

# CS 61B: Data Structures (Spring 2012)

## Midterm I

If you want to relive taking the midterm, here it is in [PostScript](#) or [PDF](#).

### Solutions

#### Problem 1. (8 points) A miscellany.

- a. Binary search begins by inspecting the middle element of a list or sublist thereof. If the list is linked, you will have to traverse half the nodes in the list/sublist to reach the middle one. In general, binary search takes at least as long to reach any given node as a naive search.
- b. The compiler prints out the class, method, and line number where the exception occurred. Search that line for a “dot” (dereference) operation.
- c. These lines cannot throw run-time errors.

```
boolean b1 = (head != null) && (head.next != null);
boolean b2 = (head == null) || (head.next == null);
Object o1 = (java.io.InputStream) System.in;
int ia[] = {3, 7};
```

- d. `public final`. (It is acceptable to replace `public` with the same protection level as the array itself has, though it makes no difference.)
- e. A cast changes the static type of an expression, and its effect on dynamic method lookup is nothing whatsoever.

#### Problem 2. (10 points) Inheritance.

```

public class Rational implements Comparable {
    public int number;        // Numerator of a fraction (rational number).
    public int denom;         // Denominator. Invariant: denom is never zero.
    private static short compare;

    public int compareTo(Object o) {
        Rational other = (Rational) o;
        long myProduct = (long) number * (long) other.denom;
        long otherProduct = (long) other.number * (long) denom;
        if (myProduct == otherProduct) {
            compare = 0;
        } else if (myProduct < otherProduct ^ denom < 0 ^ other.denom < 0) {
            compare = -1;
        } else {
            compare = 1;
        }
        return compare;
    }

    public Rational(int n, int denom) {
        number = n;
        this.denom = denom;
        if (denom == 0) System.exit(1);    // Enforce the invariant.
    }

    protected static short lastCompareTo() {
        return compare;
    }
}

public class Integr extends Rational {
    public Integr(int n) {                // Construct the integer n/1.
        super(n, 1);
    }
}

```

```

public int compareTo(Object o) {
    if (o instanceof Integer) {
        if (number < ((Integer) o).number) {
            return -1;
        } else if (number == ((Integer) o).number) {
            return 0;
        } else {
            return 1;
        }
    }
    return super.compareTo(o);
}

public class WholeNum extends Integer {    // Invariant:  number is never zero.
    public WholeNum(int n) {                // Construct the whole number n/1.
        super(n);                          // super(n, 1); is also correct.
        if (n == 0) System.exit(1);        // Enforce the invariant.
    }

    public short makesNoSense() {
        return Integer.lastCompareTo();
    }
}

```

### Problem 3. (7 points) Run-length encoding an array of strings.

```

public SListNode rle(String[] strings) {    // Run-length encode an array.
    int i = strings.length - 1;
    SListNode head = new SListNode(strings[i], 1, null);
    for (i--; i >= 0; i--) {
        if (strings[i].equals(head.item)) {
            head.count++;
        } else {
            head = new SListNode(strings[i], 1, head);
        }
    }
}

```

```
}  
return head;  
}
```

---

*Mail inquiries to [cs61b@cory.eecs](mailto:cs61b@cory.eecs)*