

1. Design arbitrary classes, including at least one parent class and one child class, in **Object-Oriented programming language** (JAVA/C++) to demonstrate,
 - A. Data encapsulation,
 - B. Overloading,
 - C. Overwriting,
 - D. Polymorphism, and
 - E. Late binding. (15%)

2. Write down the following requirements in C/ C++ programming language.
 - A. Create the following **irregular 2D array**, (15%)

83	2	64	23	15
62	37			
59	45	78	90	
83				

Using nested **for** loop to compute and print,

- (1) The Irregular 2D array
 - (2) The number of elements in the 2D array
 - (3) The average of all elements
 - (4) The Maximum and its index
 - (5) The Minimum and its index
- B. Implement $m \times n$ as the function `int multiply(int m, int n)` by **recursion**. (10%)
- C. Implement the **recursive function** `int count(char ch, const char* str)` to count the occurrence of a character `ch` in a string `str`. (i.e., the times of `ch` appeared in `str`.) (10%)
3. Using the KMP pattern matching algorithm. Please find the failure values for the pattern `p[] = ababbababaa`. (10%)
4. Please use a method with complexity $O(1)$ to collect a used circular linked list represented polynomials pointed by ***ptr***. The existing available list space is pointed by ***avail***. Please fill instructions in the **block** of **Fig.1**. (10%)

```

void cerase(polyPointer *ptr)
{
    polyPointer temp;
    if 
    }
}

```

Fig. 1

5. Applying Set Representation and Weighting Rule to solve the Equivalence Classes Problem for the following equivalence pairs:

$0 \equiv 4, 3 \equiv 1, 6 \equiv 10, 8 \equiv 9, 7 \equiv 4, 6 \equiv 8, 3 \equiv 5, 2 \equiv 11, 11 \equiv 0$. (註：當二個集合的成員個數一樣時，以樹根編號較小者為合併後的樹根) (10%)

6. Please fill 4 instructions into the **block** of **Fig. 2** to invert a single linked list. (10%)

```
listPointer invert(listPointer lead)
{
    listPointer middle, trail;
    middle = NULL;
    while (lead) {
        
    }
    return middle;
}
```

Fig. 2

7. Please apply the Floyd-Warshall Algorithm to Fig.3 and write out the corresponding cost adjacency matrices A-1, A0, A1, and A2. (10%)

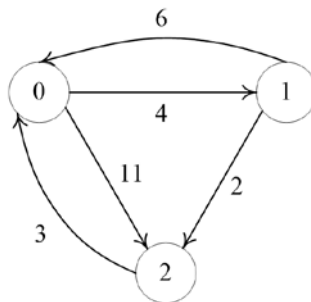


Fig. 3