

This diagnostic exam will have three portions: a written multiple-choice quiz, a written free-response exam, and a practical implementation problem set. The multiple-choice portion will be timed at only 30 minutes, but you may take as much time as you wish on the free-response and practical portions, provided they are both completed within club hours (before 4:30 PM).

Answer the following questions to the best of your ability. No points will be removed for incorrect answers, so answer as many as you can. Remember that the purpose of this exam is to gauge what you know. This test does not affect your qualification for invitation-only teams, and many of the topics covered on this exam may not have been covered in weekly lectures throughout the year.

1 Multiple Choice Questions

Evaluate the following excerpts of Java source code. This section is intended to test your base knowledge of the Java Standard Programming Language, Version 17. Assume that all necessary class structure, imports, and other preamble information is already in place and that all programs are syntactically correct unless otherwise stated.

1. (1 point) What is the value of the expression `14|11&9`

- A. True
- B. False
- C. 225
- D. 15
- E. 9

By operator precedence, we would do `&` before `|`.

$$11_{10} = 1011_2, 9_{10} = 1001_2$$

$$1011_2 \& 1001_2 = 1001_2$$

$$14_{10} = 1110_2$$

$$1110_2 | 1001_2 = 1111_2$$

$$1111_2 = 2^3 + 2^2 + 2^1 + 2^0 = 15_{10}$$

2. (1 point) What is the output of this code segment?

```
String[] arr = { "1", "2", "3", "4" };  
System.out.println(Arrays.stream(arr)  
    .mapToInt(Integer::parseInt)  
    .sum());
```

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 10
- D. 4
- E. *Error, No Output*

The code snippet just converts all of the values in the array to integers then sums them up.
 $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$.

3. (1 point) What is the sum of 64_8 and 55_8 ?

- A. 111_2
- B. 11001_2
- C. 1100001_2
- D. 111001_2
- E. 1100111_2

4. (1 point) Evaluate the following code segment.

```
System.out.println(Math.pow(0x5,02));
```

- A. 8.0
- B. 25
- C. 15.0
- D. 0x10
- E. 25.0

1. $0x5$ is just 5_{16} , which is equal to 5_{10} .
2. 02 is just 2_8 , which is equal to 2_{10} .
3. `Math.pow(a,b)` returns a *double* representing a^b .

Thus, `Math.pow(0x5,02)` is equivalent to 5^2 in float notation.

5. (1 point) Determine the output of the following program excerpt.

```
public int count(String[] data) {  
    int result = 0;  
    try {  
        for (String s: data)  
            result += s.length();  
    }  
  
    catch (Exception err) {  
        result *= -1;  
    }  
  
    return result;  
}  
  
int v = count(new String[] { "AA", "B", null, "CA", null, "CCC" });  
System.out.println(v);
```

- A. 0
- B. -1
- C. 3
- D. -3
- E. 8

First, it adds the lengths of $v[0]$ and $v[1]$ to result, for a total of 3. Upon hitting $v[2]$, it reaches a `NullPointerException` for attempting to call a method on a null reference, falls back to the catch block (which simply negates the result counter, leading to -3), and returns result.

6. (1 point) Which of the following can replace `<*1>` in the code segment below so that method `sort(int[], int)` correctly sorts the elements of `data` into ascending order?

```
public void sort(int[] data) {
    sort(data, 0);
}

public void sort(int[] data, int i) {
    if (i < data.length - 1) {
        int j = get_min_index(data, i);
        int temp = data[j];
        data[j] = data[i];
        data[i] = temp;
        <*1>
    }
}

public int get_min_index(int[] data, int i) {
    if (i == data.length - 1)
        return i;
    int j = get_min_index(data, i + 1);
    if (data[i] < data[j])
        return i;
    return j;
}
```

- I. `sort(data, i+1)`
- II. `sort(data, i^2)`
- III. `sort(data, i >> 1)`

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. III only
- D. I and II
- E. I, II, and III

II results in stack overflow/infinite recursion by infinitely switching between positions 0 and 2. III results in stack overflow by constantly returning to position 0. Only I will consistently go from position 0 to the full length of the array.

