

Today in CS 42

“Stack Pointer” by Brett B.

There once was a doctor named Racket.
He could tell a paren from a bracket.
But his stack overflowed
with a spam overload;
128MB couldn't stack it.”

Limerick by Jandro A.

A problem working in Racket:
Sometimes your code just won't hack it!
It ends up as spam;
“What stack pointer, man?”
And parsing? I want to smack it?

Haiku by Rojesh B.

Spam kills pigs each day
Racket kills the innocent
I killed stack pointer

Haiku by Henry H.

For function calling
Racket use parenthesis
Hmmm spam stack pointer

Software Engineering

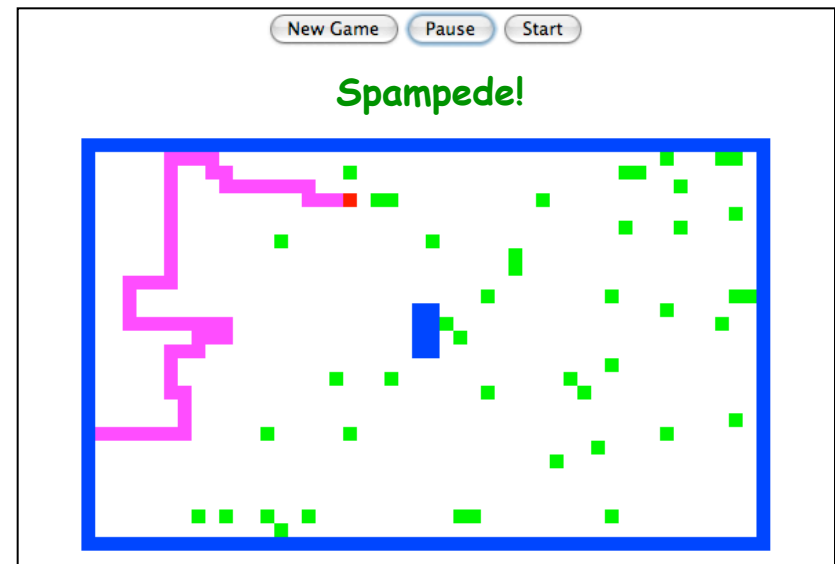
strategies for
software reuse



We support Green
programming...



HW9: Last Python. But Beware!
Searching for SPAM



Objects and References

```
class Person(object):

    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
        self.siblings = []

    def addSibling(self, sib):
        self.siblings.append(sib)

    def __repr__(self):
        return self.name

def doStuff(p):
    p.name = "Susan"
    p.addSibling(Person("Jaime"))

def doStuff2(name):
    name = "Aimee"

def main():
    p1 = Person("Harry")
    p2 = Person("Sally")
    p3 = p1

    p3.name = "George"

    print "p1 is", p1
```

This code will print:

- A. p1 is George
- B. p1 is Harry
- C. Nothing, it will cause an error

Objects and References

```
class Person(object):

    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name
        self.siblings = []

    def addSibling(self, sib):
        self.siblings.append(sib)

    def __repr__(self):
        return self.name

def doStuff(p):
    p.name = "Susan"
    p.addSibling(Person("Jaime"))

def doStuff2(name):
    name = "Aimee"

def main():
    p1 = Person("Harry")
    p2 = Person("Sally")
    p3 = p1

    p3.name = "George"

    doStuff(p1)
    print "p3 is", p3, "with
        siblings", p3.siblings
```

This code will print:

- A. p3 is George with siblings []
- B. p3 is Susan with siblings [Jaime]
- C. p3 is Susan with siblings []
- D. Nothing, it will cause an error

Objects and References

```
class Person(object):  
  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
        self.siblings = []  
  
    def addSibling(self, sib):  
        self.siblings.append(sib)  
  
    def __repr__(self):  
        return self.name
```

```
def doStuff(p):  
    p.name = "Susan"  
    p.addSibling(Person("Jaime"))  
  
def doStuff2(name):  
    name = "Aimee"  
  
def main():  
    p1 = Person("Harry")  
    p2 = Person("Sally")  
    p3 = p1  
  
    p3.name = "George"  
  
    doStuff(p1)  
    p1.siblings = []  
  
    print "p3 is", p3, "with  
        siblings", p3.siblings
```

This code will print:

- A. p3 is George with siblings []
- B. p3 is Susan with siblings [Jaime]
- C. p3 is Susan with siblings []
- D. Nothing, it will cause an error

Objects and References

```
class Person(object):  
  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
        self.siblings = []  
  
    def addSibling(self, sib):  
        self.siblings.append(sib)  
  
    def __repr__(self):  
        return self.name
```

This code will print:

- A. p2 is Sally
- B. p2 is Aimee
- C. Nothing, it will cause an error

```
def doStuff(p):  
    p.name = "Susan"  
    p.addSibling(Person("Jaime"))  
  
def doStuff2(name):  
    name = "Aimee"  
  
def main():  
    p1 = Person("Harry")  
    p2 = Person("Sally")  
    p3 = p1  
  
    p3.name = "George"  
  
    doStuff(p1)  
    p1.siblings = []  
  
    doStuff2(p2.name)  
    print "p2 is", p2
```

Objects and References

```
class Person(object):  
  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
        self.siblings = []  
  
    def addSibling(self, sib):  
        self.siblings.append(sib)  
  
    def __repr__(self):  
        return self.name
```

This code will print:

- A. p3 is George with siblings []
p1 is Aimee with siblings []
- B. p3 is Susan with siblings [Jaime]
p1 is Aimee with siblings []
- C. p3 is Susan with siblings []
p1 is Susan with siblings []
- D. p3 is Susan with siblings [Jaime]
p1 is Susan with siblings []
- E. Nothing, it will cause an error

```
def doStuff(p):  
    p.name = "Susan"  
    p.addSibling(Person("Jaime"))  
  
def doStuff2(name):  
    name = "Aimee"  
  
def main():  
    p1 = Person("Harry")  
    p2 = Person("Sally")  
    p3 = p1  
  
    p3.name = "George"  
  
    doStuff(p1)  
    p1.siblings = []  
  
    doStuff2(p2.name)  
    doStuff2(p1)  
    print "p3 is", p3, "with  
        siblings", p3.siblings  
    print "p1 is", p1, "with  
        siblings", p1.siblings
```

Talkin' Trash

Reference counting

```
def madEEmajor()  
    A = QCell("A")  
    if True:  
        B = QCell("B")  
        C = QCell("C")  
        A.next = C  
        B.next = C  
    A.next = A
```

memory location 42

STACK
(local vars)
references!

| |
|-----|
| A = |
| B = |
| C = |

reference count
"health points"

HEAP
(Objects)

| | | |
|--|-----|--|
| | 'A' | |
| | 'B' | |
| | 'C' | |

memory location 0

data

next

More of a good thing...

```
class QCell: # in a linked list
```

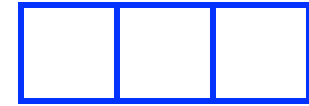


data next

```
def __init__(self, o):  
    self.data = o  
    self.next = None
```

```
# repr also defined
```

```
class TCell: # tree or doubly-LL
```



prev data next

```
def __init__(self, o):  
    self.data = o  
    self.next = None  
    self.prev = None
```

```
# repr also defined
```

twice the recursion, twice as fast ?

Talkin' Trash ... Still

Doubly-linked lists can foil reference counters!

