

Java programming for fun

vJHUG June 2020

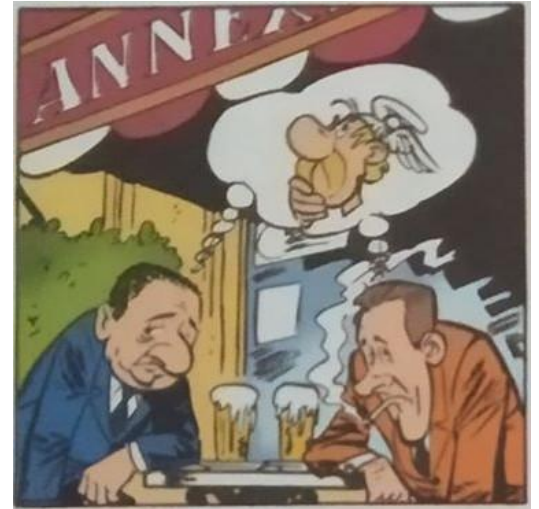
Anastasopoulos Spyros

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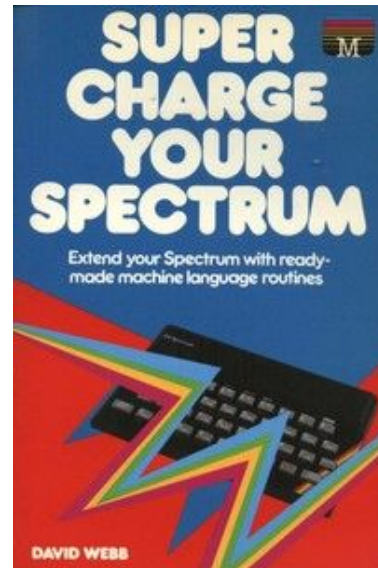
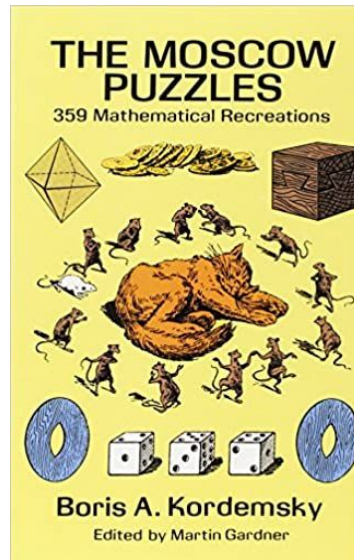
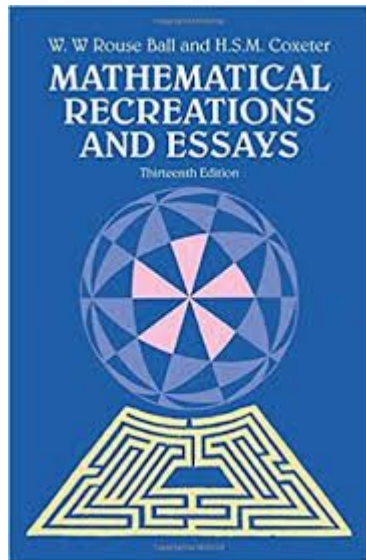
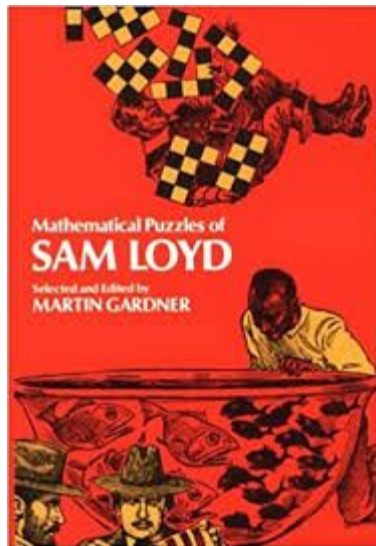
Build something for **fun** ~~and~~ profit

