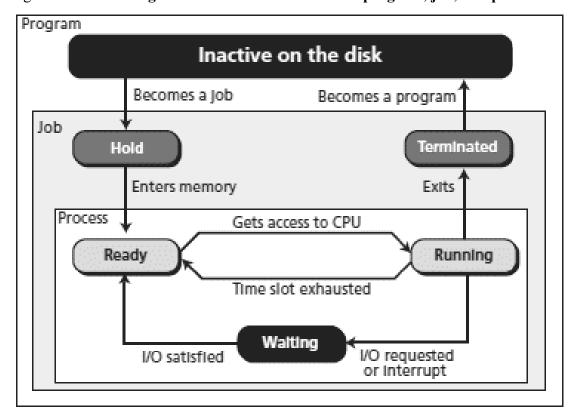
# 元智大學 資訊管理學系 IM112 計算機概論 期末課程輔導 - 期末考試重點整理

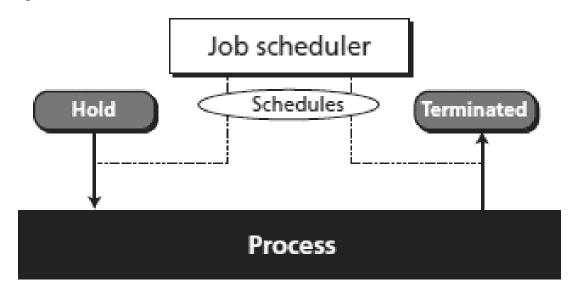
課程助教共同編著 2022/12/26

# CHAPTER 7 Operating Systems

# P.197 Figure 7.12 State diagram with boundaries between program, job, and process

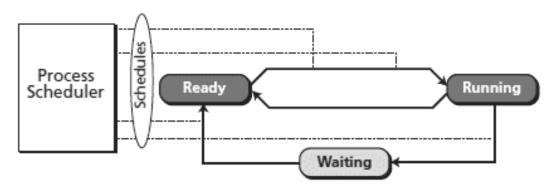


### P.198 Figure 7.13 **Job scheduler**



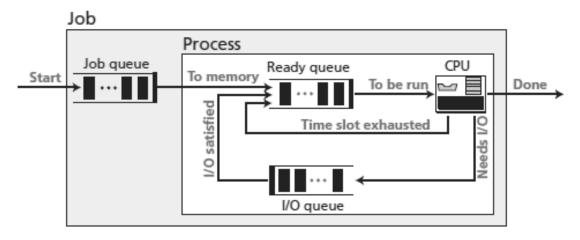
#### P.198

Figure 7.14 **Process scheduler** 



#### P.199

Figure 7.15 Queues for process management



# CHAPTER 8 Algorithms

#### I. Bubble Sort

i. Sorting from left to right in ascending order

```
Function bubbleSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j

For i from 1 to n - 1 do

For j from 1 to n - i do

If data[j] > data[j + 1] then

Exchange data[j] and data[j + 1]

End
```

ii. Sorting from left to right in descending order

```
Function bubbleSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j

For i from 1 to n - 1 do

For j from 1 to n - i do

If data[j] < data[j + 1] then

Exchange data[j] and data[j + 1]

End
```

iii. Sorting from right to left in ascending order

```
Function bubbleSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j

For i from 1 to n - 1 do

For j from n to i + 1 do

If data[j - 1] > data[j] then

Exchange data[j] and data[j - 1]

End
```

iv. Sorting from right to left in descending order

```
Function bubbleSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j

For i from 1 to n - 1 do

For j from n to i + 1 do

If data[j - 1] < data[j] then

Exchange data[j] and data[j - 1]

End
```

# II. Selection Sort

i. Sorting from left to right in ascending order

```
Function selectionSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j, min

For i from 1 to n - 1 do

min = i

For j from i + 1 to n do

If data[j] < data[min] then

min = j

Exchange data[i] and data[min]

End
```

ii. Sorting from left to right in descending order

```
Function selectionSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j, max

For i from 1 to n - 1 do

max = i

For j from i + 1 to n do

If data[j] > data[max] then

max = j

Exchange data[i] and data[max]

End
```

iii. Sorting from right to left in ascending order

```
Function selectionSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j, max

For i from n to 2 do

max = i

For j from i - 1 to 1 do

If data[j] > data[max] then

max = j

Exchange data[i] and data[max]

End
```

iv. Sorting from right to left in descending order

```
Function selectionSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j, min

For i from n to 2 do

min = i

For j from i - 1 to 1 do

If data[j] < data[min] then

min = j

Exchange data[i] and data[min]

End
```

