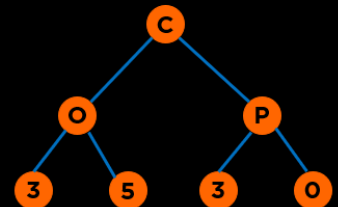


Exam 1 Review - A



Categories of Data Structures

Linear Ordered

Lists

Stacks

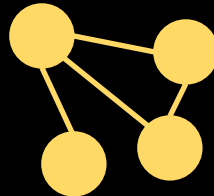
Queues



Non-linear Ordered

Trees

Heaps



Agenda

- Record this Lecture
- Announcements
- Exam 1 Logistics
- Exam Review A: Module 2 and 3

Exam 1 Logistics

- Exam 1 is June 21, 6-11:59 pm EST
 - The exam will be over Honorlock, and you are allowed one double sided handwritten sheet of notes.
 - The exam duration is 2 hours.
 - Start by 10 pm EST or else you will lose time.
 - If you are a student in the UF Online program (UFOL/UDER section), you can take the exam between June 21, 6 pm to June 23, 11:59 pm EST anytime.

Exam 1 Topics and Expectations

Algorithm Analysis

- Analyze the Computational Complexity of a given code snippet
- Understand what is Big O notation and order of growth
- Identify functions that belong to the family of functions in Big O (we will not ask Big Theta, Big Omega or other notations in the exam)
- Know or infer the runtime in terms of Big O of algorithms and scenarios covered in Weeks 2-6 for best, average, and worst case
- Know how Linear and Binary Search Algorithms work
- Know the three methods of evaluating the time execution of an algorithm
- Comprehend and contrast the order of growth of a two or more functions

List, Stacks, and Queues

- Properties
- Insertion, Deletion, Traversal, Search for all types of List, Stacks, and Queues
- Ways of implementation
- Critically think when a certain type is better in terms of performance
- Pseudocodes on Operations/ADT/Problem Solving
- Use cases of Stacks to evaluate expressions, call stacks, balancing parentheses, and finding palindromes
- Performance (in terms of time and space)

Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of adding an item to a stack in the worst case in terms of Big O notation?

Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of adding an item to a stack in the worst case in terms of Big O notation?

Answer: $O(1)$

Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of the following code snippet?

```
int k;  
for (int i=1; i < n; i++)  
    for (int j=n; j>1; j=j/2)  
        k = i*j;
```


Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of the following code snippet?

```
int k;  
for (int i=1; i < n; i++)  
    for (int j=n; j>1; j=j/2)  
        k = i*j;
```

Answer: $O(n \log_2 n)$

Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of the following code snippet?

```
int i = 1;
while (i < n)
{
    i = i * m;
}
```

Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of the following code snippet?

```
int i = 1;
while (i < n)
{
    i = i * m;
}
```

Answer: $O(\log_m n)$

Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of the following code snippet?

```
result = 0
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    result += i;
for (int j = 1; j < m; j *= 2)
    result *= j;
```

Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of the following code snippet?

```
result = 0
for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
    result += i;
for (int j = 1; j < m; j *= 2)
    result *= j;
```

Answer: $O(n + \log_2 m)$

Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of the following code snippet?

```
for (int i=n; i>0; i/=2)
    for (int j=1; j<i; j++)
        sum = sum + 1;
```

Mini Review – Complexity

What is the computational complexity of the following code snippet?

```
for (int i=n; i>0; i/=2)
    for (int j=1; j<i; j++)
        sum = sum + 1;
```

Answer: $O(n)$

Mini Review – Complexity

Which code snippet will take less time to execute on a computer?

A

```
for (int i=1; i < n; i++)  
    for (int j=1; j < n; j++)  
        sum = sum + 1;
```

B

```
for (int i=1; i < 2n; i++)  
    for (int j=1; j < 2n; j++)  
        sum = sum + 1;
```


Mini Review – Complexity

Which code snippet will take less time to execute on a computer?

