

CS61B Lecture #6: More Iteration: Sort an Array

Problem. Print out the command-line arguments in lexicographic order:

```
% java sort the quick brown fox jumped over the lazy dog
brown dog fox jumped lazy over quick the the
```

Plan.

```
public class Sort {
    /** Sort and print WORDS lexicographically. */
    public static void main(String[] words) {
        sort(words, 0, words.length-1);
        print(words);
    }

    /** Sort items A[L..U], with all others unchanged. */
    static void sort(String[] A, int L, int U) { /* "TOMORROW" */ }

    /** Print A on one line, separated by blanks. */
    static void print(String[] A) { /* "TOMORROW" */ }
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 1

How do We Know If It Works?

- *Unit testing* refers to the testing of individual units (methods, classes) within a program, rather than the whole program.
- In this class, we mainly use the JUnit tool for unit testing.
- Example: AGTestYear.java in lab #1.
- *Integration testing* refers to the testing of entire (integrated) set of modules—the whole program.
- In this course, we'll look at various ways to run the program against prepared inputs and checking the output.
- *Regression testing* refers to testing with the specific goal of checking that fixes, enhancements, or other changes have not introduced faults (regressions).

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 2

Test-Driven Development

- Idea: write tests first.
- Implement unit at a time, run tests, fix and refactor until it works.
- We're not really going to push it in this course, but it is useful and has quite a following.

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 3

Testing sort

- This is pretty easy: just give a bunch of arrays to sort and then make sure they each get sorted properly.
- Have to make sure we cover the necessary cases:
 - *Corner cases*. E.g., empty array, one-element, all elements the same.
 - *Representative "middle" cases*. E.g., elements reversed, elements in order, one pair of elements reversed,

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 4

Simple JUnit

- The JUnit package provides some handy tools for unit testing.
- The Java annotation @Test on a method tells the JUnit machinery to call that method.
- (An *annotation* in Java provides information about a method, class, etc., that can be examined within Java itself.)
- A collection of methods with names beginning with assert then allow your test cases to check conditions and report failures.
- [See example.]

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 5

Selection Sort

```
/** Sort items A[L..U], with all others unchanged. */
static void sort(String[] A, int L, int U) {
    if (L < U) {
        int k = /*( Index s.t. A[k] is largest in A[L], ..., A[U] )*/;
        /*{ swap A[k] with A[U] }*/;
        /*{ Sort items L to U-1 of A. }*/;
    }
}
```

And we're done! Well, OK, not quite.

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 6

Selection Sort

```
/** Sort items A[L..U], with all others unchanged. */
static void sort(String[] A, int L, int U) {
    if (L < U) {
        int k = indexOfLargest(A, L, U);
        /*{ swap A[k] with A[U] }*/;
        /*{ Sort items L to U-1 of A. }*/;
    }
}

/** Index k, IO<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[IO], ... V[I1]. Requires IO<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    ...
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

C561B: Lecture #6 7

Selection Sort

```
/** Sort items A[L..U], with all others unchanged. */
static void sort(String[] A, int L, int U) {
    if (L < U) {
        int k = indexOfLargest(A, L, U);
        /*{ swap A[k] with A[U] }*/;
        sort(A, L, U-1); // Sort items L to U-1 of A
    }
}

/** Index k, IO<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[IO], ... V[I1]. Requires IO<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    ...
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

C561B: Lecture #6 8

Selection Sort

```
/** Sort items A[L..U], with all others unchanged. */
static void sort(String[] A, int L, int U) {
    if (L < U) {
        int k = indexOfLargest(A, L, U);
        String tmp = A[k]; A[k] = A[U]; A[U] = tmp;
        sort(A, L, U-1); // Sort items L to U-1 of A
    }
}

/** Index k, IO<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[IO], ... V[I1]. Requires IO<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    ...
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

C561B: Lecture #6 9

Selection Sort

```
/** Sort items A[L..U], with all others unchanged. */
static void sort(String[] A, int L, int U) {
    if (L < U) {
        int k = indexOfLargest(A, L, U);
        String tmp = A[k]; A[k] = A[U]; A[U] = tmp;
        sort(A, L, U-1); // Sort items L to U-1 of A
    }
}

What would an iterative version look like?

while (?) {
    ?
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

C561B: Lecture #6 10

Selection Sort

```
/** Sort items A[L..U], with all others unchanged. */
static void sort(String[] A, int L, int U) {
    if (L < U) {
        int k = indexOfLargest(A, L, U);
        String tmp = A[k]; A[k] = A[U]; A[U] = tmp;
        sort(A, L, U-1); // Sort items L to U-1 of A
    }
}

Iterative version:

while (L < U) {
    int k = indexOfLargest(A, L, U);
    String tmp = A[k]; A[k] = A[U]; A[U] = tmp;
    U -= 1;
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

C561B: Lecture #6 11

Find Largest

```
/** Index k, IO<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[IO], ... V[I1]. Requires IO<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    if (?)
        return i1;
    else {
        ...
    }
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

C561B: Lecture #6 12

Find Largest

```
/** Index k, I0<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[I0], ... V[I1]. Requires I0<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    if (i0 >= i1)
        return i1;
    else /* if (i0 < i1) */ {

