



Lecture 30: Managing Large Projects

**All I want for
Christmas**



IS SNOW



Announcements and reminders

- Project 3 posted
 - By next Wednesday -- TA/CA design meeting
 - ... & submit classes and code skeleton
- Project 2 interview grading



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

Example: Let's write some code to compute the **median household income** for a town.
Households each have a **name** and an **income**.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

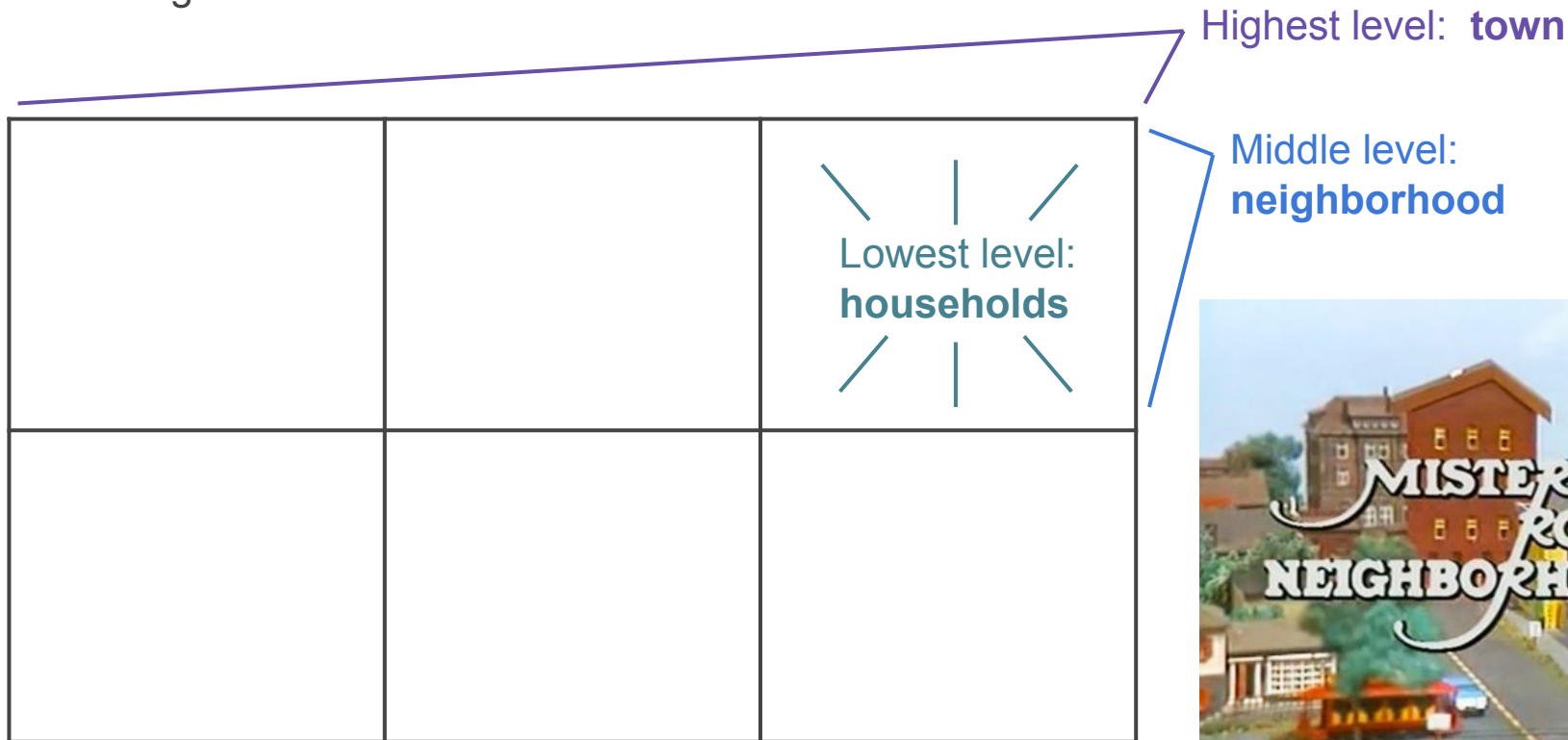
Example: The **town** is depicted below and consists of 6 blocks, or **neighborhoods**.
Each neighborhood consists of some number of **households**.

