

# Föll

## Föll einfalda kóða

- Gera einn hlut, gera hann vel
- Óháð öðrum hlutum forrits

Fjölbinding (overloading) – fall hefur meira en eina gerð

```
double max(double x, double y)

int max(int x, int y)
```

Þýðandi fattar hvaða útgáfu af fallinu á að nota

```
public class Gaussian {

    public static double phi(double x) {
        return Math.exp(-x*x / 2) / Math.sqrt(2 * Math.PI);
    }

    public static double phi(double x, double mu, double sigma) {
        return phi((x - mu) / sigma) / sigma;
    }
}
```

# Föll í ólíkum skráum

Java keyrir aðeins eitt main fall í byrjun.

Getur kallað á önnur föll sem eru skilgreind í öðrum klösum (.java skráum)

Java þýðandinn (javac) sér um tengingar

*client*

```
Gaussian.Phi(1019)
```

*calls methods*

*API*

```
public class Gaussian  
    double phi(double x)     $\phi(x)$   
    double Phi(double z)    $\Phi(z)$ 
```

*defines signatures  
and describes methods*

*implementation*

```
public class Gaussian  
    public static double phi(double x)  
  
    public static double Phi(double z)
```

*Java code that  
implements methods*

# Forritasöfn

Forritasöfn (libraries) hjálpa til við að endurnýta kóða

- Betra en copy/paste
- Sönnum og prófum kóða einu sinni, notum mörgu sinnum

API (Application Programming Interface)

- Lýsir **hvað** föll í forritasafni gera, ekki **hvernig**
- Java lýsing: skilatag, nafn á falli, viðföng
- Skilyrði; Notkun, Fyrir, Eftir

Útfærsla (implementation)

- Forrit (java kóði) fyrir föllin sem eru skilgreind í API

*client*

```
Gaussian.Phi(1019)
```

*calls methods*

*API*

```
public class Gaussian  
    double phi(double x)     $\phi(x)$   
    double Phi(double z)    $\Phi(z)$ 
```

*defines signatures  
and describes methods*

*implementation*

```
public class Gaussian  
  
    public static double phi(double x)  
  
    public static double Phi(double z)
```

*Java code that  
implements methods*

# Slembitölur

## StdRandom forritasafn úr bókinni

```
public class StdRandom
```

---

<code>int uniform(int N)</code>	<i>integer between 0 and N-1</i>
<code>double uniform(double lo, double hi)</code>	<i>real between lo and hi</i>
<code>boolean bernoulli(double p)</code>	<i>true with probability p</i>
<code>double gaussian()</code>	<i>normal, mean 0, standard deviation 1</i>
<code>double gaussian(double m, double s)</code>	<i>normal, mean m, standard deviation s</i>
<code>int discrete(double[] a)</code>	<i>i with probability a[i]</i>
<code>void shuffle(double[] a)</code>	<i>randomly shuffle the array a[]</i>

```
int getRandomNumber()  
{  
    return 4; // chosen by fair dice roll.  
             // guaranteed to be random.  
}
```

# Slembitölur

```
public class StdRandom {  
    // between a and b  
    public static double uniform(double a, double b) {  
        return a + Math.random() * (b-a);  
    }  
  
    // between 0 and N-1  
    public static int uniform(int N) {  
        return (int) (Math.random() * N);  
    }  
  
    // true with probability p  
    public static boolean bernoulli(double p) {  
        return Math.random() < p;  
    }  
  
    // gaussian with mean = 0, stddev = 1  
    public static double gaussian()  
        /* see Exercise 1.2.27 */  
  
    // gaussian with given mean and stddev  
    public static double gaussian(double mean, double stddev) {  
        return mean + (stddev * gaussian());  
    }  
  
    ...  
}
```

# Einingaprófun

Notum main() í forritasafni til að prófa öll föll

```
public class StdRandom {  
    ...  
  
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        int N = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);  
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {  
            StdOut.printf(" %2d " , uniform(100));  
            StdOut.printf("%8.5f " , uniform(10.0, 99.0));  
            StdOut.printf("%5b " , bernoulli(.5));  
            StdOut.printf("%7.5f " , gaussian(9.0, .2));  
            StdOut.println();  
        }  
    }  
}
```

