

CSE12 - Lecture 26 - C00

Wednesday, November 30, 2022 11:00 AM

PA7/PAS Late Resubmit > due Friday @ 11pm
All Stegok Chapters

Final Exam → Saturday 8am - 11am

Generics

Which of the following AList declarations will result in a compile error? Check all that apply:

- A. `AList< int > myList= new AList< int >();`
- B. `List< Integer > myList = new AList< Integer >();`
- C. `AList< AList< String >> myList = new AList< AList< String >>();`
- D. `AList myList< Integer > = new AList< Integer >();`
- E. `AList< E > myList = new AList< String >();`
- F. `AList< Object> myList = new AList< Object >();`

Queue / Stack

```
ALQueue<String> myQ = new ALQueue<>();
myQ.enqueue("A");
myQ.enqueue("A");
myQ.dequeue();
myQ.enqueue("C");
myQ.enqueue("B");
myQ.enqueue(myQ.dequeue());
myQ.enqueue("D");
myQ.enqueue(myQ.dequeue());
System.out.println(myQ.toString());
```

What is printed?

```
ALStack<String> myS = new ALStack<>();
myS.push("A");
myS.push("A");
myS.pop();
myS.push("C");
myS.push("B");
myS.push(myS.pop());
myS.push("D");
myS.push(myS.pop());
System.out.println(myS.toString());
```

What is printed?

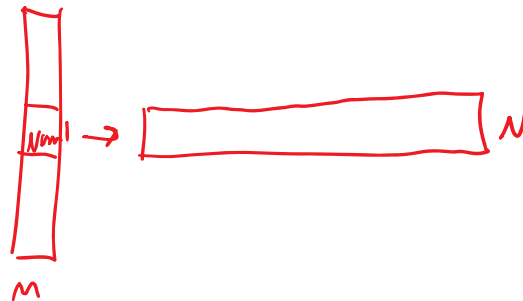
Run-Time

// This method returns whether or not a pair of numbers, num1 and num2, are between 1-m and 1-n, respectively
boolean findPair(int num1, int num2, int m, int n) {

```
    for (int i = 1; i <= m; i++) {
        if (num1 == i) {
            for (int j = 1; j <= n; j++) {
                if (num2 == j) {
                    return true;
                }
            }
        }
    }
    return false;
}
```

best case
always false

worst case



What is the worst case runtime of findPair?

$\Theta(m + n) \rightarrow \Theta(n)$

What is the best case runtime of findPair given it returns false?

$\Theta(m) \rightarrow \Theta(n)$

Time Complexity Review

Check which of the following are true:

- A. $n + 5n^3 + 8n^4 = O(n)$
- B. $n! + n^2 = O(n \log(n))$
- C. $2^n + n \log(n) = O(n!)$
- D. $1/(n^2) + 5 = O(1/n)$

Which of the following relationships hold? [Extra practice: come up with values for n_0 and C for those that do]

- A. $n^2 + n^3$ is $\Omega(n^3)$
- B. $n * \log(n) + n^2$ is $\Omega(\log(n) * n^2)$
- C. $1/n + \log(n) * n^2$ is $O(n^2)$
- D. $n + \log(n)$ is $O(\log(n))$
- E. $1/(n^{10}) + 100$ is $\Theta(1)$
- F. $(n^4)/\log(n)$ is $\Theta(n^4)$

Refer to the following methods:

```
public static void f1(int n) {
    int a = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        for (int j = i; j < n; j++) {
            a = i;
        }
    }
}

public static void f2(int n) {
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i += 1) {
        n = n / 2;
    }
}

public static void f3(int n) {
    int a = 0;
    int x = Math.abs(100 - n) * n;
    for (int i = 0; i < x; i++) {
        a = i;
    }
}
```

Which of the following big-theta statements are true:

- A. $f1$ is $\Theta(1)$
- B. $f1$ is $\Theta(n)$
- C. $f1$ is $\Theta(n^2)$
- D. $f2$ is $\Theta(1)$
- E. $f2$ is $\Theta(\log(n))$
- F. $f2$ is $\Theta(n)$
- G. $f3$ is $\Theta(1)$
- H. $f3$ is $\Theta(n)$
- I. $f3$ is $\Theta(n^2)$

Partition

Consider the following code and the implementation of `partition()` discussed in lecture.

```
String[] b = {"b", "f", "a", "e", "c", "d"};  
System.out.println(partition(b, 0, 6));  
System.out.println(Arrays.deepToString(b));
```

What return value would `partition()` method print out for the above array, low and high?

What would the array look like after the above call to `partition()`?

MergeSort

Consider the merge sort from class. How many times will the element at index 0 be copied when sorting an array of length n over the entire run of the algorithm?

