



BRUNEL UNIVERSITY LONDON
DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

REPORT

EE5616

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Abstract

A short summary of what the project is about.

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Chapter 1

Exercise 1

In the first exercise a class `Point` was implemented. The developed code can be found in the Appendix (A.1). The following paragraph will reason about different aspects of the code and why things were solved.

The class `Point` represents a point by its cartesian coordinates. For this the variables `x` and `y` were chosen. As described in the exercise the class should have two constructors.

```
1 //default ctor with x=0.0, y=0.0
2 public Point(){}
3
4 //parametricized ctor
5 public Point(double x, double y){}
```

Listing 1.1: Constructor method headers for class `Point`

Further methods for normalizing, rotating and displacing the point are given by the following methods.

```
1 //calculates distance from origin to point (normalizing
  vector)
2 public double norm(){}
3
4 //rotates point around origin by theta degrees
5 public void rotate(double theta){}
6
7 //moves the point by amount p.x and p.y
8 public void displace(Point p){}
```

Listing 1.2: Methods in class `Point`

Also the methods `hashCode`, `equals` and `toString` were overridden to correspond to the defined behaviour. In the following section some reason is given on the specific implementation for each of these methods

1.1 Method `hashCode`

As an hashing algorithm a very basic and simple default is provided by eclipse. This can be described by the following equation.

$$\begin{aligned} hash(p.x) &= prime \cdot 1 + (x \oplus (x \gg 32)) \\ hash(p) &= prime \cdot hash(p.x) + (y \oplus (y \gg 32)) \end{aligned}$$

Since only the values of `x` and `y` are used and no other random aspects can occur during this calculation the value for two points will be equal, if they are equal as defined in the `equals` method.

1.2 Method `equals`

The method `equals` was overridden to check the values of `x` and `y`. If those are the same `equals()` returns true, else it returns false. There are no checks for when `equals` is called with something other than another point, as this should be done by the caller before. The check `if(this == obj)` is done for faster comparison of the same object. To safely compare the values of `x` and `y`, the following code is used.

```
1  if(Double.doubleToLongBits(this.x) !=  
    Double.doubleToLongBits(other.x)) {...}
```

Listing 1.3: Safely compare double values in java

This was crucially as in Java `Double.NaN == Double.NaN` is false and nearly all error handling was done by setting the values of `x` and `y` to `NaN`.

`Double.doubleToLongBits(Double.NaN) == Double.doubleToLongBits(Double.NaN)` on the other hand is true.

1.3 Method `toString`

As the output format of `toString()` was given by the exercise, the default `toString` method was overridden. As the comma separator was `.` instead of `,` (which is used in Germany) the output locale was set in Code.

```
1 String.format(Locale.ENGLISH, "...", x, y);
```

Listing 1.4: Setting locale to get correctly printed decimal separator

This overrides the systemwide set locale and corresponds to the correct commata separator. Also the values of x and y are printed in scientific notation with four decimals.

Chapter 2

Exercise 2

Provide a listing of the class or the tests – as well as a screen shot of a successful run of the tests, according to your role in this exercise.

Chapter 3

Exercise 3

Since unit tests are intended to test the building blocks of an application rather than the application itself, no unit tests shall be written in this exercise. Instead you should comment briefly on how you came to the conclusion that your application is working correctly.

Chapter 4

Exercise 4

Investigate how the time to read in the data and perform the fit varies with the number of points in a data set. Example timing code is provided.

Appendix A

Appendix

A.1 Listings

A.1.1 Point.java

```
1 package ee5616_2018;
2
3 import java.util.Locale;
4
5 public class Point {
6
7     private double x;
8     private double y;
9
10    public Point() {
11        x = 0.0;
12        y = 0.0;
13    }
14
15    public Point(double x, double y) {
16        this.x = x;
17        this.y = y;
18    }
19
20    public double norm() {
21        return Math.sqrt((x*x) + (y*y));
22    }
23
24    public void rotate(double theta) throws
AngleOutOfRangeException {
25        if(theta < -180.0 || theta > 180.0) {
26            throw new AngleOutOfRangeException("Angle must be
between -180 and 180 degree");
```

```

27     }
28
29     double radTheta = Math.toRadians(theta);
30
31     double tempX = x * Math.cos(radTheta) - y *
Math.sin(radTheta);
32     double tempY = y * Math.cos(radTheta) + x *
Math.sin(radTheta);
33
34     x = tempX;
35     y = tempY;
36 }
37
38 public void displace(Point p) {
39     x = x + p.x;
40     y = y + p.y;
41 }
42
43 public double getX() {
44     return x;
45 }
46
47 public void setX(double x) {
48     this.x = x;
49 }
50
51 public double getY() {
52     return y;
53 }
54
55 public void setY(double y) {
56     this.y = y;
57 }
58
59 @Override
60 public int hashCode() {
61     final int prime = 31;
62     int result = 1;
63     long temp;
64     temp = Double.doubleToLongBits(x);
65     result = prime * result + (int) (temp ^ (temp >>> 32));
66     temp = Double.doubleToLongBits(y);
67     result = prime * result + (int) (temp ^ (temp >>> 32));
68     return result;
69 }
70
71 @Override

