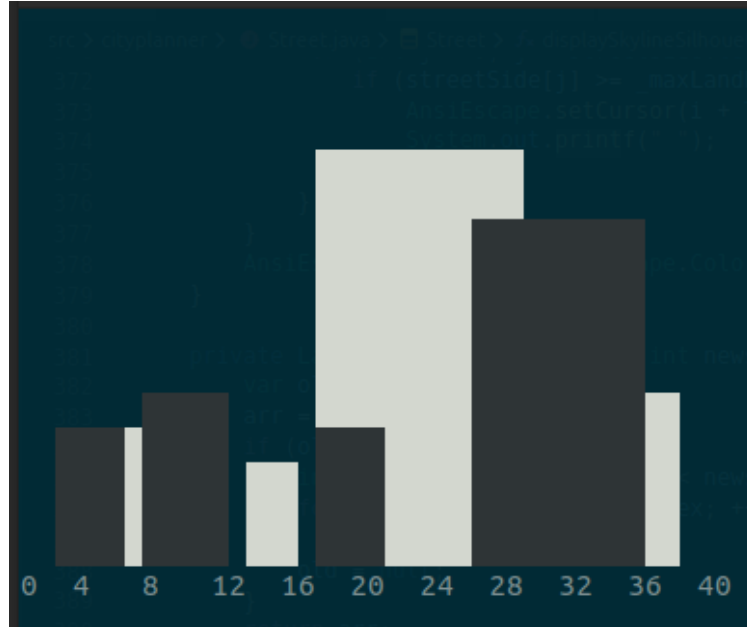


GIT Department of Computer Engineering
CSE 222/505 - Spring 2022
Homework 3 Report



Emirkan Burak Yılmaz
1901042659

1. SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

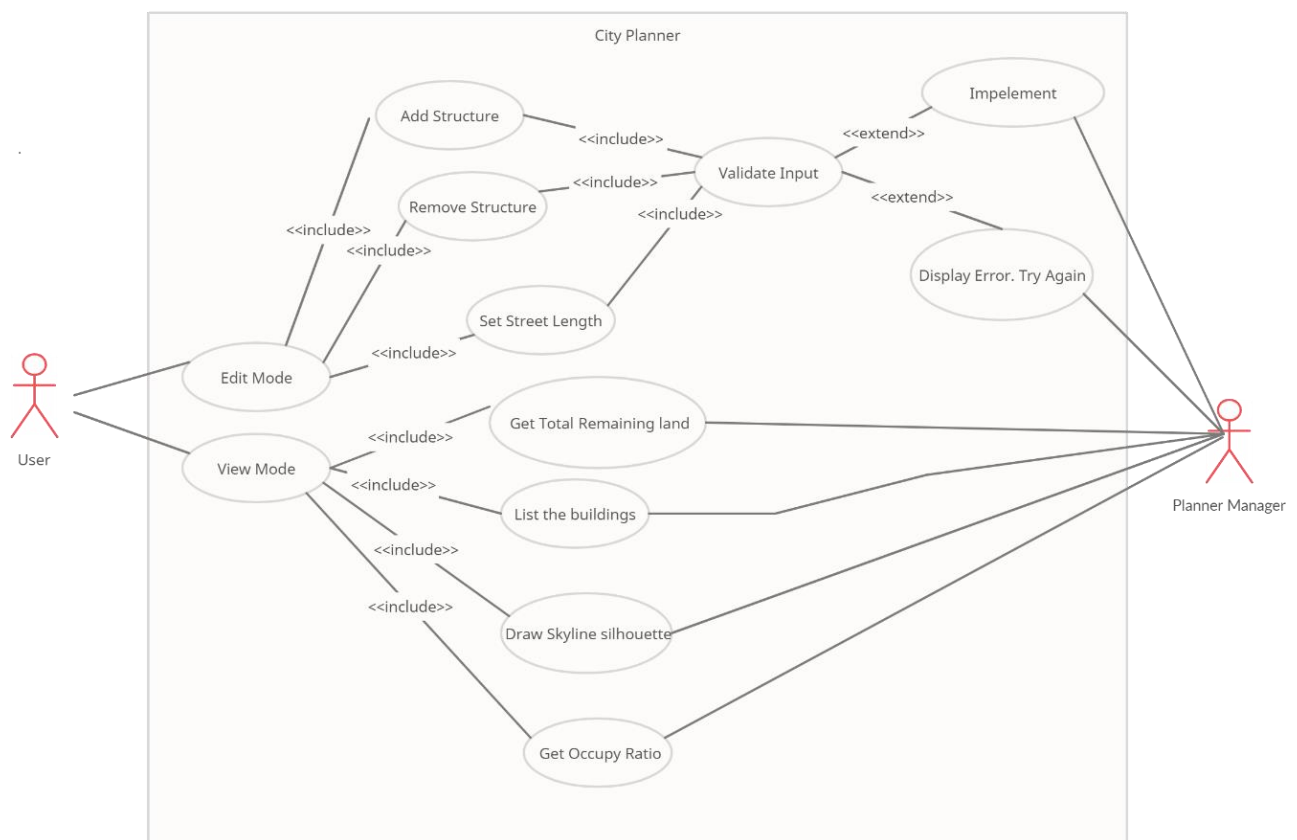
CityPlanner is a software that used for designing a city street. There are two mode which are editing and viewing.

