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1  /**
2   * This class implements a set of integers. It is limited by the size
3   * sz chosen at compile time. This is expected to be a good example
4   * of software engineering in the tiny. Possibly contains bugs. We
5   * naively assume all objects are non-null. It is also intended as an
6   * example for use with learning JUnit/TestNG, JML and FindBugs.
7
8   * @file SmallSet.java
9   * @author pmateti@wright.edu
10  * @date Oct 20, 2013
11
12  * <p> For further details, see
13  * http://cecs.wright.edu/~pmateti/Courses/7140/Lectures
14  * /Design/smallSet-DesignDoc.html; long names have been shortened.
15
16  * <p>Apparantly javadoc has no tags for pre- and post-conditions; so
17  * I am placing assert()s at the top of the methods for pre- and at
18  * the bottom for post. As is, we are not using JML syntax. The old
19  * objects, setOf() and classInv() are needed only because of asserts.
20  * The obj1 == obj2 used below is intended to be deep equality.
21  */
22
23  import java.io.*;
24
25  public class SmallSet {
26
27      private int[] ear;          // element array that stores the set elements
28      private int ux = 0;         // ear[0..ux-1] occupied; ear[ux] vacant
29      private int sz = 1000;      // new-created size of this array
30
31      /**
32       * @param s any SmallSet
33       * Class invariant, expressed as a boolean function.
34       * @return truthhood of the boolean exp of the invariant
35       */
36      public boolean classInv(SmallSet s) {
37          return
38              0 <= s.ux && s.ux < s.sz
39              && setOf(s) == setOf(s.ear, 0, ux-1)
40              ;
41      }
42
43      /**
44       * constructs an emptyset
45       */
46
47      public SmallSet() {
48          ear = new int[sz];
49      }
50
51      public SmallSet(int [] a, int m, int n) {
52          assert m < n;
53          ear = new int[sz];
54          for (int i = m; i < n; i++) {
55              insert(a[i]);
56          }
57      }
58
59      private SmallSet setOf(SmallSet s) {
60          return s.compact();
61      }
62
63      private SmallSet setOf(int [] a, int m, int n) {
64          return setOf(new SmallSet(a, m, n));
65      }
66
67      /**

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68      * @param e element to search for
69      * @return any i such that ear[i] == e
70      */
71      private int indexOf(int e) {
72          assert classInv(this);
73          int i = 0;
74          ear[ux] = e;
75          while (ear[i] != e)
76              i++;
77          assert 0 <= i && i <= ux && e == ear[i] ;
78          return i;
79      }
80
81      public boolean isin(int e) {
82          int x = indexOf(e);
83          assert x >= ux || (x == ear[x] && 0 <= x && x < ux);
84          return (x < ux);
85      }
86
87      /**
88       * While keeping the abstraction intact, compactify the ear[] so
89       * that ux can be the lowest possible. Rewrite it without using
90       * newset.
91       * @return the new SmallSet equal to setOf(this)
92       */
93
94      public SmallSet compact() {
95          SmallSet newset = new SmallSet();
96          while (ux > 0) {
97              int e = ear[ux-1];
98              delete(e);
99              if (! newset.isin(e))
100                  newset.insert(e);
101          }
102          assert setOf(this) == setOf(newset) && newset.ux <= this.ux;
103          return newset;
104      }
105
106      public SmallSet insert(int e) {
107          if (ux < sz - 1) {
108              if (ux > 0)
109                  ear[ux] = ear[0];
110              ear[0] = e;
111              ux++;
112          } else {
113              // see design obligations discussion at the URL given above.
114          }
115          assert ux == sz - 1 || isin(e);
116          return this;
117      }
118
119      /**
120       * Delete all occurrences of e in ear[a to b-1], and compact ear[].
121       * A casual reader comments: This is tricky! Do write a loop invariant.
122       * @return the count of deletions.
123       */
124      private int delete(int a, int b, int e) {
125          assert 0 <= a && a < b;
126          int nd = 0; // deleted e this many times
127          for (int i = a, j = a; i < b; i++) {
128              if (ear[i] == e)
129                  nd++;
130              else {
131                  if (j < i)
132                      ear[j] = ear[i];
133                  j++;
134              }

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135     }
136     assert 0 <= nd && nd < b - a && ! setOf(ear, a, b).isin(e);
137     return nd;
138 }
139
140 /**
141  * @param e All occurrences of e in ear[] must be deleted.
142  * @return this
143  */
144
145 public SmallSet delete(int e) {
146     assert ux < sz;
147     ux -= delete(0, ux, e);
148     assert ux < sz && !isin(e);
149     return this;
150 }
151
152 /**
153  * @return size of the set; Side effect: this set gets compacted;
154  */
155 public int nitems() {
156     SmallSet s = compact();
157     ux = s.ux;
158     ear = s.ear;
159     assert ux == setOf(s).nitems();
160     return ux;
161 }
162
163 public SmallSet union(SmallSet tba) {
164     SmallSet old = this;
165     for (int i = 0; i < tba.ux; i++)
166         insert(tba.ear[i]);
167     assert setOf(this) == setOf(old).union(setOf(tba));
168     return this;
169 }
170
171 public SmallSet diff(SmallSet tbs) {
172     SmallSet old = this;
173     SmallSet newset = new SmallSet();
174     for (int i = 0; i < tbs.ux; i++)
175         if (! this.isin(tbs.ear[i])) newset.insert(tbs.ear[i]);
176     for (int i = 0; i < this.ux; i++) {
177         if (! tbs.isin(this.ear[i])) newset.insert(this.ear[i]);
178     }
179     ear = newset.ear;
180     ux = newset.ux;
181     assert setOf(this) == setOf(old).diff(setOf(tbs));
182     return this;
183 }
184
185 public String toString() {
186     String s = "el: ";
187     for (int i = 0; i < ux; i++) {
188         s += "," + ear[i];
189     }
190     s += ",ux=" + ux;
191     return s;
192 }
193
194 public static void main(String[] args) {
195     SmallSet s = new SmallSet();
196     SmallSet t = new SmallSet();
197     int [] a = {1,2,3,4,5,6};
198     for (int j = 0; j < 3; j++)
199         for (int i = 0; i < a.length; i++) { // or use setOf()
200             s.insert(a[i]);
201             t.insert(a[i] - 1);

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202     }
203     // some simple tests
204     System.out.println("set s " + s + "; nitems=" + s.nitems());
205     s.delete(1);
206     s.delete(3);
207     System.out.println("set s " + s + "; nitems=" + s.nitems());
208     s.union(t);
209     System.out.println("set s " + s + "; nitems=" + s.nitems());
210     t.insert(7);
211     t.diff(s);
212     System.out.println("set t " + t + "; nitems=" + t.nitems());
213 }
214 }
215
216 // -eof-
```