

Final Exam/Foundation Exam Review

Monday, July 27, 2020 4:09 PM

Your final exam will actually follow the Foundation Exam Format.

Why?

1. We have 2 hours not 3 hours
2. We are giving the Foundation Exam online, and I want some practice!
3. Good practice for those of you who end up taking exam!

Date: July 29th, 2020, Wednesday

Time: 4 - 6 pm (please get online by 3:50 pm, and I will extend turn in time through 6:10 pm)

Method: Four sections called FE-A, FE-B, FE-C and FE-D, which will mirror the sections on the Foundation exam that are typically called "Section 1A", "Section 1B", "Section 1C" and "Section 1D". Each section will have 3 questions, two of them will be worth 10 points and the other one will be worth 5 pts. Total = 100 pts, with each section equal 25 pts.

FE-A will be released on Webcourses at a couple minutes before 4 pm. FE-A's deadline will be 4:30 pm for submission, with a 10 minute late window, cutting off submissions at 4:40 pm. (No late penalty.)

FE-B will be released a couple minutes before 4:30 pm, due at 5:00 pm with a cutoff window of 5:10 pm.

FE-C will be released a couple minutes before 5:00 pm, due at 5:30 pm with a cutoff window of 5:40 pm.

FE-D will be released a couple minutes before 5:30 pm, due at 6:00 pm with a cutoff window of 6:10 pm.

AIDS - printed materials you have in front of you. Calculator but show your steps as if you didn't have one.

I DON'T KNOW RULE - If you don't know how to approach a question, if you ONLY write "I DON'T KNOW" to the answer of a question, you'll get 30% on the 10 pts questions and 20% on the 5 pts questions.

$$\frac{((3 + 5) * 2^a / (8 / 4^b)) + c^c}{(}$$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * | / | |
| (| (| + |
| a | b | c |

3 5 + 2 * 8 4 / / 6 +

Part B/Section 1 B

1) Binary Trees

- Usually Coding
- Usually Recursive
- So, think about do I want to call my function recursively to both sides or just one side.
- What other work do I need to do once I get the answers from the recursive calls.
- Make sure you know your traversals.

2) Hash Tables or Binary Heaps

- Almost always tracing of some sort
- Hash Tables - linear probing, quadratic probing, linear chaining hashing
- Heaps - tracing inserts, deleteMin

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|----|---|------|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| 2344 | 7223 | 12345 | 11 | | 1872 | | | | 63 | 88 | | 77 |
| 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |

63, 1872, 12345, 11, 7223, 88263
 2344, 77876
 9, 10, 10, 5, 12
 10

3) AVL Tree/Trie

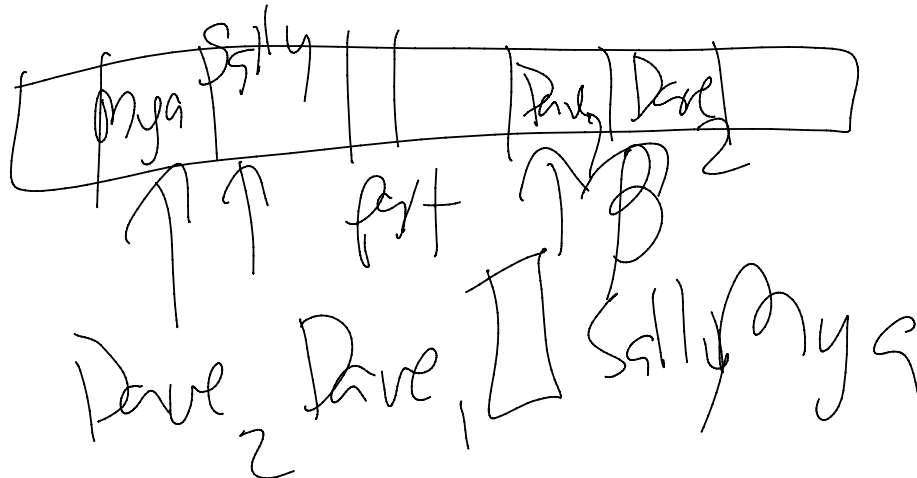
- a. AVL - usually tracing
- b. Trie - usually coding

Part C/Section 2A

- 1) Algorithm Analysis Question
 - a. Analyze a new problem
 - b. List the run-times of several algorithms/data structures from class
- 2) Timing Questions
 - a. Set up equation based on given info
 - b. Solve for c
 - c. Use c to then answer question
- 3) Summation/Recurrence Relation

Part D/Section 2B

- 1) Recursive Coding
 - a. always forced to do recursively
 - b. base case (2-3 pts)
 - c. think about breaking the problem down into smaller pieces
 - d. think about how to solve your instance of the problem with the solution(s) to the smaller piece(s).
- 2) Sorting
 - a. Usually tracing
 - b. If coding, probably one of the n squared sorts
 - c. Insertion, Bubble, Selection
 - d. Merge Sort
 - e. Quick Sort
 - f. Process questions about how the sorts work





3. Bitwise operators on Backtracking

- a. Bitwise ops - trace
- b. Bitwise ops - ask a function to write
- c. Backtracking - usually filling in a framework of code

In general $(1 < n) - 1$ in binary is n 1s in a row.

$1 < n$ 1000000000 (1 followed by n 0s)

if we subtract 1, we carry every time and get

11111111

$P[0] = 000001110$

$P[1] = 001101001$

$P[2] = 101011100$

$P[3] = 010000001$

$P[4] = 000111111$

$P[5] = 111110000$

$res = 000001110$ (with $P[0]$)

$= 001101111$ (with $P[1]$)

$= 101111111$ (with $P[2]$)

$= 111111111$ (with $P[3]$)

answer is 4