In edit mode the user can set the length of the street and can add or remove structures (buildings or playgrounds) at both side of the street. Each structure has position, width, and height properties. In addition to these they also have own properties such as number of rooms for houses or opening/closing time for markets. The user can play these properties to design the street.

In view mode the user can see analysis of the street such as displaying number and occupy ratio of structures in the street. In addition to analysis information, software provides skyline silhouette of the street to show user what the street looks like.

In addition to user interface, CityPlanner implemented with four different data structure which are newly created data structures Array, LDLinkedList and the ones in java.util LinkedList, ArrayList. User can initialize CityPlanner with these four different structure by provided constructor. If not the default constructor initialized CityPlanner with Array data structure.

2. USE CASE AND CLASS DIAGRAMS



Use Case diagram

3. PROBLEM SOLUTION APPROACH

My solution is based on OOP design. First, I defined **CityPlanner** class which will provide an interface to the user. A workplace for adding/removing structure I create **Street** class. A street has lands which are either empty or filled with any structure. Since every land has width, height, and location, I keep them in **Land** base class. And I defined empty land as any with, location but 0 height. So, street has lands which can be filled or empty. After that a land could be building or playground. So, I create two class **Building** and **Playground** which are extended from Land base class. The fundamental reason why Building, and Playground are separated is a building has its owner as opposite to playgrounds. In that point my class design is open for any extensions for future improvements. In summary Land class keeps all the structures (building, playground) and thanks to Land base class I can write generic methods that will work all the structures by power of polymorphism. For add some features and specifications I add subclasses **Market**, **House**, **Office** which are extended from Building class. Each subclass has its own properties such as opening/closing time for Market or number of rooms for House. In general, the required classes are defined as like that.

CityPlanner enables user to choose which data structure gone be used. To provide this feature I create the interface StreetInterface and implement four different implementations of it those are StreetArray, StreetLDLinkedList, StreetLinkedList, and StreetArrayList. CityPlanner has type StreetInterface field reference and this way CityPlanner can be used with four different Street implementation. With this way I prevent implementing CityPlanner four time for each Street data structure.

Class	Land List Reference	Used Data Structure
StreetArray	Land[]	Basic array
StreetLDLinkedList	LDLinkedList<Land>	LDLinkedList (Lazy Deletion Linked List)
StreetArrayList	ArrayList<Land>	Java ArrayList (java.util)
StreetLinkedList	LinkedList<Land>	Java LinkedList (java.util)

Street class has Land list to keep the lands which can be Market, House, Playground etc. To represent the side of the street I use my own coordinate system. One side starts with 0 increases to right till the length of the street, for other side again starts with 0 and decreases to right till negative of the length of the street. So location value is in range negative of street length to street length. With this design choice software provide unique location for two sides of the street. The user can jump between street sides just by changing the location as positive or negative. I also keep two integer list which sizes are same as street length. These are used as keep the height of the structure at that location which also same as array index. By doing that I can easily detect which places are empty (0 height) or filled. With this way I can easily prevent superposition during new structure addition. In addition to that these two arrays are used to draw skyline silhouette of the street. To draw a skyline silhouette, it's enough to know the height of the land at that location. Not because its required, just for make software much more interesting I use ANSI Escape Sequences which we learn during CSE241 to change the color of the font and setting the cursor location to provide good visual representation. To do that I implement **AnsiEscape** class which contains useful static methods.

