- A)  $O(2^n)$
- B)  $O(n^2)$
- C)  $O(n^2)$
- D)  $O(n^2)$
- E) O(*n*)

```
1) public Student(){
     sno = 0;
     sname = "";
}
```

```
1) public Student(){
     sno = 0;
     sname = "";
}
```

```
2)
public String getSname() {return sName;}
public void setSname(String _name) {sName = _name;}
```

```
1)
public void addNoDuplicate(int element){
           for(int i=0;i<num;i++)</pre>
                        if(data[i]==element) return;
                        //extend space, copy old content
                        if (num == data.length){
                                    int biggerArray[] = new int[num*2 + 1];
                                    for(int i=0;i<num;i++) biggerArray [i] = data[i];</pre>
                                                data = biggerArray;
                                    data[num] = element;
                                    num++;
```

2)

No.

This method will also return true if bag.data is a subset of this.data.

E.g., given this.data=[1,2,3,4] and bag.data=[1,2], this function will return false.

Need to test whether these two bags sizes are the same.

Add

if(size()!=bag.size()) return false;

after

IntArrayBag bag = (IntArrayBag)o;

```
1) Implement a method to remove an element e after the current node
public void removeNodeAfter (int e)
           IntNode preCursor = this;
           IntNode cursor = this.link;
           while(cursor!=null){
                       if(cursor.data==e){
                                   preCursor.link = cursor.link;
                                   break;
                       preCursor = cursor;
                       cursor = cursor.getLink();
What's the time complexity of this algorithm? ____ O(n)_
```

2) For the above method, what's the time complexity?

First, define n=\_\_\_\_number of nodes in the linked list

Then, the complexity in Big-O is \_\_\_\_O(n)\_\_\_

This function calculates the (sum of odd number)/(sum of even numbers)

3) This function does addToEnd()

4) This function gets the sublist starting from position x. The first position node is at position 1.

4->4->2

```
1)
public DNode getHead(){
    if(head.next==tail) return null;
    else return head.next;
}
```

```
2)
public int listLength(){
      int ans=0;
      DNode<E> cursor = head.next;
      while(cursor!=tail){
              ans++;
             cursor = cursor.next;
      return ans;
```

10<->8<->10<->5