Full Name: _____   Exam ID: └─┴─┴─┘

Signature: _____   UBC Student #: └─┴─┴─┴─┴─┴─┴─┴─┘

Important notes about this examination

1. You have **90 minutes** to complete this examination.
2. This is a closed book, closed notes exam. No books or other material may be used.
3. Answer all questions on this paper. Give very short but precise answers. State any assumptions you make.
4. Work fast and do the easy questions first. Leave some time to review your exam at the end.
5. Put away books, papers, laptops, calculators, cell phones… everything but pens, pencils, erasers and this exam.
6. Good luck!

Please do not write in this space:

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Note that any work that you do on this page will NOT be graded.

General Instructions – The exam has twelve questions. Read each question carefully and answer in the space provided. For some questions, the answers MUST be written within the given box.

1. [4 points] Rank the following places where memory is stored in a computer from slowest (1) to fastest (4). Write your answer in the boxes provided:

Cache

Hard drive

RAM

Registers

2.
a. [1 point] Define abstraction

b. [1 point] Define decomposition

3. [4 points] As a member of a voter suppression organization that verifies fair elections in Canada, you have been charged with visiting a polling station and reporting on any questionable behavior that you observe. Nothing seems to be happening and so you get out your phone to monitor the election on Twitter. Two minutes later, you notice a person stuffing a ballot box with ballots. You take a picture of the person in question and immediately try to send the image to your boss. Unfortunately, the file is too big to be attached to an email, so you need to compress it. Explain the benefits and limitations of using either of the types of compression discussed in class.

4. [3 points] Consider the task of deciding which person/people in a class is the tallest. In the appropriate space below, please write (a) whether the task is ambiguous or unambiguous. Then (b) state why.

a. [1 point] Ambiguous or unambiguous? (please write your answer below)

b. [2 points] Why?

5. [6 points] Consider the three sorting algorithms (insertion sort, selection sort, and simple sort) that we discussed in class. Assume that you were using one of them to sort books that had been on a library shelf for a long time. These books are largely sorted in the correct order, but patrons have put a small number of them back incorrectly. Note that the description of the sorts is listed at the end of the exam.

a. [3 points] Which of the algorithms that we covered is the best algorithm to use? Why?

b. [3 points] Which of the algorithms that we covered is the worst algorithm to use? Why?

6. [4 points] Number conversions

Please convert the following numbers. Show your work

a. [2 points] Convert decimal 54 to binary

b. [2 points] Convert 0x111 to decimal

7. [3 points] What vector image is represented by the following sequence? Show your answer on the grid below.

0,5,2,1,1,2,4,3,0,5
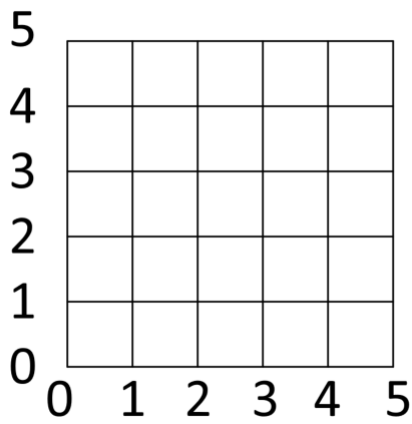
8. [3 points] At a high level, what does this program do? (i.e., do not state what each step does, explain what the overall effect is. For example, you are looking for a description like "it sets all of the variables to the value of the lowest variable" Note that this is **not** the correct answer.)

```
set a ▾ to b
set b ▾ to c
set c ▾ to a
```
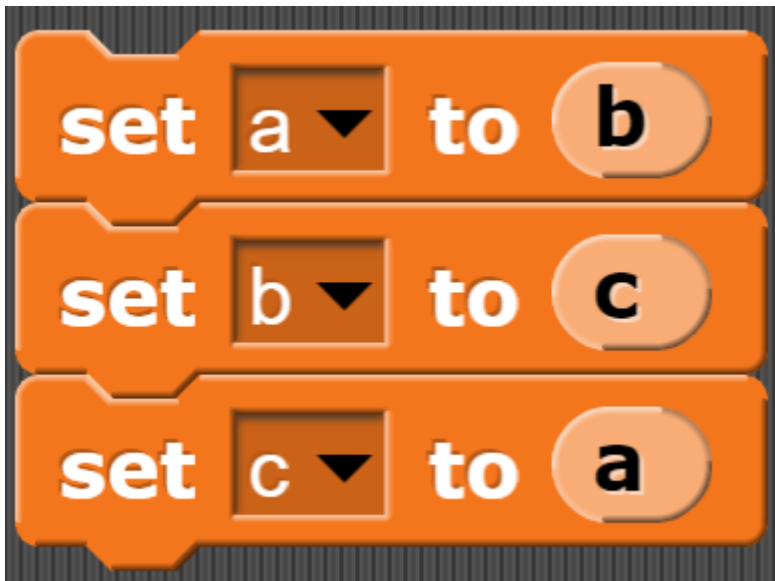
9. [9 points] Consider a simplified version of the Hexadecimal digits chart on the last page. The top of that chart is reproduced here.

