2.1*a* What is the difference between a simple container and an associative container?

2.1*b* Is a dictionary a simple or associative container? Is the ordering a linear ordering or a weak ordering?

2.1c Is a phone book an example of a simple or associative container?

2.1*d* A spell checker in a program such as a word processor keeps a list of recognized spellings of known words. Is such a collection kept as a simple or associative container?

2.1e What does it appear that the following function does?

2.1*f* A hash table that stores an associative array is sometimes described as a *look-up* table. For example, in C++, the statement

```
#define MIN_VALUE -32
#define MAX_VALUE 31
will change
    for ( int i = MIN_VALUE; i <= MAX_VALUE; ++i ) {
        // ...
    }
to
    for ( int i = -32; i <= 31; ++i ) {
        // ...
    }
</pre>
```

Why would the preprocessor need a look-up table to store such definitions?

2.1g What are the six relationships we are considering in this class?

2.1*h* Is every linear ordering of a finite number of objects a hierarchical ordering? Is every hierarchical ordering a partial ordering?

2.1*i* Specify which relationship most appropriately describes the following data sets:

- 1. The integers
- 2. Dictionary
- 3. The chain of command in the military
- 4. A sequences of tasks which must be completed, some of which must be completed before others can be started
- 5. A road map
- 6. The relationship between the Object class of C# and Java and subclasses
- 7. The real numbers
- 8. Courses and their prerequisites
- 9. A circuit layout
- 10. Main memory
- 11. Directories in a file system
- 12. The alphabet
- 13. The organization of a corporation
- 14. Phone book
- 15. The scope of variables in a function

2.1*j* Describe the difference between an explicitly defined and an implicitly defined relation.

2.1k Describe the Container ADT. Describe a Sorted List ADT.