4. TIME COMPLEXITY

StreetInterface Method	Class			
	StreetArray	StreetArrayList	StreetLinkedList	StreetLDLinkedList
-				
getLength	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$
setLength	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$
getRemainingSpace	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$
getLandCount	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$
get	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
add	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
remove	$\theta(1)$	$O(n)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$
clear	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$
find	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$
getAnalysis	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$
list	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$
focus	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$	$\theta(1)$
displaySkylineSilhouette	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$	$\theta(n)$

5. RUNNING TIME

StreetArray

Method	Problem Size	
	10	100
-		
add	35.49	314.57
remove	21.09	521.18
getRemainingSpace	10.94	19.91
get	0.65	4.31
find	19.84	30.41
list	49981.17	111410.06
displaySkylineSilhouette	33109.64	179181.92
clear	156.90	931.98

StreetArrayList

Method	Problem Size	
	10	100
-		
add	58.44	481.89
remove	89.21	5246.21
getRemainingSpace	32.47	141.40
get	0.42	2.51
find	13.26	77.17
list	25618.38	134498.98
displaySkylineSilhouette	5838.40	58092.07
clear	90.46	3182.68

StreetLinkedList

Method	Problem Size	
-	10	100
add	128.94	1075.35
remove	88.48	1354.92
getRemainingSpace	18.36	102.22
get	1.68	2.88
find	14.44	22.25
list	5600.16	20072.50
displaySkylineSilhouette	10367.93	61602.59
clear	101.75	1560.96

StreetLDLinkedList

Method	Problem Size	
-	10	100
add	97.64	1971.64
remove	92.24	1484.30
getRemainingSpace	30.80	172.21
get	3.74	7.10
find	25.47	31.42
list	3207.36	18921.53
displaySkylineSilhouette	2401.91	62476.80
clear	347.31	929.97

StreetArrayList

Method	Problem Size	Run Time (msec)
add	10	58.44
add	100	481.89
remove	10	89.21
remove	100	5246.21
getRemainingSpace	10	32.47
getRemainingSpace	100	141.40
get	10	2.51
get	100	0.42
find	10	13.26
find	100	77.17
list	10	25618.38
list	100	134498.98
displaySkylineSilhouette	10	5838.40
displaySkylineSilhouette	100	58092.07
clear	10	90.46
clear	100	3182.68
Enter to continue		

StreetArray

Method	Problem Size	Run Time (msec)
add	10	35.49
add	100	314.57
remove	10	21.09
remove	100	521.18
getRemainingSpace	10	10.94
getRemainingSpace	100	19.91
get	10	4.31
get	100	0.65
find	10	19.84
find	100	30.41
list	10	49981.17
list	100	111410.06
displaySkylineSilhouette	10	33109.64
displaySkylineSilhouette	100	179181.92
clear	10	156.90
clear	100	931.98
Enter to continue		

StreetLDLinkedList

Method	Problem Size	Run Time (msec)
add	10	97.64
add	100	1971.64
remove	10	92.24
remove	100	1484.30
getRemainingSpace	10	30.80
getRemainingSpace	100	173.21
get	10	7.10
get	100	3.74
find	10	25.47
find	100	31.42
list	10	3207.36
list	100	18921.53
displaySkylineSilhouette	10	2401.91
displaySkylineSilhouette	100	62476.80
clear	10	347.31
clear	100	929.97
Enter to continue		

StreetLinkedList

Method	Problem Size	Run Time (msec)
add	10	128.94
add	100	1075.35
remove	10	88.48
remove	100	1354.92
getRemainingSpace	10	18.36
getRemainingSpace	100	102.22
get	10	2.88
get	100	1.68
find	10	14.44
find	100	22.25
list	10	5600.16
list	100	20072.50
displaySkylineSilhouette	10	10367.93
displaySkylineSilhouette	100	61602.59
clear	10	101.75
clear	100	1560.96
Enter to continue		

6. TEST CASES

1. Test Case: Add & Remove new entry from/to LDLinkedList.

```
public static void test1() {
    String[] ingredientList = {
        "White meat", "Egg", "Yoghurt", "Banana", "Turkey", "Oat", "Salmon",
        "Honey", "Vinegar", "Rice", "Peanut butter", "Nuts", "Bitter chocolate"
    };

    LDLinkedList<String> list = new LDLinkedList<>();

    for (int i = 0; i < ingredientList.length; ++i)
        list.add(ingredientList[i]);

    System.out.printf("List size: %d\n", list.size());

    list.remove("Yoghurt");
    list.remove("Rice");
    list.remove("Hamburger"); // not in list
    list.remove("Nutella");   // not in list
    list.remove("Pizza");     // not in list

    Object[] mealList = list.toArray();
    System.out.println("Meal list: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < mealList.length; ++i)
        System.out.print(mealList[i] + ((list.size() != i + 1) ? ", " : "\n"));
    System.out.printf("List size: %d\n", list.size());

    list.clear();
    System.out.printf("List size: %d\n", list.size());
}
```

