Lab5 - CÂccaC

Cấu trúc dữ liệu (Đại học Tôn Đức Thắng)

Lab 5
Review

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Note

In this tutorial, we will review Linked List, Stack, Queue, Recursion and Sorting to prepare for the midterm examination.

In this Lab, lecturer will:

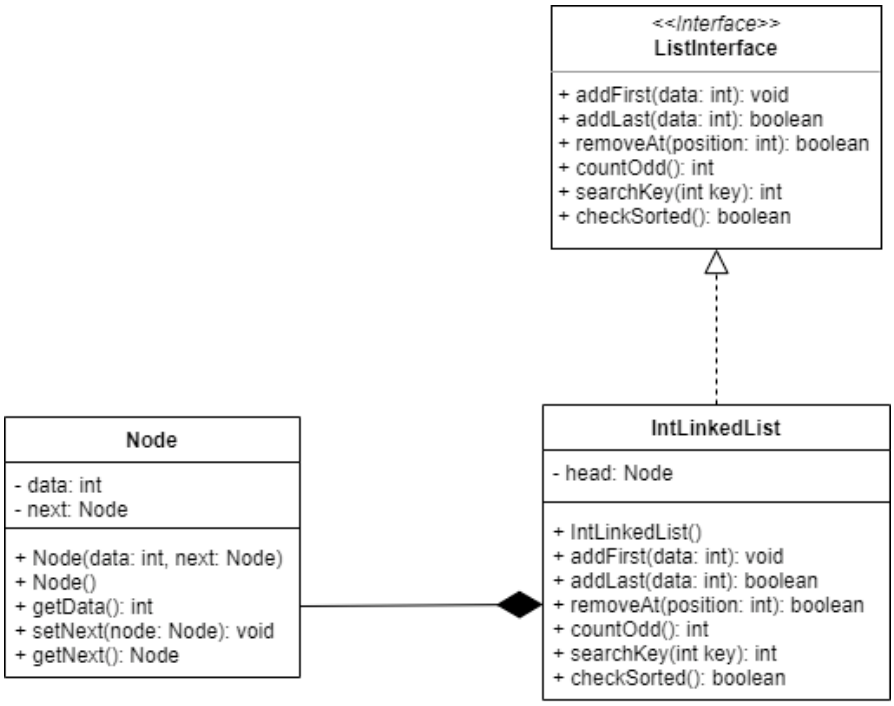
- Summarize the theory related to Linked List, Stack, Queue, Recursion and Sorting.
- Review the important knowledge for the students.

Responsibility of the students in this Lab:

- Complete all the exercises.
- Ask your lecturer if you have any question.
- Submit your solutions according to your lecturer requirement.
- Well prepare for the midterm examination.

1. Linked List

Implementing the integer Linked List following the class diagram:



(a) Method **public void addFirst(int data)**: add the new node contains *data* to the head of the linked list.

(b) Method **public boolean addLast(int data)**: this method first checks if the entered *data* already existed in the the linked list then return *false*. Otherwise, this method will add the new node as the last element of the linked list and return *true* if the node is added successfully.

(c) Method **public boolean removeAt(int position)**: if the *position* value is larger than the number of nodes in the linked list, this method will return *false*, if not, this method will remove the element at the position given by the paramater and return *true* if the node is removed. *(position 1 is the head of linked list)*

(d) Method **public int countOdd()**: return how many odd numbers there are in the linked list.

(e) Method **public int searchKey(int key)**: return the **position** of the node which contains the *key* value. If there are no elements with the *key* value, the method will return **-1**. *(position 1 is the head of linked list)*

(f) Method **public boolean checkSorted()**: return *true* if the linked list is sorted in ascending or descending order, if not, return *false*.

2. Stack and Queue

In this section, you are allowed to use Java API. You can create a Stack easily by import package ***java.util.Stack***. To create a new Stack object:

Stack<E> stack = new Stack<E>();

Example: You can try an Integer stack following this code:

```
import java.util.Stack;

public class Test{
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Stack<Integer> intStack = new Stack<Integer>();
        intStack.push(2);
        intStack.push(5);
        intStack.push(1);
        while(!intStack.isEmpty()){
            System.out.print(intStack.pop() + " ");
        }
    }
}
```

Exercise 1

We will use Stack<String> or Stack<Character> to solve this exercise. Giving an infix:

((9 - 2) * 6 + 7) / 7

We can transform to postfix:

9 2 - 6 * 7 + 7 /

Implement a function using **Stack** to calculate the result from postfix. This is the pseudocode:

```
CalculatePostfix(String s)
Split s into the array split_ch
for ch : split_ch do
    if ch is an operator then
        a ←pop first element from stack
        b ←pop second element from the stack
        res ←b "operator" a
        push res into the stack
    ch is an operand add ch into the stack
return element of stack top
```

Exercise 2

Using a **Stack** and a **Queue** to check a positive integer number n is palindrome or not. (*Examples of the palindrome number: 101, 256652, 1221, 121*)

Exercise 3

Using a **Stack** to reverse a sentence. Example input is a sentence: "I like apple" and the output is "apple like I". You must split the string and use **Stack<String>** to solve this exercise.

3. Recursion

Exercise 1

(a) Implement function **public double prod_recur(int a, int b)** to calculate product of 2 numbers using recursion.

(b) Implement function **public int bin2dec(int n, int exp)** to convert a binary number (in decimal number form) to decimal number using recursion. Ex: Given n = 1000, bin2dec(n, 0) = 8

(c) Implement function **public int maxDigit(int n)** to find the largest digit in a positive integer **n** using recursion.

(d) Implement function **public int maxElement(int a[], int n)** to find the largest element in an array **a** using recursion.

(e) Implement function **public int search(int a[], int n, int key)** to find the position of the *key* in an array **a**, if *key* is not in the array, return -1, using recursion.

Exercise 2

Solve this exercise in 2 ways, using recursion and using iteration

(a) $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(2^i)$

(b) $\sum_{x=0}^{n}(\frac{x+1}{2})$

(c) $\sum_{i=1}^{n}(\frac{i!}{(i-1)!})$

(d) $\sum_{x=1}^{n}(x*(x-1))$

(e) $\prod_{x=1}^{n}(x)$

Exercise 3

For each sub-exercise below, define **2 functions**, **one uses recursion** to solve and **the other uses iteration** to solve:

(a)

$$A(n) = \begin{cases} 2, & n = 0 \\ 2 - \frac{1}{2}A(n-1), & n > 0 \end{cases}$$

(b)

$$A(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n < 10 \\ 1 + A(n/10), & n \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

(c)

$$A(n,k) = \begin{cases} \text{n}, & k = 1 \\ n + A(n, k-1), & k > 1 \end{cases}$$

(d)

$$F(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{n} = 0 \\ 1, & \text{n} = 1 \\ F(n-1) + F(n-2), & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

4. Sorting

Implement **Selection Sort**, **Bubble Sort** and **Insertion Sort** to sort an array in ascending order and follow this rules:

1. Selection Sort: choose minimum element
2. Bubble Sort: ”bubbling up” the largest element to the right partition of the array
3. Insertion Sort: insert the number to the left partition of the array

THE END