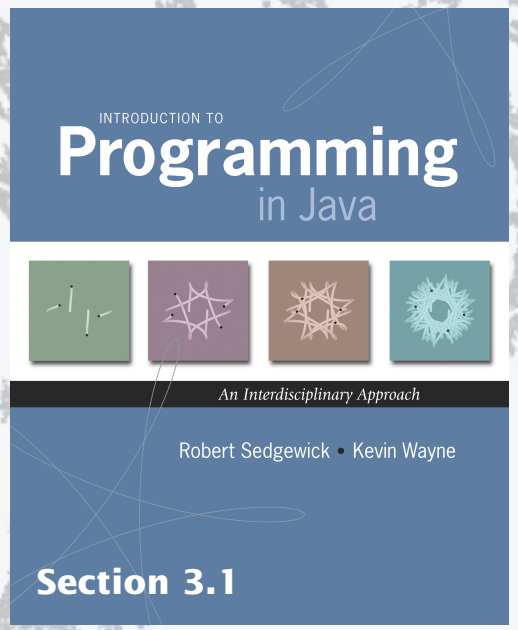
COMPUTER SCIENCE

SEDGEWICK / WAYNE



http://introcs.cs.princeton.edu

9. Abstract Data Types

9. Abstract Data Types

- Overview
- Color
- Image processing
- String processing

Abstract data types

A data type is a set of values and a set of operations on those values.

Primitive types

- *values* immediately map to machine representations
- *operations* immediately map to machine instructions.

We want to write programs that process other types of data.

- Colors, pictures, strings,
- Complex numbers, vectors, matrices,
- ...

Built-in data types

A data type is a set of values and a set of operations on those values.

type	*set of values*	*examples of values*	*examples of operations*
`char`	characters	'A' '@'	compare
`String`	sequences of characters	"Hello World" "CS is fun"	concatenate
`int`	integers	17 12345	add, subtract, multiply, divide
`double`	floating-point numbers	3.1415 6.022e23	add, subtract, multiply, divide
`boolean`	truth values	true false	and, or, not

Java's built-in data types

An abstract data type is a data type whose representation is hidden from the client.

Object-oriented programming (OOP)

Object-oriented programming (OOP).

- Create your own data types.
- Use them in your programs (manipulate *objects*).

An object holds a data type value.
Variable names refer to objects.

Examples (stay tuned for details)

data type	*set of values*	*examples of operations*
`Color`	three 8-bit integers	get red component, brighten
`Picture`	2D array of colors	get/set color of pixel (i, j)
`String`	sequence of characters	length, substring, compare

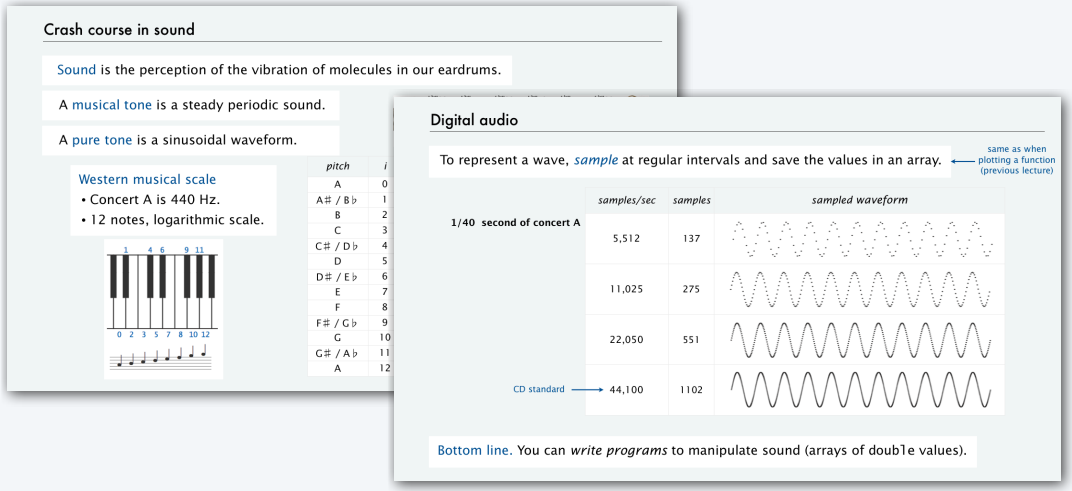
An abstract data type is a data type whose representation is *hidden from the client*.

Impact: We can use ADTs without knowing implementation details.

- This lecture: how to write client programs for several useful ADTs
- Next lecture: how to implement your own ADTs

Sound

We have *already* been using ADTs!



Sound ADT

Values: Array of doubles.

Operations: specified in API.

`public class StdAudio`	
`void play(double[] a)`	*play the given sound wave*
`void save(String file, double[] a)`	*save to a* `.wav` *file*
`double[] read(String file)`	*read from a* `.wav` *file*

Representation: Hidden from user (`.wav` and other formats needed by devices).

Strings

We have *already* been using ADTs!