2. Test Case: Add entry both head and tail of the LDLinkedList.

```
public static void test2() {
    LDLinkedList<Integer> list = new LDLinkedList<>();
    list.add(10); // list: {10}
    list.addFirst(5); // list: {5, 10}
    list.add(20); // list: {5, 10, 20}
    list.addLast(25); // list: {5, 10, 20, 25}
    list.add(2, 15); // list: {5, 10, 15, 20, 25}

    System.out.println(list);
    System.out.printf("List size: %d\n", list.size());

    int e1 = 13, e2 = 15, e3 = 20;
    System.out.printf("List has entry %d: %s\n", e1, list.contains(e1));
    System.out.printf("List has entry %d: %s\n", e2, list.contains(e2));
    // list.remove(3); // remove 4th entry which is 20
    System.out.printf("List has entry %d: %s\n", e3, list.contains(e3));

    for (var e : list)
        list.remove(e);
    System.out.printf("List size: %d\n", list.size());
}
```

3. **Test Case:** Add/Remove/Retain all the entries inside of the given Collection from LDLinkedList.

```
public static void test() {  
    Collection<String> c1 = new java.util.ArrayList<>();  
    c1.add("Maria");  
    c1.add("Bruce");  
    c1.add("Proteus");  
    c1.add("Sinbat");  
    c1.add("Jordan");  
    c1.add("Carl");  
  
    Collection<String> c2 = new java.util.LinkedList<>();  
    c2.add("Jordan");  
    c2.add("Bruce");  
    c2.add("Montag");  
    c2.add("Hary");  
  
    Collection<String> c3 = new java.util.Vector<>();  
    c3.add("Sinbat");  
    c3.add("Maria");  
    c3.add("Bruce");  
    c3.add("Proteus");  
  
    LDLinkedList<String> list = new LDLinkedList<>();  
    list.addAll(c1);  
    System.out.println(list);  
    list.removeAll(c2);  
    System.out.println(list);  
    list.retainAll(c3);  
    System.out.println(list);  
}
```

4. **Test Case:** Try to add a new structure (Market, Office, Playground) to the empty part of the street.

```
public static void test1(StreetInterface street) {  
    System.err.printf("New street which length is %d\n", street.getLength());  
  
    // create a house at location 5 whose width is 4 height is 7  
    House house = new House(5, 4, 7, "Alice", 5, "white");  
  
    // create an office at location -10 whose width is 5 height is 5  
    Office office1 = new Office(-10, 5, 5, "Bruce", "Information Technology");  
  
    // create a market at location 30 whose width is 9 height is 5  
    Time openingTime = new Time(9, 0);  
    Time closingTime = new Time(22, 55);  
    Market market = new Market(12, 5, 5, "Justin", openingTime, closingTime);  
  
    // create a playground at location -6 whose width is 4  
    Playground playground = new Playground(-6, 4);  
  
    // create an office at location -30 whose width is 10 height is 12  
    Office office2 = new Office(-30, 10, 12, "IstM", "Architect");  
  
    // these strucutes are not cause any superposition  
    // so expected result is all of them are added succesfully  
    debug_add(street, house);  
    debug_add(street, office1);  
    debug_add(street, playground);  
    debug_add(street, market);  
    debug_add(street, office2);  
  
    System.out.printf("Number of structure in street: %d\n\n", street.getLandCount());  
}
```

5. **Test Case:** Try to add new structure to the filled part of street.

```
// try to add any structure that cause superposition
// superposition with Alice's house
debug_add(street, new Office(17, 6, 4, "Harley", "Architecture"));
// superposition with Bruce's office
debug_add(street, new Market(6, 5, 4, "KIM"));

System.out.printf("Number of structure in street: %d\n", street.getLandNumber());
```

6. **Test Case:** Remove a land which street contain.

```
// remove the first structure of list
debug_remove(street, 0);
```

7. **Test Case:** Remove a land which street does not contain.

```
// try to remove structure that doesn't exist in the street
debug_remove(street, new Office(13, 4, 5, "Joker"));
debug_remove(street, street.getLandNumber());
```

8. **Test Case:** Check if there is a land at given location.

```
// try to find Bruce's office
loc = -12;
var l = street.find(loc);
if (l == null)
    System.out.printf("No structure exist at location %d", loc);
else {
    System.out.printf("There exist a structure at location %d\nFocus information\n", loc);
    street.focus(loc);
}
System.out.println();
debug_remove(street, l);
```

9. **Test Case:** List all the structures in the street.

```
// display all the added structures
street.listAllStructures();
```

