

Name: _____

CS2852 Exam 2

No note-sheets, calculators, or other study aids on this exam. Write your name on all pages and read through the exam before you get started. The exam is printed double-sided.

Throughout the exam, write *concisely* and underline key words or phrases.

Have fun!

1. [20 points total] Consider the following expression “ $2 * (5 + 6)$ ”.

a. (5 points) **Draw** a tree representation of this expression.

b. (5 points) Following a post-order traversal, **write a program-snippet** that computes this expression. Instead of using elementary operators (*, +, etc.), use the following methods that are defined in “this” class.

void push(int) – push an integer onto the stack

void multiply() – pull two ints off the stack, multiply them, and push the result.

void add() – pull two ints off the stack, add them, and push the result.

c. (5 points) **Illustrate** what the stack will hold immediately **before** calling “**multiply**” (for the first time, if you use multiple calls).

d. (5 pts) **Illustrate** what the stack will hold immediately **before** calling “**add**” (for the first time, if you use multiple calls).

[30 pts total]

2. (5 points) You can look at the element about to come out of a Queue using either the `element()` or the `peek()` method. **Explain** the **difference** between these methods.

3. (10 points) **Explain** why an `ArrayList<E>` is not an appropriate choice when implementing a **pure** queue interface like the one we wrote in class.

4. (15 points) **Illustrate** a circular queue of capacity 10 that has had the following elements added to it in order: 7, -5, 0, 3, 8, 2, followed by removing 2 elements. Be sure that your illustration **makes clear** which element is at the front of the queue. You do not need to follow the full memory-map diagram used in class. You can show an array as, e.g.

7	-3	11	
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 and an ArrayList as

7	-3	11
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 without needing to explicitly show references, the call stack, etc.

5. [25 points total]

- a. (20 points) **Write a recursive** implementation of an in-order traversal of a binary tree. Print the tree as you traverse it. You may assume the inner Node class has `left`, `right`, and `value` instance variables.

[Can do pre- or post-order traversal and state this for nearly full credit.]

- b. (5 points) In Big-O Notation, **write** the order of everything in one call to your recursive method, **excluding** the Big-O cost of recursive calls to itself. In other words, you should count the cost of all operations in the method **except** for the lines where the recursive algorithm calls itself. **Explain** your answer.

[25 pts total]

6. (5 points) **Draw** a binary tree that is **complete** but **not full**.

7. (5 points) **Explain** why you would use the Java API Queue methods that throw exceptions if you wanted to store a “null” in the Queue.

8. (5 points) **Explain** how you could write your code to use the remove() method in the Queue interface, not catch the exceptions thrown by it, **and yet not crash**.

9. (5 points) **Explain** why the binary search algorithm for a sorted array requires significantly fewer comparisons in the worst case than the search algorithm for an unsorted array.

10. (5 points) Is a queue or a stack LIFO? **Explain** your answer.