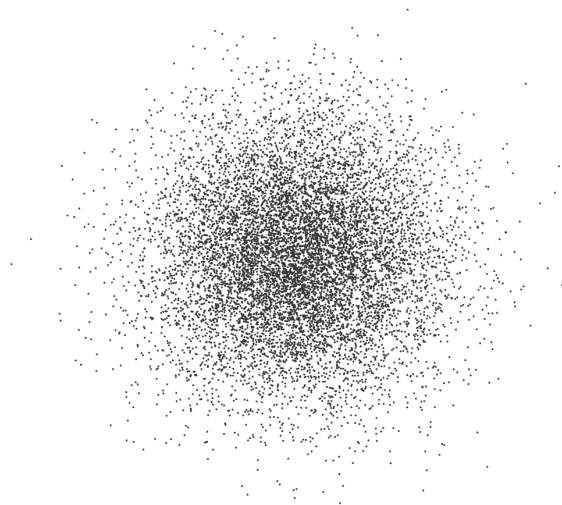
```
% java StdRandom 5  
61 21.76541 true 9.30910  
57 43.64327 false 9.42369  
31 30.86201 true 9.06366  
92 39.59314 true 9.00896  
36 28.27256 false 8.66800
```

# Notkun forritasafna

## StdRandom.java þarf að vera í sömu möppu

```
public class RandomPoints {  
    public static void main(String args[]) {  
        int N = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);  
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {  
            double x = StdRandom.gaussian(0.5, 0.2);  
            double y = StdRandom.gaussian(0.5, 0.2);  
            StdDraw.point(x, y);  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
% javac RandomPoints.java  
% java RandomPoints 10000
```



# Einingaforritun

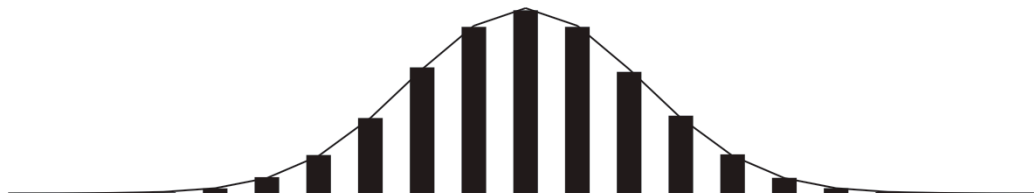
## Einingaforritun

- Skiptum forriti niður í sjálfstæðar einingar
- Skrifum, sönnum og prófum hverja einingu fyrir sig
- Púslum einingum saman í stærra forrit

## Dæmi: Köstum N peningum, hve of fáum við fisk?

- Lesum viðföng frá notanda
- Köstum einum pening
- Köstum N peningum og teljum fjölda fiska
- Endurtökum hermun, höldum utan um allar útkomur
- Teiknum mynd af niðurstöðum
- Berum saman við fræðilegu dreifinguna

```
% java Bernoulli 20 100000
```





# Bernoulliþróf

```
public class Bernoulli {  
    public static int binomial(int N) {  
        int heads = 0;  
        for (int j = 0; j < N; j++)  
            if (StdRandom.bernoulli(0.5)) heads++;  
        return heads;  
    }  
}
```

Köstum N peningum  
teljum fjölda fiska (heads)

```
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    int N = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);  
    int T = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
```

```
    int[] freq = new int[N+1];  
    for (int i = 0; i < T; i++)  
        freq[binomial(N)]++;
```

Framkvæmum T hermanir  
hver með N endurtekningum

```
    double[] normalized = new double[N+1];  
    for (int i = 0; i <= N; i++)  
        normalized[i] = (double) freq[i] / T;  
    StdStats.plotBars(normalized);
```

