

Algorithmics

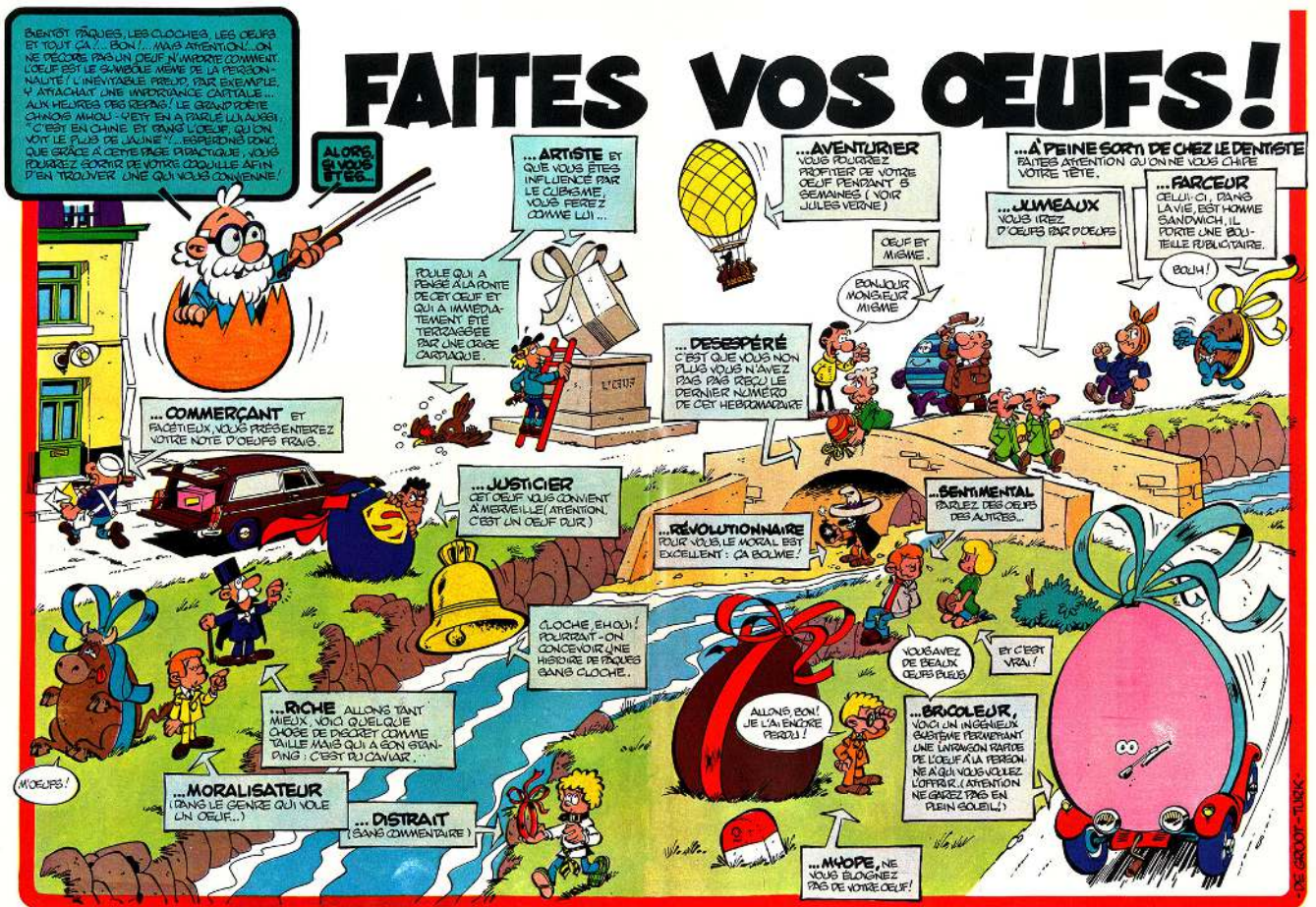
Midterm Exam #1

Undergraduate 1st year S1#
EPITA

23 avril 2019 - 13:30

Notes (read them !) :

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- ☐ You must answer on **the answer sheets provided**. No other sheet will be collected. Keep your rough drafts.
Do not separate the sheets unless they can be re-stapled before handing them in.
 - ☐ The presentation is negatively marked, which means that you are marked out of 20 points and the presentation points (maximum of 2) are taken off this grade.
 - ☐ All CAML code not indented will not be marked.
 - ☐ Any CAML code must be followed by its evaluation: the CAML response.
 - ☐ In the absence of any indication in the document, the only functions that you can use are **failwith** and **invalid_arg** (no other predefined function of CAML).
 - ☐ Penciled answers will not be marked.
 - ☐ Duration : 2h (May the force...)
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Exercise 1 (Abstract Types: Vector (errors and extension) – 6 points)

Let the algebraic abstract data type *Vector* studied in the course defined as follows.

