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Period 2
APCS
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Vocabulary 12

1. (abstract class - O notation) You can determine the big o notation of an abstract class by examining the code.
2. (abstract class - search) You can write code that will search an abstract class.
3. (abstract class - insertion) You can write code that will perform an insertion on an abstract class.
4. (abstract class - deletion) You can write code that will a deletion on an abstract class.
5. (abstract class - list) You can add abstract classes to a list.
6. (abstract class - set) An abstract class represents a set of objects which share the same structure and behaviors.
7. (O notation - search) The big o notation for a search can vary between different data structures.
8. (O notation - insertion) The big o notation for an insertion can vary between different data structures.
9. (O notation - deletion) The big o notation for a deletion can vary between different data structures.
10. (O notation - list) Searching through a list can has a big o notation of $O(n)$.
11. (O notation - set) Performing a deletion in a set has a big o notation of $O(1)$.
12. (search - insertion) A search can be used to find a specific value in an array, while an insertion will insert a new value into an array.
13. (search - deletion) A search can be used to find a specific value in an array, while a deletion will remove a value from the array.
14. (search - list) Searching a list has a complexity of $O(n)$.
15. (search - set) Searching a HashSet has a complexity of $O(1)$.
16. (insertion - deletion) Deletion removes an element from an array, while insertion inserts a new element into it.
17. (insertion - list) We can perform an insertion on a list of Integers.
18. (insertion - set) A HashSet has $O(1)$ in complexity in best cases for insertion.
19. (deletion - list) Deletion in a single-linked list has a complexity of $O(1)$.
20. (deletion - set) A HashSet has $O(1)$ in complexity in best cases for deletion.
21. (list - set) A list is an ordered sequence of elements whereas set is distinct list of elements which is unordered.