

Lab 1

(a)

We cannot store the objects in *Collection* like **HashSet** if we forget to override `hashCode()` method. Because **HashSet** is a set, that is to say it does not contain any duplicate elements. If we only override `equals()`, here comes the problem that when two objects have different hashCodes, they may satisfy the `equals()` method, which could result in duplication in a Set.

[ref](#)

(b)

```
Object a; Object b;
```

If `a.equals(b)`

Then `a.hashCode() == b.hashCode()`

- If two objs are equal according to their `equals()` method, they must have the same hash code.
- If two objs have the same hash code, they do not necessarily have to be equal.
- `equals()` returns `true/false`, and `hashCode()` returns a code.

(c)

```

32  @Test
33  public void testEquals() throws Exception {
34      //TODO: Test goes here...
35      Point aa = new Point(x: 1, y: 2);
36      Point bb = new Point(x: 1, y: 2);
37
38      assertEquals(aa, bb);
39      System.out.println(aa.equals(bb));
40      System.out.println("-----");
41      System.out.println(aa.hashCode());
42      System.out.println(bb.hashCode());
43  }
44

```

PointTest > testEquals()

✓ Tests passed: 1 of 1 test – 6 ms

```

/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_171.jdk/C
true
-----
517938326
914424520

```

(d)

After we override hashCode(), we can see that `aa` and `bb` has the same hash code.

```

32  @Test
33  public void testEquals() throws Exception {
34      //TODO: Test goes here...
35      Point aa = new Point(x:1, y:2);
36      Point bb = new Point(x:1, y:2);
37
38      assertEquals(aa,bb);
39      System.out.println(aa.equals(bb));
40      System.out.println("-----");
41      System.out.println(aa.hashCode());
42      System.out.println(bb.hashCode());
43  }
44

```

PointTest > testEquals()

✓ Tests passed: 1 of 1 test – 40 ms

```

/Library/Java/JavaVirtualMachines/jdk1.8.0_171.jdk/C
true
-----
33
33

```

(e)

```

23  @RunWith(Theories.class)
24  public class PointTest {
25      @DataPoint
26      public static Point a = new Point(x:1, y:1);
27      @DataPoint
28      public static Point b = new Point(x:1, y:2);
29      @DataPoint
30      public static Point c = new Point(x:1, y:1);
31
32      @Theory
33      public void testPoint(Point x, Point y) {
34          assertEquals(x, y);
35          System.out.println("Passed with: first point=(" + x.getX() + "," + x.getY() + ")
36                          + ", second point=(" + y.getX() + "," + y.getY() + ")");
37      }
38

```

PointTest

⚠ Tests failed: 1, passed: 2 of 3 tests – 59 ms

```

23 @RunWith(Theories.class)
24 public class PointTest {
25     @DataPoint
26     public static Point a = new Point(1, 1);
27     @DataPoint
28     public static Point b = new Point(1, 1);
29     @DataPoint
30     public static Point c = new Point(1, 1);
31
32     @Theory
33     public void testPoint(Point x, Point y) {
34         assertEquals(x, y);
35         System.out.println("Passed with: first point=(" + x.getX()
36             + ", second point=(" + y.getX() + "," + y.getY()
37     }

```

PointTest > b

✓ Tests passed: 3 of 3 tests – 32 ms

```

-----
33
33
Passed with: first point=(1,1), second point=(1,1)
Passed with: first point=(1,1), second point=(1,1)
Passed with: first point=(1,1), second point=(1,1)
Passed with: first point=(1,1), second point=(1,1)
Passed with: first point=(1,1), second point=(1,1)
Passed with: first point=(1,1), second point=(1,1)
Passed with: first point=(1,1), second point=(1,1)
Passed with: first point=(1,1), second point=(1,1)
Passed with: first point=(1,1), second point=(1,1)

```

We can find out that when using Theory and Datapoint annotations, we try to test if two points are equal. If there exists a point not equal to others, the test will fail and throw exceptions.