(DLLs that make sense!)

Mark-and-sweep

```
def madEEmajor():  
    A = TCell('A')  
    B = TCell('B')  
    if True:  
        C = TCell('C')  
        A.prev = B  
        A.next = C  
        B.prev = C  
        B.next = A  
        C.prev = A  
        C.next = B
```

memory location 42

STACK
(local vars)
references!

| |
|-----|
| A = |
| B = |
| C = |

HEAP
(Objects)

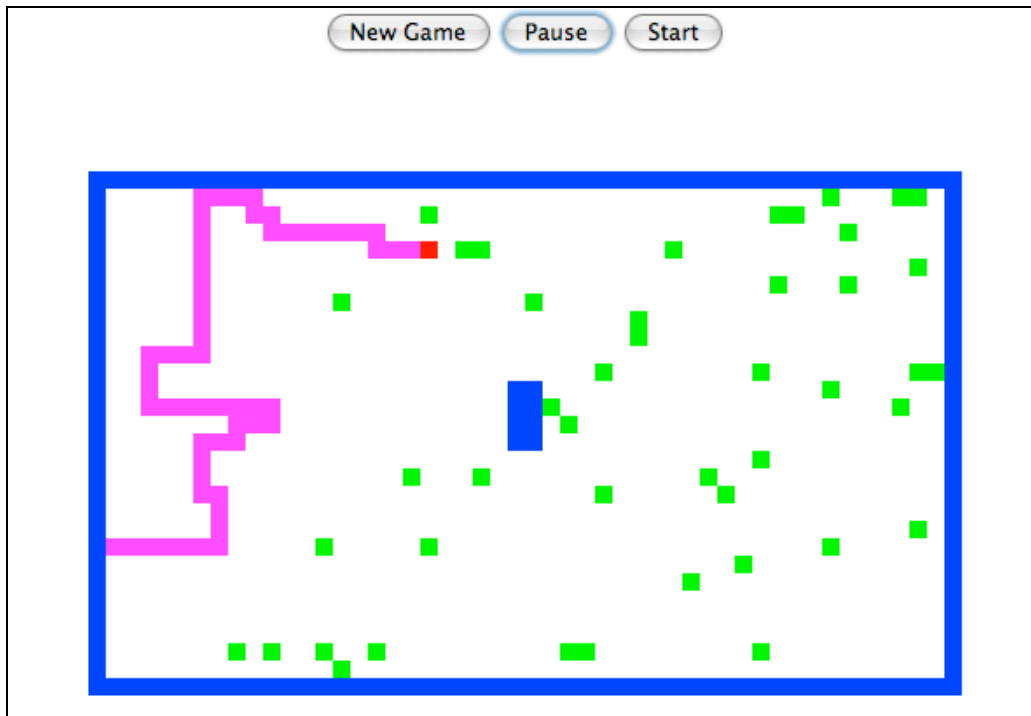
| | | |
|------|------|------|
| | 'A' | |
| | 'B' | |
| | 'C' | |
| prev | data | next |

memory location 0

DLLs: why?

Assignment 9! (Bye Bye Python)

- Due Monday, November 8
- Please start early!



Parts 1 and 2:
You are ready after
today

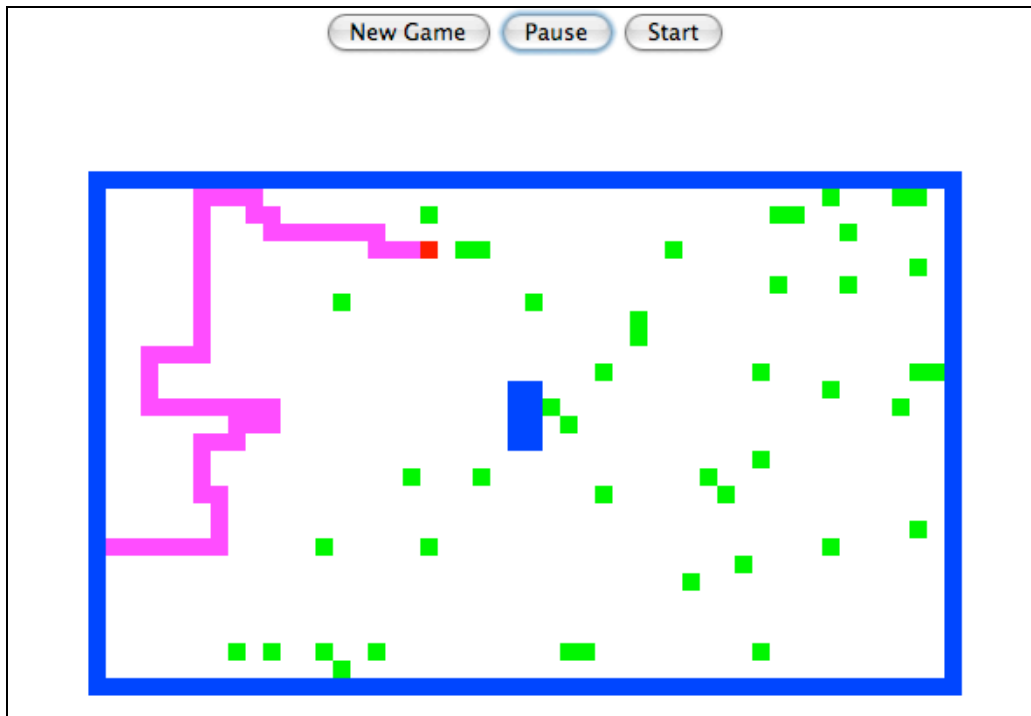
Part 3:
You'll be ready
after Thursday

Top-down design

- Getting a clear view of the requirements of the project...
 - breaking it up into component pieces
 - assembling those pieces into a coherent whole...

Top-down design

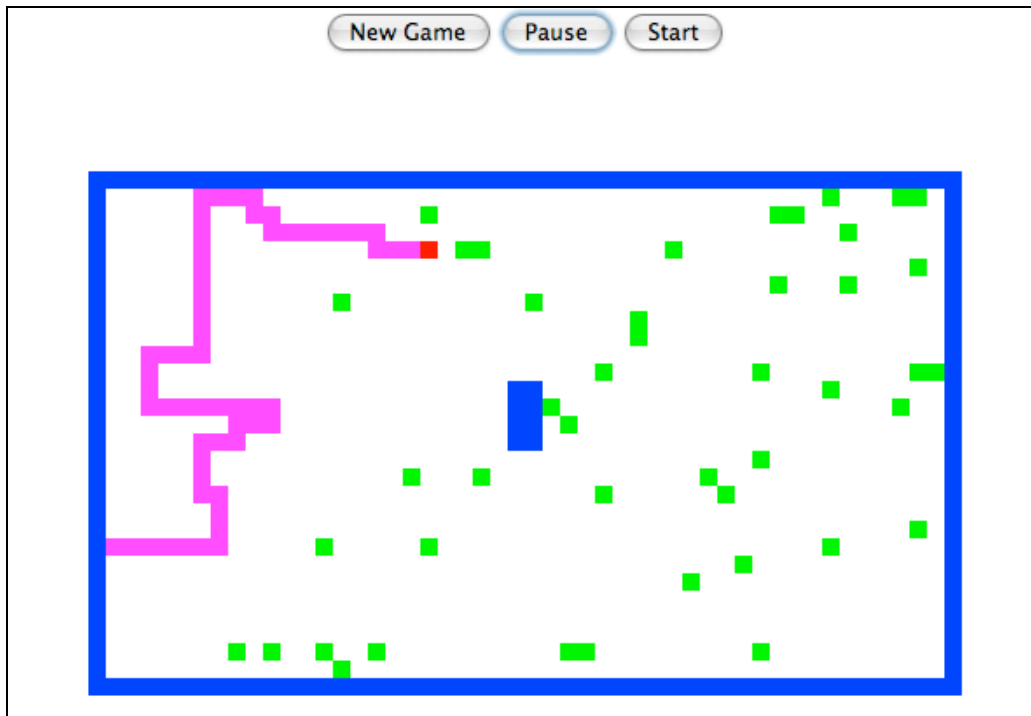
- Getting a clear view of the requirements of the project...
 - breaking it up into component pieces
 - *reuse or recurse!*
 - assembling those pieces into a coherent whole...