Binary Representation	Hexadecimal representation
0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
…	…

Write an algorithm that takes in an initial chart like the above and creates a new chart that has the hexadecimal representation before the binary representation. E.g., the start of the output should look like:

Hexadecimal Representation	Binary Representation
0	0000
1	0001
2	0010
…	…

Make sure that your algorithm works for any number of numbers (i.e., don't assume that it stops at 0XF)

Your algorithm should specify both the numbers and the **basic** formatting.

State any assumptions that you make. As a starting point, do not worry about font size, and assume the things that you need to write will fit inside the space provided. Do not worry about specifying the exact spacing.

10.   [2 points] Consider the code:

```
when [flag] clicked
set y to 0
repeat until (y = 9)
    say Goodbye! for 2 secs
    change y by 1
```
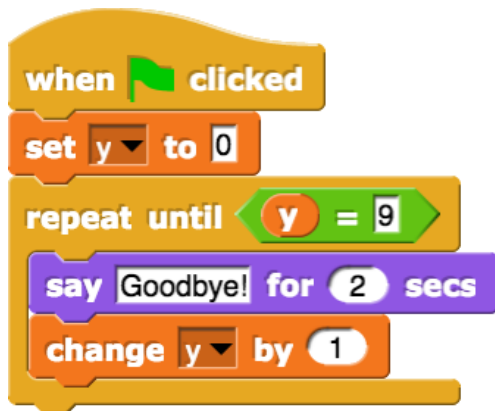
Which of the following have the same outcome as the code above? Write the letter(s) here:

A:

```
when [flag] clicked
repeat 10
    say Goodbye! for 2 secs
```

B:

```
when [flag] clicked
repeat until (y < 10)
    set y to 0
    say Goodbye! for 2 secs
    change y by 1
```

C:

```
when [flag] clicked
repeat 9
    say Goodbye!!
    wait 2 secs
```
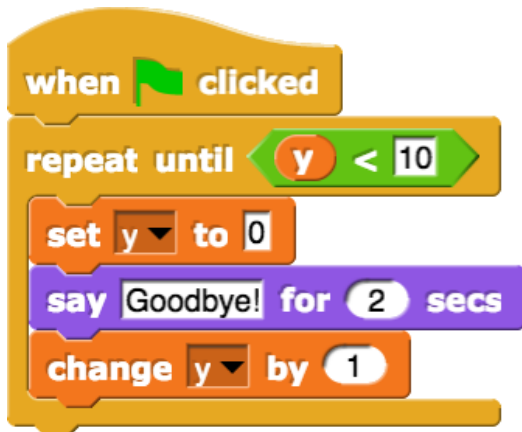
11. [5 points] What is displayed to the screen when this block is run and the user inputs the value 8?