Which of the following statements about sorting are true?

- A. The best case time of all sorts is $O(1)$ because of the case when an array is length 1
- B. Merge sort has best and worst cases of $O(\lg(n))$
- C. If arrays are split into thirds instead of halves in merge sort, the best case would still be $O(\lg(n))$ {HINT: look up the rules of logs!}
- D. Quicksort is $O(n^2)$ only when an array is in reversed order
- E. The worst cases for selection sort and insertion sort occur when an array is in reversed order

Hash Table (using separate chaining)

```
int hash(String key) {  
    return key.length;  
}
```

Hash table just before `expandCapacity` is called:

- 0. - null
- 1. - {"greetings" : 6}
- 2. - {"hi" : 5}
- 3. - {"bye" : 9}
- 4. - {"happy week 7" : 3}
- 5. - {"hello" : 2}
- 6. - null
- 7. - null

After `expandCapacity` is called, which of the following elements will have a different index in the new array after rehashing?

- A. {"greetings" : 6}
- B. {"hi" : 5}
- C. {"bye" : 9}
- D. {"happy week 7" : 3}
- E. {"hello" : 2}

Hash Table - Separate Chaining

```
int hash(char key) {
    return (int) key;
}
```

Which of the following sequences of insertions would cause the most collisions for a hash table with four buckets and assuming expandCapacity is not called during the adds?

- A. ¹add('A', 56); ²add('B', 5); ³add('C', 65); ⁰add('D', 2); → 0 collisions
- B. ¹add('E', 43); ²add('F', 7); ³add('K', 6); ⁰add('L', 160); → 0 collisions
- C. ¹add('M', 58); ²add('Q', 14); ³add('U', 20); ⁰add('W', 37); → 2 collisions
- D.** ¹add('N', 7); ²add('R', 24); ³add('V', 92); ⁰add('Z', 100); → 3 collisions
- E. ¹add('Z', 91); ²add('R', 604); ⁰add('P', 9); ⁰add('L', 5); → 2 collisions

0	65	A
1	66	B
2	67	C
3	68	D
0	69	E
1	70	F
2	71	G
3	72	H
0	73	I
1	74	J
2	75	K
3	76	L
0	77	M
1	78	N
2	79	O
3	80	P
0	81	Q
1	82	R
2	83	S
3	84	T
0	85	U
1	86	V
2	87	W
3	88	X
0	89	Y
1	90	Z

Hash Table - Linear Probing

```
int hash(char key) {
    return (int) key;
}
```

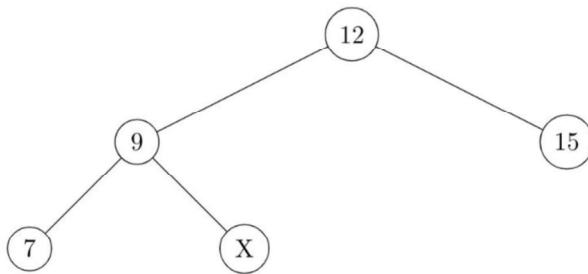
Also refer to the following sequence of insertions:

↓
add('N', 7);
add('R', 24);
add('V', 92);
add('Z', 100);

What is the contents of the bucket array right before calling expandCapacity()?

What is the contents of the bucket array after the sequence has ended?

BST

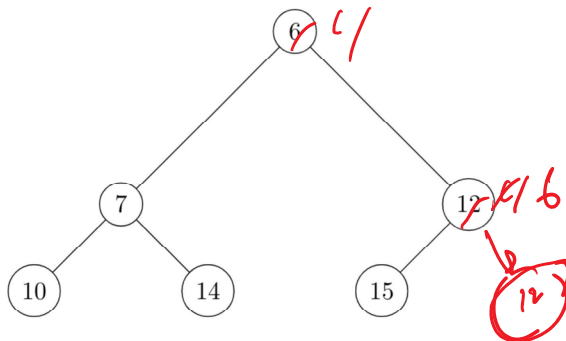


If X is the fifth value added to the BST below, which of the following are possible values of X?

Select all that apply.

- ~~A.~~ 6
- ~~B.~~ 8
- ☒ C. 10
- ☒ D. 11
- ~~E.~~ 13

Min Heap Add



If the value 4 is added to the min heap below, what number will end up in the new bottom right leaf node?

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Iterator

Which interfaces are required by Java to use a data structure in an enhanced for loop?

Iterable < E? , Iterator < E?

Which is the proper way to implement next() for an Iterator:

- ~~A.~~ return value
- ☒ B. save value, update to next element, return saved value
- ~~C.~~ update to next element, return value
- ~~D.~~ save value, return saved value
- ~~E.~~ return value, update to next element