מבוא לחישוב 2-7015710 סמסטר ב' – מועד א׳ 16/7/2023

- מרצה: בעז בן משה
- משך המבחן: שעתיים וחצי (2.5 שעות).
- מחברת שורות. אין שימוש בחומר עזר.
- יש להחזיר את דף המבחן בסוף המבחן.
- במבחן ארבע שאלות, כולן חובה. לבחינה זו מצורפים 5 דפי דוגמאות קוד.
- בכל שאלה ניתן לכתוב פונקציות ואו מחלקות עזר כרצונכם.
- כל עוד לא נאמר אחרת ניתן בהחלט לפתור סעיף אחד בעזרת סעיף אחר.

בהצלחה!!!

חומר עזר שמצורף לבחינה

- אם לא נאמר אחרת, ניתן לעשות שימוש בחומר העזר בפתרון השאלות.
- דוגמאות הקוד: String, Sort, Junit, Point2D, GeoShape, MyListInterface, BinaryTree

```
// Math.random(); // returns a random double in [0,1)

public class StringFunctions {  // This is a very simple “main” that uses String and ArrayList
	public static void main(String[] a) {
		ArrayList<String> arr = new ArrayList<String>();
		String s = "12345", s2 = “12321”;
		arr.add(s);
		arr.add(s2);
		arr.add(s2.subString(1,4)); // “232”
		if(!arr.contains("232")) {arr.add(s);}
		for(int i=0;i<arr.size();i++) {
			boolean isSim = isSimetric(arr.get(i));
			System.out.println("arr[" +i+ "] "+arr.get(i)+" isSimetric: " +isSim);
		}
		while(!arr.isEmpty()) {
			s = arr.remove(0);
			System.out.println("rev("+s+")=" +reverse(s));
		}
		String words = "these are few words ...";
		String[] ww = words.split(" ");
		for(String w:ww) {System.out.println(w);}
	}

	public static boolean isSimetric(String s) {
		boolean ans = false;
		String t = reverse(s);
		ans = t.equals(s);
		return ans;
	}

	public static String reverse(String s) {
		String ans = "";
		for(int i=s.length()-1; i>=0;i=i-1) {
			ans=ans+s.charAt(i);
		}
		return ans;
	}
}

/** This is a simple interface for Binary Trees as published in: */
public interface BinaryTree<T> {
	/** @return the left (sub) tree - might be null. */
	public BinaryTree<T> getLeft();
	/** @return the right (sub) tree - might be null. */
	public BinaryTree<T> getRight();
```

```
        public T getRoot(); // The root data (type T).
        public boolean isEmpty();
        /** @return the number of nodes in this tree. */
        public int size();
        /** @return the maximum distance between the root and the farthest leaf from it*/
        public int height();
        /** Adds the data "a" to this tree, in a regular BT can be implemented using a random */
        public void add(T a);
        /** @return the i'th node using inorder “indexind”*/
        public T get(int i);
        /** search the binary tree for the first node that equals to t. If none returns null */
        public T find(T t);
        /** returns an in_order iterator */
        public Iterator<T> iterator();
        /** removes the first node that equals to t. If exists - returns it, else returns null */
        public T remove(T element);
}

/** Basic String Comparator – as defined in java.util*/
class StringComparator implements Comparator<String> {
        public StringComparator(){;}
        public int compare(String obj1, String obj2) {
                if (obj1 == obj2) {return 0;}
                if (obj1 == null) {return -1;}
                if (obj2 == null) {return 1;}
                return obj1.compareTo(obj2);
        }
}

/** This interface represents a set of operations on list of T’s. */
public interface MyListInterface<T> {
        /** Adds a String to the i"th link of the List. */
        public void addAt(T a, int i);
        /** Removes the i"th element (link) of this List. */
        public void removeElementAt(int i);
        /**Tests if ‘data’ is a member of this List. */
        public boolean contains(T data);
        /** Returns the i"th element in this List. */
        public T get(int i);
        /** Returns the number of Links in this List. */
        public int size();
}

/** This class represents a simple 2D Point in the plane */
public class Point2D {
   public static final double EPS = 0.001;
   public static final Point2D ORIGIN = new Point2D(0,0);
   private double _x, _y;

  public Point2D(double a,double b) {_x=a; _y=b;  }  // Standard Constructor.
   public Point2D(Point2D p) { this(p.x(), p.y()); }.       // Copy Constructor
```

```
    /** String Constructor: following this String structure:  "-1.2,5.3" --> (-1.2,5.3) ; */
    public Point2D(String s) {
            String[] a = s.split(",");
            _x = Double.parseDouble(a[0]);
            _y = Double.parseDouble(a[1]);
    }
    public double x() {return _x;}
    public double y() {return _y;}
    public Point2D add(Point2D p) {
            return new Point2D(p.x()+x(),p.y()+this.y());
    }
    /** Translates this point by a vector like representation of p. */
    public void move(Point2D p) {_x += p.x(); _y += p.y();}
    public String toString() {return _x+","+_y; }
