



NAME:

NIA:

GROUP:

## Part B: Exercises

Time: 45 minutes

Instructions:

- No books or other resources allowed.
- Do not forget to write your name, NIA and group in every answer sheet of paper.

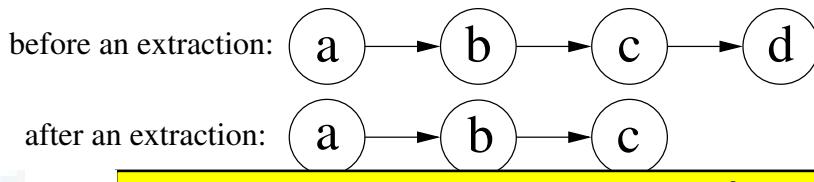
The following two Java classes represent a linked list:

```
public class Node {  
    private Object info;  
    private Node next;  
  
    public Node(Object info, Node next) {  
        this.info = info;  
        this.next = next;  
    }  
  
    public Object getInfo() { return info; }  
    public Node getNext() { return next; }  
    public void setNext(Node next) { this.next = next; }  
}
```

```
public class LinkedList {  
    private Node first;  
    public LinkedList() { first = null; }  
    public void insert(Object o) { first = new Node(o, first); }  
}
```

### 1 Extract the last element (2 points out of 5)

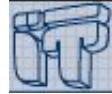
Add a "public Object extract()" method to the `LinkedList` class. It will extract the element at the end of the list and return its information. If the list is empty, it will return `null`. For instance, this is how an example list will look like before and after an extraction:



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```
// extracts and returns the last element
public Object extract() {
    if (first == null)
        return null;

    // find the last node and the next-to-last
    Node last = first;
    Node ntl = null;
    while (last.getNext() != null) {
        ntl = last;
        last = last.getNext();
    }

    // remove the last node and return it
    if (ntl == null)           // the list has only one element
        first = null;
    else                      // the list has more than one element
        ntl.setNext(null);
    return last.getInfo();
}
```

## 2 Build a stack (2 points out of 5)

Fill in the dots (...) to create a stack based on the previous Node definition.

```
public class Stack {
    private Node first;
    public Stack() { first = null; }

    public void push(Object o) {
        // ...
    }

    // returns null if empty
    public Object pop() {
        // ...
    }
}
```

Do not use or create any other class or method than the ones mentioned so far.

```
public void push(Object o) {
    first = new Node(o, first);
}

// returns null if empty
```

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The following two Java classes represent a binary tree:

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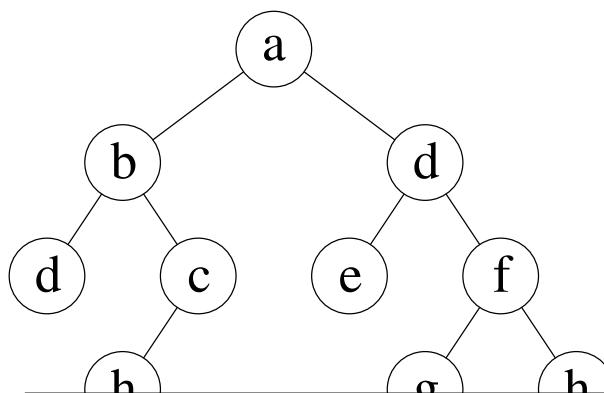
```
public class BNode {  
    private String info;  
    private BNode left;  
    private BNode right;  
}  
  
public class BTREE {  
    private BNode root;  
    public BTREE() { root = null; }  
  
    public LinkedList findPath(String string) {  
        LinkedList list = new LinkedList();  
        if (root == null)  
            return list;  
  
        // push the path into an stack  
        Stack stack = new Stack();  
        root.findPath(string, stack);  
  
        // pop the path to the list and return it  
        String s;  
        while ((s = (String) stack.pop()) != null)  
            list.insert(s);  
        return list;  
    }  
}
```

The “`LinkedList findPath(String string)`” method returns the path between the root and a node that has `string` as its info. Paths are represented as a linked list containing the strings of all the nodes in the path.

Add the method “`public boolean findPath(String string, Stack stack)`” to the class `BNode`, so that the path returned by “`LinkedList findPath(String string)`” is the shortest pre-order path.

Do not use or create any other class or method than the ones mentioned so far.

As an example, given the following tree:



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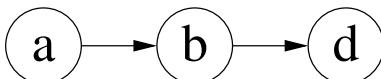




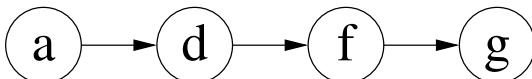
findPath("a"):



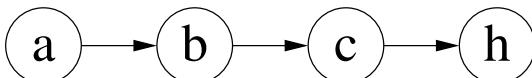
findPath("d"):



findPath("g"):



findPath("h"):



```
public boolean findPath(String string, Stack stack) {  
    stack.push(this.info);  
    if (string.equals(this.info))  
        return true;  
    if (left != null && left.findPath(string, stack))  
        return true;  
    if (right != null && right.findPath(string, stack))  
        return true;  
    stack.pop();  
    return false;  
}
```

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