CS 61B Spring 2018 — Exceptions

Exam Prep 6: February 19, 2018

1 Exceptions (Spring 2016 MT2 Q3)

Consider the code below. Recall that x / 2 rounds down to the nearest integer.

```
public static void checkIfZero(int x) throws Exception {
    if (x == 0) {
        throw new Exception("x was zero!");
    }
    System.out.println(x); // PRINT STATEMENT
}
public static int mystery(int x) {
    int counter = 0;
    try {
        while (true) {
            x = x / 2;
            checkIfZero(x);
            counter += 1;
            System.out.println("counter is " + counter); // PRINT STATEMENT
        }
    } catch(Exception e) {
        return counter;
    }
}
public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("mystery of 1 is " + mystery(1));
    System.out.println("mystery of 6 is " + mystery(6));
}
```

What will be the output when main is run?

```
mystery of 1 is 0
_____________________________________________________________________________

3
_____________________________________________________________________________

counter is 1
_____________________________________________________________________________

1
_____________________________________________________________________________

counter is 2
_____________________________________________________________________________

mystery of 6 is 2
_____________________________________________________________________________
```

2 AltList (Summer 2016 MT2 Q2)

A normal generic linked list contains objects of only one type. But we can imagine a generic linked list where entries alternate between two types. `AltList` is an implementation of such a data structure:

```
public class AltList<X, Y> {
    private X item;
    private AltList<Y, X> next;

    AltList(X item, AltList<Y, X> next) {
        this.item = item;
        this.next = next;
    }
}
```

Let's construct an AltList instance:

```
AltList<Integer, String> list =
    new AltList<Integer, String>(5,
        new AltList<String, Integer>("cat",
            new AltList<Integer, String>(10,
                new AltList<String, Integer>("dog", null))));
```

This list represents `[5 cat 10 dog]`. In this list, assuming indexing begins at 0, all even-index items are `Integer`s and all odd-index items are `String`s.

Write an instance method called `pairsSwapped()` for the `AltList` class that returns a copy of the original list, but with adjacent pairs swapped. Each item should only be swapped once. This method should be non-destructive: it should not modify the original `AltList` instance.

For example, calling `list.pairsSwapped()` should yield the list `[cat 5 dog 10]`. There were two swaps: "cat" and 5 were swapped, then "dog" and 10 were swapped. You may assume that the list on which `pairsSwapped()` is called has an **even non-zero** length. Your code should maintain this invariant.

```
public class AltList<X, Y> {
    public _________________________ pairsSwapped() {
    }
}
```

```
2 usages
public AltList<Y, X> pairsSwapped() {
    if (this.next.next == null) {
        return new AltList<Y, X>(this.next.item, new AltList<X, Y> (this.item,  next: null));
    }
    AltList<Y, X> toDo = this.next.next.pairsSwapped();
    return new AltList<Y, X>(this.next.item, new AltList<X, Y> (this.item, toDo));
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    AltList<Integer, String> list = new AltList<Integer, String>( item: 5,
            new AltList<String, Integer>( item: "cat",
                    new AltList<Integer, String>( item: 10,
                            new AltList<String, Integer>( item: "dog",  next: null))));
    AltList<String, Integer> result = list.pairsSwapped();
    System.out.println(result.item);
    System.out.println(result.next.item);
    System.out.println(result.next.next.item);
    System.out.println(result.next.next.next.item);
}
```

3 Every kth Element (Fall 2014 MT1 Q5)

Fill in the `next()` method in the following class. Do not modify anything outside of `next`.

```
import java.util.Iterator;
import java.util.NoSuchElementException;
/** Iterates over every Kth element of the IntList given to the constructor.
*   For example, if L is an IntList containing elements
*   [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7] with K = 2, then
*       for (Iterator<Integer> p = new KthIntList(L, 2); p.hasNext(); ) {
*           System.out.println(p.next());
*       }
*   would print get 0, 2, 4, 6. */
public class KthIntList implements Iterator <Integer> {
    public int k;
    private IntList curList;
    private boolean hasNext;

    public KthIntList(IntList I, int k) {
        this.k = k;
        this.curList = I;
        this.hasNext = true;
    }

    /** Returns true iff there is a next Kth element. Do not modify. */
    public boolean hasNext() {
        return this.hasNext;
    }

    /** Returns the next Kth element of the IntList given in the constructor.
     *  Returns the 0th element first. Throws a NoSuchElementException if
     *  there are no Integers available to return. */
    public Integer next() {
        public Integer next() {
            if (!this.hasNext()) {
                throw new NoSuchElementException();
            }
            Integer ans = curList.first;
            for (Integer i = 0; i < k; i++) {
                curList = curList.rest;
            }
            this.hasNext = curList.size() > 0;
            return ans;
        }
    }
}
```