10. **Test Case:** Display skyline silhouette of the street.

```
// display all the added structures
street.displaySkylineSilhouette();
```

11. **Test Case:** Clear the street by removing all the lands inside of it.

```
// clear the street
street.clear();
System.out.printf("\nNumber of structure in street: %d\n", street.getLandNumber());
```

12. **Test Case:** Check CityPlanner Editing mode

13. **Test Case:** Check CityPlanner Viewer mode

14. **Test Case:** Give bad inputs during CityPlanner user interface

7. RUNNING AND RESULTS

1. Run Time Result:

```
List size: 13
[Ljava.lang.Object;@5451c3a8
Meal list:
White meat, Egg, Banana, Turkey, Oat, Salmon, Honey, Vinegar, Peanut butter,
Nuts, Bitter chocolate
List size: 11
List size: 0
{5, 10, 15, 20, 25}
```

2. Run Time Result:

```
{5, 10, 15, 20, 25}
List size: 5
List has entry 13: false
List has entry 15: true
List has entry 20: true
List size: 0
```

3. Run Time Result:

```
{Maria, Bruce, Proteus, Sinbat, Jordan, Carl}
{Maria, Proteus, Sinbat, Carl}
{Maria, Proteus, Sinbat}
```

4. Run Time Result:

```
java -cp classes test
New street which length is 40
(loc: +5      w:  4 h:  7)      add(): SUCCESS
(loc: -10     w:  5 h:  5)      add(): SUCCESS
(loc: -6      w:  4 h:  2)      add(): SUCCESS
(loc: +12     w:  5 h:  5)      add(): SUCCESS
(loc: -30     w: 10 h: 12)      add(): SUCCESS
Number of structure in street: 5
(loc: +40     w:  6 h:  4)      add(): FAIL
```

5. Run Time Result:

```
Number of structure in street: 5
(loc: +40     w:  6 h:  4)      add(): FAIL
(loc: +17     w:  6 h:  4)      add(): FAIL
(loc: +6      w:  5 h:  4)      add(): FAIL
Number of structure in street: 5
```

6. Run Time Result:

```
(loc: +5      w:  4 h:  7)      remove(): SUCCESS
```

7. Run Time Result:

```
(loc: +13 w: 4 h: 5) remove(): SUCCESS
(loc: +13 w: 4 h: 5) remove(): FAIL (No such element)
remove(): FAIL (Index out of bounds (max index: 3))
```

8. Run Time Result:

```
There exist a structure at location -12
Focus information
Office job Type: Information Technology
```

9. Run Time Result:

	Structure Type	Location	Width	Height
1	House	+5	4	4
2	Office	-10	5	5
3	Playground	-6	4	4
4	Market	+12	5	5
5	Office	-30	10	10

10. Run Time Result:



11. Run Time Result:

```
Number of structure in street: 0
```

12. Run Time Result:

Select Edit mode from main menu.