A

```
for (int i=1; i < n; i++)  
    for (int j=1; j < n; j++)  
        sum = sum + 1;
```

B

```
for (int i=1; i < 2n; i++)  
    for (int j=1; j < 2n; j++)  
        sum = sum + 1;
```

Answer: A

Mini Review – Complexity

Which code snippet will have a higher growth rate asymptotically in terms of Big O notation?

A

```
for (int i=1; i < n; i++)  
    for (int j=1; j < n; j++)  
        sum = sum + 1;
```

B

```
for (int i=1; i < 2n; i++)  
    for (int j=1; j < 2n; j++)  
        sum = sum + 1;
```

Mini Review – Complexity

Which code snippet will have a higher growth rate asymptotically in terms of Big O notation?

A

```
for (int i=1; i < n; i++)  
    for (int j=1; j < n; j++)  
        sum = sum + 1;
```

B

```
for (int i=1; i < 2n; i++)  
    for (int j=1; j < 2n; j++)  
        sum = sum + 1;
```

Answer: A and B grow at the same rate asymptotically

Mini Review – Linked Lists

Consider a class List that implements an **ordered** list backed by a singly linked list with a head pointer. The invariant “**ordered**” is maintained always. Given that representation, what is the worst-case time complexity of the following operations? Assume the list is sorted in ascending order.

- A. Insert an item
- B. Finding the minimum element
- C. Delete the largest element from list
- D. Finding the largest element
- E. Finding a random element, n
- F. Deleting the minimum element in the list

Mini Review – Linked Lists

Consider a class `List` that implements an `ordered` list backed by a singly linked list with a head pointer. The invariant “`ordered`” is maintained always. Given that representation, what is the worst-case time complexity of the following operations? Assume the list is sorted in ascending order.

- A. Insert an item : $O(n)$
- B. Finding the minimum element : $O(1)$
- C. Delete the largest element from list : $O(n)$
- D. Finding the largest element : $O(n)$
- E. Finding a random element, `n` : $O(n)$
- F. Deleting the minimum element in the list : $O(1)$

Mini Review – Stacks

Postfix Evaluation “2 3 1 * + 9 -“. We scan all elements one by one.

Mini Review – Stacks

Postfix Evaluation “2 3 1 * + 9 -“. We scan all elements one by one.

- 1) Scan ‘2’, it’s a number, so push it to stack. Stack contains ‘2’
- 2) Scan ‘3’, again a number, push it to stack, stack now contains ‘2 3’ (from bottom to top)
- 3) Scan ‘1’, again a number, push it to stack, stack now contains ‘2 3 1’
- 4) Scan ‘*’, it’s an operator, pop two operands from stack, apply the * operator on operands, we get $3 * 1$ which results in 3. We push the result ‘3’ to stack. Stack now becomes ‘2 3’.
- 5) Scan ‘+’, it’s an operator, pop two operands from stack, apply the + operator on operands, we get $3 + 2$ which results in 5. We push the result ‘5’ to stack. Stack now becomes ‘5’.
- 6) Scan ‘9’, it’s a number, we push it to the stack. Stack now becomes ‘5 9’.
- 7) Scan ‘-’, it’s an operator, pop two operands from stack, apply the – operator on operands, we get $5 - 9$ which results in -4. We push the result ‘-4’ to stack. Stack now becomes ‘-4’.
- 8) There are no more elements to scan, we return the top element from stack (which is the only element left in stack).

Output Prediction / Coding Questions

<https://onlinegdb.com/BJ4hyD7vP>

<https://onlinegdb.com/BJ6gewQDP>

Mini Review – Coding questions

- Check whether a string is a Palindrome using a Stack.
- Write pseudocode for adding an element in the rear in a doubly linked list consisting of a head and tail.
- Write pseudocode or C++ code to pop an element from a Circular Queue implemented as an array.
- Design a Stack data structure that supports push, pop and min operations in $O(1)$ time.

Questions