TYPES

vector

USES

integer, element, boolean

OPERATIONS

$\text{vect} : \text{integer} \times \text{integer} \rightarrow \text{vector}$
 $\text{modify} : \text{vector} \times \text{integer} \times \text{element} \rightarrow \text{vector}$
 $\text{nth} : \text{vector} \times \text{integer} \rightarrow \text{element}$
 $\text{isinit} : \text{vector} \times \text{integer} \rightarrow \text{boolean}$
 $\text{lowerlimit} : \text{vector} \rightarrow \text{integer}$
 $\text{upperlimit} : \text{vector} \rightarrow \text{integer}$

PRECONDITIONS

$\text{nth}(\text{v}, i)$ is defined if-and-only-if $\text{lowerlimit}(\text{v}) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(\text{v})$ & $\text{isinit}(\text{v}, i) = \text{true}$

AXIOMS

$\text{lowerlimit}(\text{v}) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(\text{v}) \Rightarrow \text{nth}(\text{modify}(\text{v}, i, e), i) = e$
 $\text{lowerlimit}(\text{v}) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(\text{v}) \ \& \ \text{lowerlimit}(\text{v}) \leq j \leq \text{upperlimit}(\text{v}) \ \& \ i \neq j$
 $\Rightarrow \text{nth}(\text{modify}(\text{v}, i, e), j) = \text{nth}(\text{v}, j)$

$\text{lowerlimit}(\text{v}) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(\text{v}) \Rightarrow \text{isinit}(\text{modify}(\text{v}, i, e), i) = \text{true}$
 $\text{lowerlimit}(\text{v}) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(\text{v}) \ \& \ \text{lowerlimit}(\text{v}) \leq j \leq \text{upperlimit}(\text{v})$
 $\Rightarrow \text{isinit}(\text{modify}(\text{v}, i, e), j) = \text{isinit}(\text{v}, j)$

$\text{lowerlimit}(\text{vect}(i, j)) = i$
 $\text{lowerlimit}(\text{v}) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(\text{v}) \Rightarrow \text{lowerlimit}(\text{modify}(\text{v}, i, e)) = \text{lowerlimit}(\text{v})$

$\text{upperlimit}(\text{vect}(i, j)) = j$
 $\text{lowerlimit}(\text{v}) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(\text{v}) \Rightarrow \text{upperlimit}(\text{modify}(\text{v}, i, e)) = \text{upperlimit}(\text{v})$

WITH

vector v
 integer i, j, k
 element e

1. This definition is incorrect. Indeed, this set of axioms has two problems. For each of these problems, precise its nature, give a description and give a solution to fix it.
2. Now that the problems are solved, we have the algebraic type *Vector*. We suggest an extension to this type by defining a new operation: *reinitialize*. This will allow us to set a given position of the vector to its initial state (*i.e.* *uninitialized*). Its profile is the following:

OPERATIONS

reinitialize: $\text{vector} \times \text{integer} \rightarrow \text{vector}$

- (a) Precise the possible domain of definition of this operation (the preconditions).
- (b) Give the axioms allowing a complete definition of this operation.

Exercise 2 (Insertion Sort – 7 points)

1. Write the function `insert` that adds an element in its place in a list sorted according to a given comparison function.

Examples of results:

```
# insert 12 [1;5;9;13;15;28] (function x -> function y -> x <= y) ;;
- : int list = [1; 5; 9; 12; 13; 15; 28]
# insert 12 [28;15;13;9;5;1] (function a -> function b -> a >= b) ;;
- : int list = [28; 15; 13; 12; 9; 5; 1]
# insert 12 [] (function a -> function b -> a >= b) ;;
- : int list = [12]
```

2. Use the function `insert` to write a function that sorts a list in order according to a given comparison function.

Examples of results:

```
# insertion_sort (function x -> function y -> x >= y) [12;5;47;1;23;0;48;35;3;14;9;11;8;7;65] ;;
- : int list = [65; 48; 47; 35; 23; 14; 12; 11; 9; 8; 7; 5; 3; 1; 0]

# let longer s1 s2 = String.length s1 > String.length s2 ;;
val longer : string -> string -> bool = <fun>
# insertion_sort longer ["Caml"; "C#"; "Python"; "C"; "Javascript"];;
- : string list = ["Javascript"; "Python"; "Caml"; "C#"; "C"]
```

Exercise 3 (Association – 5 points)

Write down the function `assoc k list` where `k` is a natural and `list` a list of pairs (*key*, *value*) sorted in increasing order with respect to keys. We assume keys are always naturals. The function returns the value corresponding to the key `k`. It raises an exception if `k` is not a valid key or if it does not correspond to any pair.

Examples of applications:

```
# assoc 5 [(1, "one"); (2, "two"); (3, "three"); (5, "five"); (8, "eight")];;
- : string = "five"

# assoc 4 [(1, "one"); (2, "two"); (3, "three"); (5, "five"); (8, "eight")];;
Exception: Failure "not found".

# assoc (-1) [(1, "one"); (2, "two"); (3, "three"); (5, "five"); (8, "eight")];;
Exception: Invalid_argument "k not a natural".
```

Exercise 4 (Mystery – 2 points)

The mystery function is defined as

```
# let mystery = function
  [] -> failwith "..."
| e::f::l -> (let rec aux_mystery m1 m2 = function
               [] -> m2
             | e::l -> if e < m1 then aux_mystery e m1 l
                       else if e < m2 then aux_mystery m1 e l
                       else aux_mystery m1 m2 l
               in if e < f then aux_mystery e f l else aux_mystery f e l);;
```

1. Give the results of the successive evaluations of the phrases on the answer sheets.
2. What is the return value of `mystery`?