A `String` is a sequence of Unicode characters. ← defined in terms of its ADT values (typical)

Java's String ADT allows us to write Java programs that manipulate strings.

Operations (API)

stay tuned for more complete API later in this lecture

public class String	
String(String s)	*create a string with the same value*
int length()	*string length*
char charAt(int i)	*ith character*
String substring(int i, int j)	*ith through (j-1)st characters*
boolean contains(String sub)	*does string contain* sub*?*

Using a data type: constructors and methods

To use a data type, you need to know:

- Its name (capitalized, in Java).
- How to *construct* new objects.
- How to *apply operations* to a given object.

To construct a new object

- Use the keyword new to invoke a *constructor*.
- Use data type name to specify type of object.

To apply an operation (invoke a method)

- Use object name to specify which object.
- Use the dot operator to indicate that an operation is to be applied.
- Use a method name to specify which operation.

new Building()

```
String s;
s = new String ("Hello, World);
StdOut.println( s.substring(0, 5) );
```

Pop quiz on ADTs

Q. What is a data type?

A. A set of values and a set of operations on those values.

Q. What is an abstract data type?

Pop quiz on ADTs

Q. What is a data type?

A. A set of values and a set of operations on those values.

Q. What is an abstract data type?

A. A data type whose representation is hidden from the client.

9. Abstract Data Types

- Overview
- Color
- Image processing
- String processing

Color ADT

Color is a sensation in the eye from electromagnetic radiation.

An ADT allows us to write Java programs that manipulate color.

Values

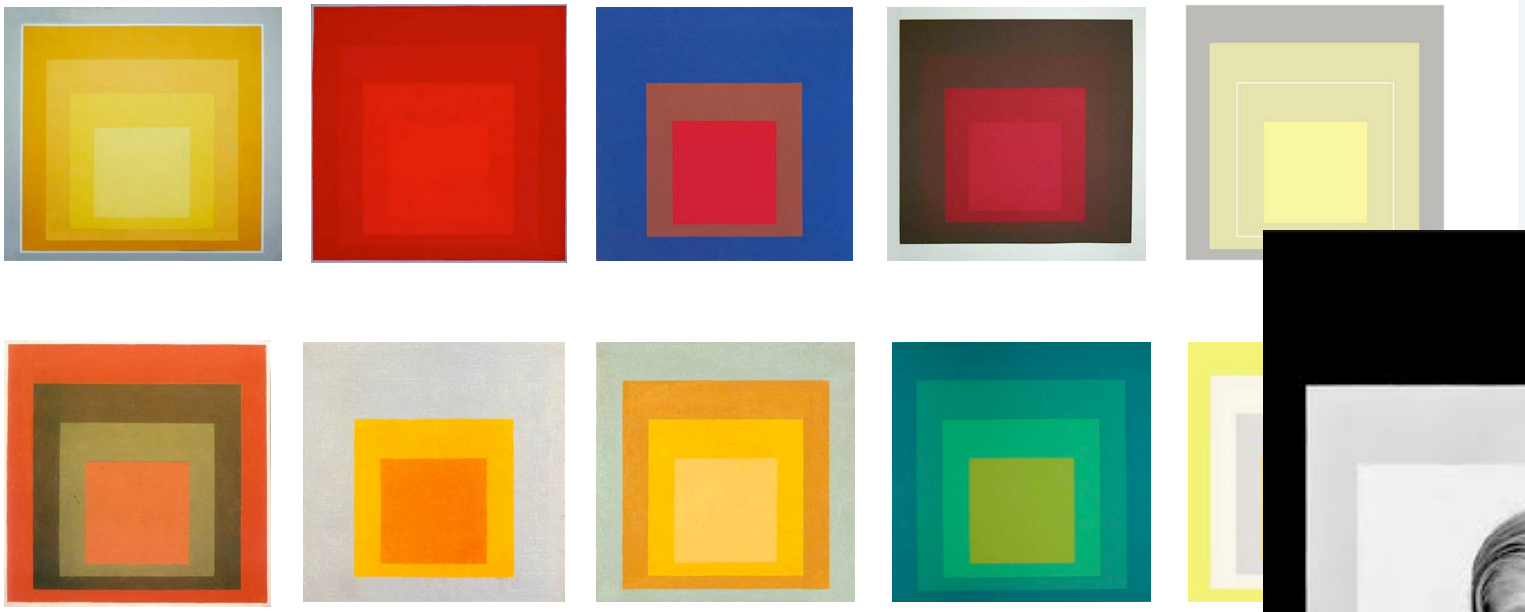
		examples							
R (8 bits)	red intensity	255	0	0	0	255	0	119	105
G (8 bits)	green intensity	0	255	0	0	255	64	33	105
B (8 bits)	blue intensity	0	0	255	0	255	128	27	105
color									

API (operations)

`public class java.awt.color`	
`Color(int r, int g, int b)`	
`int getRed()`	*red intensity*
`int getGreen()`	*green intensity*
`int getBlue()`	*blue intensity*
`Color brighter()`	*brighter version of this color*
`Color darker()`	*darker version of this color*
`String toString()`	*string representation of this color*
`boolean equals(Color c)`	*is this color the same as c's ?*