Hlutfallsleg dreifing

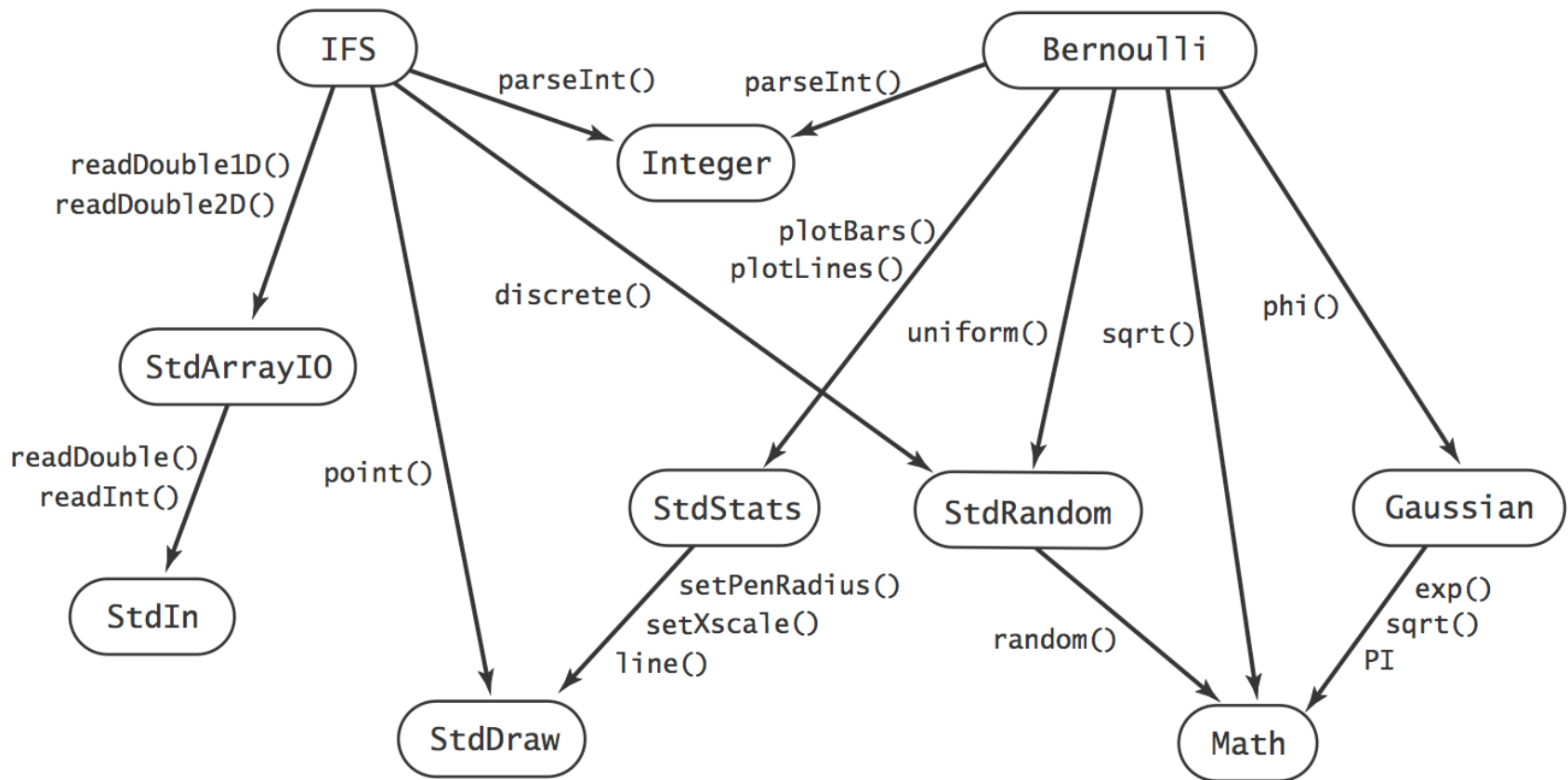
```
    double mean = N / 2.0, stddev = Math.sqrt(N) / 2.0;  
    double[] phi = new double[N+1];  
    for (int i = 0; i <= N; i++)  
        phi[i] = Gaussian.phi(i, mean, stddev);  
    StdStats.plotLines(phi);
```

Fræðileg dreifing  
(fyrir stór N)

```
    }  
}
```

# Venslanet

Í einingaforritun byggjum við stærri forrit úr litlum endurnýtanlegum einingum



## Gagnatög – Kafli 3.1

Gagnatag: mengi gilda og aðgerðir á gildum

Frumstæð gagnatög: örgjörvi getur unnið beint með

Tag type	Mengi gilda	lesgildi literal value	aðgerðir
int	heiltölur	17 12345	samlagning, margföldun, ...
double	“rauntölur”	3.1415 6.022e23	samglagning, margföldun, ...
boolean	sanngildi	true false	and, or, not

# Gagnatög

## Við viljum vinna með okkar eigin gagnatög

- Liti, myndir, strengi, strauma, ...
- Tvinntölur, vektora, fylki, margliður, ...
- Punkta, marghyrninga, ...

Java leyfir okkur að skilgreina ný gagnatög (klasa) og gildi þeirra (hlutir)

Hingað til höfum við séð tvo hluti

- String – hlutir sem geyma strengi
- array – fylki, .length er hluti af klasanum!

