

[**Closed book and notes.**] Show all of your work clearly in the space provided or on the additional page at the end of the exam. If the additional page is used, clearly identify to which exam question it is related. Be sure to **read each problem carefully**. Note that the exam is double sided.

1. (7 points) Explain what is wrong with the following method:

```
public static <E> E findMedian(Object[] data) {  
    // ...  
}
```

2. (7 points) Recall the `LinkedList` class that we developed in lecture. Give the big-oh time complexity for the implementation of the `add(E element)` we did in class. Justify your answer.

3. (6 points) Suppose that an additional attribute, `tail`, is added to the `LinkedList` class that points to the last node in the list. Give the big-oh time complexity for the most efficient implementation of `add(E element)` that you can think of. Justify your answer.



4. (20 points) Implement an inner class for the `ArrayList` we developed in lecture that implements the `Iterator<E>` interface. You do not need to provide an implementation for the `remove` method.

5. (15 points) Suppose that the `LinkedList` class that we developed in lecture was modified so that it only has one attribute: `tail` that points to the last node in the list. Further, suppose that the `Node<E>` class is modified so that the `next` attribute is replaced with a `previous` attribute that points to the previous node in the list instead of the next node in the list. Implement the `contains` method for the list.



6. (15 points) Recall that our implementation of the `ArrayList<E>` from lecture contains one attribute: `data` which is a reference to an array that stores all of the elements. Implement the `add(int index, E element)` method.

7. Consider the following method:

```
public static double getMedian(List<Double> nums)
{
    int N = nums.size();
    if(N<1)
    {
        throw new Exception("Grip_a_get");
    }
    double median = nums.get(0);
    int index = 0;
    for(int i=0; i<N/2; ++i)
    {
        int j;
        for(j=1; j<N-i; ++j)
        {
            if(nums.get(j)<median)
            {
                median = nums.get(j);
                index = j;
            }
        }
        swap(nums, j-1, index);
    }
    return median;
}
```

(a) (10 points) Suppose that the `List` passed to the method is an `ArrayList` and assume that `swap` swaps the element at $(j - 1)$ and element at `index` in `nums` and runs in $O(N^2)$ time. Using big-oh notation, describe the overall worst case time complexity for the `getMedian` method. Be sure to explain your reasoning and state any additional assumptions that you make.

(b) (10 points) Suppose that the `List` passed to the method is a `java.util.LinkedList` and assume that `swap` swaps the element at $(j - 1)$ and element at `index` in `nums` and runs in $O(N)$ time. Using big-oh notation, describe the overall worst case time complexity for the `getMedian` method. Be sure to explain your reasoning and state any additional assumptions that you make.

(c) (10 points) Suppose that the `List` passed to the method is the `SinglyLinkedList` developed in lecture and assume that `swap` swaps the element at $(j - 1)$ and element at `index` in `nums` and runs in $O(1)$ time. Using big-oh notation, describe the overall worst case time complexity for the `getMedian` method. Be sure to explain your reasoning and state any additional assumptions that you make.