Albers squares

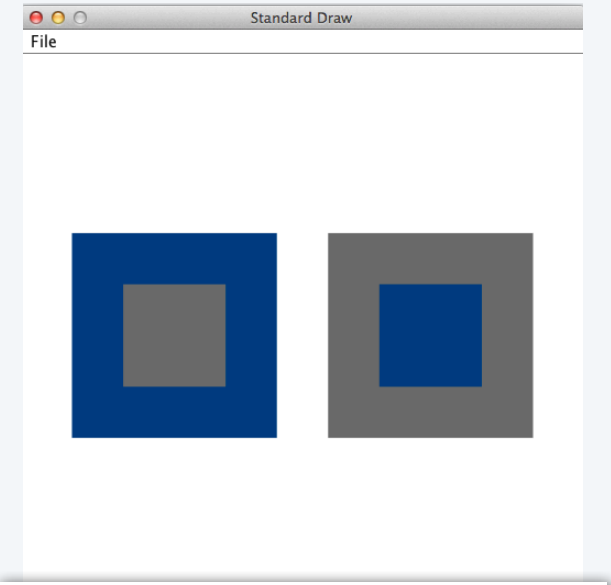
Josef Albers. A 20th century artist who revolutionized the way people think about color.



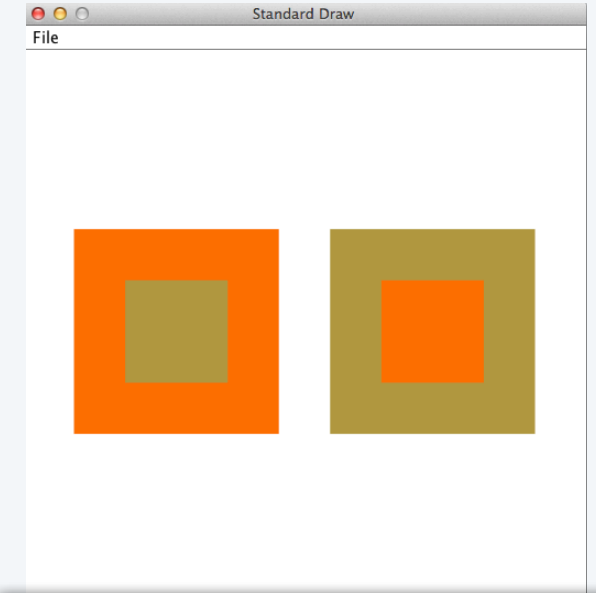
Josef Albers 1888–1976

Color client example: Albers squares

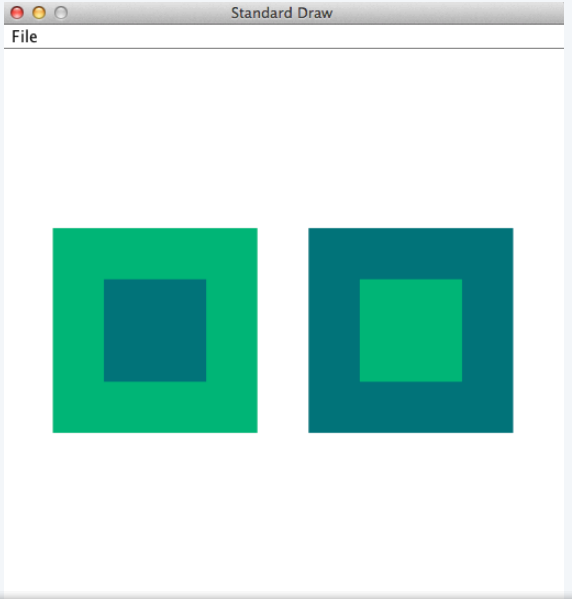
Goal. Write a Java program to generate Albers squares.




```
% java AlbersSquares 0 64 128 105 105 105
```




```
% java AlbersSquares 251 112 34 177 153 71
```




```
% java AlbersSquares 28 183 122 15 117 123
```

Color client example: Albers squares

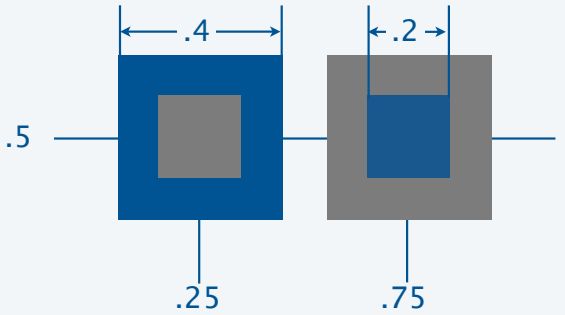
```
public class AlbersSquares
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      int r1 = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
      int g1 = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
      int b1 = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);
      Color c1 = new Color(r1, g1, b1);

      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);

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

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

← create first color

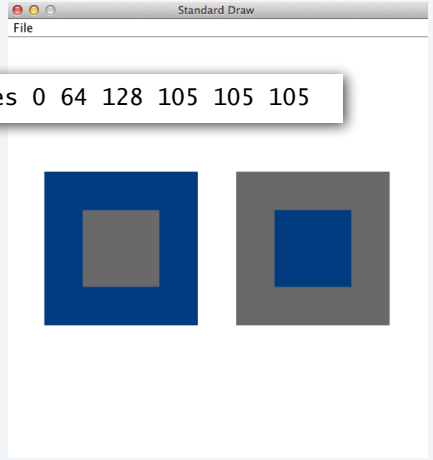
← create second color

← draw first pair of squares

← draw second pair of squares