    }
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 13

Find Largest

```
/** Index k, I0<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[I0], ... V[I1]. Requires I0<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    if (i0 >= i1)
        return i1;
    else /* if (i0 < i1) */ {
        int k = /*( index of largest value in V[i0 + 1..i1] )*/;
        return /*( whichever of i0 and k has larger value )*/;
    }
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 14

Find Largest

```
/** Index k, I0<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[I0], ... V[I1]. Requires I0<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    if (i0 >= i1)
        return i1;
    else /* if (i0 < i1) */ {
        int k = indexOfLargest(V, i0 + 1, i1);
        return /*( whichever of i0 and k has larger value )*/;
    }
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 15

Find Largest

```
/** Index k, I0<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[I0], ... V[I1]. Requires I0<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    if (i0 >= i1)
        return i1;
    else /* if (i0 < i1) */ {
        int k = indexOfLargest(V, i0 + 1, i1);
        return (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) ? i0 : k;
        // if (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) return i0; else return k;
    }
}
```

- Turning this into an iterative version is tricky: not tail recursive.
- What are the arguments to compareTo the first time it's called?

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 16

Iteratively Find Largest

```
/** Value k, I0<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[I0], ... V[I1]. Requires I0<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    if (i0 >= i1)
        return i1;
    else /* if (i0 < i1) */ {
        int k = indexOfLargest(V, i0 + 1, i1);
        return (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) ? i0 : k;
        // if (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) return i0; else return k;
    }
}
```

Iterative:

```
int i, k;
k = ?; // Deepest iteration
for (i = ?; ...?; i ...?)
    k = ?;
return k;
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 17

Iteratively Find Largest

```
/** Value k, I0<=k<=I1, such that V[k] is largest element among
 * V[I0], ... V[I1]. Requires I0<=I1. */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    if (i0 >= i1)
        return i1;
    else /* if (i0 < i1) */ {
        int k = indexOfLargest(V, i0 + 1, i1);
        return (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) ? i0 : k;
        // if (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) return i0; else return k;
    }
}
```

Iterative:

```
int i, k;
k = i1; // Deepest iteration
for (i = ?; ...?; i ...?)
    k = ?;
return k;
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 18

Iteratively Find Largest

```
/** Value k,  $I0 \leq k \leq I1$ , such that  $V[k]$  is largest element among
 *  $V[I0]$ , ...  $V[I1]$ . Requires  $I0 \leq I1$ . */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    if (i0 >= i1)
        return i1;
    else /* if (i0 < i1) */ {
        int k = indexOfLargest(V, i0 + 1, i1);
        return (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) ? i0 : k;
        // if (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) return i0; else return k;
    }
}
```

Iterative:

```
int i, k;
k = i1; // Deepest iteration
for (i = i1 - 1; i >= i0; i -= 1)
    k = ?;
return k;
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 19

Iteratively Find Largest

```
/** Value k,  $I0 \leq k \leq I1$ , such that  $V[k]$  is largest element among
 *  $V[I0]$ , ...  $V[I1]$ . Requires  $I0 \leq I1$ . */
static int indexOfLargest(String[] V, int i0, int i1) {
    if (i0 >= i1)
        return i1;
    else /* if (i0 < i1) */ {
        int k = indexOfLargest(V, i0 + 1, i1);
        return (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) ? i0 : k;
        // if (V[i0].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) return i0; else return k;
    }
}
```

Iterative:

```
int i, k;
k = i1; // Deepest iteration
for (i = i1 - 1; i >= i0; i -= 1)
    k = (V[i].compareTo(V[k]) > 0) ? i : k;
return k;
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 20

Finally, Printing

```
/** Print A on one line, separated by blanks. */
static void print(String[] A) {
    for (int i = 0; i < A.length; i += 1)
        System.out.print(A[i] + " ");
    System.out.println();
}

/* Java also provides a simple, specialized syntax for looping
 * through an entire array: */
for (String s : A)
    System.out.print(s + " ");
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 21

Another Problem

Given an array of integers, A , of length $N > 0$, find the smallest index, k , such that all elements at indices $\geq k$ and $< N - 1$ are greater than $A[N - 1]$. Then rotate elements k to $N - 1$ right by one. For example, if A starts out as

{ 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 15, 22, 12 }

then it ends up as

{ 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 12, 15, 22 }

As another example,

{ 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 15, 22, -2 }

would become

{ -2, 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 15, 22 }

What if A starts like this?

{ 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 12, 15, 22 }

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 22

Another Problem

Given an array of integers, A , of length $N > 0$, find the smallest index, k , such that all elements at indices $\geq k$ and $< N - 1$ are greater than $A[N - 1]$. Then rotate elements k to $N - 1$ right by one. For example, if A starts out as

{ 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 15, 22, 12 }

then it ends up as

{ 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 12, 15, 22 }

As another example,

{ 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 15, 22, -2 }

would become

{ -2, 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 15, 22 }

What if A starts like this?

{ 1, 9, 4, 3, 0, 12, 11, 9, 12, 15, 22 }

Answer: It's unchanged. (No, the spec is not ambiguous.)

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 23

Your turn

```
public class Shove {

    /** Rotate elements  $A[k]$  to  $A[A.length-1]$  one element to the
     * right, where  $k$  is the smallest index such that elements
     *  $k$  through  $A.length-2$  are all larger than  $A[A.length-1]$ .
     */
    static void moveOver(int[] A) {
        // FILL IN
    }
}
```

Last modified: Sun Sep 8 14:06:28 2019

CS61B: Lecture #6 24