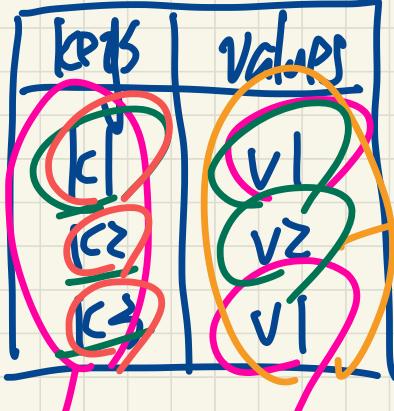


TEST 2 REVIEW

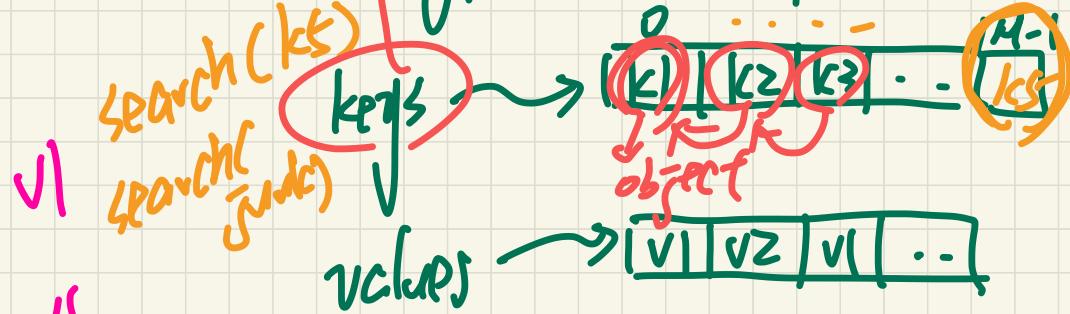
MONDAY NOVEMBER 25

Implement a Map



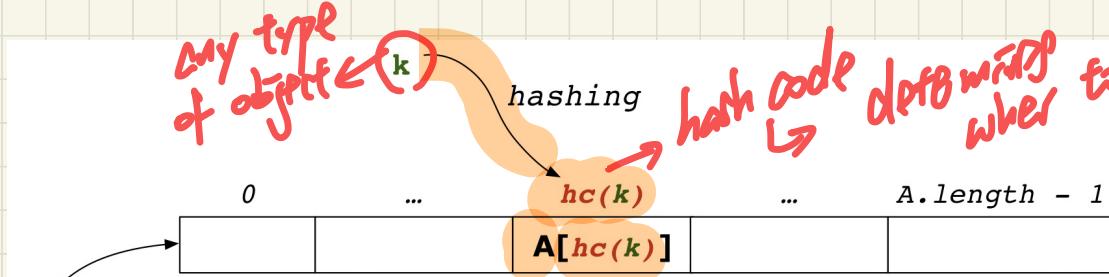
size: N
↳ search: $O(N)$
scale: \dots
↳ size of map: 1M.

Strategy 1



Strategy ?

Implementing a Hash Table via Hashing



For illustration, assume `A.length` is 11 and `hc()`

A

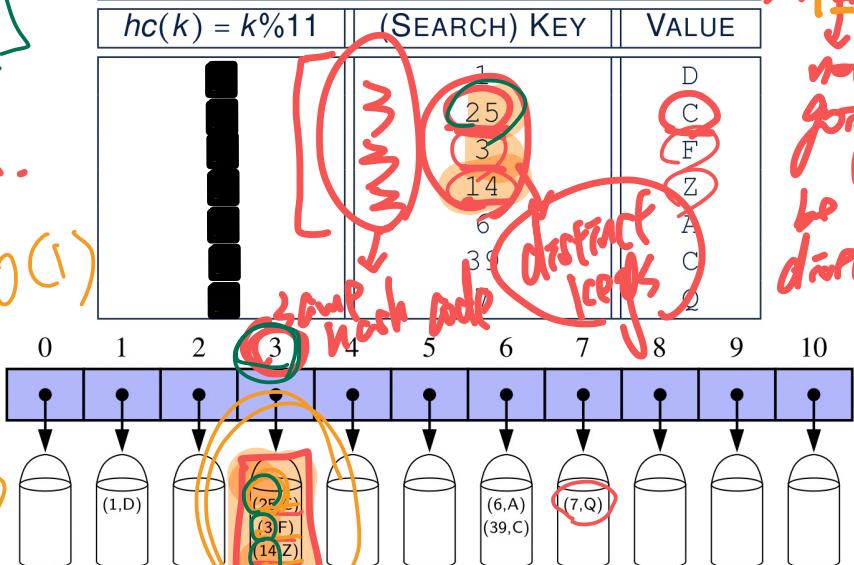
search(k) version.