**What will help
with Spampede?**

Top-down design

- Getting a clear view of the requirements of the project...
 - breaking it up into component pieces
 - *reuse or recurse!*
 - assembling those pieces into a coherent whole...



What can we reuse
for Spampede?

Maze, v. 2.0



More SPAM than ever before... we'll
need a new strategy (or class)



Avoid “magic numbers” !

even Prof. Benjamin agrees...

data members used to give better names to values:

SPAM = 'D' ;

START = 'S' ;

WALL = '*' ;

PEDE = 'P' ;

values for use in functions, etc. Preface with
class name, if elsewhere!

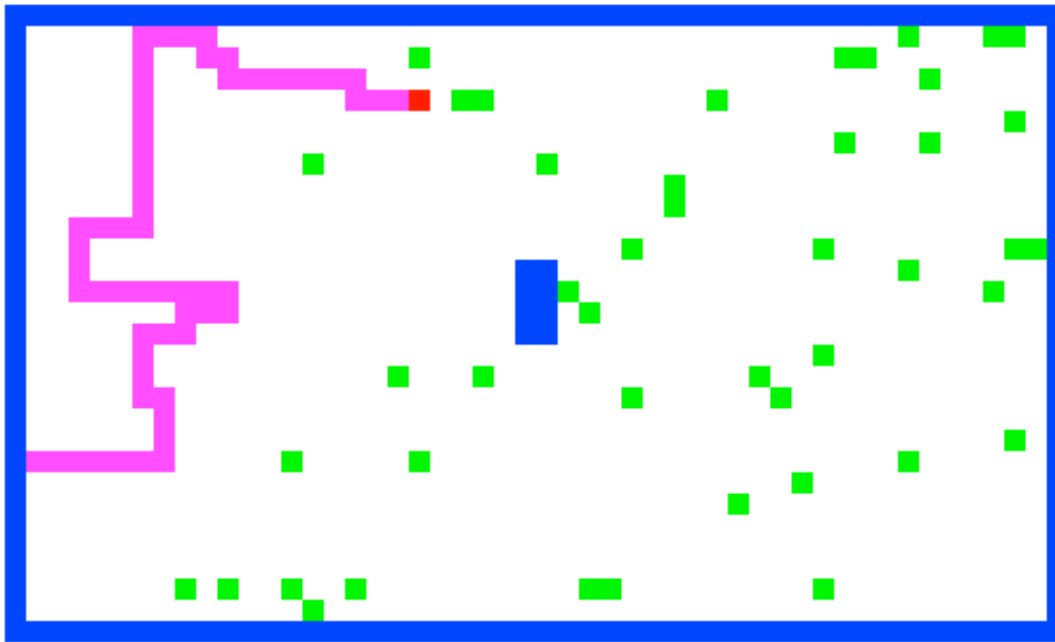
These constants make code
easier to read and modify

New maze methods

(1) **multiBFS** finding the nearest spam *without changing the maze!*

```
(MazeCell) multiBFS( (MazeCell) start, (char) dest)
```

Why return a **MazeCell**?



for testing:

print the maze with the path, then *remove the path* before returning...

New Maze methods

(1) **multiBFS** should find the nearest spam *without changing the maze!*

`multiBFS(start, dest)`

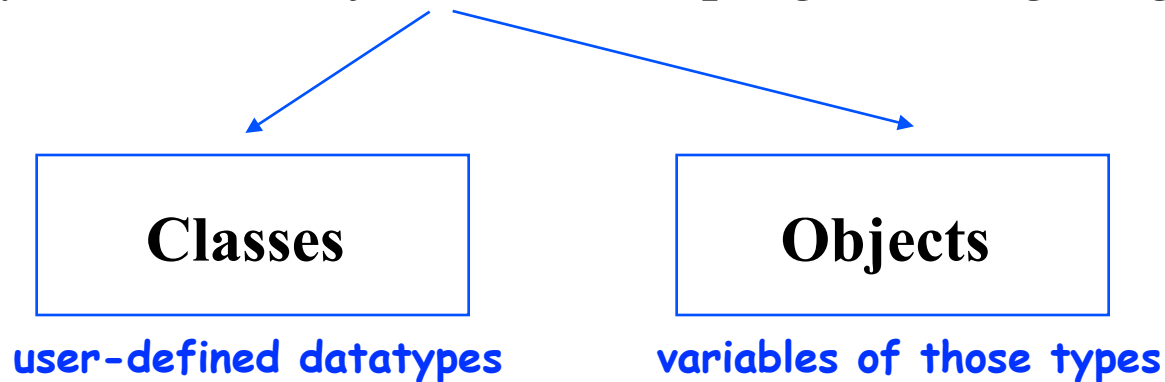
(2) a new constructor (for `mazeStrings`)

```
def __init__(self, filename=None):
    ''' Initialize a new Maze from a File or
        from the string above '''
    if filename is None:
        self.rows = len(mazeStrings)
        self.columns = len(mazeStrings[0])
        self.maze = []
        for r in range(self.rows):
            self.maze.append([])
            for c in range(self.columns):
                self.maze[r].append(MazeCell(r,c,mazeStrings[r][c]))
    else:
        #same as before
```

```
mazeStrings =
    ["*****",
     "*PS      D      *",
     "*          *",
     "*          *",
     "*          *",
     "*****"]
```

Beyond copy-and-paste

Python is an *object-oriented* programming language:



The primary goal of OOP is to create a good abstraction

- one that models relationships accurately
- without forcing the user to keep track of more than necessary

There are *two* relationship types that Python can model:

can it handle serious relationships?



Object-oriented programming

There are *two* basic relationship types that Python models:

Part-of

- a QCell is “part of” a Queue
- a MazeCell is part of a Maze
- a char (contents) is part of a MazeCell

**containment
or embedding**

Is-a

- a String is an Object
- a MazeCell is an Object
- a SpamMaze is a Maze

**specializations
and extensions**

Big Software Strategies

Reuse!

Embedding

using existing classes as
data members

Part-of

Inheritance

extending classes that
are already written

Is-a

Embedding vs. Inheritance

What does each do?

- Models the “part of” relationship among classes

- Models the “is a” relationship among classes

Why would I want to?