# Hlutir

Hlutur: gildi fyrir gagnatag, breytur vísa á hlut

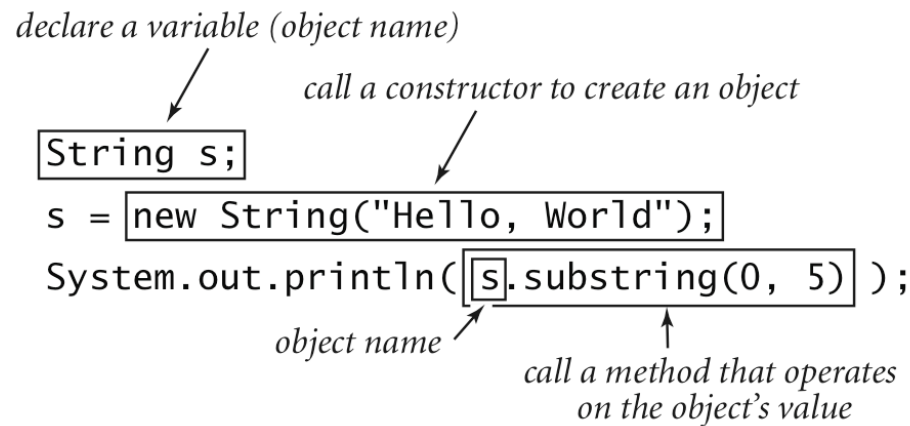
Getum skilgreint okkar eigin gagnatög og aðgerðir á þeim

Data Type	Set of Values	Operations
Color	24 bits	get red component, brighten
Picture	2D array of colors	get/set color of pixel (i, j)
String	sequence of characters	length, substring, compare

# Smiðir og aðferðir

Búa til hlut í Java: nota `new` og nafnið á klasanum

Nota aðferð (method): nafnið á **hlutnum** (ekki klasa!)  
**punktur** nafnið á **aðferðinni**



# Myndvinnsla

Litur: skynjun augans á rafsegulbylgjum

Gildi: (RGB)  $256^3$  mögulegar litasamsetningar,  
segja til um magn af rauðum, grænum og bláum í  
lit á bilinu 0 til 255

R	G	B	Color
255	0	0	
0	255	0	
0	0	255	
255	255	255	
0	0	0	
255	0	255	
105	105	105	

# Lita klasinn

Gildi: (RGB)  $256^3$  mögulegar litasamsetningar,  
segja til um magn af rauðum, grænum og bláum í  
lit á bilinu 0 til 255

## Java API

`public class java.awt.Color` Pakkinn java.awt

---

	<code>Color(int r, int g, int b)</code>	
<code>int</code>	<code>getRed()</code>	<i>red intensity</i>
<code>int</code>	<code>getGreen()</code>	<i>green intensity</i>
<code>int</code>	<code>getBlue()</code>	<i>blue intensity</i>
<code>Color</code>	<code>brighter()</code>	<i>brighter version of this color</i>
<code>Color</code>	<code>darker()</code>	<i>darker version of this color</i>
<code>String</code>	<code>toString()</code>	<i>string representation of this color</i>
<code>boolean</code>	<code>equals(Color c)</code>	<i>is this color's value the same as c's?</i>



# Albers ferningar

```
% java AlbersSquares 9 90 166 100 100 100
```

blár



grár



# Litir í Java

```
import java.awt.Color;
```

notum Color safnið

```
public class AlbersSquares {  
    public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
        int r1 = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);  
        int g1 = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);  
        int b1 = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);  
        Color c1 = new Color(r1, g1, b1);
```

fyrsti litur

```
        int r2 = Integer.parseInt(args[3]);  
        int g2 = Integer.parseInt(args[4]);  
        int b2 = Integer.parseInt(args[5]);  
        Color c2 = new Color(r2, g2, b2);
```

næsti litur

```
        StdDraw.setPenColor(c1);  
        StdDraw.filledSquare(.25, .5, .2);  
        StdDraw.setPenColor(c2);  
        StdDraw.filledSquare(.25, .5, .1);
```

fyrsti  
ferningur

```
        StdDraw.setPenColor(c2);  
        StdDraw.filledSquare(.75, .5, .2);  
        StdDraw.setPenColor(c1);  
        StdDraw.filledSquare(.75, .5, .1);
```

næsti  
ferningur

```
    }
```

```
}
```

# Birtustig

Birtustig litar – í réttu við hversu sterkt við skynjum lit

NTSC formúla:  $Y = 0.299r + 0.587g + 0.114b$

```
import java.awt.Color;

public class Luminance {




    public static double lum(Color c) {
        int r = c.getRed();
        int g = c.getGreen();
        int b = c.getBlue();
        return .299*r + .587*g + .114*b;
    }
}
```