↳ late

c_{calor}
 $b_C(k)$)

$b_1 \in h_C(k)$

$\mathcal{O}(1)$



- Converting k to $hc(k)$
 - Indexing into $A[hc(k)]$

hash code
to used as
 $hc(k)$

not
go to
be used
directly as
↓ index

→ index

A [**hock**]

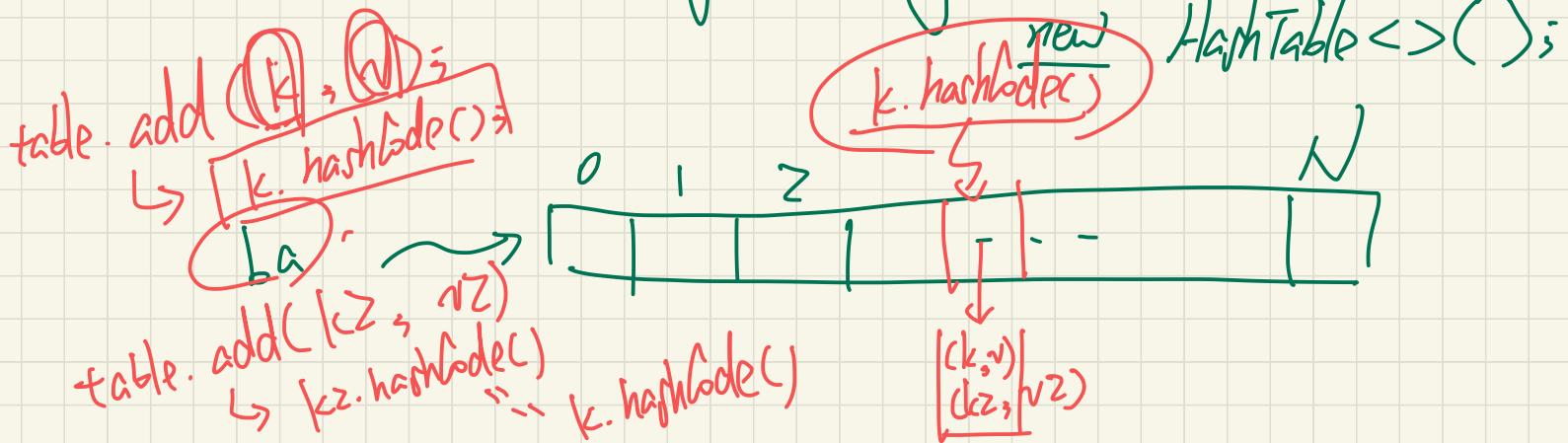
↑ value

ArrayList < - > List

list.add(..)