- Code reuse

- Lets new code call old code

- Code reuse

- Lets old code call new code

Code Reuse in Spampede

Embedding

- Queue is used in Maze
- MazeCell is used in Maze
- Python's deque class is used in SpamMaze

Part-of

Inheritance

- SpamMaze inherits from Maze

Is-a

Object

Inheritance Hierarchy



Base Class
Person

Data

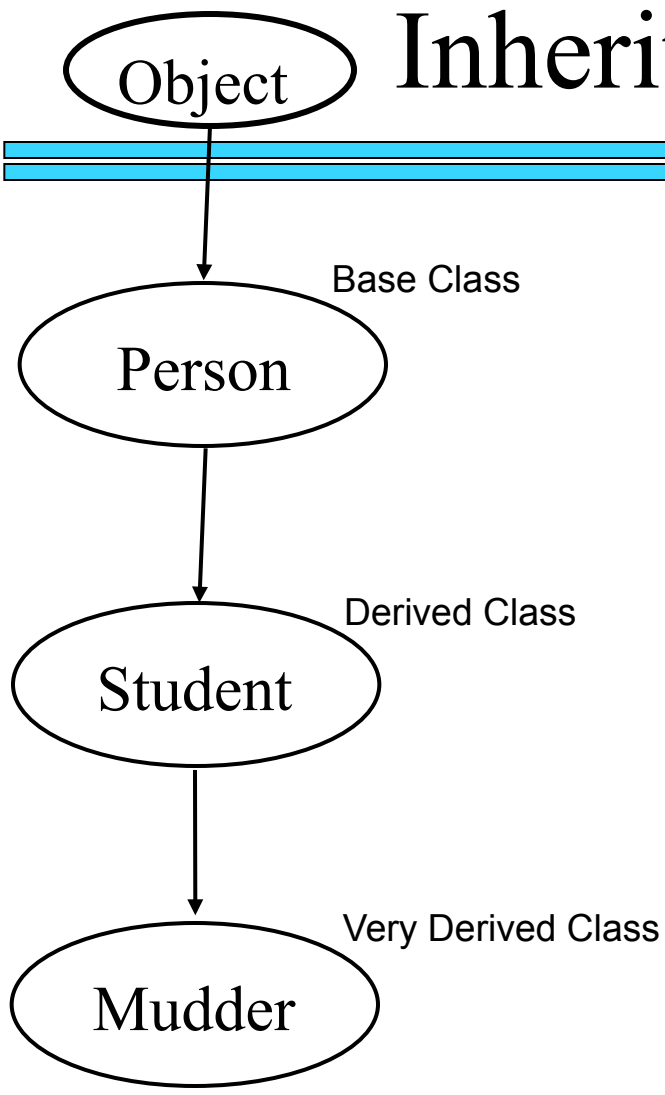
`self.name`

Methods

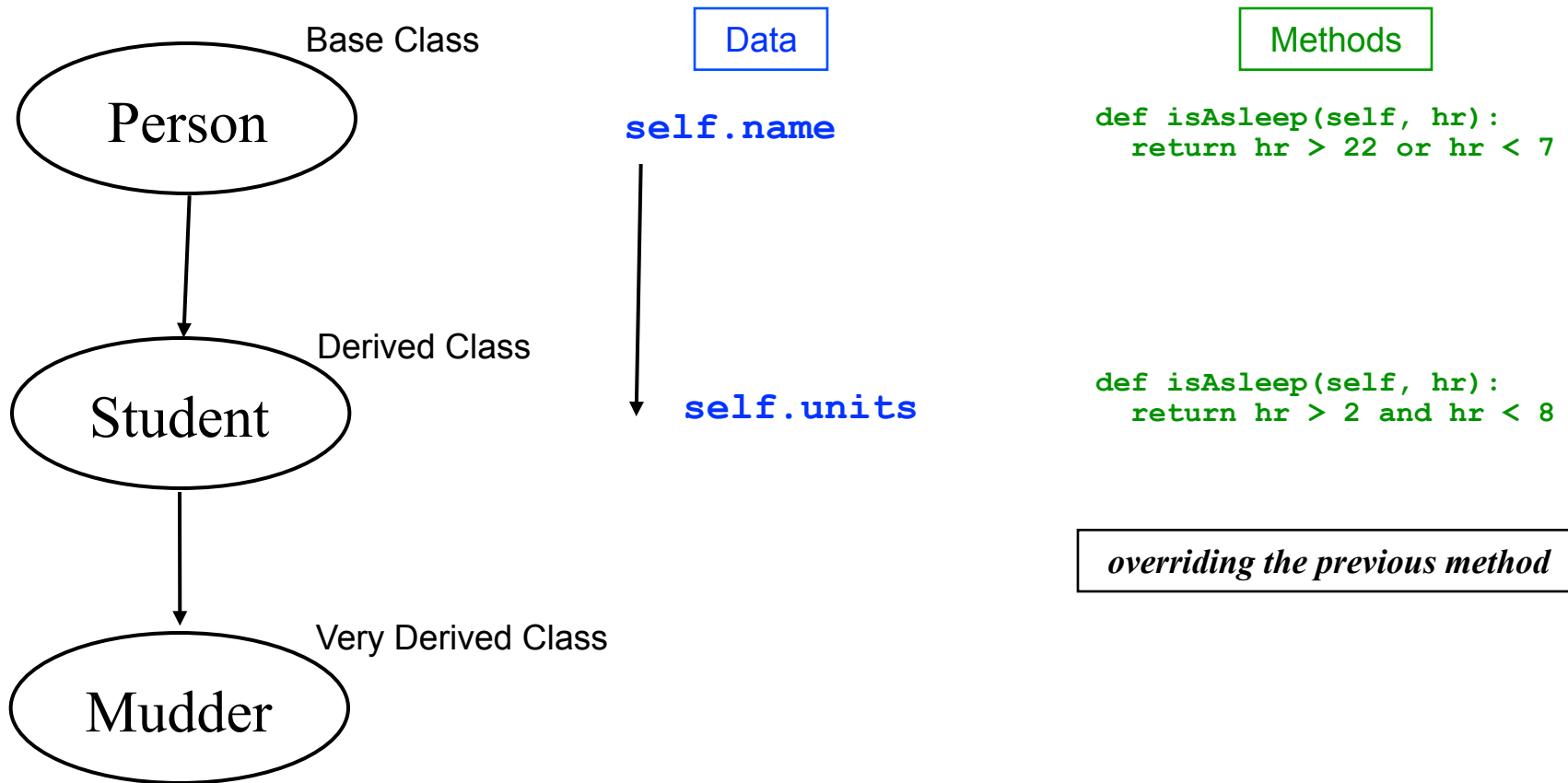
```
def isAsleep(self,hr):  
    return hr > 22 or hr < 7
```