7. (1 point) What character value denotes the end of a string? (*Hint: NULL*)

- A. 0
- B. -1
- C. Character.MAX_VALUE
- D. Character.MIN_VALUE
- E. 1

Strings in Java are null-terminated (a null character denotes the end of the string), and `null = 0`

8. (1 point) Stack S contains $[4, 5, 8, 3, 8, 9]$. What would be returned by $\text{pop}(S)$ after the following operations (in order): $\text{pop}(S)$, $\text{push}(S, 10)$, $\text{pop}(S)$, $\text{pop}(S)$, and $\text{push}(8)$. Assume that all operations are done to the end of the array-like stack, at position N .

- A. 4
- B. 8
- C. 3
- D. 5
- E. 9

It is a stack, so if the last thing we push is 8, then the next thing we will pop will be 8.

9. (1 point) Given the definition of method `abc(int)`, What is the output of `abc(0)`?

```
public static int abc(int x) {  
    if (x > 10)  
        return x - 3;  
    else {  
        x *= 3;  
        return x + abc(x + 2);  
    }  
}
```

A. 51

B. 96

C. 24

D. 53

E. 30

$$abc(0) = abc(2) = 53$$

$$abc(2) = 6 + abc(8) = 6 + 47 = 53$$

$$abc(8) = 24 + abc(26) = 24 + 23 = 47$$

$$abc(26) = 23$$

10. (1 point) What is the output of the following code segment?

```
int number = 20;

switch (number) {
    case 10:
        System.out.println("10");
        break;

    case 20:
        System.out.println("20");

    case 30:
        System.out.println("30");
        break;

    default:
        System.out.println("Not in 10, 20 or 30");
}
```

- A. 20
30
- B. 20
- C. 10
30
- D. 30
- E. Not in 10, 20 or 30

It begins execution on case 20, printing out 20, then falls through to case 30, printing out 30.

11. (1 point) Which of the following is the signed 8-bit two's complement representation of -54 ?

- A. 00110110_2
- B. 11001001_2
- C. 11001000_2
- D. 01001001_2
- E. 11001010_2

All two's complement means is that because this is a negative number, we flip all of the bits of its positive version and add 1. $54_{10} = 00110110_2$, which flipped is 11001001_2 , plus one would be 11001010_2 .

12. (1 point) After inserting the following values into a binary search tree in order, what is the value of the left-most node?

90, 20, 66, -2, 393, 8675, 10, 5

- A. -2
- B. 393
- C. 5
- D. 10
- E. 66

The leftmost node of a binary search tree is always the minimum value, so this would be -2.

13. (1 point) Which of the following class declaration signatures best represents the relationship between animal classes?

- A. `class Dog extends Feline implements Bark, Meow`
- B. `class Dog extends Canine implements Meow, Talk`
- C. `class Dog extends Canine implements Bark, Bite`
- D. `class Dog extends Feline implements Sing, Dance`
- E. `class Dog implements Mammal, Feline, Reptile`

2 Free Response Questions

Read, analyze, and respond to the following questions. These questions may have multiple correct answer choices. This section is intended to test your understanding of applying fundamental competitive programming topics as shown throughout the year.

Remember, not all of the content covered in any portion of this exam has been covered during a lecture, and this exam is simply to gauge how much you each have grown. Simply try your best, and answer as many questions as you can to the best of your ability.

Unless told otherwise, solve every problem by writing either complete Java code or pseudocode. Make sure to be concise, and avoid writing boilerplate class implementations or input code.

14. (1 point) Rank the following operators by precedence: `+`, `<<`, `&`, `|`, `!=`, `/`, `=`, `++`, `<=`, and `^`

Answer: `++`, `/`, `<<`, `<=`, `!=`, `&`, `^`, `|`, `=`

Follow UMBREBLA, see the java operator heirarchy for details.

15. (8 points) Fill in the table for the width of each integer type in both bits and bytes.