HashMap < Integer, String > table =

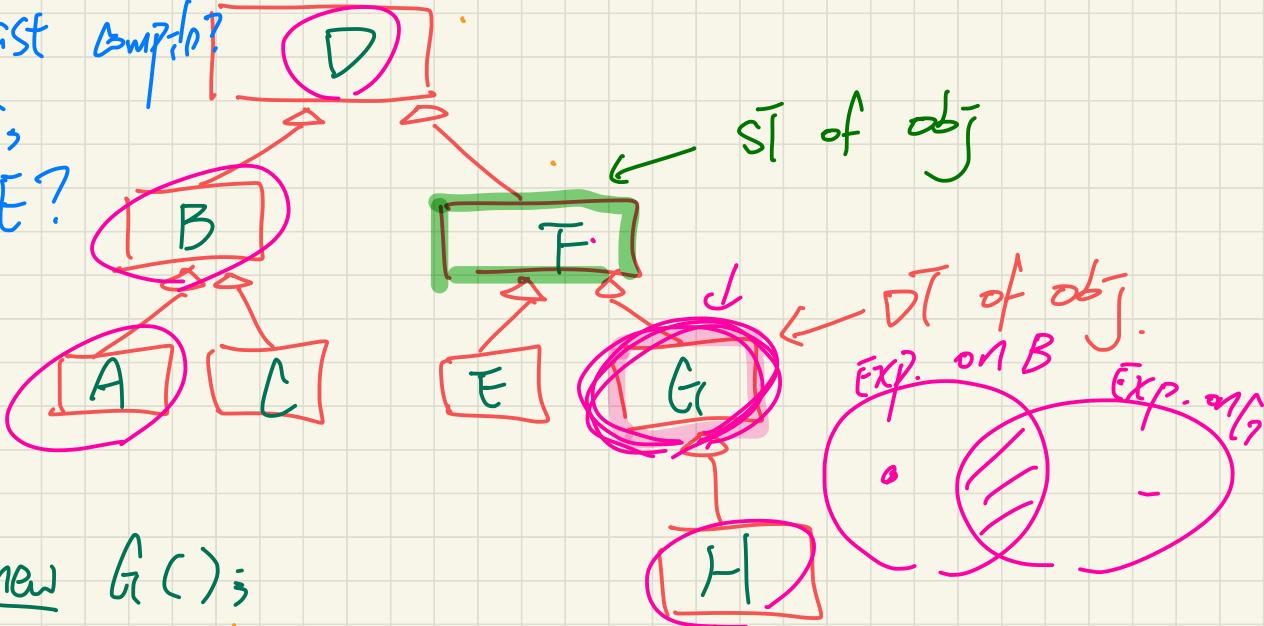


Bucket Array.

ArrayList < ArrayList < >>
 ↑
 Entry

Q1. does the cast compile?

Q2. If it compiles,
do we have CCE?



F obj = new G();

(1) (D) obj ✓ . ✓ : upward.

(2) (G) obj ✓ ✓ : downward

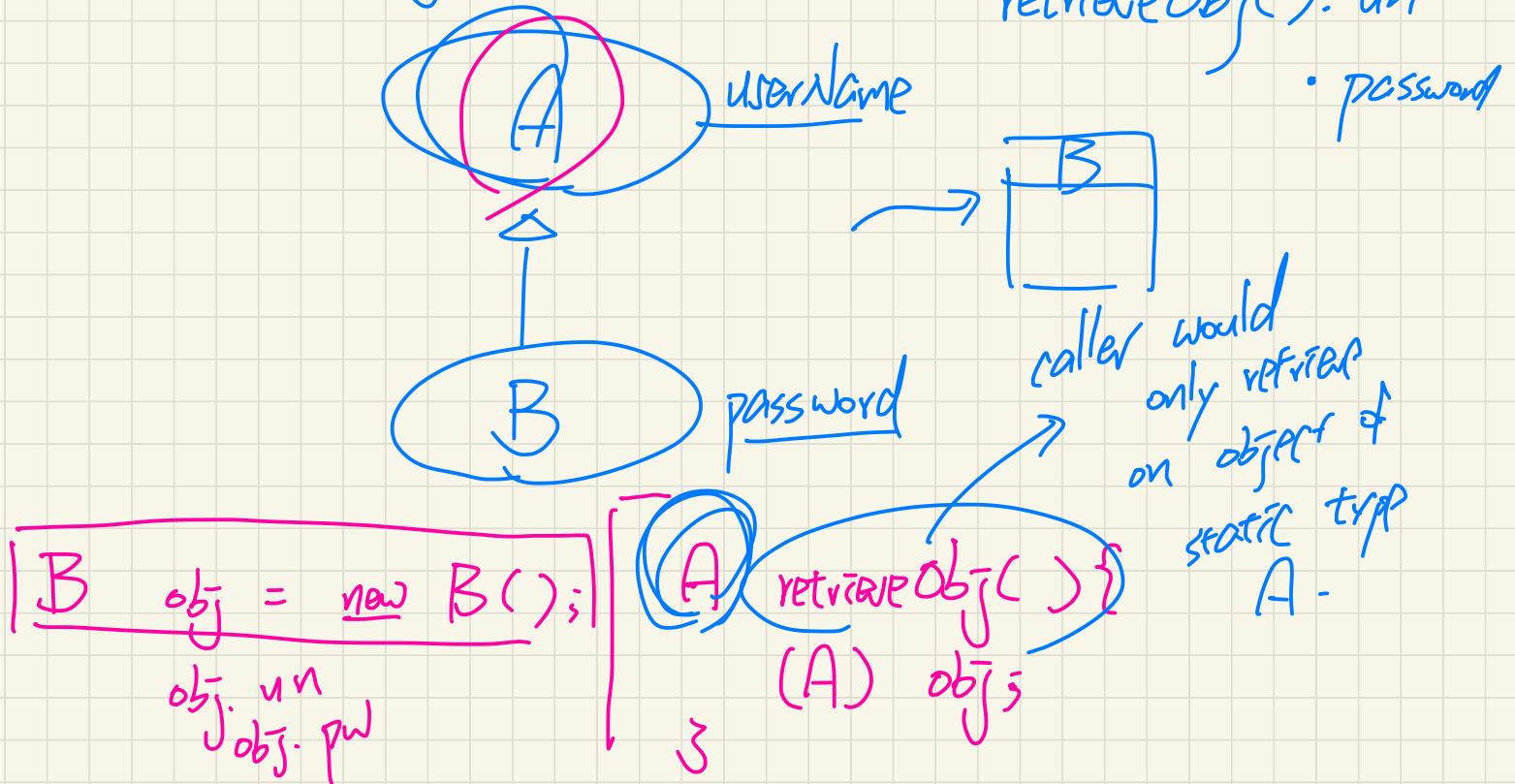
(3) (H) obj ✓ ✓ compiles ✓ : down - X CCE occ.