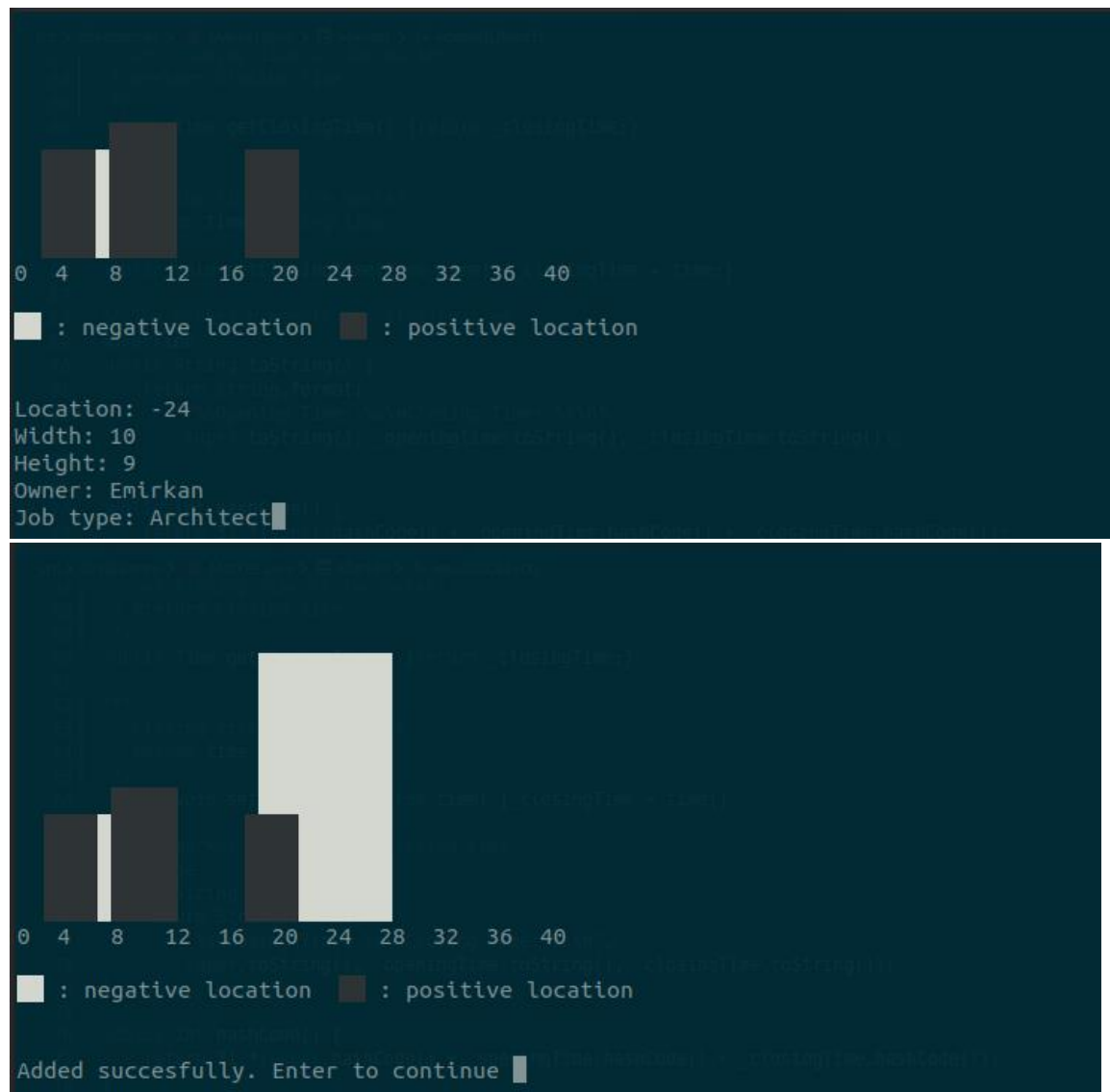
```
CityPlanner
=====
1- Edit Mode
2- View Mode
0- Exit
>> 1
```

Add a building.

```
EDIT MODE
=====
1- Add building
2- Remove building
3- Set street size
0- Back
>> 1

ADD
=====
1- Add house
2- Add office
3- Add market
4- Add playground
0- Back
>> 2
```

Enter properties of house.



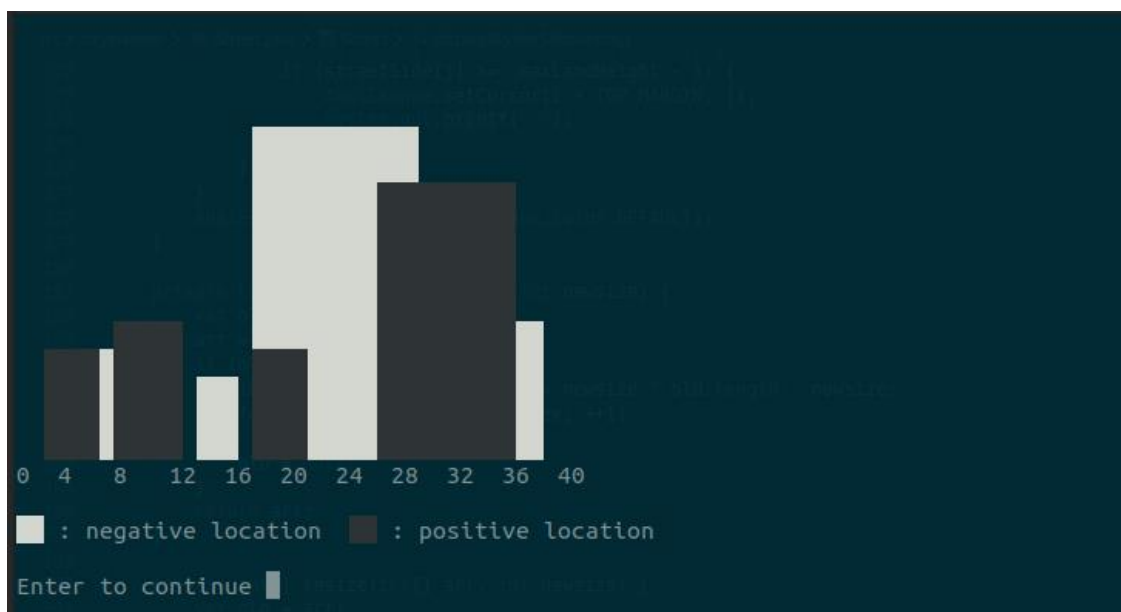
Select an building to remove.

```
EDIT MODE
=====
1- Add building
2- Remove building
3- Set street size
0- Back
>> 2

Structure Type Location Width Height
1 House +5 4 4
2 Market -10 5 5
3 Playground +20 4 4
4 Office +10 5 5
5 Playground -6 4 4
6 Office -24 10 10
>> 4

Removed succesfully. Enter to continue
```

