#### **Week 13: Lecture 1, 2, 3, 8 Review**

- Arrays, Objects, Classes
  - Array operations, functions, method overloading, strings, pass by value, immutability
- OOP Thinking, Inheritance, Polymorphism
  - O OOP concepts, equals, method overriding
- Abstract Classes, Interfaces
  - Defining and implementing interfaces, extending abstract classes, comparable, comparator
- Developing Efficient Algorithms
  - O Time/space complexity, basic sorting algorithms, logarithmic-time algorithms

# **Algorithm Complexity**

Short answer:

Consider this algorithm algo.

What is the time complexity of this algorithm?

Answer:

## **Algorithm Complexity**

Complete the blank:

The worst-case time complexity of the following algorithm is O(

```
1.  public int algo(int[] a, int k) {
2.    int n = a.length;
3.    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
4.        if (a[i] == k) {
5.            return i;
6.        }
7.    }
8.    return -1;
9. }</pre>
```

#### Lab Group 1 Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6

Complete the class so that the Book class is immutable:

```
public class Book {
        private String title;
                String[] authors;
       Q1
        public Book (String title, | Q2
                                            authors) {
           Q3 .title = title;
            this.authors = new String[ Q4
            System.arraycopy(authors, 0, this.authors, 0, authors.length);
10
       public Book(Book other) {
           Q5 (other.title, other.authors);
12
13
14
```

In line 11-13, we have an implementation of a/an Q6

#### Lab Group 2 Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6

Complete the class so that the Person class is immutable:

```
public class Person {
       private String name;
                Date dateOfBirth;
       Q1
        public Person(String name, Date dateOfBirth) {
 6
           Q2
                .name = name;
            this.dateOfBirth = Q3
                                        (dateOfBirth.getTime());
 9
      Q4
10
               Date getDateOfBirth() {
                            (dateOfBirth.getTime());
            return
                   05
13
```

• In line 11, we use a technique called Q6 to return a fresh instance of an object instead of a reference to the instance variable

### **Lab Group 1 Q7, Q8, Q9**

Complete the classes:

```
class Employee
       void Q7
            System.out.println("Employee is working");
 4
 5
   class Manager Q8
                          Employee {
        @Override
 8
        void work() {
 9
                 .work();
            Q9
10
            System.out.println("Manager is overseeing");
12
   public class Program {
14
        public static void main(String[] args)
                                                       Output:
            Manager manager = new Manager();
16
            manager.work();
```

• Output: Employee is working Manager is overseeing

#### **Lab Group 2 Q7, Q8, Q9**

Complete the classes:

```
class Person {
            introduce() {
        Q7
            System.out.println("I am a person.");
   class Student 08
                          Person {
        @Override
        void introduce()
            Q9
            System.out.println("I am a student.");
10
12
   public class Program {
14
        public static void main(String[] args) {
15
            Student student = new Student();
16
            student.introduce();
18
```

Output:

I am a person.

I am a student.

### Lab Group 1 Q10, Q11, Q12

```
public class Book {
       private String title;
       private String author;
       public Book(String title, String author) {
            this.title = title;
            this.author = author;
 9
10
        @Override
       public boolean equals ( Q10
            if (obj == null) return false;
12
            if (this == obj) return true;
13
            if (!(obj instanceof Book)) return Q11
15
           Book book = (Book) obj;
16
            return
                    Q12
18
```

#### Lab Group 2 Q10, Q11, Q12

```
public class Employee {
       private int id;
       private String dept;
        public Employee(int id, String dept) {
            this.id = id:
            this.dept = dept;
10
        @Override
       public boolean equals(Object that) {
            if (that == null) return 010
13
            if (this == that) return true;
            if (!( Q11
14
                                           )) return false;
            Employee that Emp = (Employee) that;
            return Q12
16
17
18
```

## Lab Group 1 Q13, Q14, Q15

```
public class Employee implement Q13
        private double salary;
        @Override
 5
        public int compareTo(Object obj) {
            Employee that = (Employee) obj;
            if (this.salary > that.salary)
                return 1;
 9
            if
                 Q14
10
                return 0;
            return Q15
11
12
13
```

### Lab Group 2 Q13, Q14, Q15

```
public class Person implements Comparable {
        private int age;
        @Override
        public int compareTo (Q13
            Person person = (Person) other;
 6
            if (this.age > person.age)
                return 1;
            if
                 Q14
10
                return -1;
11
            return
                   Q15
12
13
```