When do we get a CCE?

C obj des. of f.

1. When DT of obj is NOT exp.
2. When DT of obj cannot fulfill []

Upward Casting : Access Control

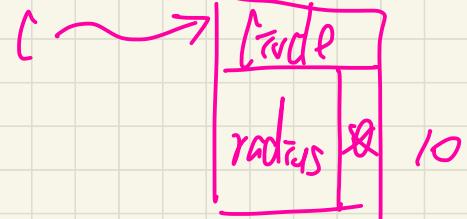
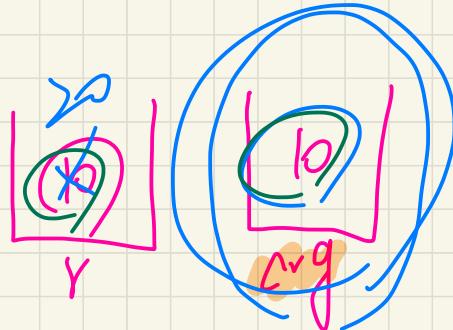


Call by Value: Primitive Argument

```
class Circle {  
    int radius;  
    void setRadius(int r) {  
        this.radius = r;  
    }  
}
```

primitive parameter
r => *arg*

```
class CircleUser {  
    ...  
    Circle c = new Circle();  
    int arg = 10;  
    c.setRadius(arg);  
}
```



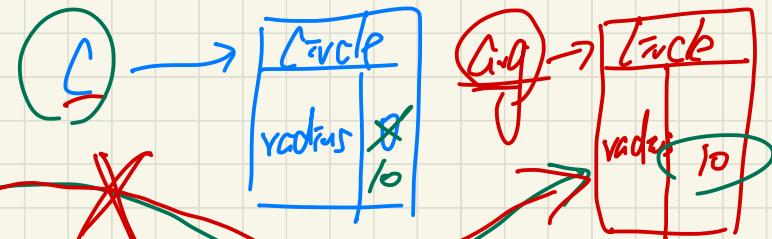
Call by Value: Reference Argument

```
class Circle {  
    int radius;  
    Circle() {}  
    Circle(int r) {  
        this.radius = r;  
    }  
    void setRadius(Circle a) {  
        this.radius = a.radius;  
    }  
}  
① d = new Circle(100);
```