Derived Class
Student

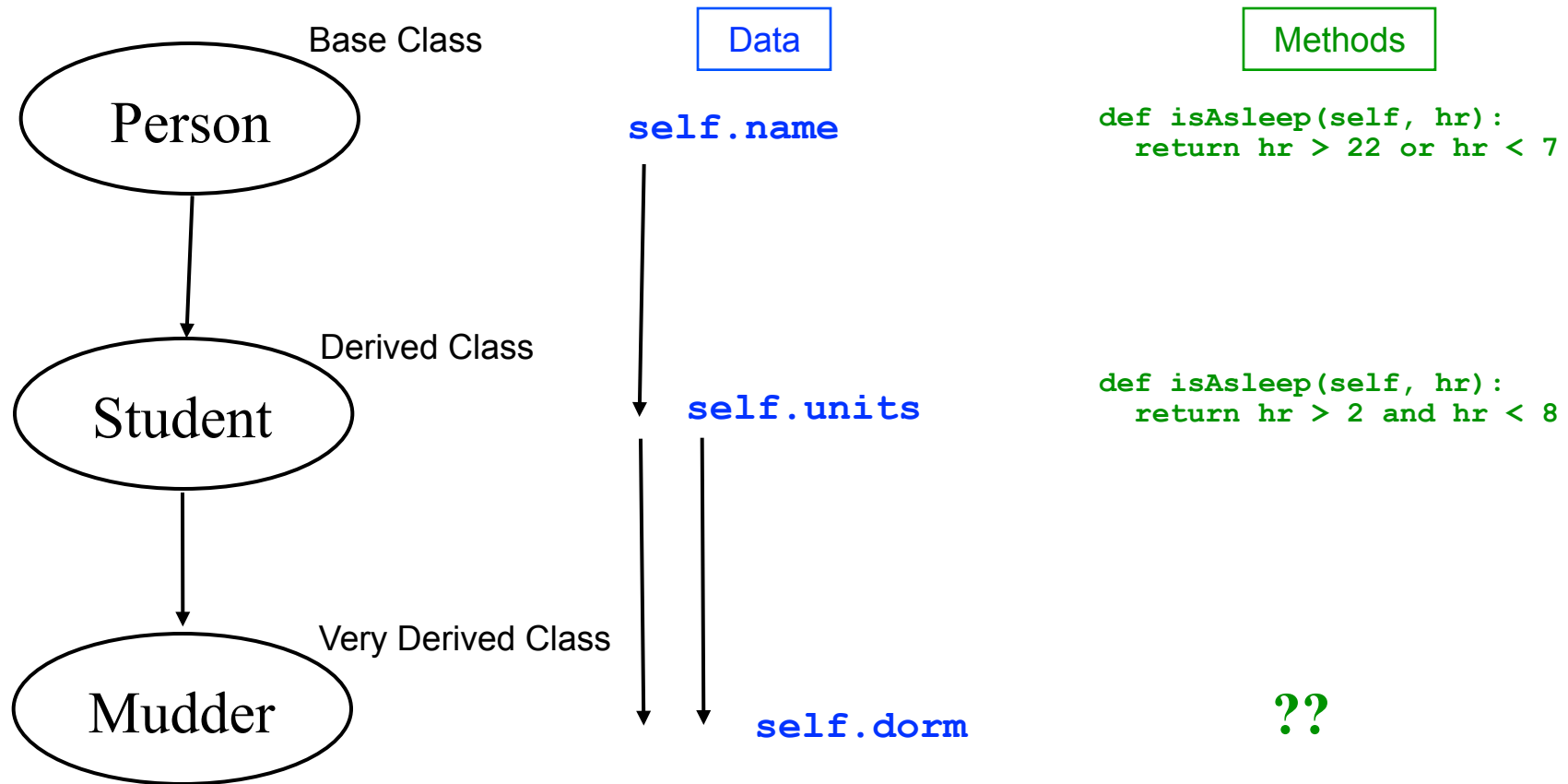
Very Derived Class
Mudder



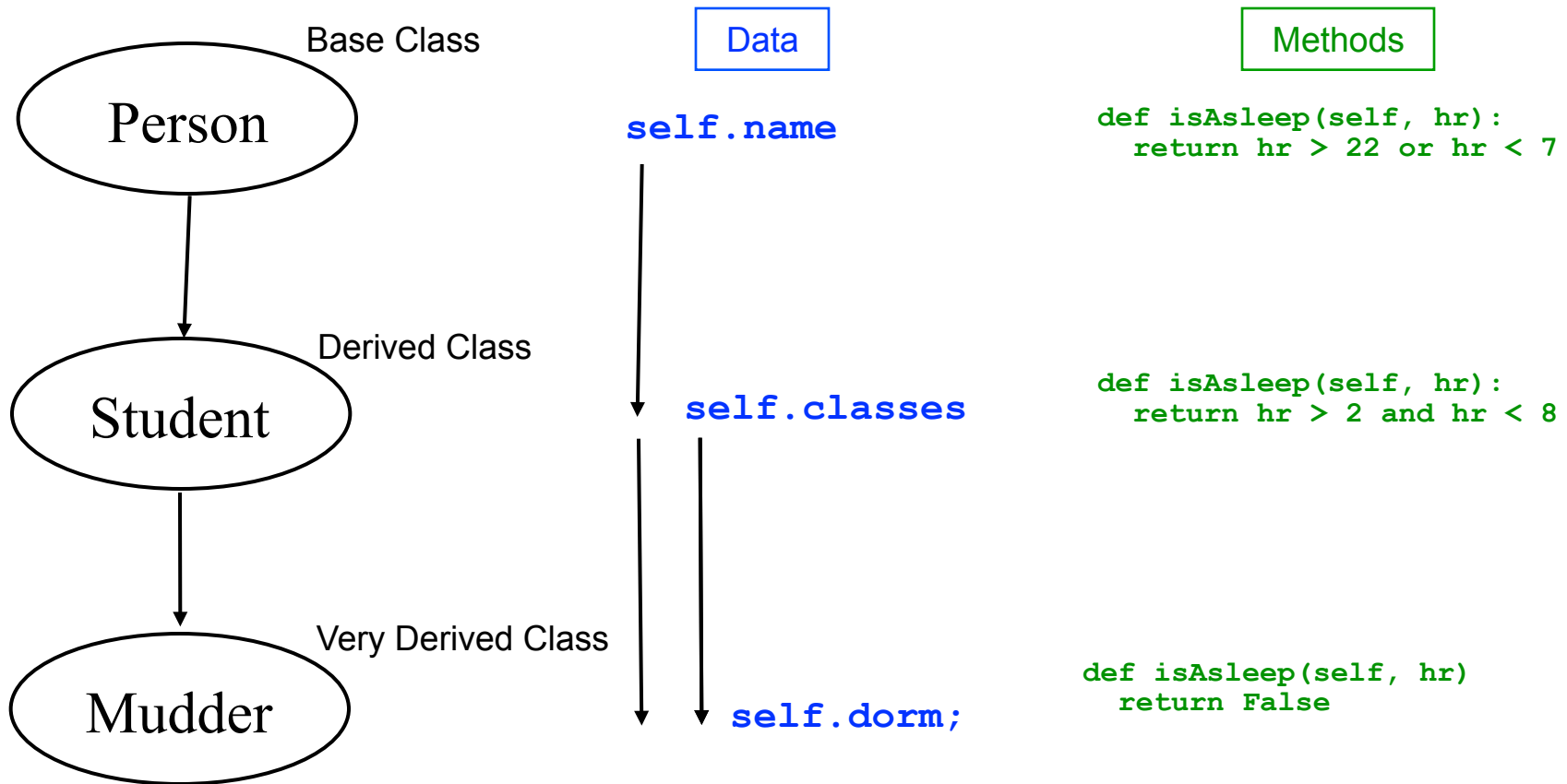
Inheritance Hierarchy



Inheritance Hierarchy



Inheritance Hierarchy

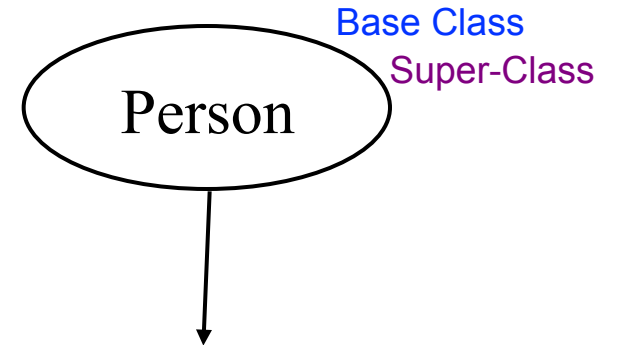


Any further?