- Learn the new java features
- Have fun
- Explore

All i need is an idea



Riddles, puzzles, quizzes, games



Sam Loyd - The canals on Mars

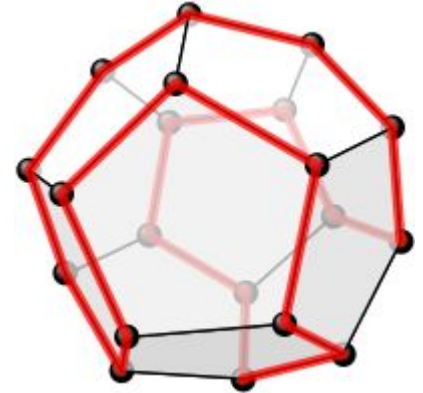


Here is a map of the newly discovered cities and waterways on our nearest neighbor planet, Mars. Start at the city market **T** at the south pole, and see if you can spell a complete English sentence by making a tour of all the cities, visiting each city only once, and returning to the starting point.

When this puzzle originally appeared in a magazine, more than fifty thousand readers reported, "There is no possible way". Yet it is a very simple puzzle.

Sam Loyd - The canals on Mars

- Graph theory
 - [Graph algorithms](#)
 - Eulerian trail - [Seven Bridges of Königsberg](#)
 - Hamiltonian circle - [Icosian game](#)
 - NP-complete
 - <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/13107545/how-to-find-hamiltonian-cycle-in-a-graph>



Sam Loyd - The canals on Mars - Brute force

```
var mars = ""
00 - 00 00
01 T 02 11
02 H 04 03 13 17
03 N 04 05 06 07 14
04 O 02 03 05
05 P 03 04 06
06 O 05 03 07
07 S 06 03 08 09
08 B 07 14 09 10 11 16
09 S 08 07 10
10 I 11 08 09
11 Y 08 10 19 12 01
12 A 11 19
13 I 02 14 20 15 17 18
14 S 03 13 08
15 E 13 18 19
16 L 08 20 19
17 E 13 02 18
18 R 17 15 13
19 W 12 15 20 16 11
20 E 19 16 13
"".split("\\n");
```

```
station.setLetter(tokens.get(1));
station.setNextStations(tokens.subList(2, tokens.size()).stream()
    .map((num) -> stations.get(Integer.valueOf(num, 10)))
    .collect(Collectors.toList()));
```

```
public static void generate(Station station, List<Station> trail) {
    trail.add(station);
    station.visited = true;

    if (trail.size() == 20 && station.letter.equals("Y")) {
        var phrase = trail.stream().map((s) -> s.letter).collect(Collectors.joining());
        System.out.println(phrase);
    }

    for (var st : station.nextStations) {
        if (!st.visited) {
            generate(st, trail);
        }
    }

    station.visited = false;
    trail.remove(trail.size() - 1);
}
```

Sam Loyd - The canals on Mars

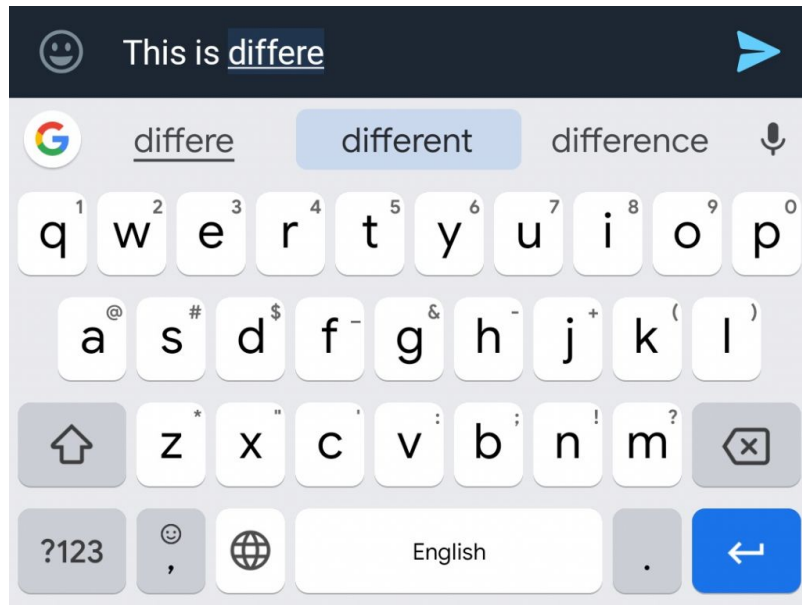


When this puzzle originally appeared in a magazine, more than fifty thousand readers reported, “**There is no possible way**”. Yet it is a very simple puzzle.

