CSCI 161
Introduction to Computer Science
Outline

- David's First Job
- Scanner Class
- Smarter ChatBot
- HashMap Class
- Tokenizing Strings
- Conclusion
David's First Job: Tech Support

- David's first job (c. 1995-2001)
  - Technical Support
    Gateway to Internet Services (GWIS)

- Usually I just tried to frustrate customers so they'd hang up and leave me alone.
  - So easy!

- Too easy?
  - Today, A.I. (so called chat bots) are replacing live tech support.

One example of robots taking over jobs:
Let's write (a naive) chat bot

• When a `start()` method is called:
  - Print a welcome message
  - *Continuously prompt* user for a command-line input, until user enters "bye" *(How?)*
  - Print a random snarky response from a set of David's patented responses:

  "No one has ever complained about this before."

  "I just Googled it. It doesn't know either."

  "Calm down, I don't want to argue."

  "You're not making any sense. Could you ask in a different way?"

  "Say, do you like cats?"
What user types is shown in **blue**.

---

Tech support! How can I help?
Type 'bye' to end this session.
Hi! I'm so glad you're a real person! Can I get help with my wifi?
I just Googled it. It doesn't know either.
Does anyone there know what the problem might be?
I just Googled it. It doesn't know either.
You said that, but maybe someone in your office might know?
No one has ever complained about this before.
So was it something I did?
Say, do you like cats?
Yes, but what does that have to do with anything?
Say, do you like cats?
bye
Glad I was able to help. Bye!
## Write the ChatBot Class (In BlueJ)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>public void start()</code></td>
<td>Starts up the chat bot. It will prompt for input until &quot;bye&quot; is input.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>private void printWelcome()</code></td>
<td>Prints a welcome message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>private void printGoodbye()</code></td>
<td>Prints a good bye message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>private void printSnarkyResponse()</code></td>
<td>Prints a randomly chosen snarky response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>private void fillSnarkyReponses()</code></td>
<td>Fills a list of prepared snarky responses</td>
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</table>
Outline

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- **Scanner Class**
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How to Get Command-Line Input

- Need to import the Scanner

```java
import java.util.Scanner;
```

- We can use a Scanner object to get keyboard input!
  - Here's are the relevant methods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>public Scanner(File source)</code></td>
<td>Constructor. Creates a scanner on the given file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public Scanner(InputStream source)</code></td>
<td>Constructor. Creates a scanner on the given stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public String nextLine()</code></td>
<td>Returns an entire line of input as a String.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public void close()</code></td>
<td>Closes the scanner.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
How Scanners are used:

1. Connect a Scanner object to the keyboard.
2. Print a prompt for the input.
3. Get a line of user-input from the Scanner.
4. Process the input.
5. [Optional] Repeat (2-4) until user enters a keyword to stop.
6. Close the scanner.
Using Scanner

Usage example:

```java
Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in); // Connect a Scanner to the keyboard
String input; // This will hold a line of keyboard input
System.out.print("Enter a phrase: "); // Prompt user
input = keyboard.nextLine(); // Grab a line from the keyboard
System.out.println("You entered: " + input.length() + " characters");
keyboard.close(); // Close the keyboard connection
```

On the terminal:

Enter a phrase: I like cats
You entered: 11 characters
Repeated Inputs

- You can use a sentinel loop to continuously retrieve input

```java
Scanner keyboard = new Scanner(System.in);

String input;
do {
    System.out.print("Enter a phrase: "); // prompt for input
    input = keyboard.nextLine(); // grab a line from the keyboard
    System.out.println("You entered: "+ input.length() + " characters");
} while (!input.equalsIgnoreCase("quit"));

keyboard.close();
```

Enter a phrase: I like cats
You entered: 11 characters

Enter a phrase: I like dogs too
You entered: 15 characters

Enter a phrase: quit
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Smarter ChatBot

- Chatbot makes for a good laugh, but isn't very helpful.
  - Basically ignores what the user's problems are

- Smarter ChatBot:

  Tech support! How can I help?
  Type 'bye' to end this session.
  > I ran a program I wrote, but nothing's happening and my computer's really hot
  One of your programs is stuck in an infinite loop. Terminate the offending program.
  > Thanks that TOTALLY worked!
  You're welcome.
  > But I think there's still a bug in my code though...
  It's not a bug, it's a feature!
  > You're right, I'll tell Professor Chiu that. I'm done with my HW for the week! Lol
  You're welcome.
  > bye
  Glad I was able to help!
Smarter ChatBot

- First: Associate keywords with more detailed answers:

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<td>&quot;I recommend installing more memory!&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;heat&quot;, &quot;hot&quot;, &quot;scalding&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;bug&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;It's not a bug; it's a feature!&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;thanks&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;You're welcome. Type 'bye' if you're satisfied, or ask another question.&quot;</td>
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- Second: Look for these keywords in the user's question!
  - Hmm, need to split their question into words first

- Third: Choose proper response based on keyword
Smarter ChatBot

- **First: Associate keywords with more detailed answers:**

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- **Second: Look for these keywords in the user's question!**
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Problem: What Data Structure Makes Sense?

- We know *Arrays* and *ArrayLists*
  - Main similarities between them?
    - Both are lists
    - Elements are *indexed* by an integer
  - But do integers always make sense for the index?

- Consider coding up a contact directory...
What We Really Need: Make Our Own Index

- We want to index by name (which are Strings), not by integer
  - Still want to store emails (Strings)

- Can we make our own index? These "collections" are called Maps

```plaintext
myContacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;brad&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;<a href="mailto:brad@pugetsound.edu">brad@pugetsound.edu</a>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;adam&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;<a href="mailto:adam@pugetsound.edu">adam@pugetsound.edu</a>&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;tony&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;<a href="mailto:tony@pugetsound.edu">tony@pugetsound.edu</a>&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;david&quot;</td>
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```
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The Map Collection

- Java's Map collections associate a key (index) to a value
  - Important: You declare the data types of the key and the value

- There are several Map classes in Java, we'll study the `HashMap`
  - To use it, you must first import the `HashMap` class:

```java
import java.util.HashMap;
```
Using HashMaps

- HashMap constructor also uses the diamond notation:

  ```java
  HashMap<K,V> myMap = new HashMap<>();
  ```

  *K* is the key's data type (what's being used to index)
  *V* is the value's data type (what's being stored)

- Example: to create a HashMap that indexes on names (Strings) and stores emails (Strings also):

  ```java
  HashMap<String,String> myContacts = new HashMap<>();
  ```
### Useful HashMap Methods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
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<tr>
<td><code>public V put(K key, V value)</code></td>
<td>Associates given value with given key in the map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public void clear()</code></td>
<td>Removes all elements from list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public boolean containsKey(K key)</code></td>
<td>Searches for the given key in the map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public boolean containsValue(V value)</code></td>
<td>Searches for the given value in the map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public V get(K key)</code></td>
<td>Returns the element at given key, or <code>null</code> if no such key exists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public V remove(K key)</code></td>
<td>Removes the element at given key. Returns the deleted element</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public Set&lt;K&gt; keySet()</code></td>
<td>Returns the set of keys in the map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>public int size()</code></td>
<td>Returns the number elements in the current map</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HashMap<String,String> myContacts;
myContacts = new HashMap<>();
Example Usage (Code Pad)

```java
HashMap<String, String> myContacts;
myContacts = new HashMap<>();

myContacts.put("brad", "brad@pugetsound.edu");
myContacts.put("adam", "adam@pugetsound.edu");
myContacts.put("tony", "tony@pugetsound.edu");
myContacts.put("david", "daaaavid@pugetsound.edu");
myContacts.put("david", "david@pugetsound.edu"); // Maps don't allow duplicate keys
System.out.println(myContacts.size());
> 4

myContacts.put("adam (work)", "adam@pugetsound.edu"); // Duplicate values allowed
    // as long as key is unique
```
HashMap<String, String> myContacts;
myContacts = new HashMap<>();

myContacts.put("brad", "brad@pugetsound.edu");
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System.out.println(myContacts.size());
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myContacts.put("adam (work)", "adam@pugetsound.edu"); // Duplicate values allowed
   // as long as key is unique
String email = myContacts.get("david");
System.out.println(email);
> david@pugetsound.edu
HashMap<String,String> myContacts;
myContacts = new HashMap<>();

myContacts.put("brad", "brad@pugetsound.edu");
myContacts.put("adam", "adam@pugetsound.edu");
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> 4

myContacts.put("adam (work)", "adam@pugetsound.edu"); // Duplicate values allowed
    // as long as key is unique
String email = myContacts.get("david");
System.out.println(email);
> david@pugetsound.edu

email = myContacts.get("David"); // Find someone who doesn't exist!
System.out.println(email); // Keys are case sensitive!
> null
Looping through a HashMap

- A HashMap's entries are not indexed using ints like before! How do you iterate?