Change the size of the street. Here's the initial view of the street.



```
Structure Type Location Width Height
1 House +5 4 4
2 Market -10 5 5
3 Playground +20 4 4
4 Office +10 5 5
5 Playground -6 4 4
6 House -24 12 12
7 Playground +32 10 10
8 House -36 5 5
9 House -15 3 3

Detailed View
=====
1- Focus
0- Back
>> █
```

```

EDIT MODE
=====
1- Add building
2- Remove building
3- Set street size
0- Back
>> 3
Street Length: 64
New street length is 64
Enter to continue

```

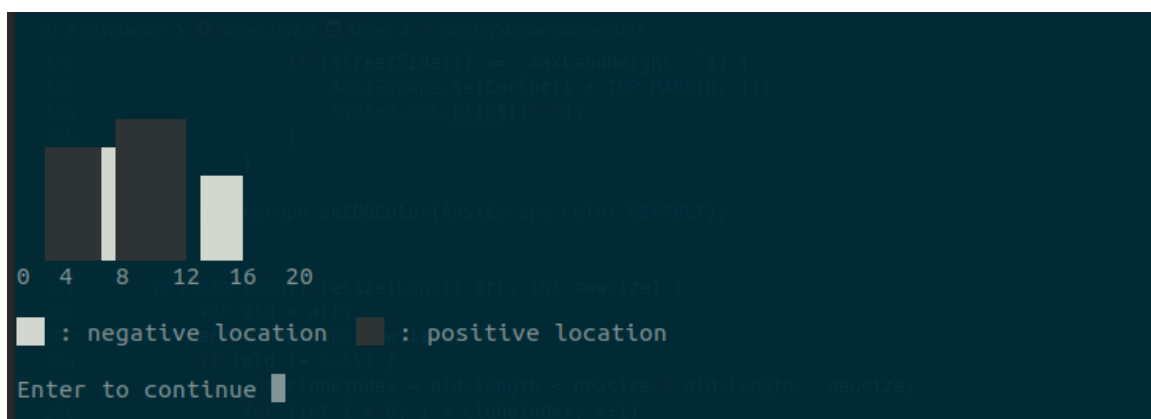


As it can see no data lost after increasing the length of the street. Lents decrease the length.

```

EDIT MODE
=====
1- Add building
2- Remove building
3- Set street size
0- Back
>> 3
Street Length: 20
New street length is 20
Enter to continue

```



After decreasing the length of the street, program keeps only the structures that are located at new street bound.

13. Run Time Result:

```
CityPlanner
=====
1- Edit Mode
2- View Mode
0- Exit
>> 2

VIEW MODE
=====
1- Total remaining length of lands on the street
2- List of buildings on the street
3- Skyline silhouette of the street
4- Total length of street occupied by the structures
0- Back
>> 1
Remaining length of lands: 53
Enter to continue
```

List all the buildings on the street. And select one of them to see specific information about it by focus function.

```

Structure Type      Location  Width  Height
1 House             +5       4      4
2 Market            -10      5      5
3 Playground         +20      4      4
4 Office             -24     10     10
5 Playground         -6       4      4

Detailed View
=====
1- Focus
0- Back
>>
```

```

Structure Type      Location  Width  Height
1 House             +5       4      4
2 Market            -10      5      5
3 Playground         +20      4      4
4 Office             -24     10     10
5 Playground         -6       4      4

Detailed View
=====
1- Focus
0- Back
>> 1
Structure: 1
House owner: Alice
Enter to continue
```

Display Skyline silhouette of the street



Display street analysis

```
VIEW MODE
=====
1- Total remaining length of lands on the street
2- List of buildings on the street
3- Skyline silhouette of the street
4- Total length of street occupied by the structures
0- Back
>> 4

Structure Type      Instance Number      Occupy Ratio
House               1                    5.00%
Market              1                    6.25%
Office              1                    12.50%
Playground          2                    10.00%
Enter to continue
```

