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Big Data System Engineering with Scala
Spring 2023
Assignment No. 4 (Random State
Assignment)



GitHub - https://github.com/anirudhajoshi2808/Anirudha_Joshi_CSYE7200

- Tasks:

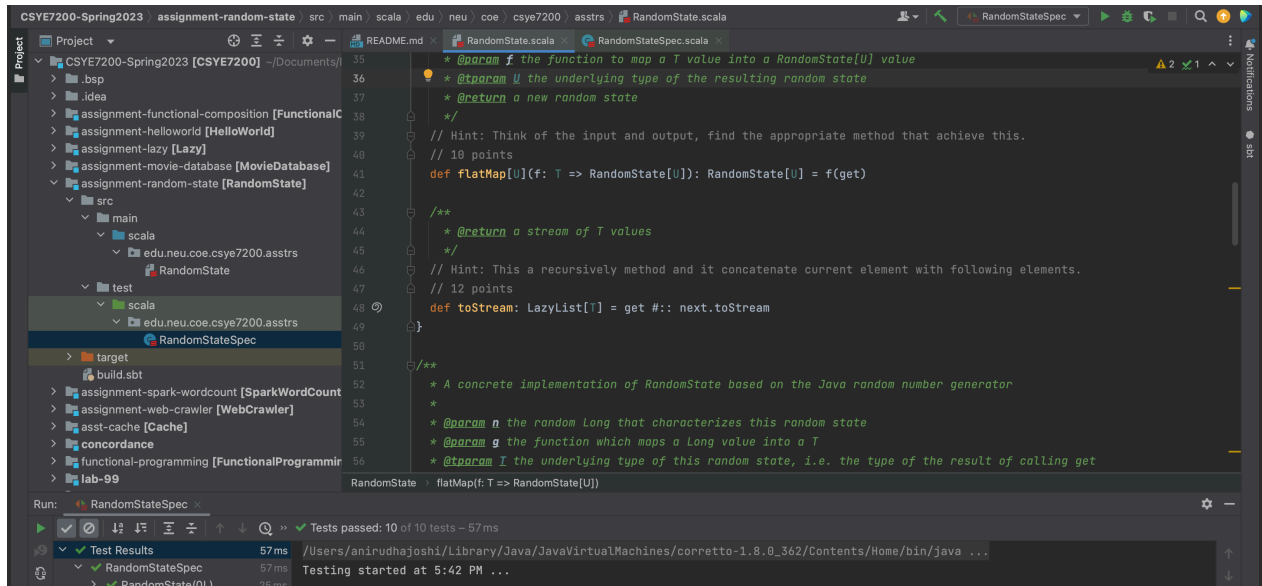
We need to create a trait called *RandomState* which will have two obvious methods: *next* and *get*. Of course, we don't really know what the type of the result of *get* will be, so let's make it parametric, thus: *RandomState[T]*.

But once we have a *RandomState[T]*, we will want to be able to map it into a *RandomState[U]* so we'll need to implement *map*. While we're at it, we might as well implement *flatMap* too. Technically, this will mean that it's a "monad" but we haven't talked about those yet -- but they are important.

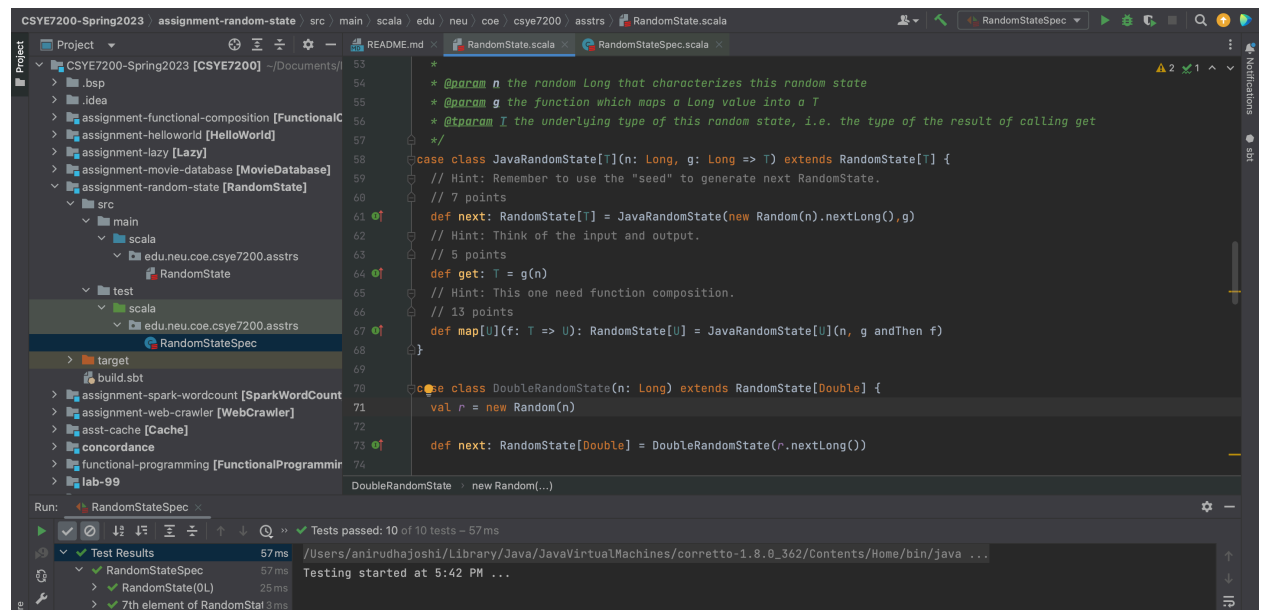
There's one other convenience method that we should probably implement and that is *toStream* which will return a *LazyList[T]*. As usual, I have provided the basic framework and a specification for your work: *src/main/scala/edu/neu/coe/csye7200/asstrs/RandomState.scala* and the corresponding *RandomStateSpec* in the *test* directory. All you have to do is to implement the 6 *TO BE IMPLEMENTED* and run the tests. When it's all green, you're done. You can get these from the class repo (see *Course Material/Resources/Class Repository*), the module name for this assignment is *assignment-random-state*.