```java
HashMap<String, Double> gpas = new HashMap<>();
gpas.put("Brad", 4.0);
gpas.put("America", 3.8);
gpas.put("Adam", 3.3);

// return a set of keys in the map
Set<String> names = gpas.keySet();

// use a for-each loop through iterate through the set!!!
for (String key : names) {
    System.out.println(key + " has a " + gpas.get(key) + " GPA!");
}
```
Smarter ChatBot:

• *First: Associate keywords with more detailed answers:*

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• *Second: Look for these keywords in the user's question!*
  - Hmm, need to split their question into words first

• *Third: Choose proper response based on keyword*
Employ a HashMap!

Map keywords to relevant responses!

```java
responseMap

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<td>hot</td>
<td>&quot;One of your programs is probably stuck in an infinite loop...&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fan</td>
<td>&quot;One of your programs is probably stuck in an infinite loop...&quot;</td>
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```

Update code to fill a HashMap!
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- Second: Look for these keywords in the user's question!
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Finding Keywords

- Users enter queries as Strings
  - **Want:** Add a method to SmartBot
    ```java
    public void printResponse(String query)
    ```
    - Loops through each word, look in the map for a response
    - If none of the words is in the map, print random snarky comment as before
  - **Problem:** Need to extract each word from a query.
    - Process is called string splitting or string tokenizing

Recall: from the String API

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>public String[] split(String delim)</td>
<td>Tokenizes the current String by the given delimiter. Return an array of tokens.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using String's `split()` Method

Example

```java
String str = "Hello! My computer's acting slow";
String[] words = str.split(" "); //tokenizes by whitespace
```
Using String's `split()` Method

- **Example**

```java
String str = "Hello! My computer's acting slow";
String[] words = str.split(" ");  // tokenizes by whitespace

System.out.println(words.length);  // how many tokens?
> 5
```
Using String's `split()` Method

### Example

```java
String str = "Hello! My computer's acting slow";
String[] words = str.split(" "); // tokenizes by whitespace

System.out.println(words.length); // how many tokens?
> 5

System.out.println(words[0]);
> "Hello!"

System.out.println(words[1]);
> "My"

System.out.println(words[2]);
> "computer's"

System.out.println(words[3]);
> "acting"

System.out.println(words[4]);
> "slow"
```
Users enter queries as Strings

- **Want:** Add a method to SmartBot
  
  ```java
  public void printReponse(String query)
  ```
  
  - Loops through each word, look in the map for a response
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*Update SmartBot code to add this method!*
Conclusion

- Scanner is used to get user input straight from the keyboard.
  - And later, from files!
  - Usually a sentinel loop is used to prompt and retrieve input from terminal
    - And commonly a do-while.

- HashMap is a new collection that lets you create your own indices.

- Strings can be tokenized using their `split()` method
Reminders:

- Hwk 6 due Friday
- Exam 2 next Thursday

Last time

- Finished Diary class
- Introduced ChatBot

Today:

- User interaction with Scanner
- Write ChatBot (in BlueJ)
Reminders:
  • Hwk 6 due Friday
  • Exam 2 next Thursday

Solutions posted: Lab 8, Lab 9

Last time,
  • User interaction with Scanner
  • Write ChatBot (in BlueJ)

Today
  • HashMap
  • Write Smarter ChatBot (in BlueJ)
Reminders:
- Hwk 5 graded
- Exam 2 Thursday; Review Wednesday
- Hwk 7 due next Friday (4/17)

Last time,
- HashMaps
- For-each Loops

Today
- Review of HashMaps
- Write Smarter ChatBot (in BlueJ)