14. Run Time Result:

Enter negative value for street length.

```
EDIT MODE
=====
1- Add building
2- Remove building
3- Set street size
0- Back
>> 3
Street Length: -12
Street length cannot be negative
Enter to continue
```

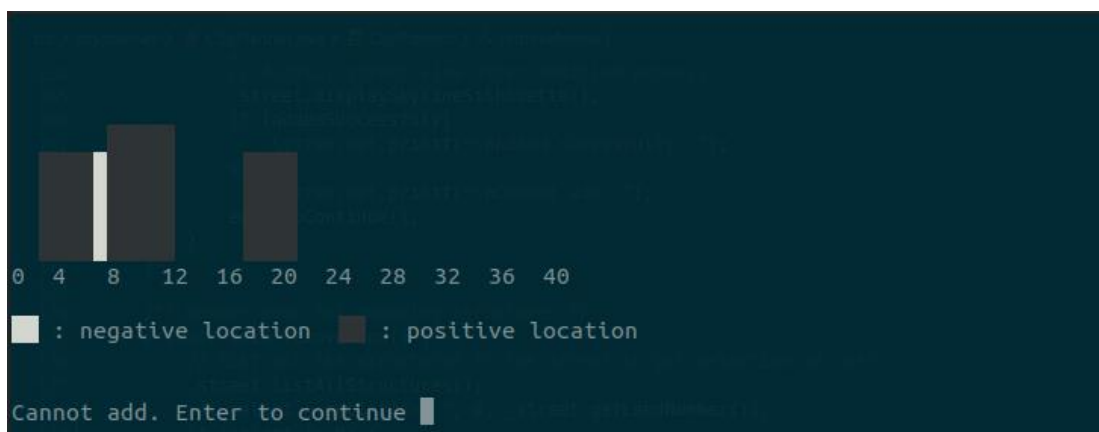
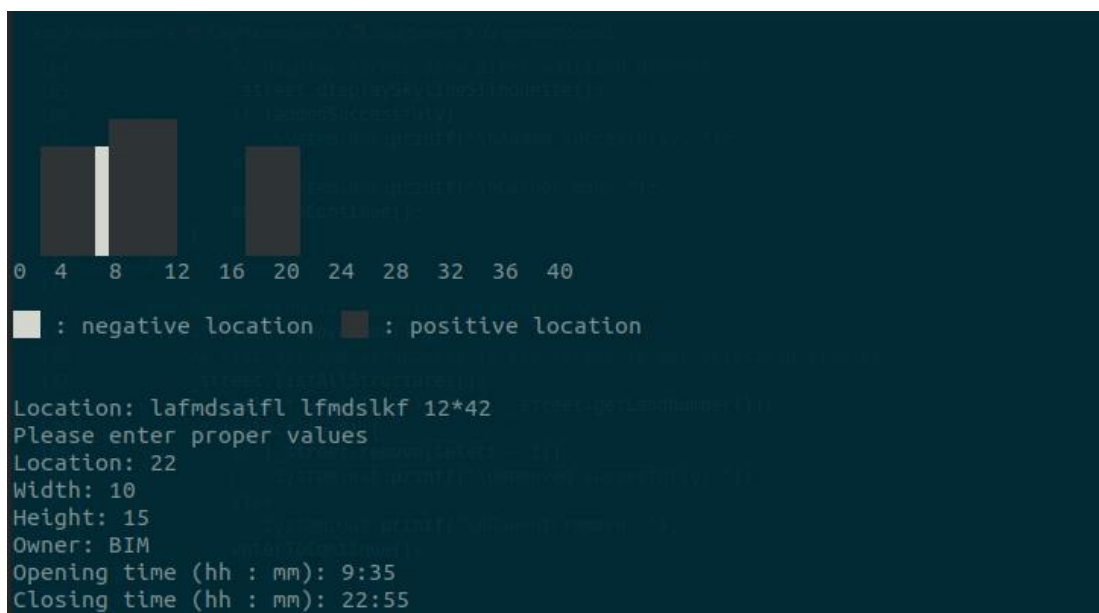
Enter stupid values, later enter 0 to turn back main menu.

```

EDIT MODE
=====
1- Add building
2- Remove building
3- Set street size
0- Back
>> 2
=====
Structure Type      Location      Width      Height
1 House             +5            4           4
2 Market            -10           5           5
3 Playground         +20           4           4
4 Office             +10           5           5
5 Playground         -6            4           4
>> 999999
>> fssadnfsadof
Please make a proper choose
Enter to continue
>> 1lkd
Please make a proper choose
Enter to continue
>> 0

```

Try to add a structure to already filled place.



The End