```

```

72     public boolean equals(Object obj) {
73         //Objects are same instance, faster comparison
74         if (this == obj)
75             return true;
76
77         Point other = (Point) obj;
78         if (Double.doubleToLongBits(x) !=
79 Double.doubleToLongBits(other.x))
80             return false;
81         if (Double.doubleToLongBits(y) !=
82 Double.doubleToLongBits(other.y))
83             return false;
84         return true;
85     }
86
87     @Override
88     public String toString() {
89         return String.format(Locale.ENGLISH, "( %.4E, %.4E )",
90 x, y);
91     }
92
93     public class AngleOutOfRangeException extends Exception{
94         private static final long serialVersionUID =
95 -3726276637567215315L;
96
97         public AngleOutOfRangeException(String message) {
98             super(message);
99         }
100     }

```

Listing A.1: Class Point

A.1.2 LineTest.java

```
1 package ee5616_2018;
2
3 import static org.junit.jupiter.api.Assertions.*;
4 import org.junit.jupiter.api.Test;
5
6 import ee5616_2018.Line.RegressionFailedException;
7
8 class LineTest {
9
10     public static final double ACCURACY = 0.000000000000001;
11
12     Point[] points3ordered = new Point[] {new Point(0,0), new
Point(0,1), new Point(0,2)};
13     Point[] points3scrambled = new Point[] {new Point(0,2), new
Point(0,0), new Point(0,1)};
14     Point[] points3 = new Point[] {new Point(1,0), new
Point(0,1), new Point(1,2)};
15     Point[] points45degree = new Point[] {new Point(1,1), new
Point(2,2), new Point(3,3)};
16
17
18     @Test
19     void testEmptyLineDefaultCtor() {
20         Line l = new Line();
21
22         assertEquals(0, l.length());
23     }
24
25     @Test
26     void testEmptyLineCtorWithEmptyArray() {
27         Line l = new Line(new Point[0]);
28
29         assertEquals(0, l.length());
30     }
31
32     @Test
33     void testAddAdditionalPointToLine() {
34         Line l = new Line();
35         l.add(new Point(0,1));
36
37         assertEquals(1, l.length());
38     }
39
40     @Test
```

```

41     void testAddNullToLineShouldNotAppend() {
42         Line l = new Line();
43         l.add(null);
44
45         assertEquals(0, l.length());
46     }
47
48     @Test
49     void testLengthReturnsCorrectLengthNotEmpty() {
50         Line l1 = new Line(points3);
51
52         assertEquals(3, l1.length());
53     }
54
55     @Test
56     void testLinesNotEqualWithDifferentPoints() {
57         Line l1 = new Line(points3ordered);
58         Line l2 = new Line(points3);
59
60         assertNotEquals(l1, l2);
61     }
62
63     @Test
64     void testLineEqualsDifferentOrderPoints() {
65         Line l1 = new Line(points3ordered);
66         Line l2 = new Line(points3scrambled);
67
68         assertEquals(l1, l2);
69     }
70
71     @Test
72     void testEqualsSamePointTwiceInLine() {
73         Point p1 = new Point();
74         Point p2 = new Point();
75
76         Point p3 = new Point(0,1);
77
78         Line l1 = new Line(new Point[] {p1,p2});
79         Line l2 = new Line(new Point[] {p1, p3});
80
81         assertNotEquals(l1, l2);
82     }
83
84     @Test
85     void testObjectEqualsItself() {
86         Line l1 = new Line();
87

```

```

88         assertEquals(l1, l1);
89     }
90
91     @Test
92     void testLinesWithDifferentLenghtDontEqual() {
93         Line l1 = new Line();
94         Line l2 = new Line(points3);
95
96         assertNotEquals(l1, l2);
97     }
98
99     @Test
100    void testLineDowsNotEqualNull() {
101        Line l1 = new Line();
102
103        assertNotEquals(l1, null);
104    }
105
106    @Test
107    void testTwoLinesHaveSameHashCodeDifferentOrder() {
108        Line l1 = new Line(points3ordered);
109        Line l2 = new Line(points3scrambled);
110
111        assertEquals(l1.hashCode(), l2.hashCode());
112    }
113
114    @Test
115    void testTwoLinesHaveSameHashCodeSameOrder() {
116        Line l1 = new Line(points3);
117        Line l2 = new Line(points3);
118
119        assertEquals(l1.hashCode(), l2.hashCode());
120    }
121
122    @Test
123    void testToStringEmptyLine() {
124        Line l1 = new Line();
125
126        assertEquals("()", l1.toString());
127    }
128
129    @Test
130    void testToStringOnePoint(){
131        Line l1 = new Line();
132        l1.add(new Point(0,1));
133        String wantedOutput = "(( +0.0000E+00, +1.0000E+00 ))";
134    }