Reference Parameter
Program -> d
d -> arg

```
class CircleUser {  
    ...  
    Circle c = new Circle();  
    Circle arg = new Circle(10);  
    c.setRadius(arg);  
}
```

→ address of
some circle
object.



```

class Circle {
    int radius;
    Circle() {}
    Circle(int r) {
        this.radius = r;
    }
    void setRadius(Circle o) {
        this.radius = o.radius;
    }
}

```

(2) d.setRadius(100);

Implicitly:

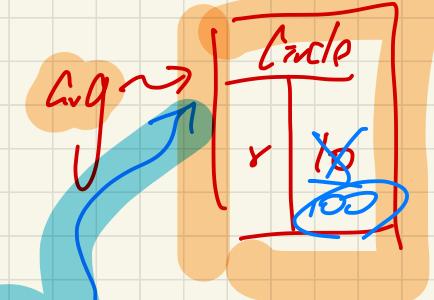
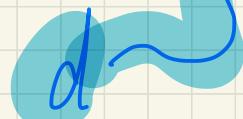
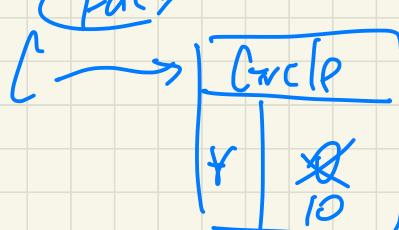
```

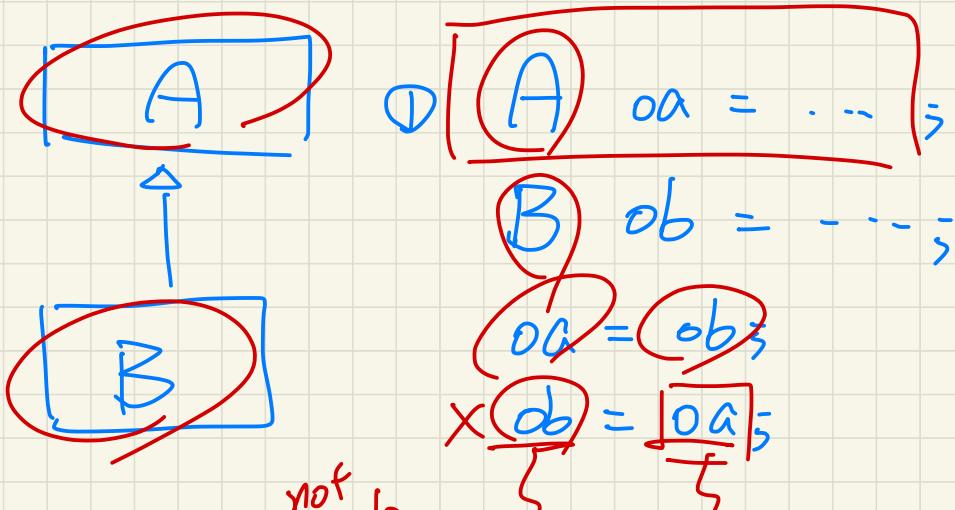
class CircleUser {
    ...
    Circle c = new Circle();
    Circle arg = new Circle(10);
    c.setRadius(arg);
}

```

*assertTrue(**arg**.radius == 10);*

Fact:





