	King Saud University	College of Computer and Information Sciences Department of Computer Science
	Data Structures CSC 212	**Quiz 2**
	Date: 00/00/0000	Duration: 20 minutes

Student ID:	Name:
Section:	Instructor:

1	2	Total/30

Question 1 . . . . . 30 points

Write the method **public static <T> void cls(List<T>l, int k)** that performs `k` circular left shifts on the list.

Example 1. *If* $l : A \to B \to C \to D \to E$*, then after calling* `l.cls(1)`*,* $l : B \to C \to D \to E \to A$*. If instead we call* `l.cls(2)`*,* $l : C \to D \to E \to A \to B$*.*

1. Line 1:
   - (A) `for (int i = 0; i < k; i++){`
   - (B) `while (!l.last()){`
   - (C) `while (!l.empty()){`
   - (D) `while (!l.full()){`
   - (E) None
2. Line 2:
   - (A) `l.findFirst();`
   - (B) `l.findNext();`
   - (C) `l.remove();`
   - (D) `l.insert(l.retrieve());`
   - (E) None
3. Line 3:
   - (A) `l.findFirst();`
   - (B) `T e = l.serve();`
   - (C) `l.findNext();`
   - (D) `T e = l.retrieve();`
   - (E) None
4. Line 4:
   - (A) `l.findNext();`
   - (B) `l.update(e);`
   - (C) `l.remove();`
   - (D) `l.insert(e);`
   - (E) None
5. Line 5:
   - (A) `if (l.empty())`
   - (B) `if (!l.full())`
   - (C) `if (!l.last())`
   - (D) `if (!l.empty())`
   - (E) None
6. Line 6:
   - (A) `while (!l.full())`
   - (B) `while (!l.last())`
   - (C) `if (!l.last())`
   - (D) `while (l.last())`
   - (E) None
7. Line 7:
   - (A) `l.findFirst();`
   - (B) `l.insert(e);`
   - (C) `l.findNext();`
   - (D) `l.remove();`
   - (E) None
8. Line 8:

Ⓐ `l.update(e); }}`

Ⓑ `l.insert(l.retrieve()); }}`

Ⓒ `l.remove(); }}`

Ⓓ `l.update(l.retrieve()); }}`

Ⓔ None

Question 2 . . . . . 10 points

Choose the correct answer (the element in **bold** is the current element):

```
private static <T> void f(DoubleLinkedList<T> l1, DoubleLinkedList<T> l2) {
  if (l1.last() || l2.first())
    return;
  if (l1.retrieve().equals(l2.retrieve())) {
    l1.remove();
    l2.remove();
  } else
    l1.findNext();
  l2.findPrevious();
  f(l1, l2);
}
```

1. If l1: **B** A A D B C, and l2: B B D D A **C**, then after calling `f`:

   Ⓐ l1: B A D **C**

   Ⓑ l1: B A **C**

   Ⓒ There is infinite recursion

   Ⓓ The code may throw an exception

   Ⓔ None

2. If l1: **A** A B B, and l2: B B A **A**, then after calling `f`:

   Ⓐ l1 becomes empty

   Ⓑ l1: **B**

   Ⓒ There is infinite recursion

   Ⓓ The code may throw an exception

   Ⓔ None