```
% java AlbersSquares 0 64 128 105 105 105
```



Computing with color: monochrome luminance

Def. The *monochrome luminance* of a color quantifies its effective brightness.

NTSC standard formula for luminance: 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;
   }
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      int r = Integer.parseInt(args[0]);
      int g = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
      int b = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);
      Color c = new Color(r, g, b);
      StdOut.println(Math.round(lum(c)));
   }
}
```

```
% java Luminance 0 64 128
52
```

	examples							
red intensity	255	0	0	0	255	0	119	105
green intensity	0	255	0	0	255	64	33	105
blue intensity	0	0	255	0	255	128	27	105
color								
luminance	76	150	29	0	255	52	58	105

Applications (next)

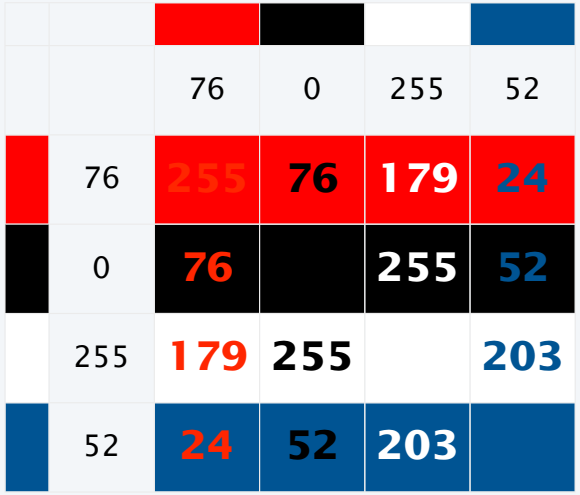
- Choose colors for displayed text.
- Convert colors to grayscale.

Computing with color: compatability

Q. Which font colors will be most readable with which background colors on a display?

Rule of thumb. Absolute value of difference in luminosity should be > 128.

```
public static boolean compatible(Color a, Color b)
{
  return Math.abs(lum(a) - lum(b)) > 128.0;
}
```



Computing with color: grayscale

Goal. Convert a colors to grayscale values.

Fact. When all three R, G, and B values are the same, resulting color is on grayscale from 0 (black) to 255 (white).

Q. What value for a given color?

A. Its luminance!

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

method for Luminance library

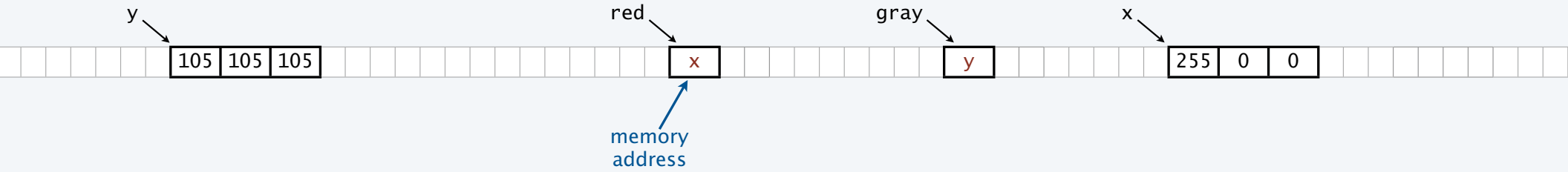
	examples							
red intensity	255	0	0	0	255	0	119	105
green intensity	0	255	0	0	255	64	33	105
blue intensity	0	0	255	0	255	128	27	105
color								
luminance	76	150	29	0	255	52	58	105
grayscale								

OOP context for color

Q. How does Java represent color? Three `int` values? Packed into one `int` value?

A. We don't know. The representation is hidden. It is an *abstract* data type.

Possible memory representation of `red = new Color(255, 0, 0)`
and `gray = new Color(105, 105, 105);`



An object reference is analogous to a variable name.

- It is not the value but it refers to the value.
- We can manipulate the value in the object it refers to.
- We can pass it to (or return it from) a method.

We also use object references to *invoke* methods (with the . operator)

References and abstraction

René Magritte. This is not a pipe.

⟵ It is a picture of a painting of a pipe.

Java. These are not colors.

