

Family Name:

Other Names:

ID Number:

COMP103 Test #1

26 March, 2009

Instructions

- Time: **45 minutes**.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- There are 45 marks in total.
- Write your answers in the boxes in this test paper and hand in all sheets.
- Every box with a heavy outline requires an answer.
- If you do not understand a question, ask for clarification.
- There is some java documentation at the end of the exam paper.

	Marks		
1. Collection Types	[11]	1	<input type="text"/>
2. Using Collections	[10]	2	<input type="text"/>
3. Iterators, Comparators etc.	[15]	3	<input type="text"/>
4. Cost of Algorithms	[9]	4	<input type="text"/>
		Total:	<input type="text"/>

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Cross out rough working that you do not want marked.
Specify the question number for work that you do want marked.

Question 1. Collection Types

[11 marks]

(a) [2 marks] Which collection type gives you access to a sequence of items in the same order as you put them in?

(b) [2 marks] Which collection type would be most suitable to store recent URLs (websites), for use by the browser program when the user presses the “back” button? Explain why.

(c) [2 marks] Which collection type would be most suitable for storing information about the people in a building and which room each person is in?

(d) [2 marks] Which types of collections can access any element directly?

(e) [3 marks] All the java collections are `Iterable`, even `Set`, which is not an ordered collection. Why is this?

Question 2. Using Collections

[10 marks]

A group of people have then been asked to name their favourite colours in a questionnaire. Instead of giving the `Person` class a new field, the results of the questionnaire have been stored in a `Map` from people to their favourite colours (stored as `Strings`). Our program, however, needs to find the groups of all people who share the same favourite colour.

Complete the following method that takes the original `Map` as an argument and returns a different one. This new `Map` has the colours as keys. Each value is the `Set` of people who had that colour as their favourite. You will need to

- make a new `Map`,
- fill it by going through the original one, and
- return the result.

```
public Map <String,Set<Person>> convertInfo (Map<Person,String> favColours) {
```

```
    return .....
```

```
}
```


Consider the following code for a random number generator:

```
public class RandNumIterator implements Iterator <Integer> {  
    private int num = 1;  
    public boolean hasNext() {  
        return true;  
    }  
    public Integer next() {  
        num = (num * 92863) % 104729 + 1;  
        return num;  
    }  
    public void remove(){ throw new UnsupportedOperationException(); }  
}
```

(c) [2 marks] Why is the `remove` method included here, when all it does is throw an exception?

(d) [2 marks] `UnsupportedOperationException` is one of a larger class of exceptions that don't need to be caught: what is the name of that class?

(e) [5 marks] Complete the following method, that first creates a `RandNumIterator` (an instance of the class given above) and then uses it to print out `N` random numbers.

```
private void printNNumbers(int N) {
```

```
}
```

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Cross out rough working that you do not want marked.
Specify the question number for work that you do want marked.

Question 4. Cost of Algorithms

[9 marks]

In lectures we looked at an `ensureCapacity` method for `ArrayList`, which is called from within `add` and increases the size of the array if the collection increases in size beyond the current array. We might also want to have a `reduceCapacity` method, which is called from within `remove` and releases memory when a collection *decreases* in size sufficiently.

The code below gives an implementation for these two methods, based on doubling, and halving, the size of the array.

(Note that the constructor and other methods are omitted or truncated here.)

```

public class ArrayList <E> extends AbstractList <E> {
    private E[] data;
    private int count=0;
    private static final int INITIALCAPACITY = 1;

    // methods
    public ArrayList() {...}
    public void add (int index, E item) {...}
    public E remove (int index) {...}

    private void ensureCapacity() {
        if (count < data.length) return; // not full yet
        E[] tmpArray = (E[]) (new Object[data.length * 2]);
        for (int i=0; i<count; i++)
            tmpArray[i] = data[i];
        data = tmpArray;
    }

    private void reduceCapacity() {
        if (data.length <= INITIALCAPACITY) return;
        int threshold = data.length / 2;
        if (count >= threshold) return; // not empty enough yet
        E[] tmpArray = (E[]) (new Object[threshold]);
        for (int i=0; i<count; i++)
            tmpArray[i] = data[i];
        data = tmpArray;
    }
}

```


(a) [4 marks] What is the “amortised” (per item) cost of removing all n elements one at a time from an array that starts off completely full?

(b) [5 marks] (*Hard*) Can you identify a worst-case scenario for this algorithm using the current threshold, and suggest a better alternative?

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Appendix (may be removed)

Brief (and simplified) specifications of some relevant interfaces and classes.

public interface Iterator <E>

public *boolean* hasNext();

public E next();

public void remove();

public interface Iterable <E>

public Iterator <E> iterator();

// Can use in the "for each" loop

public interface Comparable <E>

public *int* compareTo(E o);

// Can compare this to another E

public interface Comparator <E>

public *int* compare(E o1, E o2);

// Can use this to compare two E's

```
public interface Collection<E>
    public boolean isEmpty();
    public int size ();
    public boolean add();
    public Iterator <E> iterator();
```

```
public interface List<E> extends Collection<E>
    // Implementations: ArrayList
    public E get(int index);
    public void set(int index, E element);
    public void add(E element);
    public void add(int index, E element);
    public void remove(int index);
    public void remove(Object element);
```

```
public interface Set extends Collection<E>
    // Implementations: ArraySet, SortedArraySet, HashSet
    public boolean contains(Object element);
    public boolean add(E element);
    public boolean remove(Object element);
```

```
public interface Queue<E> extends Collection<E>
    // Implementations: ArrayQueue, LinkedList
    public E peek (); // returns null if queue is empty
    public E poll (); // returns null if queue is empty
    public boolean offer (E element);
```

```
public class Stack<E> implements Collection<E>
    public E peek (); // returns null if stack is empty
    public E pop (); // returns null if stack is empty
    public E push (E element);
```

```
public interface Map<K, V>
    // Implementations: HashMap, TreeMap, ArrayMap
    public V get(K key); // returns null if no such key
    public void put(K key, V value);
    public void remove(K key);
    public Set<Map.Entry<K, V>> entrySet();
```