## III. Insertion Sort

i. Sorting from left to right in ascending order

```
Function insertionSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j

Type value

For i from 2 to n do

value = data[i]

j = i - 1

While j >= 1 and data[j] > value do

data[j + 1] = data[j]

j = j - 1

data[j + 1] = value

End
```

ii. Sorting from left to right in descending order

```
Function insertionSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j

Type value

For i from 2 to n do

value = data[i]

j = i - 1

While j >= 1 and data[j] < value do

data[j + 1] = data[j]

j = j - 1

data[j + 1] = value

End
```

iii. Sorting from right to left in ascending order

```
Function insertionSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j

Type value

For i from n - 1 to 1 do

value = data[i]

j = i + 1

While j <= n and data[j] < value do

data[j - 1] = data[j]

j = j + 1

data[j - 1] = value

End
```

iv. Sorting from right to left in descending order

```
Function insertionSort(Type data[1...n])

Index i, j

Type value

For i from n - 1 to 1 do

value = data[i]

j = i + 1

While j <= n and data[j] > value do

data[j - 1] = data[j]

j = j + 1

data[j - 1] = value

End
```

# IV. Binary Search

i. A recursive approach

```
Function binarySearch (Type data[1...n], Type search, Index low, Index high)

If low > high then
return NotFound

Else

Index mid = (low + high) / 2

If data[mid] = search then
return mid

Else if data[mid] > search then
return binarySearch(data, search, low, mid - 1)

Else if data[mid] < search then
return binarySearch(data, search, mid + 1, high)

End
```

#### ii. An iterative approach

```
Function binarySearch (Type data[1...n], Type search)

Index low = 1

Index high = n

while low <= high do

Index mid = (low + high) / 2

If data[mid] = search then

return mid

Else if data[mid] > search then

high = mid - 1

Else if data[mid] < search then

low = mid + 1

return NotFound

End
```

#### V. Factorial of n

i. A recursive approach

```
int Factorial (int n)

If n = 0 then

return 1

Else

return n * Factorial (n - 1)

End
```

ii. An iterative approach

```
int Factorial (int n)
  int result = 1
  int i = 1

while i <= n do
  result = result * i
  i = i + 1

return result
End</pre>
```

# VI. Fibonacci Sequence

A recursive approach – Given base case F(0)=0, F(1)=1

```
int Fibonacci (int n)
    If n = 0
        return 0
    Else if n = 1
        return 1
    Else
        return Fibonacci (n - 1) + Fibonacci(n - 2)
End
```

#### VII. Linear Search

```
Function linearSearch(Type data[1...n], Type search)
Index i

For i from 1 to n do

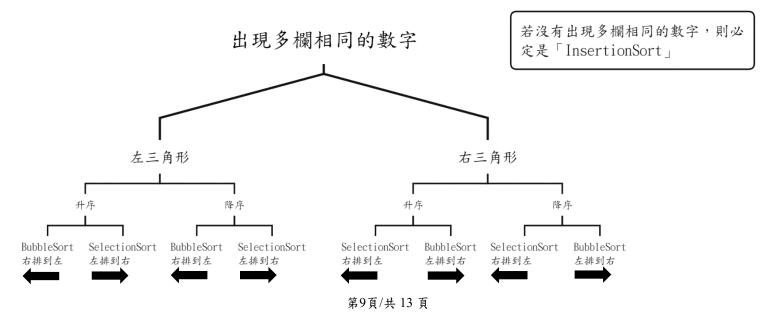
If data[i] = search

return i

return NotFound

End
```

# VIII. How to determine the algorithm given the result?



#### i. Bubble Sorting process

left to right, ascending order
Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4

Pass 1: 3 2 1 5 7 6 4 8

Pass 2: 2 1 3 5 6 4 7 8

right to left, ascending order
Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4

Pass 1: 1 3 5 2 4 8 7 6

Pass 2: 1 2 3 5 4 6 8 7

Pass3: 1 2 3 5 4 6 7 8
Pass4: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Pass5: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Pass5: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Pass6: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Pass7: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Pass7: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Final result: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Final result: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

left to right, descending order right to left, descending order

Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4

Pass 1: 5 3 2 8 7 6 4 1

Pass 1: 8 3 5 2 1 7 6 4

Pass2: 5 3 8 7 6 4 2 1

Pass2: 8 7 3 5 2 1 7 6 4

Pass 3: 5 8 7 6 4 3 2 1
Pass 4: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Pass 4: 8 7 6 5 3 4 2 1

Pass5: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Pass6: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
Pass6: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Pass7: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Final result: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Final result: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

#### ii. Selection Sorting process

left to right, ascending order left to right, descending order Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4