not
coupled

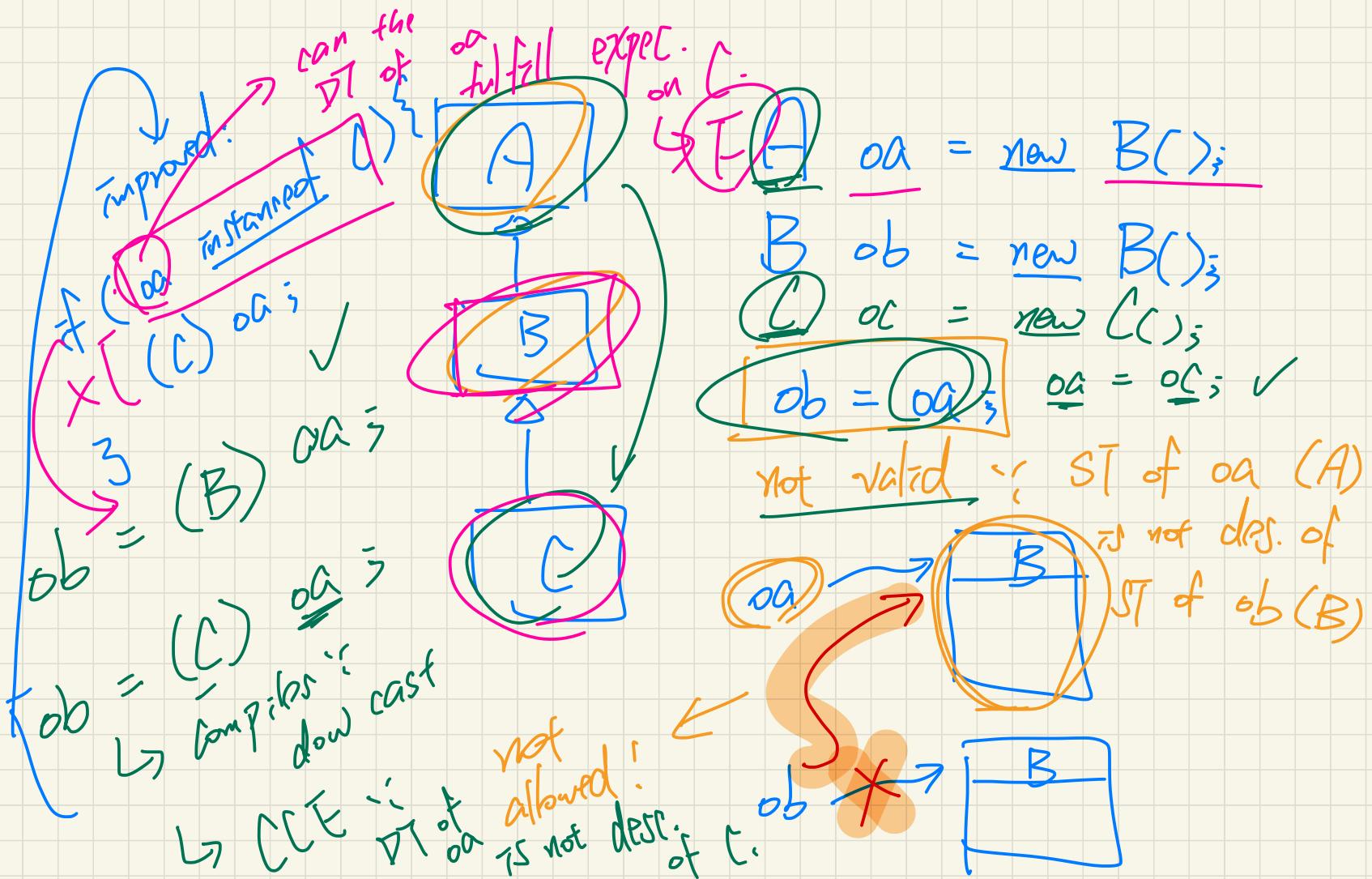
ST: B ST: A

✓

Object A (circled in red) depends on object B (circled in blue).
 - New object which can fulfill exp. on B.

oa = new B();

ob = new A();



`|((C) obj)|.`

Cast expression
has static type `C`

Expectations on `C`:
all attributes and
methods declared
in ancestors of `C`.

Generic Parameters: ArrayList

```
class ArrayList<E> {  
    boolean add(E e)  
    E remove(int index)  
    E get(int index)  
}
```

declare a type parameter
to be used in ArrayList
class

list1.add(new Point(3, 4)); X

String s = list2.remove(2); X

Caller of ArrayList

```
ArrayList<String> list1 = new ArrayList<String>();  
ArrayList<Point> list2 = new ArrayList<Point>();
```

[class ArrayList<X> {
 boolean add(X e) String
 X remove(int index)
 X get(int index)
}]
String.

Point
class ArrayList<X> {
 boolean add(X e) Point
 X remove(int index)
 X get(int index)
}