

# Algorithmics

## Midterm Exam #1

Undergraduate 1<sup>st</sup> year S1#  
EPITA

*23 avril 2019 - 13:30*

### Notes (read them !) :

---

- You must answer on **the answer sheets provided**. No other sheet will be collected. Keep your rough drafts.  
Do not separate the sheets unless they can be re-stapled before handing them in.
  - The presentation is negatively marked, which means that you are marked out of 20 points and the presentation points (maximum of 2) are taken off this grade.
  - All CAML code not indented will not be marked.
  - Any CAML code must be followed by its evaluation: the CAML response.
  - In the absence of any indication in the document, the only functions that you can use are `failwith` and `invalid_arg` (no other predefined function of CAML).
  - Pencil answers will not be marked.
  - Duration : 2h (May the force...)
-



**Exercise 1 (Abstract Types: Vector (errors and extension) – 6 points)**

Let the algebraic abstract data type *Vector* studied in the course defined as follows.

**TYPES**

vector

**USES**

integer, element, boolean

**OPERATIONS**

vect : integer  $\times$  integer  $\rightarrow$  vector  
modify : vector  $\times$  integer  $\times$  element  $\rightarrow$  vector  
nth : vector  $\times$  integer  $\rightarrow$  element  
isinit : vector  $\times$  integer  $\rightarrow$  boolean  
lowerlimit : vector  $\rightarrow$  integer  
upperlimit : vector  $\rightarrow$  integer

**PRECONDITIONS**

$\text{nth}(v,i)$  is defined if-and-only-if  $\text{lowerlimit}(v) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(v)$  &  $\text{isinit}(v,i)=\text{true}$

**AXIOMS**

$\text{lowerlimit}(v) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(v) \Leftrightarrow \text{nth}(\text{modify}(v,i,e),i) = e$   
 $\text{lowerlimit}(v) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(v)$  &  $\text{lowerlimit}(v) \leq j \leq \text{upperlimit}(v)$  &  $i \neq j$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{nth}(\text{modify}(v,i,e),j) = \text{nth}(v,j)$

$\text{lowerlimit}(v) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(v) \Leftrightarrow \text{isinit}(\text{modify}(v,i,e),i)=\text{true}$   
 $\text{lowerlimit}(v) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(v)$  &  $\text{lowerlimit}(v) \leq j \leq \text{upperlimit}(v)$   
 $\Rightarrow \text{isinit}(\text{modify}(v,i,e),j)=\text{isinit}(v, j)$

$\text{lowerlimit}(\text{vect}(i,j))=i$   
 $\text{lowerlimit}(v) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(v) \Leftrightarrow \text{lowerlimit}(\text{modify}(v,i,e))=\text{lowerlimit}(v)$

$\text{upperlimit}(\text{vect}(i,j))=j$   
 $\text{lowerlimit}(v) \leq i \leq \text{upperlimit}(v) \Leftrightarrow \text{upperlimit}(\text{modify}(v,i,e))=\text{upperlimit}(v)$

**WITH**

vector v  
integer i, j, k  
element e

1. This definition is incorrect. Indeed, this set of axioms has two problems. For each of these problems, precise its nature, give a description and give a solution to fix it.
2. Now that the problems are solved, we have the algebraic type *Vector*. We suggest an extension to this type by defining a new operation: *reinitialize*. This will allow us to set a given position of the vector to its initial state (*i.e. uninitialized*). Its profile is the following:

**OPERATIONS**

*reinitialize*: vector  $\times$  integer  $\rightarrow$  vector

- (a) Precise the possible domain of definition of this operation (the preconditions).
- (b) Give the axioms allowing a complete definition of this operation.

### Exercise 2 (Insertion Sort – 7 points)

1. Write the function `insert` that adds an element in its place in a list sorted according to a given comparison function.

*Examples of results:*

```
# insert 12 [1;5;9;13;15;28] (function x -> function y -> x <= y) ;;
- : int list = [1; 5; 9; 12; 13; 15; 28]
# insert 12 [28;15;13;9;5;1] (function a -> function b -> a >= b) ;;
- : int list = [28; 15; 13; 12; 9; 5; 1]
# insert 12 [] (function a -> function b -> a >= b) ;;
- : int list = [12]
```

2. Use the function `insert` to write a function that sorts a list in order according to a given comparison function.

*Examples of results:*

```
# insertion_sort (function x -> function y -> x >= y) [12;5;47;1;23;0;48;35;3;14;9;11;8;7;65] ;;
- : int list = [65; 48; 47; 35; 23; 14; 12; 11; 9; 8; 7; 5; 3; 1; 0]

# let longer s1 s2 = String.length s1 > String.length s2 ;;
val longer : string -> string -> bool = <fun>
# insertion_sort longer ["Caml"; "C#"; "Python"; "C"; "Javascript"];;
- : string list = ["Javascript"; "Python"; "Caml"; "C#"; "C"]
```

### Exercise 3 (Association – 5 points)

Write down the function `assoc k list` where `k` is a natural and `list` a list of pairs (*key, value*) sorted in increasing order with respect to keys. We assume keys are always naturals. The function returns the value corresponding to the key `k`. It raises an exception if `k` is not a valid key or if it does not correspond to any pair.

*Examples of applications:*

```
# assoc 5 [(1, "one"); (2, "two"); (3, "three"); (5, "five"); (8, "eight")];;
- : string = "five"

# assoc 4 [(1, "one"); (2, "two"); (3, "three"); (5, "five"); (8, "eight")];;
Exception: Failure "not found".

# assoc (-1) [(1, "one"); (2, "two"); (3, "three"); (5, "five"); (8, "eight")];;
Exception: Invalid_argument "k not a natural".
```

### Exercise 4 (Mystery – 2 points)

The mystery function is defined as

```
# let mystery = function
  [] -> failwith "..."
| e::f::l -> (let rec aux_mystery m1 m2 = function
  [] -> m2
  | e::l -> if e < m1 then aux_mystery e m1 l
            else if e < m2 then aux_mystery m1 e l
            else aux_mystery m1 m2 l
  in if e < f then aux_mystery e f l else aux_mystery f e l);;
```

1. Give the results of the successive evaluations of the phrases on the answer sheets.
2. What is the return value of `mystery`?