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Big Data System Engineering with Scala

Spring 2023

Assignment No. 4 (Random State)



- GitHub Repo URL - <https://github.com/harshilshahneu/CSYE7200-Harshil-Shah>

- List of Tasks Implemented

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

```
// 10 points
def flatMap[U](f: T => RandomState[U]): RandomState[U] = f(get)
```

```
// Hint: This a recursively method and it concatenate current element with following elements.
// 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 = num => 2.0 * (num.toDouble - Long.MinValue.toDouble) / (Long.MaxValue.toDouble - Long.MinValue.toDouble) - 1.0

```

- Unit tests

The screenshot shows the IntelliJ IDEA IDE with a Scala project. The main editor displays the `RandomState.scala` file, which defines a `RandomState` trait and a `JavaRandomState` case class. The code includes comments and hints for various points. The `longToDouble` function is defined as a `Long => Double` function that scales a long value to the range $-1 \sim 1$.

The left sidebar shows the project structure, including the `RandomStateSpec` file under the `test` directory. The bottom panel shows the test results for `RandomStateSpec`, indicating that all 10 tests passed successfully.

Test Results:

Test Name	Duration
RandomStateSpec	43 ms
RandomState(OL)	17 ms
7th element of RandomState	5 ms
longToDouble	3 ms
0..1 stream	8 ms
BetterRandomState	5 ms
map	3 ms
flatMap	1 ms
for comprehension	1 ms
should work	1 ms