```

```

135         assertEquals(wantedOutput, l1.toString());
136     }
137
138     @Test
139     void testToStringWithThreePointsInLine() {
140         Line l1 = new Line(points3);
141         String wantedOutput = String.format(
142             "(%s," + System.lineSeparator()
143             + " %s," + System.lineSeparator()
144             + " %s)", points3[0], points3[1], points3[2]);
145
146         assertEquals(wantedOutput, l1.toString());
147     }
148
149     @Test
150     void testIsInvalidWhenZeroPointsAreStored() {
151         Line l1 = new Line();
152
153         assertFalse(l1.isValid());
154     }
155
156     @Test
157     void testIsInvalidWhenOnePointIsStored() {
158         Line l1 = new Line();
159         l1.add(new Point());
160
161         assertFalse(l1.isValid());
162     }
163
164     @Test
165     void testIsInvalidWhenSlopeOrInterceptCanNotBeCalculated() {
166         Line l1 = new Line(points3ordered);
167
168         assertFalse(l1.isValid());
169     }
170
171     @Test
172     void testLineIsValid() {
173         Line l1 = new Line(points45degree);
174
175         assertTrue(l1.isValid());
176     }
177
178     @Test
179     void testReturnsCorrectSlopeForLine() throws
180     RegressionFailedException{
181         Line l1 = new Line(points45degree);

```



```

181         assertEquals(1.0, l1.slope());
182     }
183
184
185     @Test
186     void testReturnsCorrectSlopeForSixPoints() throws
187     RegressionFailedException {
188         Line l1 = new Line();
189
190         l1.add(new Point(1,0));
191         l1.add(new Point(3,0));
192         l1.add(new Point(5,0));
193         l1.add(new Point(0,1));
194         l1.add(new Point(0,3));
195         l1.add(new Point(0,5));
196
197         assertEquals(-0.627906976744186, l1.slope(), ACCURACY);
198     }
199
200     @Test
201     void testThrowsExceptionWhenSlopeNotCalculable() {
202         Line l1 = new Line(points3ordered);
203
204         assertThrows(RegressionFailedException.class, () ->
205             l1.slope());
206     }
207
208     @Test
209     void testAddPointsOtherSlope() throws
210     RegressionFailedException {
211         Line l1 = new Line(points45degree);
212
213         assertEquals(1.0, l1.slope());
214
215         l1.add(new Point(0,1));
216         l1.add(new Point(0,2));
217         l1.add(new Point(0,3));
218
219         assertEquals(1.0, l1.slope());
220     }
221
222     @Test
223     void testInterceptReturnsCorrectValue() throws
224     RegressionFailedException {
225         Point p1 = new Point(0,1);
226         Point p2 = new Point(1,2);
227         Line l1 = new Line(new Point[] {p1,p2});

```

```

224         assertEquals(1.0, l1.intercept());
225     }
226
227
228     @Test
229     void testInterceptReturnsCorrectValueForLargerLines() throws
RegressionFailedException {
230         Line l1 = new Line();
231
232         l1.add(new Point(1,0));
233         l1.add(new Point(3,0));
234         l1.add(new Point(5,0));
235         l1.add(new Point(0,1));
236         l1.add(new Point(0,3));
237         l1.add(new Point(0,5));
238
239         assertEquals(2.441860465116279, l1.intercept(),
ACCURACY);
240     }
241
242     @Test
243     void testInterceptThrowsExceptionWhenNotCalculable() {
244         Line l1 = new Line();
245
246         l1.add(new Point(0,1));
247         l1.add(new Point(0,3));
248         l1.add(new Point(0,5));
249
250         assertThrows(RegressionFailedException.class, () ->
l1.intercept());
251     }
252
253     @Test
254     void testInterceptWithNaNforValidLine() {
255         Line l1 = new Line();
256
257         l1.add(new Point(Double.NaN, Double.NaN));
258         l1.add(new Point());
259
260         assertThrows(RegressionFailedException.class, () ->
l1.intercept());
261     }
262 }

```

Listing A.2: JUnit Tests for Line