CSC 150H Midterm
Fall 2006
St. George Campus
Duration — 50 minutes

Student Number: 
Family Name: 
Given Name: 

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No Aids Allowed.
Do not turn this page until you have received the signal to start.

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# 1: _____/ 5
# 2: _____/15
# 3: _____/10
TOTAL: _____/30

Good Luck!  PLEASE HAND IN

Total pages = 5  Page 1  CONT’D...
Question 1. [5 MARKS]

public interface Queue {
    /** Add o to end of queue. */
    void enqueue(Object o);
    /** Remove and return the first element in the queue. */
    Object dequeue();
    /** Return the number of items in this queue can hold. */
    int size();
    /** Return the maximum number of elements this queue can hold. */
    int capacity();
}

public interface Stack {
    /** Add o to top of the stack. */
    void push(Object o);
    /** Remove and return the top element in the stack. */
    Object pop();
    /** Return the number of elements in this stack can hold. */
    int size();
    /** Return the maximum number of elements this stack can hold. */
    int capacity();
}

Complete the method reverse(Stack) below. Do not declare any additional variables. (You may not need both of t and q declared below.) The method should take a given Stack and reverse the order of the elements. That is, the item at the top of the original stack will be at the bottom of the stack when the method returns, the item second from the top when the method is called will be second from the bottom when it returns, and so on.

The Stack and Queue interfaces are given above. Here all exceptions are subclasses of RuntimeException. You can assume that you have classes MyStack and MyQueue which implement the Stack and Queue interfaces, respectively. Assume both classes have constructors which accept one integer argument specifying the maximum capacity of the stack or queue (i.e., MyStack(int capacity) and MyQueue(int capacity)).

public class StackUtil {
    /** Reverse the order of the items in s. */
    public static void reverse(Stack s) {
        Stack t = new MyStack(Math.max(1, s.size()));
        Queue q = new MyQueue(Math.max(1, s.size()));
    }

Continue on the back of this page if you need more space.
Question 2. [15 Marks]

public class CircularQueue 
    implements Queue {
    public Object[] contents;
    public int head;
    public int size;
    // Representation Invariant:
    // 0 <= head < capacity
    // 0 <= size <= capacity
    // If size > 0, the items in the queue
    // are stored in order from contents[head]
    // up to contents[(head+size-1)%capacity]
    // with wrap around, if necessary.
    // Here capacity = contents.length

    public CircularQueue(int capacity) {
        contents = new Object[capacity];
    }

    // The methods (with bodies) for the 
    // methods specified in the Queue 
    // interface on page 2 go here.
}

Note that the CircularQueue class given to the left is similar to the one discussed in the lectures, except the instance variables here are public. This is not a good idea in general, but is convenient for this exam question.

Write the definition for class Deque which should extend CircularQueue. Deque must not have any instance or static variables, and should only have a constructor and the following two methods. (You do not need to complete the CircularQueue class definition.)

/** Insert o at the front of the queue. 
 * Throws QueueFullException if the 
 * queue is already full. */
public void insertFront(Object o)

/** Remove and return the last element 
 * in the queue. 
 * Throws java.util.NoSuchElementException 
 * if the queue is initially empty. */
public Object removeBack()
Question 3. [10 marks]

Draw the memory model for the situation where the main method below is executing, it has called the method c.m(int) on line number 4, and the last line of m(int) is about to be executed. You do not need to draw String or String[] objects. There is more space on the last page. This is not a trick question, the classes compile and the main method runs without an error.

```java
public class Driver {
    public static void main(String[] args) {
        int k = 10;
        B b = new B(null);
        B c = new B(b);
        k = c.m(k);
    }
}
```

```java
public class B {
    private static int v;
    private B b;
    private int w;
    public B(B b) {
        v++;
        this.b = b;
        w = v;
    }
    public int m(int j) {
        B p = this;
        int sum = j;
        while (p != null) {
            sum += p.w;
            p = p.b;
        }
        return sum;
    }
}
```
Question 3. (continued)