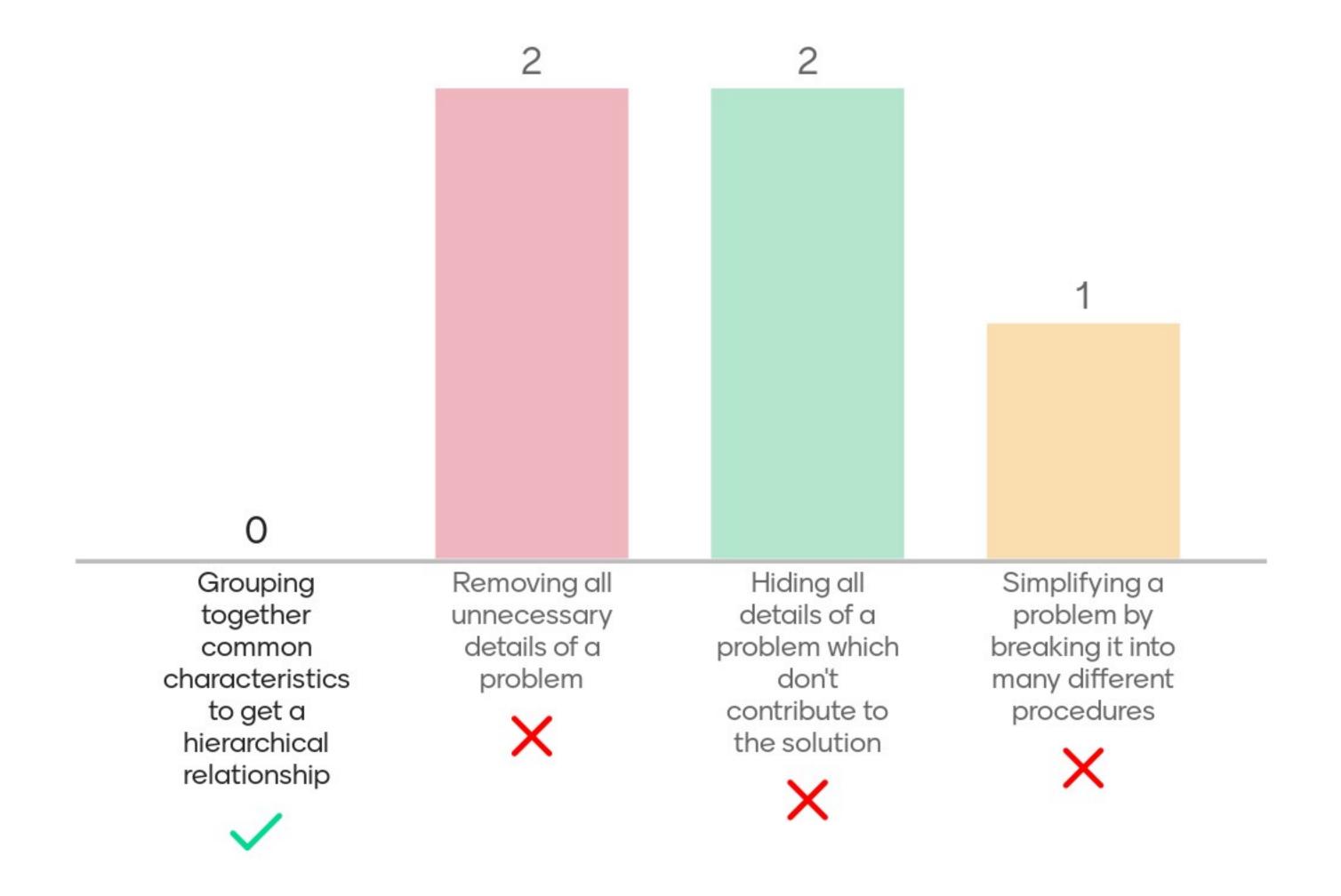
## BIG DATA

**13B** – **4.11** – Big Data – Wed **15**<sup>th</sup> March – Mr Woodley.

### What is Abstraction by Generalisation?





### How can you tell an accepting state in a Finite State

**■** Mentimeter

because it has a circle within a circle innit

Machine Diagram?