Pass1: **1** 5 2 3 8 7 6 4 Pass1: **8** 5 2 1 3 7 6 4

Pass2: 1 2 5 3 8 7 6 4
Pass3: 1 2 3 5 8 7 6 4
Pass3: 8 7 6 1 3 5 2 4

Pass4: 1 2 3 4 8 7 6 5

Pass4: 8 7 6 5 3 1 2 4

Pass5: 1 2 3 4 5 7 6 8

Pass5: 8 7 6 5 4 1 2 3

Pass6: 12345678 Pass6: 87654321

Pass7: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Pass7: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Final result: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Final result: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

right to left, ascending order right to left, descending order Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass1: 3 5 2 1 4 7 6 8 Pass1: 3 5 2 4 8 7 6 1 Pass2: 3 5 2 1 4 6 7 8 Pass2: 3 5 6 4 8 7 **2 1** Pass3: 3 5 2 1 4 6 7 8 Pass3: 7 5 6 4 8 **3 2 1** Pass4: 3 4 2 1 5 6 7 8 Pass4: 7 5 6 8 **4 3 2 1** Pass5: 3 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 Pass5: 7 8 6 **5 4 3 2 1** Pass6: 2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 Pass6: 7 8 6 5 4 3 2 1 Pass7: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Pass7: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Final result: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Final result:8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

#### iii. Insertion Sorting process

left to right, ascending order right to left, ascending order Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass1: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass1: 3 5 2 1 8 7 4 6 Pass2: 2 3 5 1 8 7 6 4 Pass2: 3 5 2 1 8 4 6 7 Pass3: 1 2 3 5 8 7 6 4 Pass3: 3 5 2 1 4 6 7 8 Pass4: 1 2 3 5 8 7 6 4 Pass4: 3 5 2 1 4 6 7 8 Pass5: 1 2 3 5 7 8 6 4 Pass5: 3 5 1 2 4 6 7 8 Pass6: 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 4 Pass6: 3 1 2 4 5 6 7 8 Pass7: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Pass7: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Final result: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 Final result: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

left to right, descending order right to left, descending order Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Original Data: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass1: 5 3 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass1: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass2: 5 3 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass2: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass3: 5 3 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass3: 3 5 2 1 8 7 6 4 Pass4: 8 5 3 2 1 7 6 4 Pass4: 3 5 2 8 7 6 4 1 Pass5: 8 7 5 3 2 1 6 4 Pass5: 3 5 8 7 6 4 2 1 Pass6: 8 7 6 5 3 2 1 4 Pass6: 3 8 7 6 5 4 2 1 Pass7: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Pass7: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Final result: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 Final result: 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

#### https://github.com/zheshenguo/IM112-Basic-Computer-Concepts

## IX. Practice questions

- 1. Fib(n) is a Fibonacci sequence. Please write a pseudocode using recursion to calculate Fib(n) if Fib(1)=2, Fib(2)=2 and n=1.....N.
- 2. Please write a pseudocode (bubble sort) to arrange a number list in ascending order. It should be noted that the comparisons between numbers are from the last element of the number list, data[1...n].
- 3. Write a pseudocode based on the following sort: data[1...n].

```
6 3 1 7
6 3 7 1 pass 1
6 7 3 1 pass 2
7 6 3 1 pass 3
```

35421

End

- **4.** Write a pseudo code to conduct binary search using iterative method.
- **5.** Based on the following sort, please fill in the answers in the following pseudo codes.

```
1 3 5 4 2 pass 1
1 2 3 5 4 pass 2
1 2 3 4 5 pass 3
1 2 3 4 5 pass 4

Function Sort(Type data[1...n])
Index i, j
For i from 1 to n - 1 do
For j from to do
If ( ) then
( )
```

**6.** Based on the following sort, please fill in the answers in the following pseudo codes.

```
54276
5 4 2 6 7 loop 1
5 4 2 6 7 loop 2
2 4 5 6 7 loop 3
2 4 5 6 7 loop 4
Function Sort(Type data[1...n])
    Index i, j, max
    For i from n to 2 do
         max = (
                       )
         For j from (
                             ) to (
                                        ) do
              If (
                                 ) then
                                  )
                 (
         Exchange (
                                     )
End
```

7. Please sort the following number list based on the following pseudo codes.

Function insertionSort(Type data[1...n])

```
Index i, j

Type value

For i from n - 1 to 1 do

value = data[i]

j = i + 1

While j \le n and data[j] > value do

data[j - 1] = data[j]

j = j + 1

data[j - 1] = value

End

Number list = [ 2 4 5 3 1 ]
```

**8.** Illustrate and explain the life cycle of a process in English.