THERE IS NO POSSIBLE WAY

How to split a string of letters into words?

- [Predictive text](#)
- [Gboard](#)



Use a dictionary

- Collect letters, keep prefixes and if you find a word in the dictionary, emit it.
- Very easy to break
- Can't tell when should go for longest word and when for shortest

there is no possible way \Rightarrow there isn't a possible way (break because of word **isn't**)

hit space to start \Rightarrow HITS PACE TO START

everything takes longer than you think \Rightarrow

EVERYTHING TAKES LONGER THAN YOUTH INK

Use a model for spoken text

- Markov Chains
 - View text as overlapped tuples: (view text) (text as) (as overlapped) (overlapped tuples)
 - Create the mapping (word1, word2) \Rightarrow [next1, next2, ..., nextN]
- Used a lot to generate text based on provided text
 - Choose a word and repeat (word1, word2) \Rightarrow (word2, nextR)
 - <https://towardsdatascience.com/simulating-text-with-markov-chains-in-python-1a27e6d13fc6>
 - <http://ironprison.blogspot.com/2010/05/kke-generator-v10.html> (not exact markov)
- Special mention: The Practice of Programming book

Project Gutenberg provides free books in plain text format. I used the Sherlock Holmes stories.

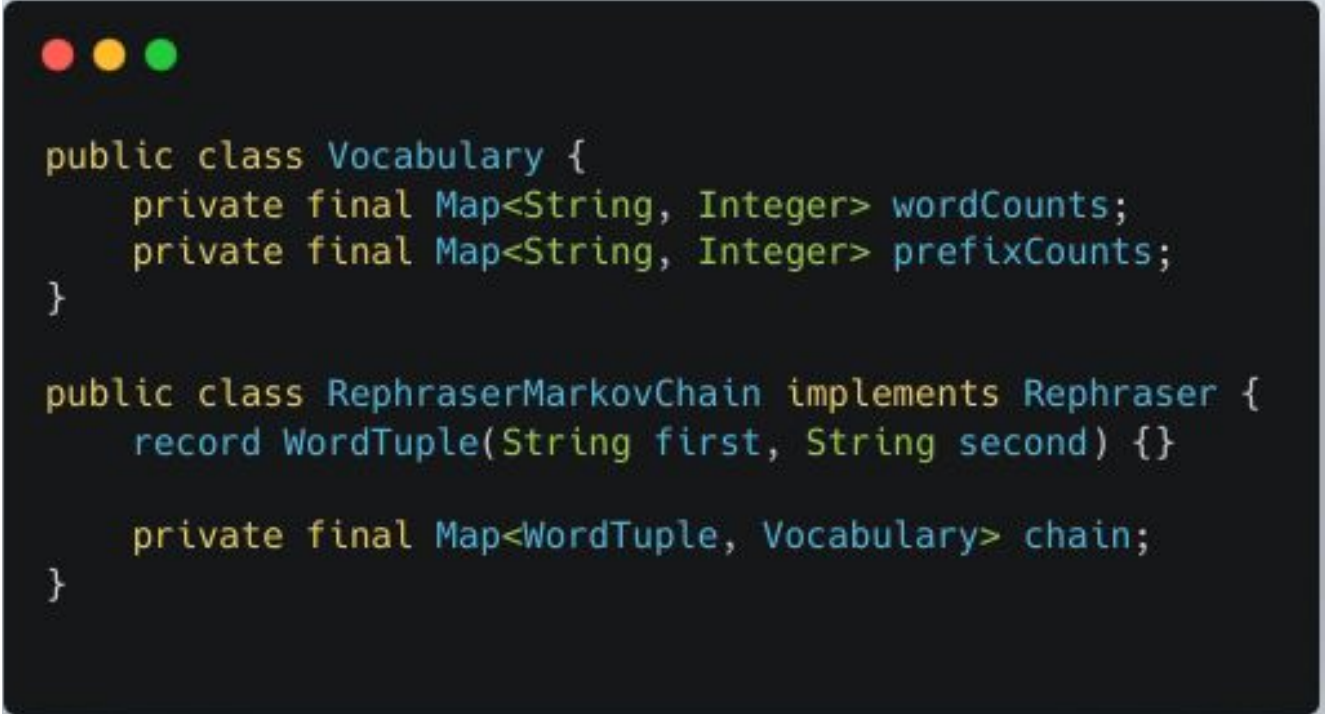
Interlude: parse a large text into words

```
cat in.txt | tr -cs [A-Za-z] '$'\n' | sed '/^$/d' | tr A-Z a-z > out.txt
```

```
public Stream<String> stream() {  
    // ...  
    private String readWord() throws IOException {  
        var sb = new StringBuilder();  
  
        for (var c = reader.read(); c != -1; c = reader.read()) {  
            if (Character.isLetter(c)) {  
                sb.append((char)Character.toLowerCase(c));  
            } else if (sb.length() > 0) {  
                break;  
            }  
        }  
  
        return sb.length() > 0 ? sb.toString() : null;  
    }  
}
```

