

PA7/PAS Late/Resubmit > due Friday @ 10 pm
 All Step4 chapters
 Final Exam → Saturday 8am - 16m

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?

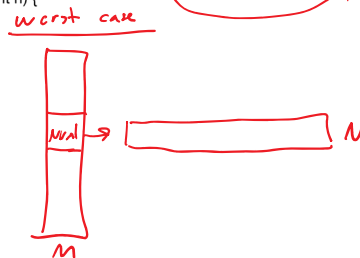
```
ALStack<String> myS = new ALStack<>();
myS.push("A");
myS.push("A");
myS.pop();
myS.push("C");
myS.push("B");
myS.push(myS.pop());
myS.push("D");
myS.push(myS.pop());
System.out.println(myS.toString());
```

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;
}
```



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 $\Theta(n^2)$

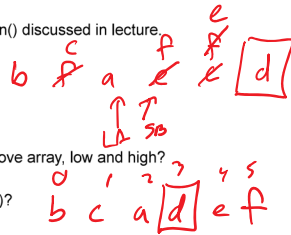
Partition

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()?



while (sl <= la) {

do
sbrf
ek
sum
la--

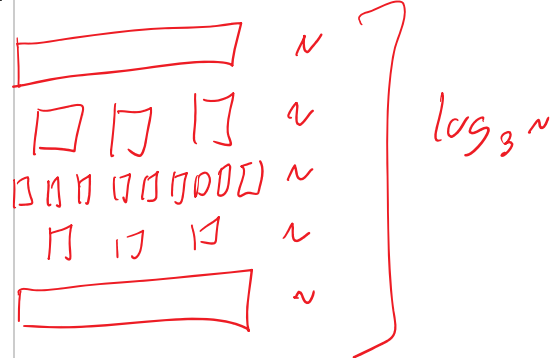
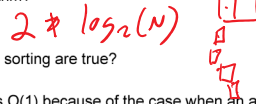
MergeSort

Note: should not have swapped e and f due to largerAfter -= 1.
Correct answer: b c a d f e

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 $O(n \lg(n))$
- C. If arrays are split into thirds instead of halves in merge sort, the best case would still be $O(n \lg(n))$ {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}

8 → 16
1%8 → 1 9%8 → 1
12%8 → 4 12%16 → 12

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

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

Hash Table - Linear Probing

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

LF = 67

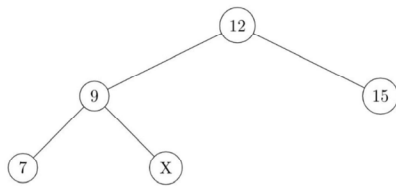
Also refer to the following sequence of insertions:

```
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

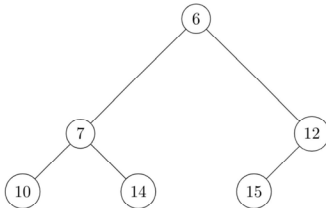


If X is the fifth value added to the BST below, which of the following are possible values of X?

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?

Iterator

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

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