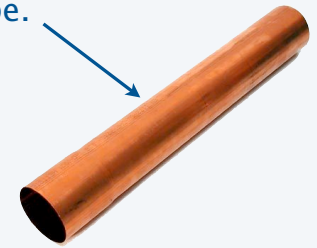
```
public static Color toGray(Color c)
{
   int y = (int) Math.round(lum(c));
   Color gray = new Color(y, y, y);
   return gray;
}
```

Object-oriented programming. A natural vehicle for studying abstract models of the real world.

"This is not a pipe."

Yes it is! He's referring to the physical object he's holding.
Joke would be better if he were holding a *picture* of a pipe.

This is not a pipe.



Surrealist computer scientist:
Neither is this.

```
% java RandomSeq 10000 | java Average
```

9. Abstract Data Types

- Overview
- Color
- **Image processing**
- String processing

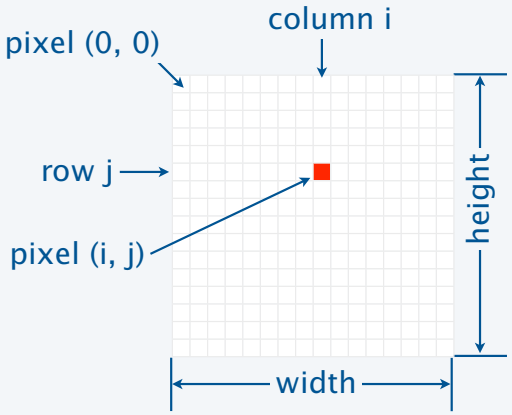
Picture ADT

A Picture is a 2D array of pixels.

defined in terms of its ADT values (typical)

An ADT allows us to write Java programs that manipulate pictures.

Values (arrays of Colors)



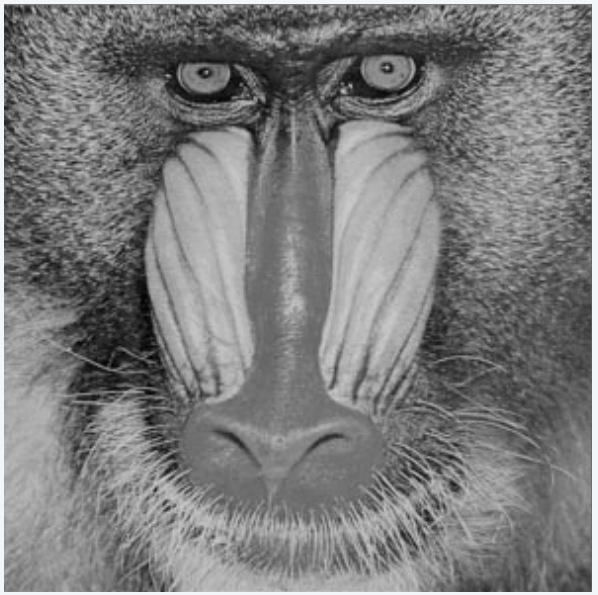
API (operations)

public class java.awt.color	
Picture(String filename)	*create a picture from a file*
Picture(int w, int h)	*create a blank w-by-h picture*
int width()	*width of the picture*
int height()	*height of the picture*
Color get(int i, int j)	*the color of pixel (i, j)*
void set(int i, int j, Color c)	*set the color of pixel (i, j) to c*
void show()	*display the image in a window*
void save(String filename)	*save the picture to a file*

Picture client example: Grayscale filter

Goal. Write a Java program to convert an image to grayscale.

Source: `mandrill.jpg`



```
% java Grayscale mandrill.jpg
```

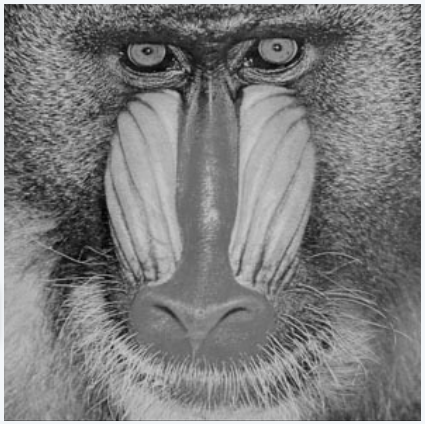
Picture client example: Grayscale filter

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

create a new picture

fill in each pixel

```
% java Grayscale mandrill.jpg
```



Pop quiz 1a on image processing

Q. What is the effect of the following code (easy question)?

```
Picture pic = new Picture(args[0]);
for (int i = 0; i < pic.width(); i++)
   for (int j = 0; j < pic.height(); j++)
      pic.set(i, j, pic.get(i, j));
pic.show();
```

Pop quiz 1b on image processing

Q. What is the effect of the following code (not-so-easy question)?

```
Picture pic = new Picture(args[0]);
for (int i = 0; i < pic.width(); i++)
   for (int j = 0; j < pic.height(); j++)
      pic.set(i, pic.height()-j-1, pic.get(i, j));
pic.show();
```

Pop quiz 1c on image processing

Q. What is the effect of the following code?

```
Picture source = new Picture(args[0]);
int width  = source.width();
int height = source.height();
Picture target = new Picture(width, height);
for (int i = 0; i < width; i++)
   for (int j = 0; j < height; j++)
      target.set(i, height-j-1, source.get(i, j));
target.show();
```

Picture client example: Scaling filter

Goal. Write a Java program to scale an image (arbitrarily and independently on *x* and *y*).

