Principles of Software Construction

What you see is what you get?

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Administrivia

- Homework 6 due tonight
- Final exam Tuesday, May 3rd 5:30-8:30 p.m., PH 100
  - Review session Sunday, May 1st 7-9 p.m., DH 1112
- SE minor and 15-313 Introduction to Software Engineering
Key topics from Tuesday
Today: A finale of puzzlers
A quick challenge: Implement binary search

/**
 * Searches the specified array of ints for the specified value
 * using the binary search algorithm. If the array is not sorted,
 * the results are undefined. If the array contains multiple
 * elements with the specified value, there is no guarantee which
 * one will be found.
*
* @returns the index of the search key if it is in the array;
* otherwise -(insertion point) - 1. (Or for you, -1 is fine.)
*/
public static int binarySearch(int[] a, int key);
Fraser 1908
Fraser 1908
Logvinenko 1999
Logvinenko 1999
Logvinenko 1999
Kitaoka 1998
A correct binary search solution?
A correct binary search solution?

```java
public static int binarySearch(int[] a, int key) {
    int low = 0;
    int high = a.length - 1;

    while (low <= high) {
        int mid = (low + high) / 2;
        int midVal = a[mid];

        if (midVal < key)
            low = mid + 1;
        else if (midVal > key)
            high = mid - 1;
        else
            return mid; // key found
    }
    return -(low + 1); // key not found.
}
```
Integer overflows for large values of low and high:

```java
public static int binarySearch(int[] a, int key) {
    int low = 0;
    int high = a.length - 1;

    while (low <= high) {
        int mid = (low + high) / 2;
        int midVal = a[mid];

        if (midVal < key)
            low = mid + 1;
        else if (midVal > key)
            high = mid - 1;
        else
            return mid; // key found
    }
    return -(low + 1); // key not found.
}
```
One possible fix

- Avoid overflow, using signed ints:
  
  ```c
  int mid = (low + high) / 2;
  int mid = low + ((high - low) / 2);
  ```
Lessons

• Keep it simple
• Use all the tools you know:
  – A good IDE
  – Static analysis tools like FindBugs
  – Verification tools for critical code
  – Unit tests
  – Assert statements for known invariants
  – Code review for all code intended for other developers or users
  – Continuous integration testing for any project with multiple developers
"Indecision"

class Indecisive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(decision());
    } 

    static boolean decision() {
        try {
            return true;
        } finally {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
What does it print?

(a) true
(b) false
(c) None of the above
What does it print?

(a) true
(b) false
(c) None of the above
(d) Who cares?!?
What does it print?

(a) true  
(b) false  
(c) None of the above

The finally is processed after the try.
Another look

class Indecisive {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(decision());
    }

    static boolean decision() {
        try {
            return true;
        } finally {
            return false;
        }
    }
}
The moral

• Don't rely on obscure language or library details
• Here: Avoid abrupt completion of finally blocks
  – Don't return or throw exception from try
  – Wrap unpredictable actions with nested try
```
public class LongDivision {
    private static final long MILLIS_PER_DAY
        = 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000;
    private static final long MICROS_PER_DAY
        = 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000 * 1000;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(MICROS_PER_DAY / MILLIS_PER_DAY);
    }
}
```
What does it print?

```java
public class LongDivision {
    private static final long MILLIS_PER_DAY
        = 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000;
    private static final long MICROS_PER_DAY
        = 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000 * 1000;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(MICROS_PER_DAY / MILLIS_PER_DAY);
    }
}
```

(a) 5
(b) 1000
(c) 5000
(d) Throws an exception
What does it print?

(a) 5
(b) 1000
(c) 5000
(d) Throws an exception

Computation overflows
Another look

```java
public class LongDivision {
    private static final long MILLIS_PER_DAY
        = 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000;
    private static final long MICROSECONDS_PER_DAY
        = 24 * 60 * 60 * 1000 * 1000; // >> Integer.MAX_VALUE

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(MICROSECONDS_PER_DAY / MILLIS_PER_DAY);
    }
}
```
public class LongDivision {
    private static final long MILLIS_PER_DAY = 24L * 60 * 60 * 1000;
    private static final long MICROS_PER_DAY = 24L * 60 * 60 * 1000 * 1000;

    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(MICROS_PER_DAY / MILLIS_PER_DAY);
    }
}

Prints 1000
The moral

- When working with large numbers, watch out for overflow—it’s a silent killer
- Just because variable can hold result doesn’t mean computation won’t overflow
- When in doubt, use larger type
“It’s Elementary” (2004; 2010 remix)

public class Elementary {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(12345 + 54321);
        System.out.println(01234 + 43210);
    }
}
What does it print?

public class Elementary {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(12345 + 54321);
        System.out.println(01234 + 43210);
    }
}

(a) 17777 44444
(b) 17777 43878
(c) 66666 44444
(d) 66666 43878
What does it print?

