

Programming Structures and Abstractions (CS 2334)

Lab 4: Generics and Collections

September 29, 2010

Due: Monday, October 4, 2010, 5:00pm

Group members (same as for your project):

Objectives

By the end of this laboratory, you should be able to:

1. analyze the class structure of an existing java program using UML diagrams,
2. use the ArrayList class to store a list of objects of a specified type,
3. create Comparator object classes that enable a sorting of the ArrayList in different ways, and
4. use the ArrayList to compute statistics over the objects stored in the list.

Problem Context

This project is an extension to lab 3 in which we will make use of the Java ArrayList class to organize our set of samples.

Specifically, we will:

- replace an array of FinchSensors with an ArrayList of FinchSensors (this has already been done in the code),
- implement Comparator object classes that will allow us to sort the samples in different ways and to access the samples, and
- compute statistics over the sensor values stored in our ArrayList.

In lab 3, we used an enumerated data type, the **Comparable2** class, and a simple **sort()** method to organize our set of FinchSensor samples. The Java JDK **ArrayList** and **Collections** classes provide a similar set of capabilities. As before, we are faced with the problem of sorting our samples based on the value of some sensor variable that is determined only by the **main()** method (i.e., the ArrayList or FinchSensor must not know beforehand which sensor variable will be used for sorting). Instead of specifying the variable using an enumerated data type, we will specify it with a set of Comparator-derived classes.

Milestones

Milestone 1: Analyze a Class Structure

From the class web page, go to the **lab4** directory. Download the **Lab4.zip** file and import it into Eclipse as a new project. This project file includes several java class and interface implementations, as well as the associated javadoc.

Using the javadoc documentation and the source files, draw a UML diagram that captures the the relationships between the classes.

In your UML diagram, you should:

- Give the details of **only** the SensorComparator abstract class. Include the variable definitions and method prototypes.
- Detail the relationships between **all** of the the classes and interfaces. In particular, you should express:
 - class/interface inheritance, and
 - the dependency of classes on interfaces and other classes.

3. Suppose that the first line of the **displayStats()** method was changed to read:

```
Collections.sort(log);
```

How would this change the behavior of this method?

4. Is FinchSensor *immutable*? Why or why not?

Milestone 3

Complete the implementations of the following classes:

- TemperatureComparator
- ZaccelComparator
- AccelComparator
- LightComparator

For each of these, you must provide the implementations of the following methods:

```
public int compare(FinchSensor obj1, FinchSensor obj2);  
public double doubleValue(FinchSensor obj);  
public String toString();
```

Note that there are several static helper methods in the super class that may be of help.

Milestone 4

In the `sensorDriver` class, complete the implementations of the following methods:

```
static public FinchSensor median(List<FinchSensor> log)
```

This method should return the `FinchSensor` sample that corresponds to the median value of the particular sensor in question. **Assume that log is already sorted from lowest to highest based on this sensor value.** Hint: the solution to this problem is one line of code.

```
static public double mean(List<FinchSensor> log, SensorComparator comp)
```

This method returns the mean (average) of the sensor variable specified by the `SensorComparator`. Note that the `SensorComparator` provides a `doubleValue()` method. Hint: use some form of iterator to visit all of the elements in the `List`. The solution to this problem is a few lines of code.

Milestone 5

With your Finch sitting wheels down, execute your program. While recording, cover the light sensors and slowly turn the Finch over (so its top is facing down). Then: slowly turn the Finch so that is facing up. Uncover the light sensors and allow the program to complete.

After recording is complete, the program will report the raw values in order. In addition, the program will print out the mean value of `ACCEL_Z` and find the samples with the min, max and median `ACCEL_Z` and print out each of these samples. This is repeated for `TEMPERATURE`, `ACCEL_MAGNITUDE` and `LIGHT` values Write down (or print out) these latter numbers (but not the raw values).

Milestone 6

With your Finch sitting wheels down, execute your program. Slowly rotate the Finch so that its beak is facing upwards. Then, cover the eyes for a couple seconds. Finally, uncover the eyes and then return the Finch to the wheels down configuration.

Again, write down (or print out) the average values and the values for the samples of the min, max and median channel values.

What to Hand In

All components are due: Monday, October 4, 2010, 5:00pm

Hand in the following:

- a copy of your UML diagram (hard or soft copy will do),
- a copy of this handout containing your answers answers, and
- an electronic copy of your modified code contained within a file called Lab4.zip (to D2L).

Demonstration:

- Perform a short demonstration to the instructor or one of the TAs.

NOTE: ONLY HAND IN ONE ELECTRONIC/PAPER COPY PER GROUP.