300x300

Source: `mandrill.jpg`

500x500

```
% java Scale mandrill.jpg 500 500
```

600x200

```
% java Scale mandrill.jpg 600 200
```

99x99

```
% java Scale mandrill.jpg 99 99
```

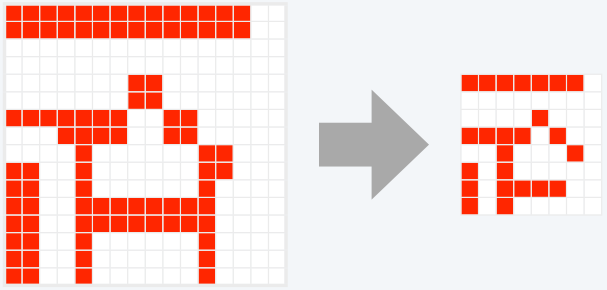
200x400

```
% java Scale mandrill.jpg 200 400
```

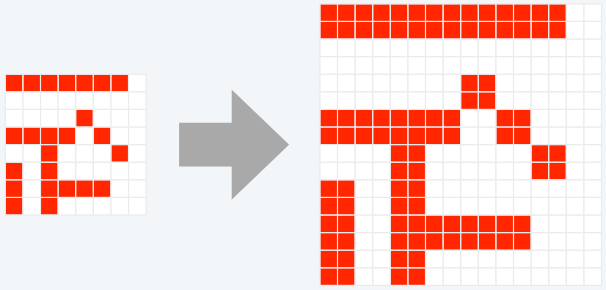
Picture client example: Scaling filter

Goal. Write a Java program to scale an image (arbitrarily and independently on *x* and *y*).

Ex. Downscaling by halving.
Shrink in half by deleting alternate rows and columns.



Ex. Upscaling by doubling.
Double in size by replacing each pixel with four copies.



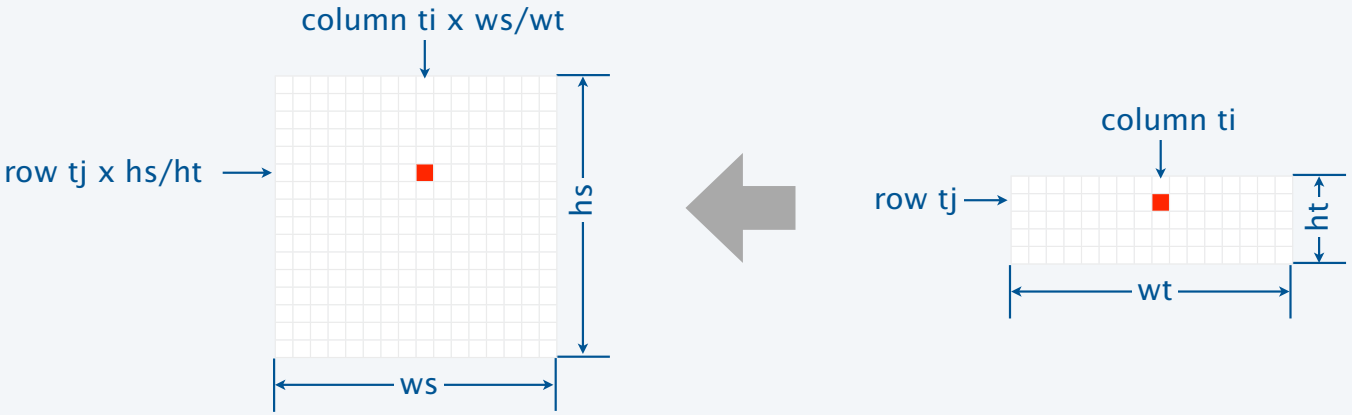
Picture client example: Scaling filter

Goal. Write a Java program to scale an image (arbitrarily and independently on *x* and *y*).

A uniform strategy to scale from ws-by-hs to wt-by-ht.

- Scale column index by ws/wt .
- Scale row index by hs/ht .

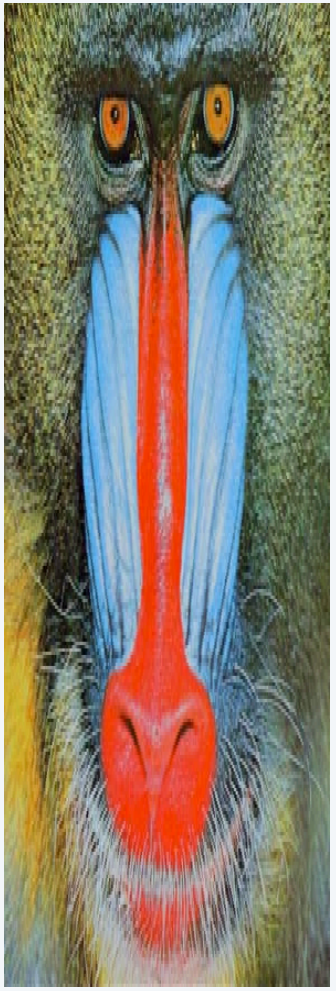
Approach. Arrange computation to compute exactly one value for each *target* pixel.