- Java is slower than the pipeline: 0.073s vs 1.858s
- Java handles unicode & accents: fiancé vs fianc e
- What to do with punctuation?

The data structures



```
public class Vocabulary {  
    private final Map<String, Integer> wordCounts;  
    private final Map<String, Integer> prefixCounts;  
}  
  
public class RephraserMarkovChain implements Rephraser {  
    record WordTuple(String first, String second) {}  
  
    private final Map<WordTuple, Vocabulary> chain;  
}
```

The algorithm

```
var first = "";
var second = "";
for (var i = 0; i < strippedPhrase.length(); i++) {
    var c = strippedPhrase.charAt(i);
    var tryPrefix = builder.toString() + new String(new char[] { c });

    if (!hasPrefixSequence(first, second, tryPrefix)) {
        var word = extractWord(first, second, builder);
        if (word.isPresent()) {
            guess.add(word.get());
            first = second;
            second = word.get();
        }
    }

    builder.append(c);
}
```

The algorithm

```
private Optional<String> extractWord(String first, String second, StringBuilder builder) {
    var splitPosition = 0;
    var maxFollowerCount = 0;

    for (var n = builder.length(); n > 0; n--) {
        var candidate = builder.substring(0, n);
        if (hasWordSequence(first, second, candidate)) {
            var follower = builder.substring(n, builder.length());
            var followerCount = prefixSequenceCount(second, candidate, follower);
            if (followerCount > maxFollowerCount) {
                maxFollowerCount = followerCount;
                splitPosition = n;
            }
        }
    }

    // if couldn't find a place to split, return whole buffer
    if (splitPosition == 0) {
        splitPosition = builder.length();
    }

    var word = builder.substring(0, splitPosition);
    builder.delete(0, splitPosition);

    return word.isEmpty() ? Optional.empty() : Optional.of(word);
}
```

Testing and debugging

- A lot of test data. I used the unix [fortune](#) database, a collection of aphorisms
 - everything takes longer than you think
 - running is not a plan running is what you do when the plan fails
- Problem statement has well defined mental models that map directly to code
- A change log with notes, bugs, fixes, changes and failed tests helps a lot

Does it work? More or less

- It solves the puzzle
 - there is no possible way => there is no possible way
- Problems with unknown words
 - hello world \Rightarrow **h e l l o w o r l d**
- Problems with zero occurrences of phrase in training text
 - The answer you seek is in an envelope \Rightarrow **the answer y o u s e e k i s i n a n e n v e l o p e**
- Improvements
 - Refine training data
 - Try both dictionary and markov and define a metric for readability

Was it fun?

- Explore new java features
 - Streams, lambdas, records, switch expressions, var, instanceof are a charm.
 - Java **the language**, is OK for small projects. Things have improved.
 - Java **the environment**, is not OK from small projects: IDEs, maven, CLI are not as simple as they could be. Disproportionate energy for small things.
 - Started with emacs and *java Mars.java*, ended with a full maven project on vscode.
- Revisit graph algorithms
 - Computer science is usually not a frequent visitor in our 9-5 jobs
- Have something relaxing to do
 - [Creativity](#) needs space, useless things and toys.
 - Very important to know when to stop, and do stop otherwise the fun is gone.

question st i m e