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

Example: The **town** is depicted below and consists of 6 blocks, or **neighborhoods**. Each neighborhood consists of some number of **households**.



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

Example: The **town** is depicted below and consists of 6 blocks, or **neighborhoods**. Each neighborhood consists of some number of **households**.

What might our **classes** look like here?

- Could represent each **household** individually
 - A **vector** of **households** seems most appropriate.
Why?



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

Example: The **town** is depicted below and consists of 6 blocks, or **neighborhoods**. Each neighborhood consists of some number of **households**.

What might our **classes** look like here?

- Could represent each **household** individually
 - A **vector** of **households** seems most appropriate.
Why?
 - I never told you how many households there are per neighborhood!
 - How're you going to initialize an array??
- **Problem:** This doesn't work well if we want to use our program to compute median income for a **different** town.



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

Example: The **town** is depicted below and consists of 6 blocks, or **neighborhoods**. Each neighborhood consists of some number of **households**.

What might our **classes** look like here?

- Instead, we want to be representing/computing characteristics of a **town**
 - In GOT, a **game** is at the top-level and we are computing different aspects of the game
- **Towns** consist of **neighborhoods**
 - Sounds like a class \Leftrightarrow data member relationship!
- But **neighborhoods** consist of **households**
 - Another class \Leftrightarrow data member relationship!



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

```
class Town {  
...  
private:  
    vector<Neighborhood> hoods;  
};
```

```
class Neighborhood {  
...  
private:  
    vector<Household> houses;  
};
```

```
class Household {  
...  
private:  
    string name;  
    double income;  
};
```

If the geographical arrangement of the neighborhoods mattered, what should we do?



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

```
class Town {  
...  
private:  
    vector<Neighborhood> hoods;  
};
```

```
class Neighborhood {  
...  
private:  
    vector<Household> houses;  
};
```

```
class Household {  
...  
private:  
    string name;  
    double income;  
};
```

If the geographical arrangement of the neighborhoods mattered, what should we do? → **Use a 2D array!**



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

- What's the key member function for this problem?
- What class is it a member function of?
- What does it need to do?



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

- What's the key member function for this problem? → **computeMedianIncome()**
- What class is it a member function of? → **Town** (since this is a property of the town)
- What does it need to do?

```
class Town {  
public:  
    ...  
    double computeMedianIncome();  
    ...  
private:  
    vector<Neighborhood> hoods;  
};
```



It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

- What's the key member function for this problem? → **computeMedianIncome()**
- What class is it a member function of? → **Town** (since this is a property of the town)
- What does it need to do?
 - Loop over all the **Households**, in all the **Neighborhoods**, and tally up all of the household incomes.
 - Compute the **median** of all the incomes

```
class Town {  
public:  
    ...  
    double computeMedianIncome();  
    ...  
private:  
    vector<Neighborhood> hoods;  
};
```



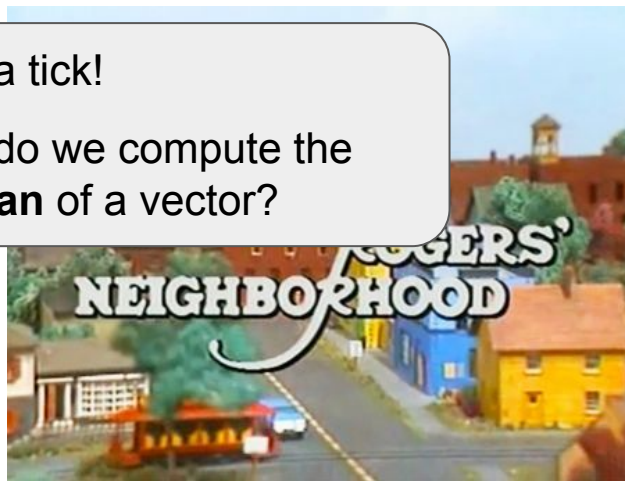
It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

- What's the key member function for this problem? → **computeMedianIncome()**
- What class is it a member function of? → **Town** (since this is a property of the town)
- What does it need to do?
 - Loop over all the **Households**, in all the **Neighborhoods**, and tally up all of the household incomes.
 - Compute the **median** of all the incomes

```
class Town {  
public:  
    ...  
    double computeMedianIncome();  
    ...  
private:  
    vector<Neighborhood> hoods;  
};
```

Wait a tick!