Type	Bits	Bytes
boolean	1	1
char	16	2
byte	8	1
short	16	2
int	32	4
long	64	8
float	32	4
double	64	8

16. (2 points) Given array $A = [3, 9]$,

(A) Write every permutation of A that would be generated by an *inconsistent size* permuting algorithm.

`[], [3], [9], [3, 9], [9, 3]`

(B) Write every permutation of A that would be generated by a *consistent size* permuting algorithm.

`[3, 9]` and `[9, 3]`

17. (3 points) (a) Highlight the error(s) in the following code segment, and explain both (b) why it is an error and (c) what type of error it is (compiler/runtime/logical).

```
public static int hello() {
    int a = 5;
    int b = 8;

    if (a > b) {
        return a;
    }

    else {
        return b;
    }

    return a; <-- This is the problem
}
```

- (a) There is an else statement that returns, so it will never hit the final return statement.
- (b) Compiler Error (This will be caught by the compiler, and will prevent the program from running.)
18. (1 point) Write the pseudocode for the Bubble Sort algorithm.

```
function BUBBLESORT(ARRAY)
    # loop through the array multiple times
    loop INDEX from 0 to size of ARRAY - 1
        # consider every pair of elements except the sorted ones
        loop INDEX2 from 0 to size of ARRAY - 2 - INDEX
            if ARRAY[INDEX2] > ARRAY[INDEX2 + 1] then
                # swap elements if they are out of order
                TEMP = ARRAY[INDEX2]
                ARRAY[INDEX2] = ARRAY[INDEX2 + 1]
                ARRAY[INDEX2 + 1] = TEMP
```

19. (1 point) Write a class structure with the methods *pop()* and *push(X)* that uses only 2 stacks yet emulates a queue's behavior (FIFO)

```
stack A, B

function POP()
    if A is empty
        return nothing or null or -1

    return A.pop()

function PUSH(VALUE)
    while A is not empty
```

```

    B.push(A.pop())

A.push(VALUE)

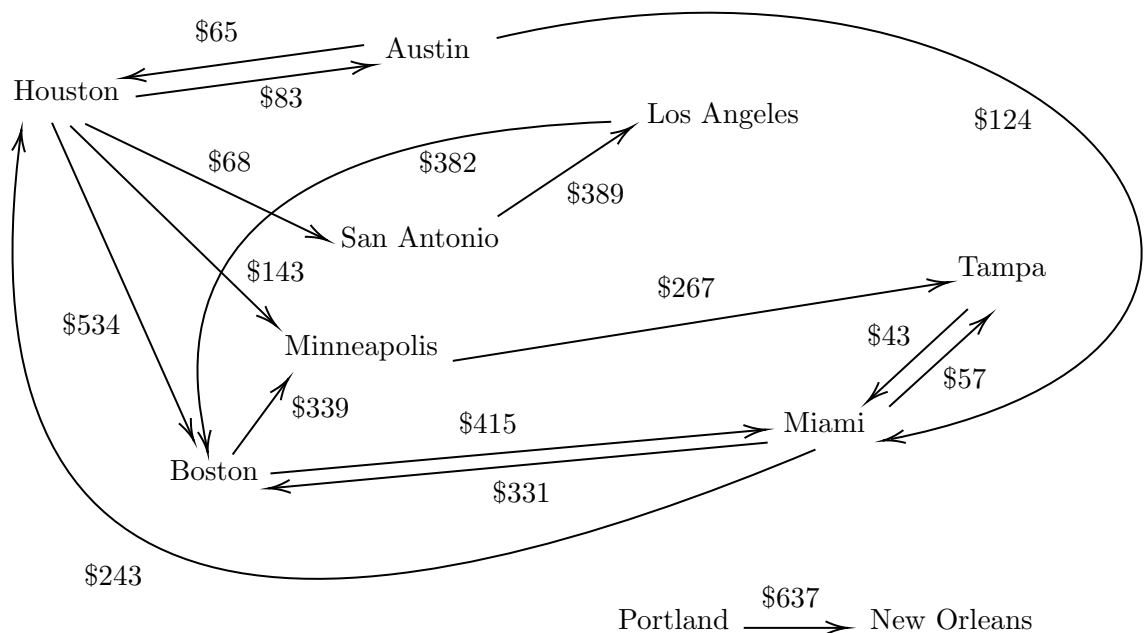
while B is not empty
    A.push(B.pop())

