

# Final Exam CS 302

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### Question 1:

What's the time complexity of the below operations:

(a). for (let i = 0; i < n; i ++){  $O(n)$   
    for (let j = 0; j < m; j ++){  $O(m)$   
        cout << i << " " << j;}}

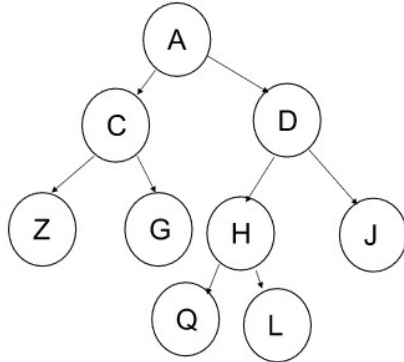
$O(m \cdot n)$

```
(b). for (int i = n; i > 0; i=i/2){  
    for (int j = 0; j < n; j++){  
        cout << "hello"; }}
```

$O(n)$

### Question 2:

What's the pre-order, in-order traversal of the below tree?



Pre order: A, C, Z, G, D, H, Q, L, J

In order: Z, C, G, A, Q, H, L, J, D

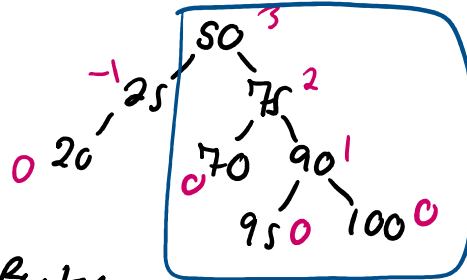
Post order: Z, G, C, Q, L, H, J, D, A

### Question 3:

Insert below into a AVL tree. Please write down each step of rotation to make it an AVL tree.

Insert: 50, 25, 75, 20, 90, 70, 100, 95

① Insert all the elements

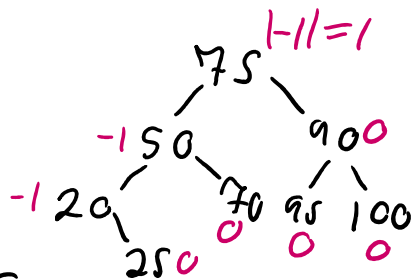


② Determine the Balance Factor for all nodes

③ Determine the source sub tree for imbalance

④ Rotate for balance

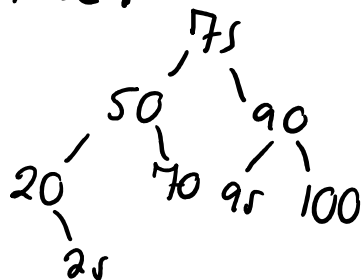
- Left Rotation of 50 & 75



⑤ Check balance again

⑥ Tree is balanced Final AVL tree

Final tree:




#### Question 4:

Please indicate the computational complex of the below list-based priority queue.

	insertItem	removeMin	minKey	minElement
Unsorted list implementation	$O(1)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
sorted list implementation	$O(n)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$

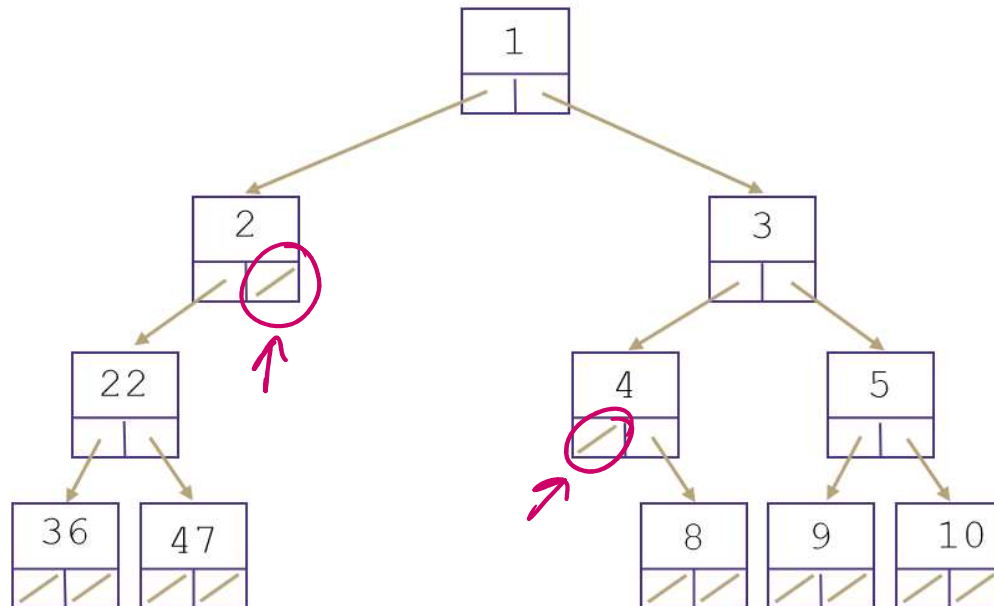
### Question 5:

Given the below list-data, implement a selection sort for the priority queue.

	Sequence $S$	Priority Queue $P$
Input	(7, 4, 8, 2, 5, 3, 9)	()
Phase 1:	<div> <div>(a)</div> <div>(b)</div> <div>...</div> <div>(g)</div> </div> <div> <i>insert all elements</i>   </div>	<div> <del>(7)</del>  <del>(7, 4)</del>  <del>(7, 4, 8)</del>  <del>(7, 4, 8, 2)</del>  <del>(7, 4, 8, 2, 5)</del>  <del>(7, 4, 8, 2, 5, 3)</del>...         </div>
Phase 2:	<div> <div>(a)</div> <div>(b)</div> <div>(c)</div> <div>(d)</div> <div>(e)</div> <div>(f)</div> <div>(g)</div> </div> <div> <i>remove Min</i>  <i>remove Min</i>  <i>remove Min</i>  <i>remove Min</i>  <i>remove Min</i>  <i>remove Min</i>  <i>remove Min</i> </div>	<div> <del>(7, 4, 8, 5, 3, 9)</del> : (2)  <del>(7, 4, 8, 5, 9)</del> : (2, 3)  <del>(7, 8, 5, 9)</del> : (2, 3, 4)  <del>(7, 8, 9)</del> : (2, 3, 4, 5)  <del>(8, 9)</del> : (2, 3, 4, 5, 7)  <del>(9)</del> : (2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8)  <del>()</del> : (2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9)         </div>

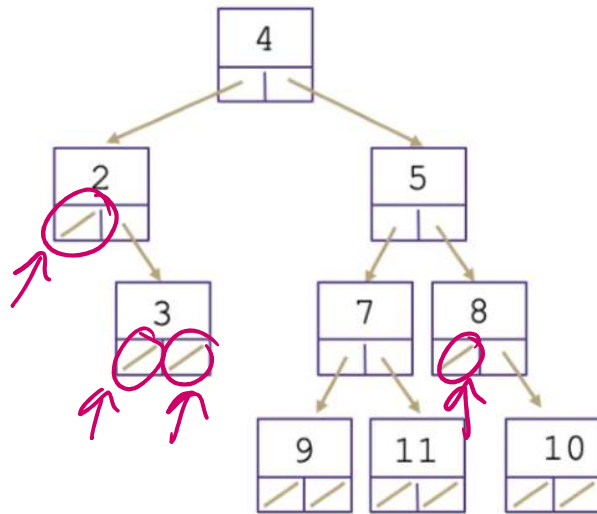
### Question 6:

Is it a binary heap? Why or why not?

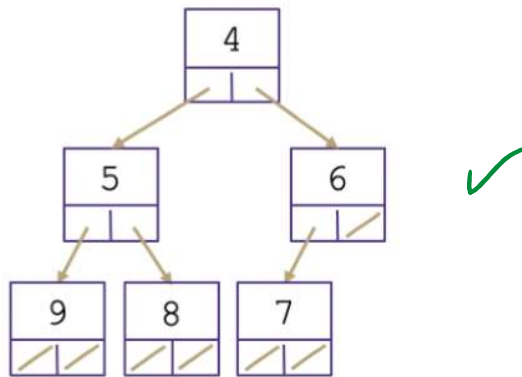


no, the binary heap must be a complete tree & this is an incomplete tree.





