

CSE115 / CSE503

Introduction to Computer Science I

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Office hours:

Tuesday 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM*

Wednesday 4:00 PM – 5:00 PM

Friday 11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

OR request appointment via e-mail

**Tuesday adjustments: 11:00 AM – 1:00 PM on 12/6*

Last time

exercise 09 solution

exercise 10

linear search

Today

exercise 10 solution

exercise 11 (?)

binary search

Coming up

Q & A session

ANNOUNCEMENTS

OFFICE HOURS

Today's office hours will end at 4:45.

Next week – no regular office hours. E-mail me with questions or to set up an appointment.

We are looking for rooms for the final exam review session – stay tuned!

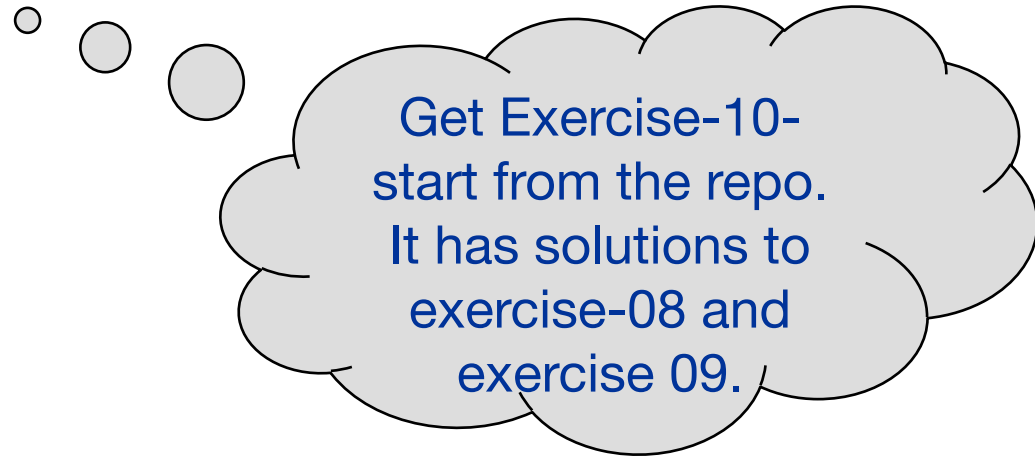
EXERCISE 10

solution

Define a method a method with this header in a class named quiz.Question:

```
public HashSet<HashSet<Point>> partition(ArrayList<ArrayList<String>> board)
```

Define the method so that it returns a `HashSet<HashSet<Point>>` that is a partition of the given board into disjoint and covering sets of contiguous and matching points from the board.



EXERCISE 10

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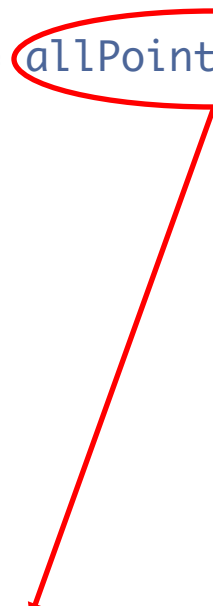
```
return partition;
```

}

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```
public HashSet<HashSet<Point>> partition(ArrayList<ArrayList<String>> board) {  
    HashSet<HashSet<Point>> partition = new HashSet<HashSet<Point>>();  
    if (board != null) {  
        ArrayList<Point> pointsToCheck = allPoints(board);  
    }  
    return partition;  
}
```



```
private ArrayList<Point> allPoints(ArrayList<ArrayList<String>> board) {  
    ArrayList<Point> listOfPoints = new ArrayList<Point>();  
    for (int row=0; row<board.size(); row=row+1) {  
        for (int col=0; col<board.get(0).size(); col=col+1) {  
            listOfPoints.add(new Point(row, col));  
        }  
    }  
    return listOfPoints;  
}
```

```
public HashSet<HashSet<Point>> partition(ArrayList<ArrayList<String>> board) {
    HashSet<HashSet<Point>> partition = new HashSet<HashSet<Point>>();
    if (board != null) {
        ArrayList<Point> pointsToCheck = allPoints(board);
        while (! pointsToCheck.isEmpty()) {
            Point p = pointsToCheck.get(0);
            HashSet<Point> region = maximalMatchedRegion(p, board);
            pointsToCheck.removeAll(region);
            partition.add(region);
        }
    }
    return partition;
}

private ArrayList<Point> allPoints(ArrayList<ArrayList<String>> board) {
    ArrayList<Point> listOfPoints = new ArrayList<Point>();
    for (int row=0; row<board.size(); row=row+1) {
        for (int col=0; col<board.get(0).size(); col=col+1) {
            listOfPoints.add(new Point(row, col));
        }
    }
    return listOfPoints;
}
```