(a) 17777 44444
(b) 17777 43878
(c) 66666 44444
(d) 66666 43878

Program doesn’t say what you think it does!
Also, leading zeros can cause trouble.
Another look

```java
public class Elementary {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(12345 + 54321);
        System.out.println(01234 + 43210);
    }
}
```

1 - the numeral one
1 - the lowercase letter el
Another look, continued

```java
public class Elementary {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(12345 + 54321);
        System.out.println(01234 + 43210);
    }
}

01234 is an octal literal equal to 1,234₈, which is 668
How do you fix it?

public class Elementary {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        System.out.println(12345 + 54321);
        System.out.println(1234 + 43210); // No leading 0
    }
}

Prints 66666 44444
The moral

• Always use uppercase el (L) for long literals
  – Lowercase el makes the code unreadable
  – 5432L is clearly a long, 5432l is misleading

• Never use lowercase el (l) as a variable name
  – Not this: List<String> l = ... ;
  – But this: List<String> list = ... ;

• Never precede an int literal with 0 unless you actually want to express it in octal (base 8)
  – And add a comment if this is your intent
```
public class Max {
    public static double max(double... vals) {
        if (vals.length == 0)
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("No values!");

        double result = Double.MIN_VALUE;
        for (double val : vals)
            if (val > result)
                result = val;
        return result;
    }

    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        System.out.println(max(-1, 0, -2.718281828));
    }
}
```
What does it print?

public class Max {
    public static double max(double... vals) {
        if (vals.length == 0)
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("No values!");

        double result = Double.MIN_VALUE;
        for (double val : vals)
            if (val > result)
                result = val;
        return result;
    }

    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        System.out.println(max(-1, 0, -2.718281828));
    }
}
What does it print?

(a) 0.0
(b) 4.9E-324
(c) Throws exception
(d) None of the above

Double.MIN_VALUE is very different from Integer.MIN_VALUE
Another look

```java
public class Max {
    public static double max(double... vals) {
        if (vals.length == 0)
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("No values!");

        double result = Double.MIN_VALUE;
        for (double val : vals)
            if (val > result)
                result = val;
        return result;
    }

    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        System.out.println(max(-1, 0, -2.718281828));
    }
}
```

`Integer.MIN_VALUE` is most negative int.
`Double.MIN_VALUE` is the smallest positive double.
You could fix it like this...

```java
class Max {
    public static double max(double... vals) {
        if (vals.length == 0)
            throw new IllegalArgumentException("No values!");

        double result = Double.NEGATIVE_INFINITY; // Min double val
        for (double val : vals)
            if (val > result)
                result = val;

        return result;
    }

    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        System.out.println(max(-1, 0, -2.718281828));
    }
}
```

Prints 0.0
But this fix is much better

```java
public class Max {
    public static double max(double first, double... rest) {
        double result = first;
        for (double val : rest) {
            if (val > result) {
                result = val;
            }
        }
        return result;
    }

    public static void main(String[] arguments) {
        System.out.println(max(-1, 0, -2.718281828));
    }
}
```

Prints 0.0
The moral

- The least double val is `Double.NEGATIVE_INFINITY`, not `Double.MIN_VALUE`
  - The same is true of `Float`
- If a method requires one or more arguments, declare with `(T first, T... rest)`
  - The technique generalizes to n or more values, for any n
- For API designers
  - Don’t violate the principle of least astonishment
  - Use consistent names
Lessons (reprise)

• Keep it simple
• Use all the tools you know:
  – A good IDE
  – Static analysis tools like FindBugs
  – Verification tools for critical code
  – Unit tests
  – Assert statements for known invariants
  – Code review for all code intended for other developers or users
  – Continuous integration testing for any project with multiple developers