Two co-centric circles

two circles/

reaches end state

a small circle in the state

two circles

hi

because there is a square - andrew

this is when you have reached the point where you cannot do anything else



# How can you tell an accepting state in a Finite State Machine Diagram?

Mentimeter

a



### What is a finite set?

Mentimeter

has a limited number of possible solutions

There are a finite (non-infinite, can be represented cardinally) number of elements

it is finite - Jonathan

set of inputs

it is infinte - Andrew

it is a set that is bare finite

a limited amount of inputs

Short answers are recommended. You have 200 characters left.



### List the first 3 numbers of the set



12, 14, 16

12,14,16

1,2,3 - Andrew

Short answers are recommended.

You have 200 characters left.

12, 14, 16, 18, 20.....

15,20,30

come on now andrew

12,14,16



### What is a recursive subroutine?

Mentimeter

A subroutine that calls itself

a function which is called within itself

takes a fanction as an imput

Short answers are recommended. You have 200 characters left.

a subroutine that in the subroutine calls itself

a subroutine that calls itself

andrew



# What is the Cartesian product (X) of S1 and S6?

a,b,c

a,b,c

 $\{a,b,c\}$ 

{a, b, c}

{}

a, b, c in my most humble opinion 21 0-20315

i dont know

Short answers are recommended. You have 200 characters left.

aaaaaaaaaaa

## Figure 3

Mentimeter

$$S1 = \{a, b\}$$
  
 $S2 = \{a, b, c\}$   
 $S3 = \{0, 1, 2\}$   
 $S4 = \{a, ab\}$   
 $S5 = \{a, b, c\}$   
 $S6 = \{c\}$ 



# What is the Cartesian product (X) of S1 and S6?

{ac, bc}

ac, bcgabe

 $\{(a, c), (b, c)\}$ 

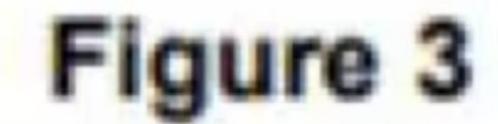
hello jono

{{a,c}, (b,c)}

varbiel

ab\*c

You can submit multiple answers



**Mentimeter** 

$$S1 = \{a, b\}$$
  
 $S2 = \{a, b, c\}$   
 $S3 = \{0, 1, 2\}$   
 $S4 = \{a, ab\}$   
 $S5 = \{a, b, c\}$   
 $S6 = \{c\}$ 



