

# Revision Questions for Section 4.2 - Connecting computational thinking and program design

## 4.2.1 Linear arrays

Links: [Array](#) | [Sequential Search](#) | [Binary Search](#) | [Bubble Sort](#) | [Selection Sort](#)

- Describe the main characteristics of the **sequential** search and **binary** search algorithms.
- Describe the main characteristics of the **bubble** sort and **selection** sort algorithms.
- Use the array of names { "Mary", "Beth", "Tom", "Bill", "Cath" } to illustrate **bubble sort**.

## 4.2.2 Collections

Links: [Collection Interface](#) | [Generic Programming](#) | [Lists and Sets](#)

- Name one **collection** class in Java.
- Outline three standard **operations** (methods) that can be applied to this collection class.

## 4.2.3 Algorithm for a specific problem

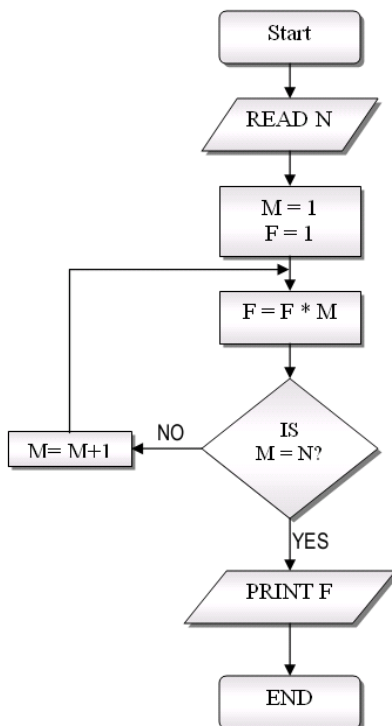
Links: [Binary vs. Sequential](#) |

- Compare the advantages and disadvantages of **binary** search versus **sequential** search.
- Describe **two** possible algorithms for reversing an array and compare their advantages and disadvantages.

## 4.2.4 Algorithm as flowchart

Links: [Flowchart](#)

- State the **purpose** of the algorithm shown in the flowchart below.



- State the **output** of the flowchart shown for an input of 7..

## 4.2.5 Algorithm as pseudocode

Links: [Pseudocode](#) | [Algorithm Development](#)

- a. Explain the **purpose** of the algorithm shown as pseudocode below.

```
COUNT = 0
TOTAL = 0
loop N from 0 to 999
    if STOCK[N] > 0 then
        COUNT = COUNT + 1
        TOTAL = TOTAL + STOCK[N]
    end if
end loop
if NOT COUNT = 0 then
    M = TOTAL / COUNT
    output M
else
    output "There are no non-zero values"
end if
```

- b. State the output of the pseudocode shown if the STOCK array contains {3,7,6,5,10,8}

#### 4.2.6 Pseudocode for an algorithm

Links: [Pseudocode](#) | [FizzBuzz](#)

- a. Create pseudocode for an algorithm to **reverse** the contents of an array.  
b. Create pseudocode for an algorithm to play the number game **fizz-buzz** with the numbers 5 and 7.

#### 4.2.7 Algorithms for a specific problem

Links: [Rock-Paper-Scissors](#) | [Password Strength](#)

- a. Suggest an algorithm that will implement the game of **rock, paper, scissors**.  
b. Suggest an algorithm that will measure the strength of a chosen **password** and output either "WEAK", "MEDIUM" or "STRONG"

#### 4.2.8 Efficiency of algorithms

Links: [Algorithm Efficiency](#) | [AND gate](#)

- a. Suggest two algorithms that both search for an item in a sorted array, one **efficient** and one **inefficient**.  
b. Rewrite this pseudocode for an algorithm that implements an '**AND**' gate more efficiently.

```
IF (A == 0) and (B == 0) THEN
    return 0
ELSE IF (A == 0) and (B == 1) THEN
    return 0
ELSE IF (A == 1) and (B == 0) THEN
    return 0
ELSE IF (A == 1) and (B == 1) THEN
    return 1
END IF
```

#### 4.2.9 Repetition in algorithms

Links: [Loops](#) | [While Loop](#) | [While and Do .. While](#)

- a. Determine the **number** of times the loops in these algorithm will be performed for an input of 7.

```
input n
count = 1
  while (count <= n)
    output("Count is: " + count)
    count = count + 1
  end while
```

- b. input n

```
do
  output n
  n = n - 1
while (n - 2 > 0)
```

- c. input n

```
for i from n to n*10 step 2
  print i mod 2
end for
```