s* is optional and indicates that they are in sorted order
- *sighted* = the number of plates in the list that were sighted by the camera
- *matches* = the list of expected plates (in the order your functions should return them) which is used for testing
- *seed* = the seed value that was used when generating the test file.

For example `10-20-5-a.txt` was generated with `a` as the random key and contains 10 stolen plates and 20 sighted plates, where 5 of the sighted plates were in the stolen list. If the file name was `10s-20-5-a.txt` then the stolen plates would be provided in sorted order—obviously useful for testing your binary search function.

You should open some of the test data files and make sure you understand the format—remember to open them in Wing or a suitably smart text editor. If you are using windows then try Notepad++ because the normal Notepad is pretty horrible. If you are using Linux (or a Mac) then almost any text editor will do.

The test files are generated in a quasi-random fashion and the seed suffix indicates the random seed that was used when generating the data—you don't need to worry about this. But, you do need to worry about the fact that we can easily generate different random files to test with.

4.1.2 Provided Tools for Testing

The `read_dataset` function in `utilities.py` reads the contents of a test file and returns three lists. The lists all contain `NumberPlate` objects. The first list contains the number plates of stolen vehicles, the second contains all the number plates that were seen by the camera and the third contains the stolen number plates that were seen by the camera (this third list is the plates that your functions should return).

The following example shows how to use the `utilities` module:

```
>>> from utilities import read_dataset
>>> filename = './test_data/5-5-2-a.txt'
>>> stolen, sighted, matches = read_dataset(filename)
>>> print(stolen)
['IQ1998', 'FS1860', 'JI9400', 'NN3705', 'AS0734']
>>> print(sighted)
['AR3546', 'QT0780', 'NN3705', 'PB2873', 'AS0734']
>>> print(matches)
['NN3705', 'AS0734']
>>> type(stolen[0])
<class 'classes.NumberPlate'>
>>> filename = './
>>> stolen, sighted, mat
>>> print(stolen) # the st
['AS0734', 'FS1860']
```

4.2 Provided tests


Off-line tests are available in the `tests.py` module:

- These tests are **not** very helpful for debugging—do your own smaller tests using hand workable examples when debugging!
- You should use them to check your implemented code before submission: the submission quiz *won't* fully mark your code until submissions close.
- The provided tests use the Python `unittest` framework.
 - You are not expected to know how these tests work, or to write your own `unittests`
 - You just need to know that the tests will check that your code finds the list of stolen number plates that were sighted, and that the number of comparisons that your code makes is appropriate.

4.2.1 Running the Provided Tests

The `tests.py` provides a number of tests to perform on your code:

- The `all_tests_suite()` function has a number of lines commented out:
 - The commented out tests will be skipped.
 - Uncomment these lines out as you progress through the assignment tasks to run subsequent tests.
- Running the file will cause all uncommented tests to be carried out.
- Each test has a name indicating what test data it is using, what it is testing for, and a contained class indicating which algorithm is being tested.
- In the case of a test case failing, the test case will print which assertion failed or what exception was thrown.

 **Important:** In addition to the provided tests you are expected to do your own testing of your code. This should include testing the trivial cases such as empty lists and lists of differing sizes.

5 Updates **Assignment Project Exam Help**

- 16 August 2022

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— Have fun —