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 couples 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.

File types allowed for submission: .txt, .doc, .docx, and .pdf.

Preferred - One file per each part, worst case if there are 2, we will manage.

Content

Exam Structure Link:

http://www.cs.ucf.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/FE-ExamOutline.pdf

Part A/Section 1A

- 1) Dynamic Memory Allocation Question
 - a. Usually some code
 - b. Either allocate some memory
 - c. Or free some memory
 - d. malloc, calloc, realloc, free
- 2) Linked Lists
 - a. Usually some code
 - b. Occasionally Tracing
 - c. Know how to iterate through a linked list
 - d. Know how to make small structural changes
 - e. Understand when it's necessary to return a pointer to the potentially new front of the list.
- 3) Stacks/Queues
 - a. Evaluate Postfix
 - b. Infix --> Postfix
 - c. Ask qualitative questions about stacks/queues.
 - d. Rare but could be asked to code a portion of an implementation (array stack, array queue, LL stack, LL queue)

Example Infix --> Postfix

/ (* /
((+
a b c

3 5 + 2 * 8 4 / / 6 +

Part B/Section 1 B

1) Binary Trees

- a. Usually Coding
- b. Usually Recursive
- c. So, think about do I want to call my function recursively to both sides or just one side.
- d. What other work do I need to do once I get the answers from the recursive calls.
- e. Make sure you know your traversals.
- 2) Hash Tables or Binary Heaps
 - a. Almost always tracing of some sort
 - b. Hash Tables linear probing, quadratic probing, linear chaining hashing
 - c. Heaps tracing inserts, deleteMin

Spr 19 Exam Posted online Q16

1234 (1) 1872 (6388 776) 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 (2 63,1872,12345, [1,7223,88263 2344, 77876 9,10,0,5,12

3) AVL Tree/Trie

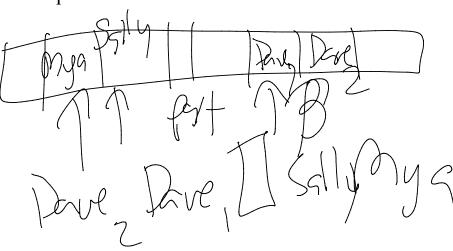
- a. AVL usually tracing
- b. Trie usually coding

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



7

- 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 1111111111

P[0] = 000001110

P[1] = 001101001

P[2] = 101011100

P[3] = 010000001

P[4] = 000111111

P[5] = 1111110000

res = 000001110 (with P[0])

- = 001101111 (with P[1])
- = 1011111111 (with P[2])
- = 1111111111 (with P[3])

answer is 4