```

20. (8 points) Given the following travel index, a list of flights between two destinations run every day alongside the associated cost, answer the following:

- Houston → Austin: \$83
- Houston → Boston: \$534
- Houston → San Antonio: \$68
- Austin → Houston: \$65
- Miami → Boston: \$331
- Minneapolis → Tampa: \$267
- San Antonio → Los Angeles: \$389
- Miami → Houston: \$243
- Austin → Miami: \$124
- Portland → New Orleans: \$637
- Boston → Minneapolis: \$339
- Boston → Miami: \$415
- Los Angeles → Boston: \$382
- Tampa → Miami: \$43
- Miami → Tampa: \$57
- Houston → Minneapolis: \$143

(A) Draw the graph this travel index represents, including the cost and the directions of each flight.



(B) Circle all of the following characteristics that represent this graph.

- Cyclical/Acyclical
- Weighted/Unweighted
- Directed/Undirected

(C) What part of a graph do the places represent?

Nodes

(D) What part of a graph do the connections represent?

Edges

(E) What would be the traversal order of a Depth-First-Search algorithm that picks places in alphabetical order by name (without consideration to cost) beginning at Houston?

Houston, Austin, Miami, Boston, Minneapolis, Tampa, San Antonio, Los Angeles

(F) (i) What is the cheapest flight path between Tampa and Boston, and (ii) how much does it cost?

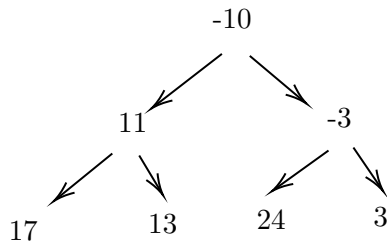
(a) Boston \rightarrow Miami \rightarrow Tampa

(b) \$458

21. (5 points) The values $[23_4, -3_5, 18_{16}, 19_8, 1101_2, -10_{10}, 11_2]$ are inserted into a Priority Queue Q in order. Write all values as their base 10 forms.

(A) Draw the current state of Q in tree form.

The values converted to base 10 are $[11, -3, 24, 17, 13, -10, 3]$



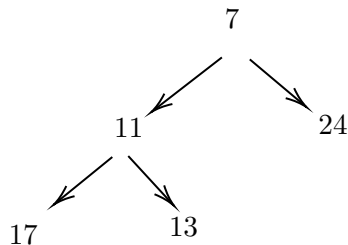
(B) Draw the current state of Q in array form.

$[-10, 11, -3, 17, 13, 24, 3]$

The following operations are performed on A in the following order: $pop(Q)$, $pop(Q)$, $pop(Q)$, $push(Q, 13_4)$, $push(Q, 10_2 \gg 2)$, $push(Q, -8_{16})$, $pop(Q)$, $pop(Q)$

(C) Draw the new state of Q in tree form.

$-8_{16} = -8_{10}$



(D) Draw the new state of Q in array form.

$[7, 11, 24, 17, 13]$

(E) What value would be returned by another call of $pop(Q)$?

7

3 Personal Questions

These questions are simply for us officers (namely Mufaro) to understand how to best serve the computer science club in the future and self-evaluate our performance in training the rest of the club. This section will not count towards your score.

22. How strongly, on a scale of 1 to 10 (10 being the strongest) has your understanding of computer science (in general) improved as a result of your participation in the competitive computer science club this year?

State your reasoning for this score.

23. What was the most useful/best thing(s) that was done/offered in through the computer science club that helped you understand competitive computer science?

24. What criticisms/suggestions do you have for the current curriculum/club?

25. Consider what you were intending to major/specialize in during your college/career at the beginning of the year. (a) What was it before, (b) what is it now, and (c) has it changed?

26. Is there anything else that you would like to tell us?