    public double distance() {return this.distance(ORIGIN);
    }
    /** distance(this,p2) = Math.sqrt(dx^2 + dy^2) */
    public double distance(Point2D p2) {
            double dx = this.x() - p2.x(), dy = this.y() - p2.y();
            return Math.sqrt(dx*dx+dy*dy);
    }
    /**return true iff: this point equals to p.  */
    public boolean equals(Object p)  {
       if(p==null || !(p instanceof Point2D)) {return false;}
       Point2D p2 = (Point2D)p;
       return (_x==p2._x) && (_y==p2.y());
    }
    public boolean equals(Point2D p) {
       if(p==null) {return false;}
       return ((_x==p._x) && (_y==p._y));
    }
    public boolean close2equals(Point2D p2, double eps) {
       return ( this.distance(p2) < eps );
    }
}

public interface GeoShape {
            /** Computes if the point (ot) falls inside this (closed) shape. */
            public boolean contains(Point2D ot);
            /** Computes the area of this shape */
            public double area();
            /** Computes the perimeter of this shape. */
            public double perimeter();
            /** Move this shape by the vector 0,0-->vec
             * Note: this method changes the inner state of the object. */
            public void move(Point2D vec);
            public GeoShape copy(); /** computes a new (deep) copy of this GeoShape. */
            public String toString();   /** This method returns an String representing this shape. */
            /** This method returns an inner point – within this GeoShape. */
            public Point2D innerPoint();
}
```

```
//////////// MERGE SORT ////////////////
public static void mergeSort(int[] a) {
	int len = a.length;
	double[] tmp = new double[len];
	for(int i=0;i<len;i=i+1) {tmp[i]=a[i];}
	mergeSort(tmp);
	for(int i=0;i<len;i=i+1) {a[i] = (int)tmp[i];}
}

public static void mergeSort(double[] a) {
	int size = a.length;
	if(size>=2) {
		int mid = size/2;
		double[] left = getSubArray(a,0,mid);
		double[] right = getSubArray(a,mid,size);
		mergeSort(left); // recursive call
		mergeSort(right); // recursive call
		double[] merge = mergeArrays(left,right);
		for(int i=0;i<merge.length;i=i+1) {a[i] = merge[i];}
	}
}

public static double[] getSubArray(double[] a, int min, int max) {
	double[] ans = new double[max-min];
	or(int i=min;i<max;i=i+1) {ans[i-min] = a[i];}
	return ans;
}

/** This function merges two sorted arrays into a single sorted array. */
public  static  double[]  mergeArrays(double arr1[],  double arr2[]) {
	double[]  res = new double[arr1.length + arr2.length];
	int i=0, j=0;
	while ( i < arr1.length && j < arr2.length )	{
		if (arr1[i] <= arr2[j]) { res[i+j] = arr1[i]; i=i+1;}
		else {res[i+j] = arr2[j]; j=j+1;}
	}
	while ( i < arr1.length) {res[i+j] = arr1[i++];}
	while ( j < arr2.length) {res[i+j] = arr2[j++];}
	return res;
}

public static int[] randomIntArray(int size, int range){
	int[]arr = new int[size];
	++range;
	for(int i=0; i<size; i=i+1) {arr[i] = (int)(Math.random()*range);}
	return arr;
}

public static boolean isSortedAscending(int[] arr){
	for (int i = 1; i < arr.length; i++) {
		if (arr[i-1] > arr[i]) {return false; }
```

```
        }
        return true;
}

class SortTest {
        public static final int K = 1000, M = K*K;
        public static int[] arrK = null, arrM = null;
        @BeforeEach
        void setUp() {
                arrK = randomIntArray(K, K);
                arrM = randomIntArray(M, M);
        }

        @Test
        void testMergeSort() {
                int[] a1 = {3,1,2,1,42};
                mergeSort(a1);
                boolean isSorted =isSortedAscending(a1);
                assertTrue(isSorted);
        }

        @Test
        void testInsertionSort() {
                int[] arr = {5,1,2,0,9};
                insertionSort(arr);
                if(MyArrayLibrary.isSortedAscending(arr)!=true) {
                        fail("arr should be sorted");
                }
        }

/////////////// Performance Testing /////////////
        @Test
        void testMergeSort1() {
                long start = System.currentTimeMillis();
                mergeSort(arrM);
                long end = System.currentTimeMillis();
                double dt_sec = (end-start)/1000.0;
                boolean isSorted = isSortedAscending(arrM);
                System.out.println("Merge sort dt: "+dt_sec+" secs,  is sorted? "+ isSorted);
                assertTrue(isSorted);
                assertTrue(dt_sec<1.0);
        }
        @Test
        @Timeout(value = 1000, unit = TimeUnit.MILLISECONDS)
        void testMergeSort2() {
                mergeSort(arrDoubleM);
                boolean isSorted = isSortedAscending(arrDoubleM);
                assertTrue(isSorted);
        }
```