- Code: RandomState.scala

```
// 10 points
def flatMap[U](f: T => RandomState[U]): RandomState[U] = f(get)
// 12 points
def toStream: LazyList[T] = get #:: next.toStream
```



```
case class JavaRandomState[T](n: Long, g: Long => T) extends RandomState[T] {
  // Hint: Remember to use the "seed" to generate next RandomState.
  // 7 points
  def next: RandomState[T] = JavaRandomState(new Random(n).nextLong(), g)
  // Hint: Think of the input and output.
  // 5 points
  def get: T = g(n)
  // Hint: This one need function composition.
  // 13 points
  def map[U](f: T => U): RandomState[U] = JavaRandomState[U](n, g andThen f)
}
```



```
// Hint: This is a easy one, remember that it not only convert a Long to a
Double but also scale down the number to -1 ~ 1.
// 4 points
val longToDouble: Long => Double = number => 2.0 * (number.toDouble -
Long.MinValue.toDouble) / (Long.MaxValue.toDouble - Long.MinValue.toDouble) -
1.0
```

The screenshot shows an IDE with the project 'CSYE7200-Spring2023' and the file 'RandomState.scala' open. The code defines a 'RandomState' object with methods 'next', 'get', 'map', and 'apply'. It also includes a 'BetterRandomState' object. The test results at the bottom show that 10 tests passed in 57ms.

```
def next: RandomState[Int] = BetterRandomState(r.nextLong(), h)

def get: T = h(r)

def map[U](f: T => U): RandomState[U] = BetterRandomState[U](n, h andThen f)

object RandomState {
  def apply(n: Long): RandomState[Long] = JavaRandomState[Long](n, identity).next
  def apply(): RandomState[Long] = apply(System.currentTimeMillis)

  // Hint: This is a easy one, remember that it not only convert a Long to a Double but also scale down the number to -1 ~ 1.
  // 4 points
  val longToDouble: Long => Double = number => 2.0 * (number.toDouble - Long.MinValue.toDouble) / (Long.MaxValue.toDouble - Long.MinValue.toDouble) - 1.0
  val doubleToUniformDouble: Double => UniformDouble = { x => UniformDouble((x + 1) / 2) }

  object BetterRandomState {
    val hDouble: Random => Double = { r => r.nextDouble() }
  }
}
```

Run: RandomStateSpec

Tests passed: 10 of 10 tests - 57ms

Test Results: 57ms

RandomStateSpec: 57ms

RandomState(OL): 25ms

Testing started at 5:42 PM ...

- Unit tests (RandomStateSpec.scala)

The screenshot shows the 'RandomStateSpec.scala' file with unit tests for the 'RandomState' object. The tests include 'stdDev', 'mean', 'sumU', and 'meanU'. The test results at the bottom show that 10 tests passed in 57ms.

```
/**
 * @author scalaprof
 */
class RandomStateSpec extends AnyFlatSpec with Matchers {

  //noinspection ScalaUnusedSymbol
  private def stdDev(xs: Seq[Double]): Double = math.sqrt(xs.reduceLeft((a, x) => a + x * x)) / xs.length

  private def mean(xs: Seq[Double]): Double = xs.sum / xs.length

  // XXX Clearly, this doesn't look good. We will soon learn how to write
  // generic methods like sum and mean. But for now, this is what we've got.
  def sumU(xs: Seq[UniformDouble]): Double = xs.foldLeft(0.0)((a, x) => a + x.x)

  def meanU(xs: Seq[UniformDouble]): Double = sumU(xs) / xs.length
}
```

Run: RandomStateSpec

Tests passed: 10 of 10 tests - 57ms

Test Results: 57ms

RandomStateSpec: 57ms

RandomState(OL): 25ms

7th element of RandomState: 3ms

longToDouble: 6ms

0.1 stream: 11ms

BetterRandomState: 6ms

map: 6ms

flatMap: 0ms

for comprehension: 1ms

should work: 1ms

Testing started at 5:42 PM ...