Inheritance Details



```
class Person(object):  
  
    def __init__(self, name):  
        self.name = name  
  
    def isAsleep( self, hr ):  
        return 22 < hr or 7 > hr  
  
    def __repr__(self):  
        return self.name  
  
    def status( self, hr ):  
        if self.isAsleep( hr ):  
            print "Now offline: " + self  
        else:  
            print "Now online: " + this
```



in main:

```
P = Person( "Wally" )
```

Consider a picture...

Inheritance Details

```
class Person(object):

    def __init__(self, name):
        self.name = name

    def isAsleep( self, hr ):
        return 22 < hr or 7 > hr

    def __str__(self):
        return self.name

    def status( self, hr ):
        if self.isAsleep( hr ):
            print "Now offline: " + self
        else:
            print "Now online: " + self



---

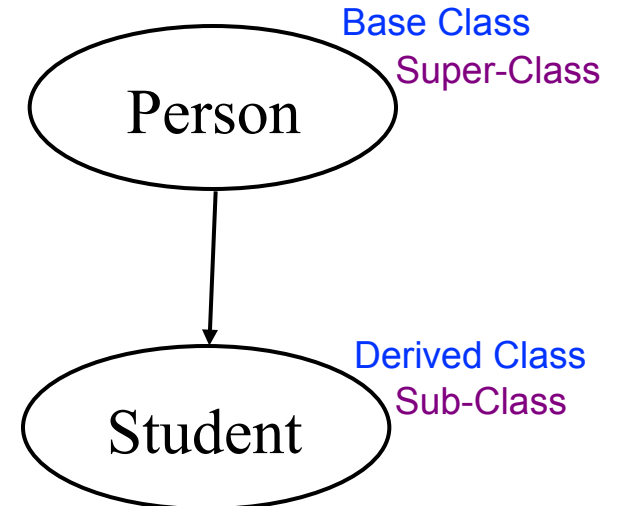


class Student(Person):

    def __init__(self, name, units):
        super(Student, self).__init__(name)
        self.units = units

    def isAsleep( self, hr ):
        return 2 < hr and 8 > hr

    def __str__(self):
        result = super(Student, self).__str__()
        return result + " units: " + str(self.units)
```



in main:

```
S = Student("Wally", 18)
```

Extend the picture...

```
class Mudder(Student):
```

```
    # add a dorm data member
```

```
    def isAsleep( self, hr ):
        return False
```

```
    def __init__( self, name, units, dorm ):
```

Name:

Write the constructor and
`__str__` methods for this
Mudder class.

```
    def __str__(self):
```

A **Mudder** should print out as
Wally units: 42 dorm: Hilton

```
def main():
```

```
    W = Student( "Wally", 16 )
```

```
    P = Mudder( "Zach", 42, "Olin" )
```

```
    W = P;
```

```
    print W
```

What will this code print?

- A. It causes an error
- B. "Wally units: 16"
- C. "Zach units: 42 dorm: Olin"
- D. "Zach units: 42"

“Quiz”

Hw 9, Part 2: the **SpamMaze** class

... inheriting from the **Maze** class

```
class SpamMaze(Maze)
```

data members

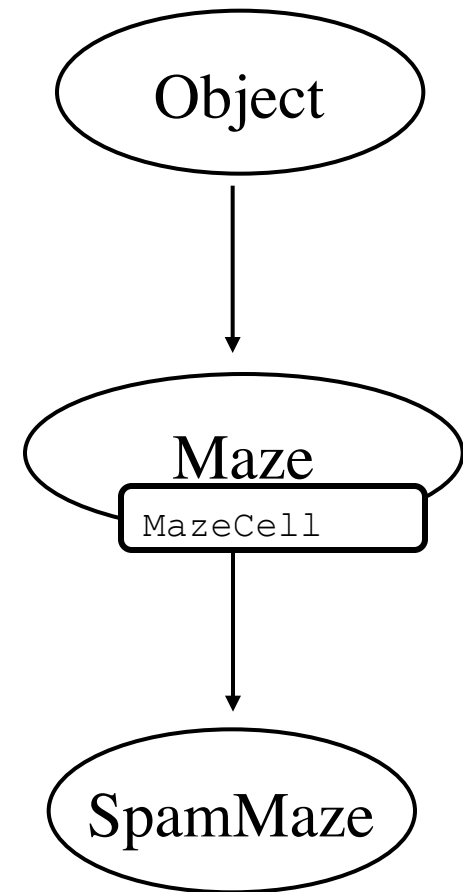
maze



```
MazeCell[][] maze;
```

methods

multiBFS
__str__
constructors...



Hw 9, Part 2: the **SpamMaze** class

... inheriting from the **Maze** class

data members

`maze`

methods

`multiBFS`
`__str__`
constructors...

`spamCells`

`pedeCells`

`addSpam`
`removeSpam`

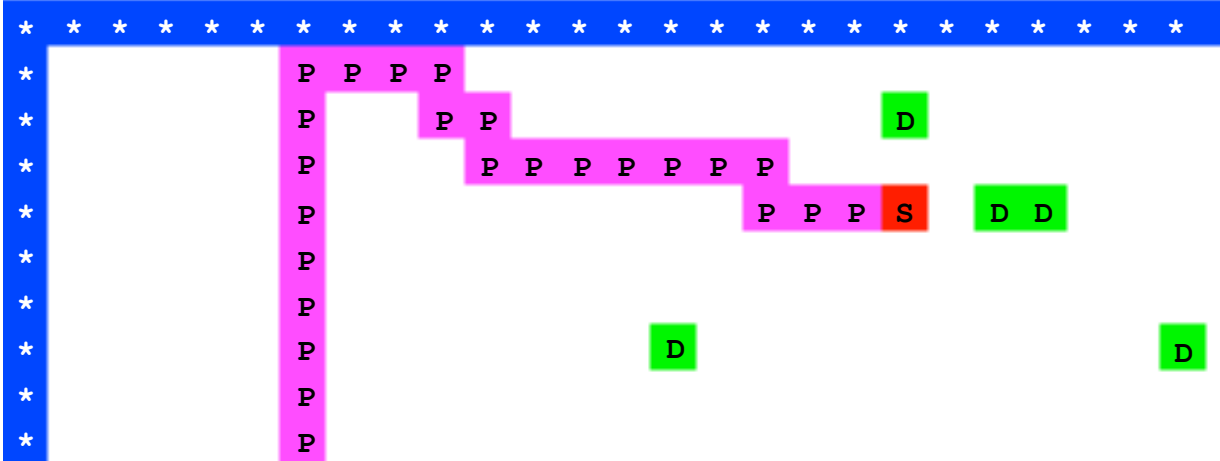
`advancePede`
`reversePede`

What types should `spamCells` and `pedeCells` be?



I don't plan to implement a `__str__()` method in SpamMaze!