# Gráskali

Gráskali: litur er “grár” þegar öll RGB gildin eru þau sömu

Breyta lit í gráskala: notum birtustig til að finna grátt gildi

```
public static Color toGray(Color c) {  
    int y = (int) Math.round(lum(c));  
    Color gray = new Color(y, y, y);  
    return gray;  
}
```

<i>red</i>	<i>green</i>	<i>blue</i>		
9	90	166	<i>this color</i>	
74	74	74	<i>grayscale version</i>	
0	0	0	<i>black</i>	

$$0.299 * 9 + 0.587 * 90 + 0.114 * 166 = 74.445$$

# Minni og hlutir

## Minnisskipulag:

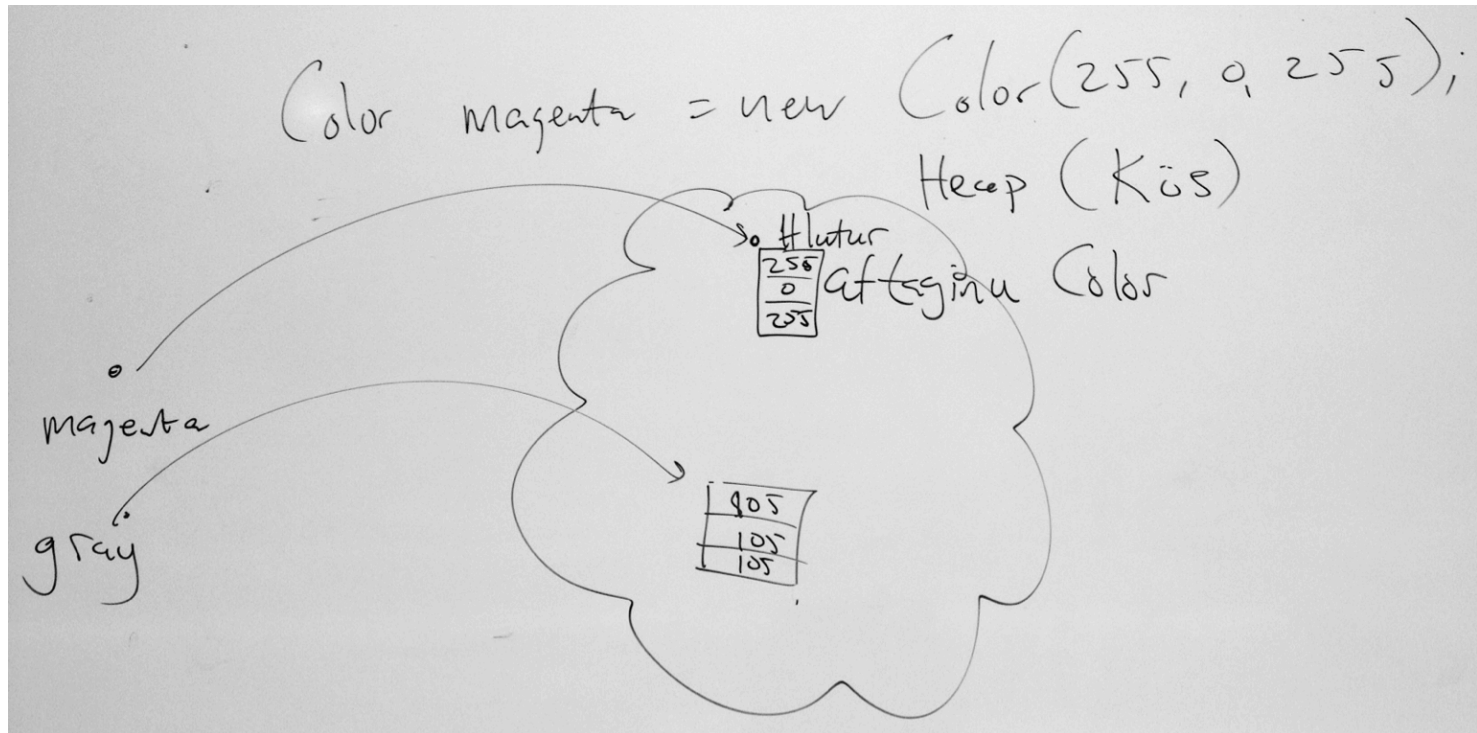
D0	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7	D8
255	0	255	0	0	0	105	105	105