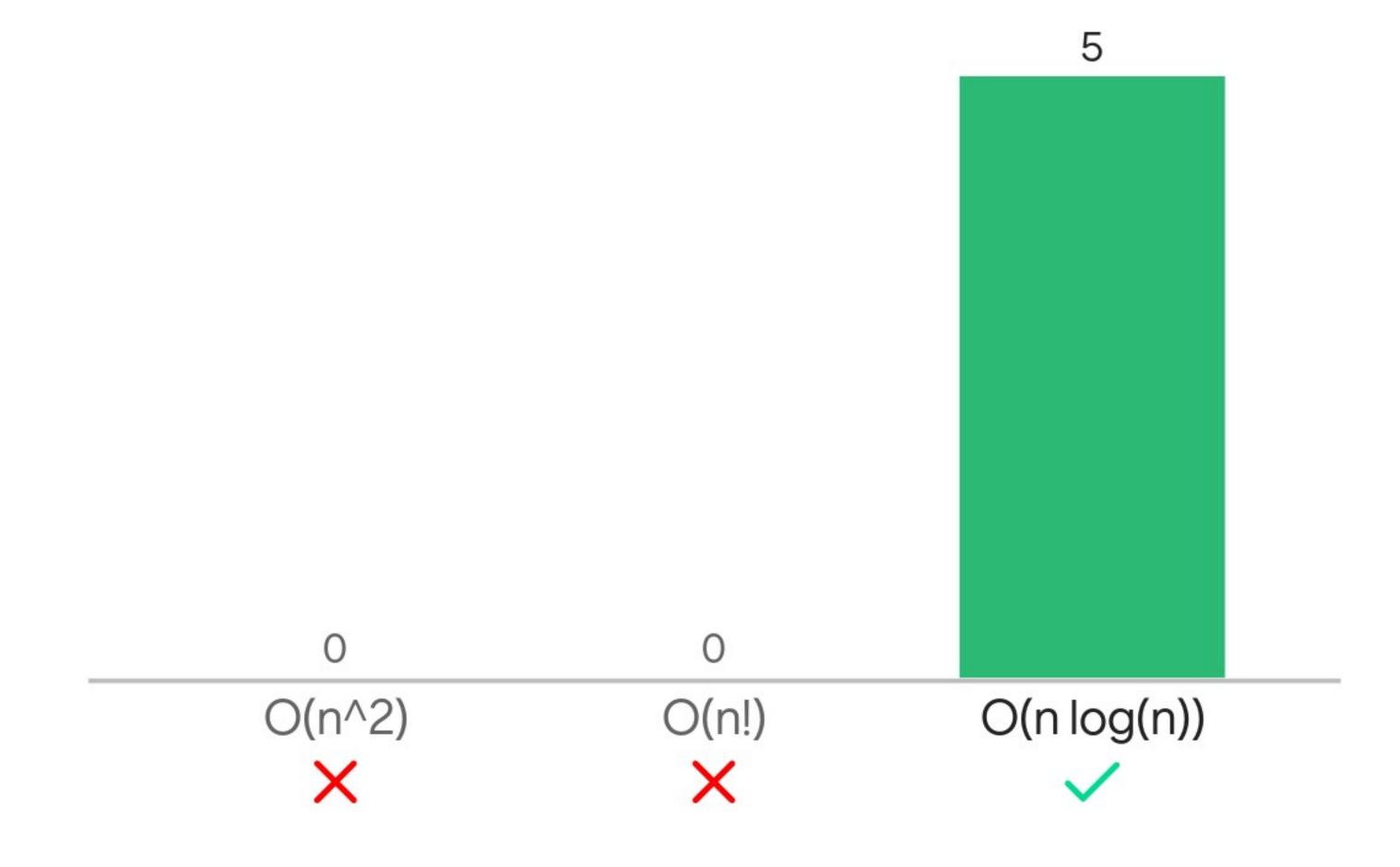
### Write a Regular Expression for expressions that start with the letter a, end with the letter c and have one or more b's in the middle i.e. abc, abbc

ab+c	Short answers are recommended. You have 200 characters left.	ab*c
a b+c	ab+c	