Picture client example: Scaling filter

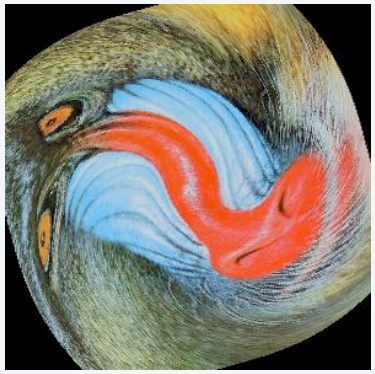
```
import java.awt.Color;
public class Scale
{
   public static void main(String args[])
   {
      String filename = args[0];
      int w = Integer.parseInt(args[1]);
      int h = Integer.parseInt(args[2]);
      Picture source = new Picture(filename);
      Picture target = new Picture(w, h);
      for (int ti = 0; ti < w; ti++)
         for (int tj = 0; tj < h; tj++)
         {
            int si = ti * source.width()  / w;
            int sj = tj * source.height() / h;
            Color color = source.get(si, sj);
            target.set(ti, tj, color);
         }
      target.show();
   }
}
```

```
% java Scale mandrill.jpg 300 900
```



More image-processing effects

RGB color separation



swirl filter

wave filter

glass filter

Sobel edge detection

9. Abstract Data Types

- Overview
- Color
- Image processing
- String processing

String ADT

A `String` is a sequence of Unicode characters. ⟵ defined in terms of its ADT values (typical)

Java's ADT allows us to write Java programs that manipulate strings.

Operations (API)

`public class String`	
`String(String s)`	*create a string with the same value*
`int length()`	*string length*
`char charAt(int i)`	*ith character*
`String substring(int i, int j)`	*i th through* (j-1)*st characters*
`boolean contains(String sub)`	*does string contain* sub?
`boolean startsWith(String pre)`	*does string start with* pre?
`boolean endsWith(String post)`	*does string end with* post?
`int indexOf(String p)`	*index of first occurrence of* p
`int indexOf(String p, int i)`	*index of first occurrence of* p *after* i
`String concat(String t)`	*this string with* t *appended*
`int compareTo(String t)`	*string comparison*
`String replaceAll(String a,String b)`	*result of changing* a*s to* b*s*
`String[] split(String delim)`	*strings between occurrences of* delim
`boolean equals(String t)`	*is this string's value the same as* t*'s ?*

Programming with strings: typical examples

Is the string a palindrome?

```
public static boolean isPalindrome(String s)
{
   int N = s.length();
   for (int i = 0; i < N/2; i++)
   if (s.charAt(i) != s.charAt(N-1-i))
      return false;
   return true;
}
```

Find lines containing a specified string in StdIn

```
String query = args[0];
while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
{
   String s = StdIn.readLine();
   if (s.contains(query))
      StdOut.println(s);
}
```

Search for *.edu hyperlinks in the text file on StdIn

```
while (!StdIn.isEmpty())
{
   String s = StdIn.readString();
   if (s.startsWith("http://") && s.endsWith(".edu"))
   StdOut.println(s);
}
```

String client example: Gene finding

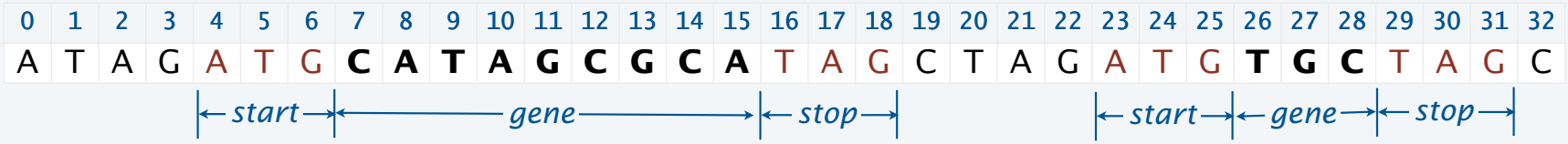
Pre-genomics era. Sequence a human genome.

Post-genomics era. Analyze the data and understand structure.

Genomics. Represent genome as a string over A C T G alphabet.

Gene. A substring of genome that represents a functional unit.

- Made of *codons* (three A C T G *nucleotides*).
- Preceded by ATG (*start* codon).
- Succeeded by TAG (*stop* codon). ← simplified for lecture (TAA or TGA are also stop codons)



Goal. Write a Java program to find genes in a given genome.

String client example: Gene finding

Algorithm. Scan left-to-right through genome.