Make sure that you show all values that are output. E.g., if the algorithm says "a", then "b", then "c", your answer should be

a

b

c
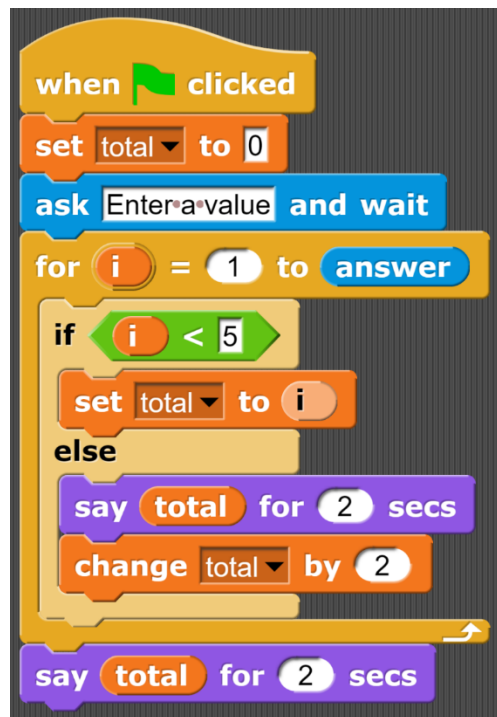
Write your answer in the box below

12. [5 points]

a [3 points] What is the value of the "val" variable after the block (shown above) has run?
  Write your answer in the box below

b [2 points] What is the value of the "count" variable after the block (shown above) has run?
  Write your answer in the box below

Use this sheet for work that you want graded. Make sure you clearly state which question(s) you are answering on this page.

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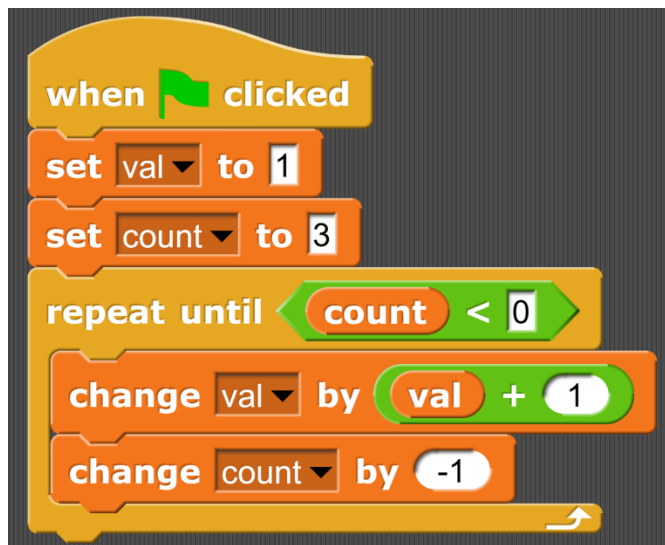_____

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Information you may find useful. This sheet will NOT be graded.

Powers of two

2 raised to the power of	
0	1
1	2
2	4
3	8
4	16
5	32
6	64
7	128
8	256
9	512

Hexadecimal digits

Binary Representation	Hexadecimal Representation
0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
0011	3
0100	4
0101	5
0110	6
0111	7
1000	8
1001	9
1010	A
1011	B
1100	C
1101	D
1110	E
1111	F

Insertion sort:

1. Deal the unsorted cards
2. Put a divider after the first card
3. Repeat steps 4 through 6 until their is no card is to the right of the divider
   4. Select the first card to the right of the divider. This is the "new" card.
   5. Swap this card to the left until it arrives at the correct sorted position
   6. Advance the divider to the right one card
7. Stop

Selection sort:

1. Deal the unsorted cards
2. Put a divider at the left of the unsorted cards
3. Repeat steps 4 through 7 until one unsorted card remains
   4. Initially mark the first (leftmost) card
   5. For each card to the right of the second card:
      If the card is smaller than the marked card,
         move the marker to the current card
6. Swap the marked card with the first unsorted card (just to the right of the divider)
7. Advance the divider to the right one card
8. Stop

Simple sort:

1. Place the unsorted cards in the top row
2. Repeat steps 3 through 6 until no unsorted card remains
3. Initially mark the first (leftmost) card
4. Working right from the second card, compare the marked card to the current card.
   If the current card is smaller than the marked card,
         Move the marker to the current card
5. Move the marked card to the sorted hand
6. Put a "Max" (upside down) card in the empty unsorted slot
7. Stop

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