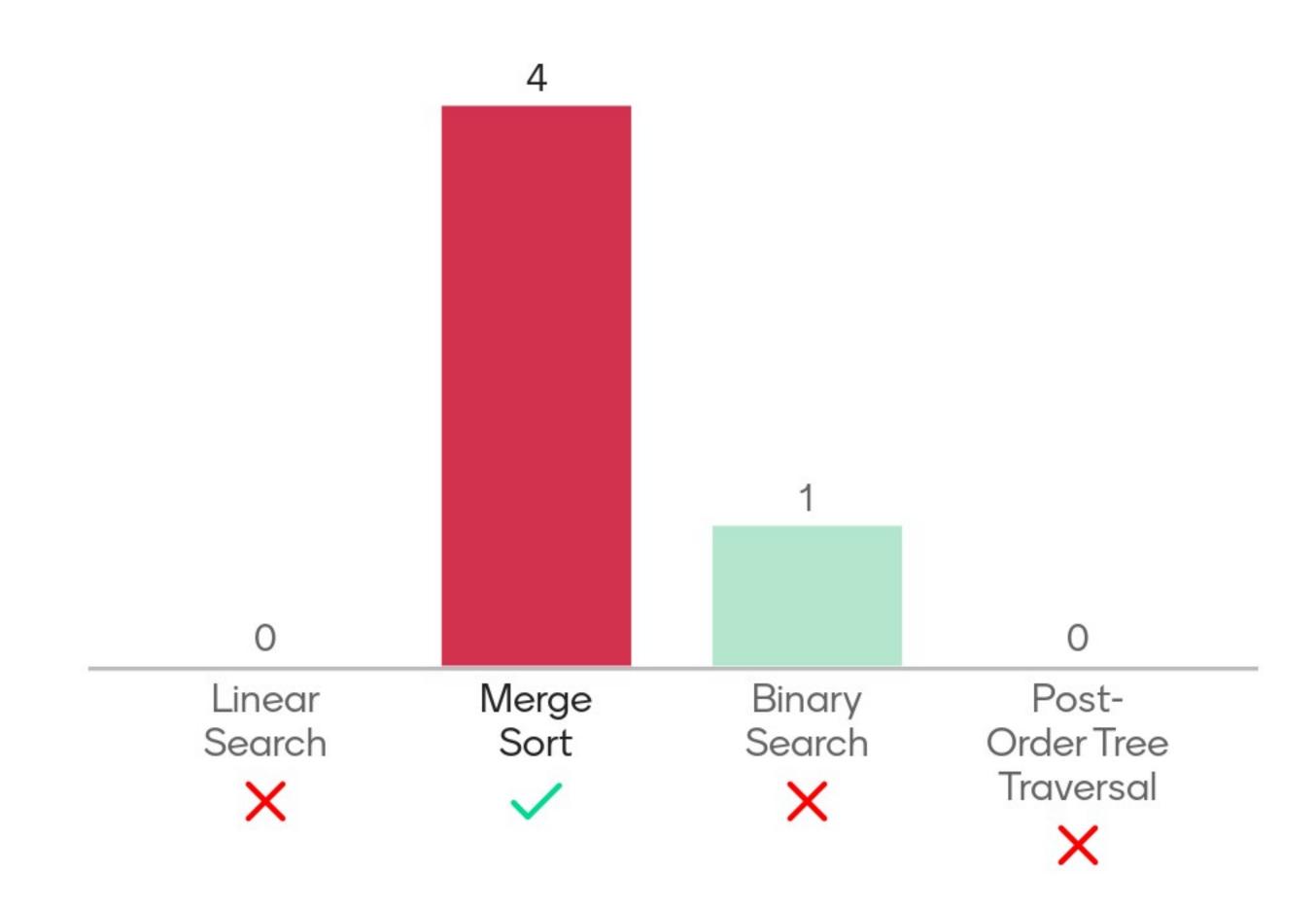
### Which is the best time complexity listed below?

Mentimeter





# Which of the following algorithms has O(n log(n)) complexity?





### What is meant by an Intractable Problem?

this is a problem that cannot be solved within a polynomial time complexity

a problem that takes too much time to be effective

a problem that cannot be solved in a polynomial time complexity or less

A problem that can only be solved by algorithms of exponential time complexity or worse

Short answers are recommended. You have 200 characters left.

has polynomial time complexity

andrew < 3



### What is meant by a Universal Turing machine?



A theoretical Turing machine that can solve any problem

can slove algorithms of all types

Short answers are recommended. You have 200 characters left.

a machine that was made by Turing that is universal

A Universal Turing Machine is a theoretical machine that is capable of performing any computation that can be performed by any other Turing machine. - chat gpt

aamile stop searching

Turing machine can simulate any function used in a programming language

aamile always cheating

gabe always pirating



### What is meant by a Universal Turing machine?

**™** Mentimeter

classic aamile	thats andrew not me lol	what
a	a	a
a	a	a



### What is meant by a Universal Turing machine?

**■** Mentimeter

a	a	a
a	a	