- If start codon ATG found, set beg to index i.
- If stop codon TAG found and substring length is a multiple of 3, print gene and reset beg to -1.

i	codon		beg	*output*	*remainder of input string*
	start	*stop*			
0			-1		ATAGATGCATAGCGCATAGCTAGATGTGCTAGC
1		TAG	-1		TAGATGCATAGCGCATAGCTAGATGTGCTAGC
4	ATG		4		ATGCATAGCGCATAGCTAGATGTGCTAGC
9		TAG	4		TAGCGCATAGCTAGATGTGCTAGC
16		TAG	4	CATAGCGCA	TAGCTAGATGTGCTAGC
20		TAG	-1		TAGATGTGCTAGC
23	ATG		23		ATGTGCTAGC
29		TAG	23	TGC	TAGC

String client example: Gene finding

```
public class GeneFind
{
   public static void main(String[] args)
   {
      String start  = args[0];
      String stop   = args[1];
      String genome = StdIn.readAll();

      int beg = -1;
      for (int i = 0; i < genome.length() - 2; i++)
      {
         String codon = genome.substring(i, i+3);
         if (codon.equals(start)) beg = i;
         if (codon.equals(stop) && beg != -1 && beg+3 < i)
         {
            String gene = genome.substring(beg+3, i);
            if (gene.length() % 3 == 0)
            {
               StdOut.println(gene);
               beg = -1;
            }
         }
      }
   }
}
```

Fixes bug in Program 3.1.8

Pop quiz 1: What's the bug?

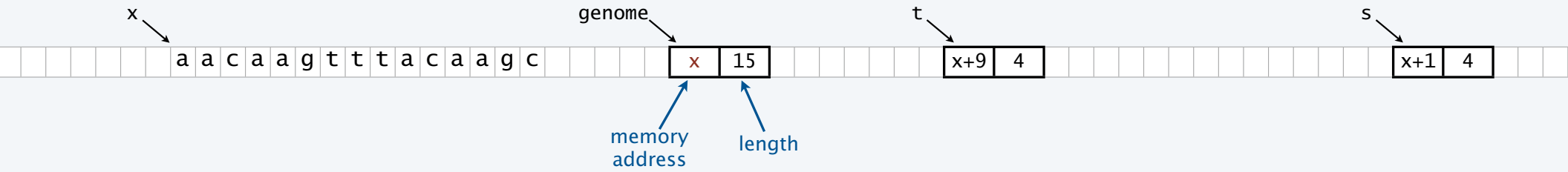
Pop quiz 2: Give input that causes Program 3.1.8 to crash

```
% more genomeTiny.txt
ATAGATGCATAGCGCATAGCTAGATGTGCTAGC

% java GeneFind ATG TAG < genomeTiny.txt
CATAGCGCA
TGC
```

OOP context for strings

Possible memory representation of

```
String genome = "aacaagtttacaagc";
String s = genome.substring(1, 5);
String t = genome.substring(9, 13);
```



Implications

- `s` and `t` are different strings that share the same value "acaa".
- `(s == t)` is `false` (because it compares addresses).
- `(s.equals(t))` is `true` (because it compares character sequences).
- Java `String` interface is more complicated than the API (and not really an ADT).

Object-oriented programming: summary

Object-oriented programming.

- Create your own data types (sets of values and ops on them).
- Use them in your programs (manipulate *objects*).

An object holds a data type value.
Variable names refer to objects.

In Java, programs manipulate references to objects.

- `String`, `Picture`, `Color`, arrays, (and everything else) are *reference types*.
- Exceptions: `boolean`, `int`, `double` and other *primitive types*.
- OOP purist: Languages should not have separate primitive types.
- Practical programmer: Primitive types provide needed efficiency.



T A G A T G **T** **G** **C** T A G C

This lecture: You can write programs to manipulate sounds, colors, pictures, and strings.

Next lecture: You can *define your own abstractions* and write programs that manipulate them.

COMPUTER SCIENCE

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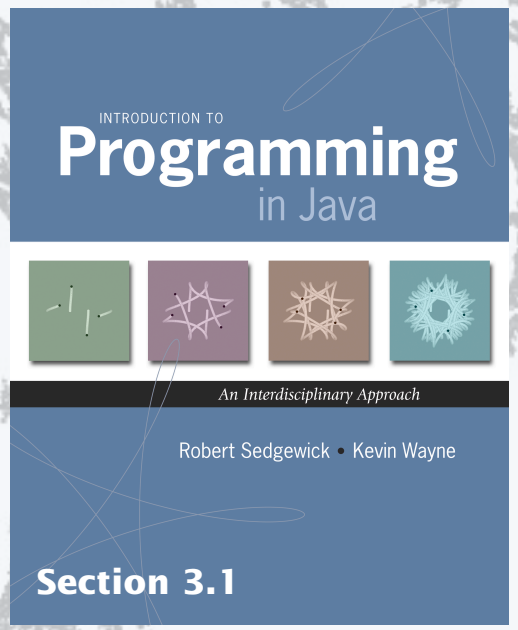

http://introcs.cs.princeton.edu

9. Abstract Data Types