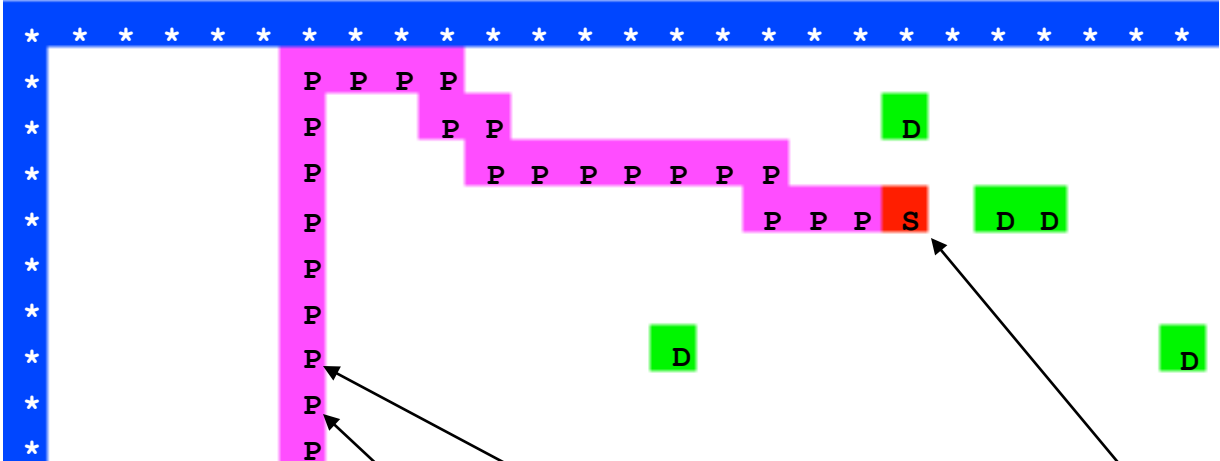
Visualizing spamCells and pedeCells



Option 1: I'll just look at the contents of the MazeCells and update the SpamMaze accordingly...

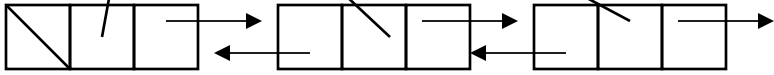


Visualizing spamCells and pedeCells

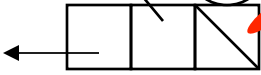


Being a Spampede is a full-time job! There is so much to keep track of!

Option 2!



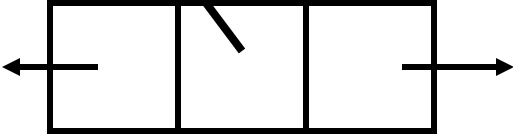
tail



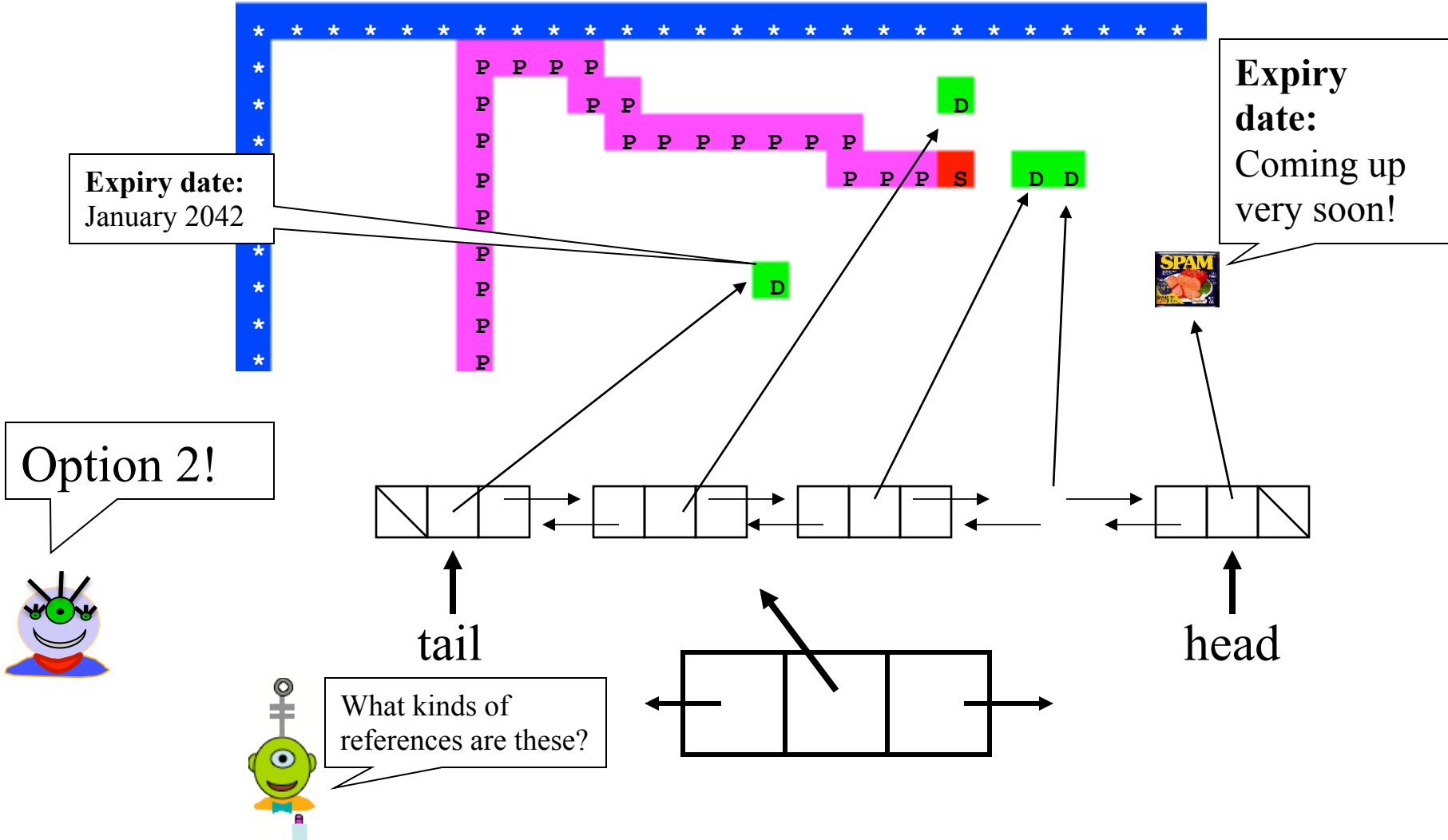
head



What kinds of references are these?