How do we compute the **median** of a vector?



Quick detour: how do I median?

The **median** of a set of n data points $\mathbf{X} = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$ is the **middle-most data point** when the data set is sorted from smallest to largest.

- If n is odd, then there is a single data point right in the middle
- If n is even, then the median is the **mean** of the two middle-most values

Examples:

$$\mathbf{X} = [1, 3, 9, 13, 5] \rightarrow \text{sort}(\mathbf{X}) = [1, 3, 5, 9, 13] \rightarrow \text{median}(\mathbf{X}) = 5$$

$$\mathbf{X} = [1, 9, 13, 5] \rightarrow \text{sort}(\mathbf{X}) = [1, 5, 9, 13] \rightarrow \text{median}(\mathbf{X}) = (5+9)/2 = 7$$

Quick detour: how do I median?

The **median** of a set of n data points $\mathbf{X} = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$ is the **middle-most data point** when the data set is sorted from smallest to largest.

- If n is odd, then there is a single data point right in the middle
- If n is even, then the median is the **mean** of the two middle-most values

Examples:

$\mathbf{X} = [1, 3, 9, 13, 5] \rightarrow \text{sort}(\mathbf{X}) = [1, 3, 5, 9, 13] \rightarrow \text{median}(\mathbf{X}) = 5$

$\mathbf{X} = [1, 9, 13, 5] \rightarrow \text{sort}(\mathbf{X}) = [1, 5, 9, 13] \rightarrow \text{median}(\mathbf{X}) = (5+9)/2 = 7$

→ So, we need a helper function to compute the **median** of a vector or array, \mathbf{X}

→ But **that** is going to also require **another** helper function to **sort** a vector or array

It's a beautiful day in the neighborhood

- What's the key member function for this problem? → **computeMedianIncome()**
- What class is it a member function of? → **Town** (since this is a property of the town)
- What does it need to do?
 - Loop over all the **Households**, in all the **Neighborhoods**, and tally up all of the household incomes.
 - Compute the **median** of all the incomes
 - **Sort** the list of median incomes

```
class Town {  
public:  
    ...  
    double computeMedianIncome();  
    ...  
private:  
    vector<Neighborhood> hoods;  
};
```

Hold up!

How do we **sort** a vector?



Yet another detour: how do I sort?

Input: An array or vector of n data points $\mathbf{X} = [x_0, x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}]$ in **arbitrary order**

Output: The **sorted** version of \mathbf{X} , in increasing order

There are **LOTS** of ways to do this!

- **Fastest sorting algorithms:** quick sort and merge sort

We'll start smaller: **selection sort** (Special Topic 6.2 in the textbook)

Selection sort (Special Topic 6.2)

Input: $\mathbf{X} = [13, 3, 9, 5, 1]$

Output: The **sorted** version of \mathbf{X} , in increasing order: $[1, 3, 5, 9, 13]$

Step 1: Find the smallest element out of $X[0 - \text{end}]$.
Swap $X[0]$ and smallest element.

Step 2: Find the smallest element out of $X[1 - \text{end}]$.
Swap $X[1]$ and smallest element.

Step 3: Find the smallest element out of $X[2 - \text{end}]$.
Swap $X[2]$ and smallest element.

And so on...

Let's think about what we just did (or are in the middle of doing)

We looked at **what to do when we're handed a big project**

- Identify what are the key **structures**
- ... and how those structures **relate** to one another
- Identify what are the key **functions**
- ... and how these functions are related to our structures



Important take-away: decomposing big problems into smaller ones

- What's the key member function for this problem? → **computeMedianIncome()**
- What class is it a member function of? → **Town** (since this is a property of the town)
- What does it need to do?
 - Loop over all the **Households**, in all the **Neighborhoods**, and tally up all of the household incomes.
 - Compute the **median** of all the incomes
 - **Sort** the list of median incomes

```
class Town {  
public:  
    ...  
    double computeMedianIncome();  
    ...  
private:  
    vector<Neighborhood> hoods;  
};
```