```
public HashSet<HashSet<Point>> partition(ArrayList<ArrayList<String>> board) {
    HashSet<HashSet<Point>> partition = new HashSet<HashSet<Point>>();
    if (board != null) {
        ArrayList<Point> pointsToCheck = allPoints(board);
        while (! pointsToCheck.isEmpty()) {
            Point p = pointsToCheck.get(0);
            HashSet<Point> region = maximalMatchedRegion(p, board);
            pointsToCheck.removeAll(region);
            partition.add(region);
        }
    }
    return partition;
}

private ArrayList<Point> allPoints(ArrayList<ArrayList<String>> board) {
    ArrayList<Point> listOfPoints = new ArrayList<Point>();
    for (int row=0; row<board.size(); row=row+1) {
        for (int col=0; col<board.get(0).size(); col=col+1) {
            listOfPoints.add(new Point(row, col));
        }
    }
    return listOfPoints;
}
```

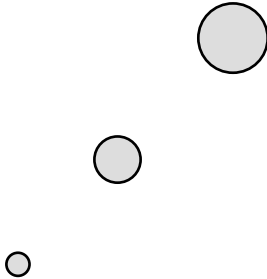
BINARY SEARCH

BINARY SEARCH

(data must be sorted:
ordered from smallest to largest)

Let's find 53 using binary search.

Initial interval is $[0, 8)$



0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-18	-3	12	17	29	34	47	53

Compare the target to the value
at the mid-point index of the
interval.

For interval $[0,8)$, midpoint
index is $(0+8)/2 = 4$.

target

53

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-18	-3	12	17	29	34	47	53

Since $53 > 29$, focus attention
on interval to the right of 29,
 $[5, 8)$.

target

53

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-18	-3	12	17	29	34	47	53

Compare the target to the value
at the mid-point index of the
interval.

For interval $[5,8)$, midpoint
index is $(5+8)/2 = 6$.

target

53

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-18	-3	12	17	29	34	47	53

Since $53 > 47$, focus attention
on interval to the right of 47,
[7,8).

target

53

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-18	-3	12	17	29	34	47	53

Compare the target to the value
at the mid-point index of the
interval.

For interval $[7,8)$, midpoint
index is $(7+8)/2 = 7$.

target

53

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-18	-3	12	17	29	34	47	53

Visualization



```
public boolean isMemberOf(int target, List<Integer> list)
{
    int left = 0;
    int right = list.size();
    while ( left != right) {
        int mid = (left + right) / 2;
        if (list.get(mid) == target) { return true; }
        if (target < list.get(mid)) { right = mid; }
        if (list.get(mid) < target) { left = mid + 1; }
    }
    return false;
}
```

EXERCISE 11

EXERCISE 11

There will be no submission of this exercise.

Exclude points from matches if they are not in a 3-in-a-row or 3-in-a-column.

Exclude matches if they are not of minimum size 3.

```
private HashSet<Point> trimmedRegion(HashSet<Point> in) {  
    HashSet<Point> out = new HashSet<Point>();  
    for (Point p : in) {  
        if (inRow(p,in) || inCol(p,in)) {  
            out.add(p);  
        }  
    }  
    return out;  
}
```

```
private boolean inCol(Point p, HashSet<Point> in) {  
    return ( in.contains(new Point(p.x,p.y-2)) && in.contains(new Point(p.x,p.y-1)))  
    ||      ( in.contains(new Point(p.x,p.y-1)) && in.contains(new Point(p.x,p.y+1)))  
    ||      ( in.contains(new Point(p.x,p.y+1)) && in.contains(new Point(p.x,p.y+2)));  
}
```

```
private boolean inRow(Point p, HashSet<Point> in) {  
    return ( in.contains(new Point(p.x-2,p.y)) && in.contains(new Point(p.x-1,p.y)))  
    ||      ( in.contains(new Point(p.x-1,p.y)) && in.contains(new Point(p.x+1,p.y)))  
    ||      ( in.contains(new Point(p.x+1,p.y)) && in.contains(new Point(p.x+2,p.y)));  
}
```