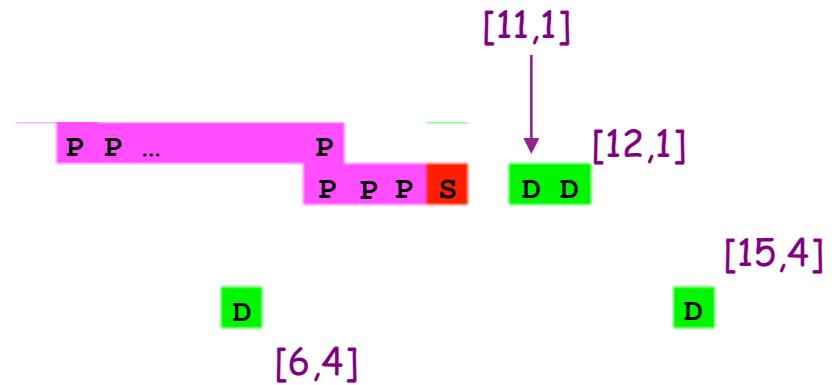
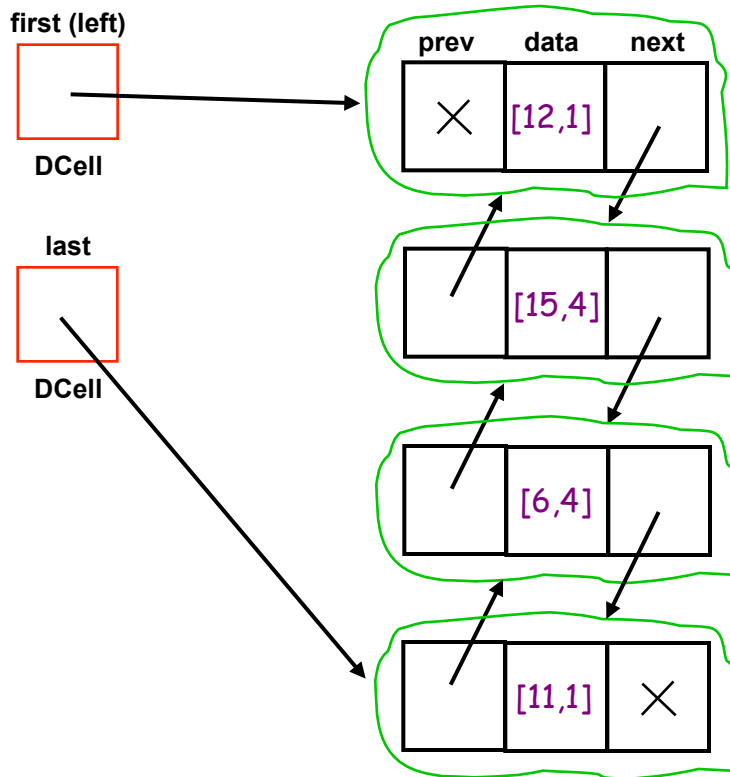
Visualizing spamCells and pedeCells



Stacking the deque

A double-ended queue can add and remove elements from the front **OR** the back...

```
spamCells = collections.deque()
```



What kind of list will `spamCells` emulate?

Which will be the next spam to disappear?

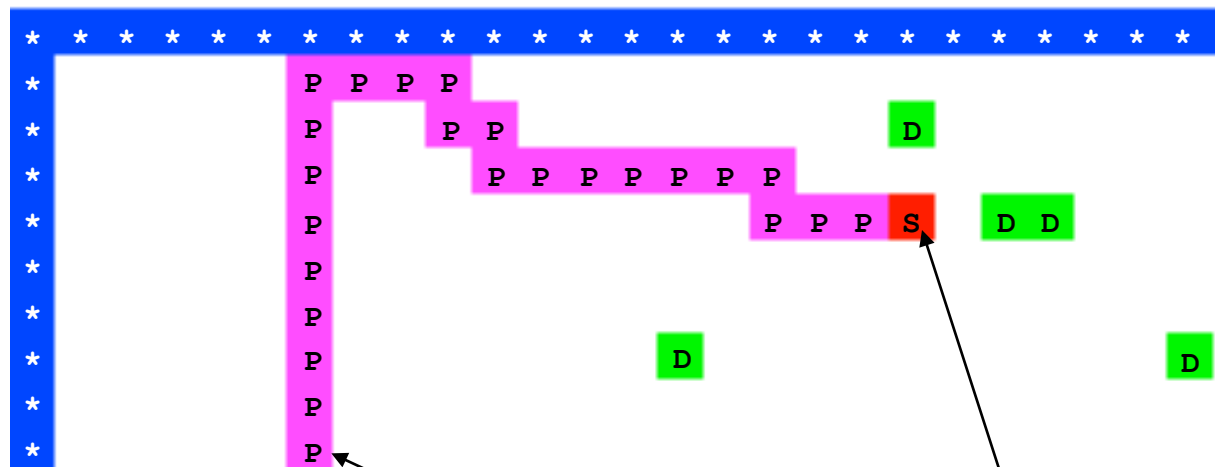
Implemented via a series of doubly-linked cells (**DCells** or deque cells)

So I guess pedeCells
are just queuedCells?



Moving the centipede

How might a double-ended queue update the **centipede**, too?



`updatePede(char dir)`

```
pedeCells = collections.deque()
```

Inheritance Reminders

- Models the *kind-of* or *is-a* relationship
- Pass a class name at the class declaration to indicate a base class
- Only add new data members -- the old ones are already there
- The keyword *super* calls the base class's constructor or methods
- Overriding functions have the same signature as in the base class -- *only override if a new implementation is needed.*

(from Joshua Bloch, *Effective Java*)

Why Inheritance isn't all it's cracked up to be

```
class InstrumentedHashSet extends HashSet {
    private int addCount = 0; // count of elements added
    public InstrumentedHashSet() {}
    public InstrumentedHashSet(Collection c) { super(c); }
    public boolean add(Object o) {
        addcount++;
        return super.add(o);
    }
    public boolean addAll(Collection c) {
        addCount += c.size();
        return super.addAll(c);
    }
    public int getAddCount() { return addCount; }
}
...
InstrumentedHashSet ihs = new InstrumentedHashSet();
ihs.addAll(Arrays.asList(new String[]{"A", "B", "C"}))
```

Answer?

Other Dangers of Inheritance...

Soldier



Infantry

The Dangers of Inheritance...

Soldier



Infantry



Kangaroo





Object-Oriented Systems Engineering

Object reuse

Careless Code Reuse Causes Killer Kangaroos

Mutant Marsupials Take Up Arms Against Australian Air Force

The reuse of some object-oriented code has caused tactical headaches for Australia's armed forces. As virtual reality simulators assume larger roles in helicopter combat training, programmers have gone to great lengths to increase the realism of their scenarios, including detailed landscapes and - in the case of the Northern Territory's Operation Phoenix- herds of kangaroos (since disturbed animals might well give away a helicopter's position). The head of the Defense Science & Technology Organization's Land Operations/Simulation division reportedly instructed developers to model the local marsupials' movements and reactions to helicopters. Being efficient programmers, they just re-appropriated some code originally used to model infantry detachment reactions under the same stimuli, changed the mapped icon from a soldier to a kangaroo, and increased the figures' speed of movement. Eager to demonstrate their flying skills for some visiting American pilots, the hotshot Aussies "buzzed" the virtual kangaroos in low flight during a simulation. The kangaroos scattered, as predicted, and the visiting Americans nodded appreciatively... then did a double-take as the kangaroos reappeared from behind a hill and launched a barrage of Stinger missiles at the hapless helicopter. Apparently the programmers had forgotten to remove that part of the infantry coding. The lesson? Objects are defined with certain attributes, and any new object defined in terms of an old one inherits all the attributes. The embarrassed programmers had learned to be careful when reusing object-oriented code, and the Yanks left with a newfound respect for Australian wildlife. Simulator supervisors report that pilots from that point onward have strictly avoided kangaroos, just as they were meant to.

From June 15, 1999, Defense Science and Technology Organization Lecture Series, Melbourne, Australia, and staff reports. Item taken from Software Testing and Quality Engineering magazine, Volume 1, Issue 6 (November/December 1999).