

PA7: ReverseRecurse & Slots

02/22/2013

Part 1: ReverseRecurse

```
import java.util.*;

public class ReverseRecurse
{
    public int[] initArray() { ... }
    public void printArray(int[] array) { ... }

    /* The following two reverse methods must be implemented
       with recursion */
    public void reverse(int[] originalArray, int low, int high) { ... }
    public int[] reverse(int[] originalArray) { ... }
}
```

Part 1: ReverseRecurse

- Prompt the user to enter the max size of the array
- Use the Scanner class
 - `Scanner input = new Scanner(System.in);`
 - `hasNextInt()` // tells you if the input is an int or not
 - `nextInt()` // gives the int to you
- Store the input into the array

Part 1: reverse[int[], int, int]

- Directly manipulate array by swapping the first and last elements
- Think edges to middle recursion
 - [a,b,c,d,e] -> swap a and e
 - [e,b,c,d,a] -> swap b and d
 - [e,d,c,b,a] -> base case [1 element left]

Part 1: reverse[int[]]

- Reverse the array **WITHOUT** modifying the original array
- Return the copy, not the original
- Must use recursion
- Base case is when length 0 or 1

Part 1: reverse[int[]]

- Recursive case:
 - Think edges to middle again using a copy
 - Copy first element of original array into the last slot of the new array
 - Copy the last element of the original array into the first slot of the new array.
 - Recursively reverse the middle and copy into the new array

Look up `System.arraycopy`

Part 2: Slot machine

- **Files you need to create:**
 - **Slots.java**
 - **public class Slots extends WindowController**
 - **SlotWheel.java**
 - **public class SlotWheel extends ActiveObject implements ActionListener**

Part 2: Slots.java

- **Creates the wheels**
 - At the center of the canvas
 - 5px between each wheel
- **Loads up the images into an array to pass to the slot wheels**
- **Kind of like ResizableBallController from before**

Part 2: Slots.java

- **Various helpful constants [listed in HW write-up]**

```
private static final int NUM_OF_IMAGES = 8;
```

```
private static final double IMAGE_WIDTH = 110;
```

```
private static final double IMAGE_HEIGHT = 145;
```

```
private static final double WHEELS_Y_OFFSET = 5;
```

```
private static final double SPACE_BETWEEN_WHEELS = 5;
```

```
private static final int WHEEL_1_TICKS = 22;
```

```
private static final int WHEEL_2_TICKS = WHEEL_1_TICKS + 6;
```

```
private static final int WHEEL_3_TICKS = WHEEL_2_TICKS + 6;
```

```
private static final int WHEEL_1_DELAY = 100;
```

```
private static final int WHEEL_2_DELAY = WHEEL_1_DELAY + 25;
```

```
private static final int WHEEL_3_DELAY = WHEEL_2_DELAY + 25;
```

Part 2: SlotWheel.java

- Constructor
- `getWheelIndex()`
- `actionPerformed()`
- `run()`

Part 2: SlotWheel.java constructor

- Make sure to pass in the canvas and the array of pictures
- Initialize variables, etc
- Call start[]

Part 2: SlotWheel.java getWheelIndex()

- If between 0.00 and 0.25 -> return 0
- If between 0.25 and 0.50 -> return 2
- If between 0.50 and 0.75 -> return 4
- If anything else -> return 6

Part 2: SlotWheel.java actionPerformed()

- Called when the user clicks the spin button
- Reset the ticks
- Pick a new random picture to start the spin with

Part 2: SlotWheel.java run()

- Use an infinite loop again
- Ticks count down
 - If the ticks are 0, the wheel stops
 - If ticks > 0, change to the next picture and decrement the ticks
- Make sure to use `pause()` between each iteration of the loop

Part 2: RACE CONDITIONS

- You will run into a common problem called a race condition
- A race condition occurs when two threads compete and the correctness of the output depends on who wins the “race”
- Fix this with `synchronized[this] {}` blocks in your code when changing wheel ticks

Part 2: RACE CONDITIONS

- The root of this problem is that you write to two variables in `actionPerformed()`
- The key to understanding the problem is that `actionPerformed()` and `run()` are taking turns, so this can happen:
 - `actionPerformed()` `ticksLeft = 34`
 - `run()`: `ticksLeft--`
 - `run()`: `currImageIndex++`
 - `actionPerformed()` `currImageIndex = 0`
- Ruh roh! `ticksLeft` is now 33, and `currImageIndex=0`, so we end on an odd number [half image]

Part 2: RACE CONDITIONS