## Breytur benda á hluti

- Getum breytt gildinu á hlutum
- Notað hlutinn sem viðfang og skilagildi
- Hlutirnir sjálfir eru geymdir í kös (heap) en breytur á stafla(stack)

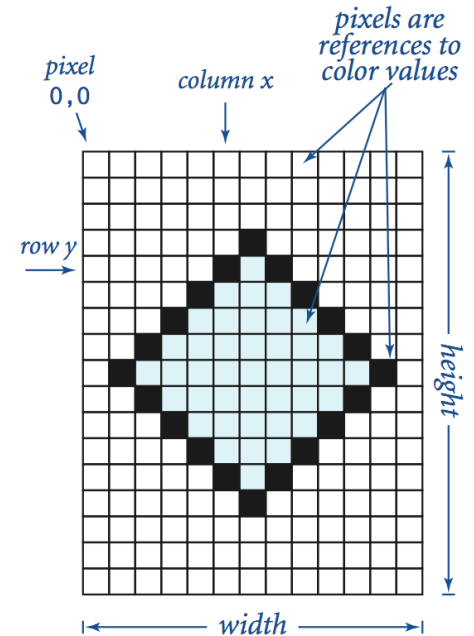
# Hlutir eru geymdir í kös, rétt eins og fylki



# Myndir

Myndir: samsettar út pixlum  
(myndeiningum)

Gildi: “tvívítt fylki” af Color hlutum



## API

```
public class Picture
```

```
    Picture(String filename)
```

*create a picture from a file*

```
    Picture(int w, int h)
```

*create a blank w-by-h picture*

```
    int width()
```

*return the width of the picture*

```
    int height()
```

*return the height of the picture*

```
    Color get(int x, int y)
```

*return the color of pixel (x, y)*

```
    void set(int x, int y, Color c)
```

*set the color of pixel (x, y) to c*

```
    void show()
```

*display the image in a window*

```
    void save(String filename)
```

*save the image to a file*

# Myndvinnsla

Breytum litamynd í gráskalamynd með réttu birtustigi

```
import java.awt.Color;

public class Grayscale {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Picture pic = new Picture(args[0]);
        for (int x = 0; x < pic.width(); x++) {
            for (int y = 0; y < pic.height(); y++) {
                Color color = pic.get(x, y);
                Color gray = Luminance.toGray(color);
                pic.set(x, y, gray);
            }
        }
        pic.show();
    }
}
```

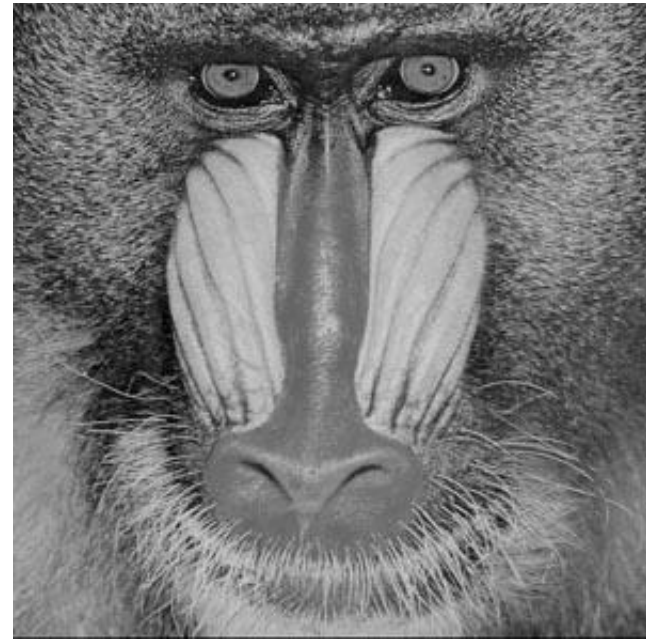


# Myndvinnsla

Breytum litamynd í gráskalamynd með réttu birtustigi



mandrill.jpg



% java Grayscale mandrill.jpg