

CS-390
Fundamental Programming Practices
Final Exam Sample

Name: _____ **ID:** _____

I (16)	II (16)			III (24)		SCI (3)

Part I. Multiple Choice & True/False Questions. (2 points each) For multiple choice, circle the best answer; circle only one answer in each problem. For True/False, mark it either 'T' or 'F'.

1. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a. Use ArrayList when a lot of insertions and removals are needed.
 - b. There is no need to shift elements when we remove elements from ArrayList.
 - c. LinkedList implements RandomAccess.
 - d. Resizing is not necessary for a LinkedList when a lot of insertions are done.

2. ____ (True/False) Suppose you create a class Key in which you override equals and hashCode. Suppose that your way of overriding hashCode is the following:

```
hashCode() {  
    return 1;  
}
```

If you use instances of Key as keys in a Hashmap, the Hashmap operations of put, get, remove will be no more efficient than the corresponding operations of adding, getting, and removing elements in a linked list.

3. ____ (True/False) In-order traversal will visit nodes in a binary search tree in sorted order.
4. ____ (True/False) The following code is a full implementation of an Employee class and includes an implementation, as an inner class, of the Comparator interface. Is the implementation shown consistent with equals?

```
public class Employee {  
    private String name;  
    private double salary;  
    public Employee(String name, double salary) {  
        this.name = name;  
        this.salary = salary;  
    }  
    class NameComparator implements Comparator<Employee> {  
        @Override  
        public int compare(Employee e1, Employee e2) {  
            if(e1.name.equals(e2.name)) return 0;  
            else return e1.name.compareTo(e2.name);  
        }  
    }  
    public boolean equals(Object ob) {  
        if(ob == null) return false;  
        if(!(ob instanceof Employee)) return false;  
        Employee e = (Employee)ob;  
        Return e.name.equals(name) && e.salary == salary;  
    }  
}
```

5. The new `forEach` method that was introduced in Java 8 is an example of which of the following (circle the best answer)
- a. A static method in an interface
 - b. A default method in an interface
 - c. A new implemented method in the `Iterator` interface
 - d. None of the above
6. When the `main` method is run in the `Main` class (shown below), which of the following is output to the console? Circle only one answer.

- a. true
001:data
- b. true
null
- c. false
001:data
- d. false
null

```
public class Main {
    HashMap<Key, Record> map = new HashMap<>();
    Key defaultKey = new Key("secret");
    public Main() {
        map.put(defaultKey, new Record("001", "data"));
    }
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        Main m = new Main();
        Key k = new Key("secret");
        System.out.println(k.equals(m.defaultKey));
        Record recFound = m.map.get(k);
        System.out.println(recFound);
    }
}
```

```
public class Key {
    private String key;
    public Key(String k) {
        this.key = k;
    }

    @Override
    public boolean equals(Object ob) {
        if(ob == null) return false;
        if(!(ob instanceof Key)) return false;
        Key theKey = (Key)ob;
        return key.equals(theKey.key);
    }
}

public class Record {
    private String recordId;
    private String data;
    public Record(String id, String data) {
        this.recordId = id;
        this.data = data;
    }
    public String getRecordId() {
        return recordId;
    }
    public String getData() {
        return data;
    }
}

@Override
public String toString() {
    return recordId + ":" + data;
}
}
```

Part II. Short Answer

1. [3 points] Draw the 10-item hash table: keys 1, 4, 3, 8, 2, 9, 11, 19, 20, and 5 using the following hash and hashCode methods and assuming collisions are handled by chaining. $\text{value} = 2 * \text{key}$.

```
tableSize = 10;
bigNum = hashCode();
index = hash(bigNum);

@Override
public int hashCode() {
    int result = 7;
    result += 11 * result + this.key;
    return result;
}
private int hash(int bigNum) {
    return (int) Math.abs(bigNum % tableSize);
}
```

2. [4 points] When and why do we use hashCode method? Two equal instances produce the same hash code. Can two instances which are not equal have the same hashCode? Please explain your answers briefly.

3. [4 points] Draw the binary search tree obtained from successively adding the following integers to an initially empty BST: 5, 9, 2, 3, 1, 4, 8, 7

Part III. Programming Questions.

1. (12 points) Below is a skeleton of a Queue implementation based on array. The MyArrayQueue class has a member array `arr` that has already been initialized. Your task is to implement the four unimplemented queue methods shown in the code below. Write your code in the space provided, below:

```
public class MyArrayQueue {
    private int[] arr = new int[10];
    private int size = 0;
    private int front = -1;
    private int rear = 0;
    public boolean isEmpty() {

    }

    public void enqueue(int val) {

    }

    public int peek() {

    }

    public int dequeue() {

    }
}
```

2. (12 points) Fully implement the methods in the `SearchForString` class, shown below. The class `SearchForString` has one instance variable `String[] arr`, one constructor with signature

```
SearchForString (String[] arr)
```

and one instance method

```
public boolean search(String s)
```

The constructor should set its value in the instance variable of the class. The method `search` should be a recursive implementation of a search for the input argument `s` in the array `arr`; if `s` is found, the method should return `true`; `false` otherwise.

The method must implement the following recursive strategy:

Compare `s` to `arr[len-1]` (where `len` is the length of `arr`). If they are equal, return `true`. Otherwise, (recursively) search for `s` in the rest of the array.

You may safely assume that `arr` contains only non-null `Strings` and that the argument `s` passed in to `search` is never null. You *must not* assume that the `Strings` in `arr` are in sorted order.

To complete the problem, complete the work in the class `SearchForString` that has already been partially coded. A private instance method `recurSearch`, having two arguments (`s` and an integer argument `upperIndex`) has been included in `SearchForString`; you must make use of this method to do the actual recursion.

```
//write your code on the next page
```

```
public class SearchForString {
    private String[] arr;
    public SearchForString(String[] arr) {
        this.arr = arr;
    }

    public boolean search(String s){

    }

    private boolean recurSearch(String s, int upperIndex){

    }

}
```