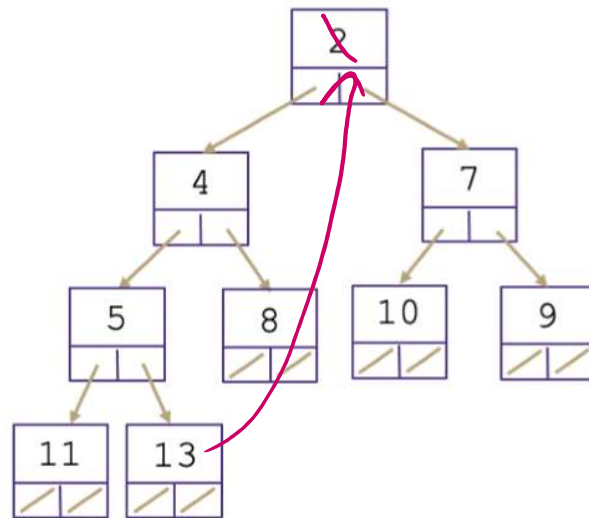
This is also not a binary heap since it also is an incomplete tree.



this tree is valid, it meets all three binary heap requirements.

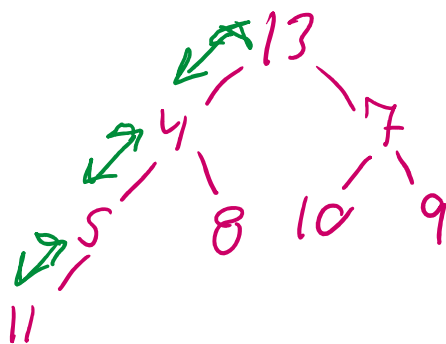
### Question 7:

implement `removeMin()` for the below binary heap

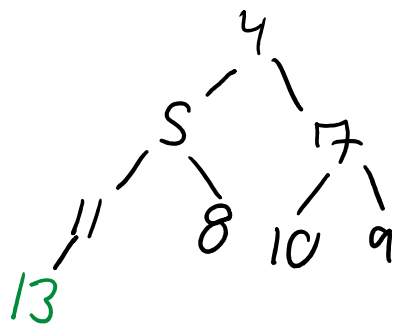


① removeRoot

② replace with last added

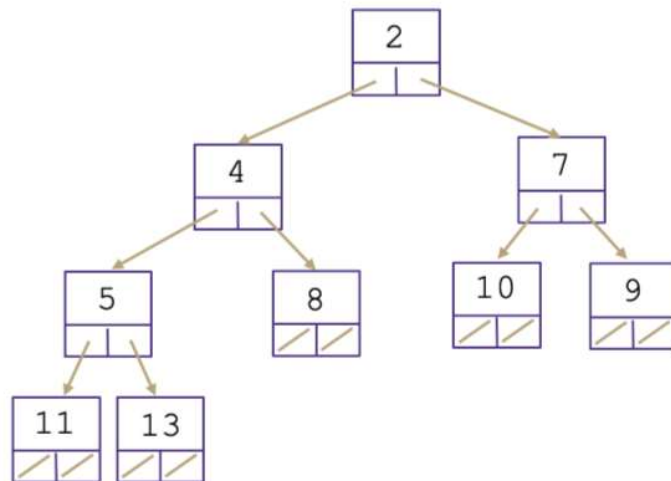


④ Percolate down

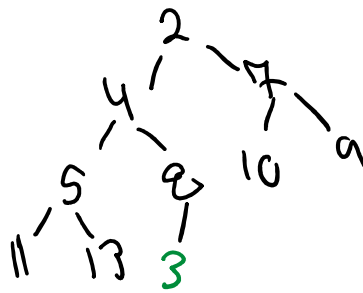


### Question 8:

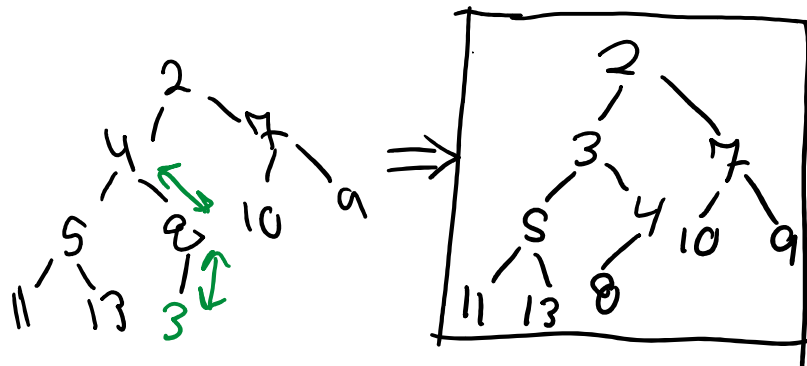
implement insert() for the below binary heap: insert a node with value 3.



① Insert at end



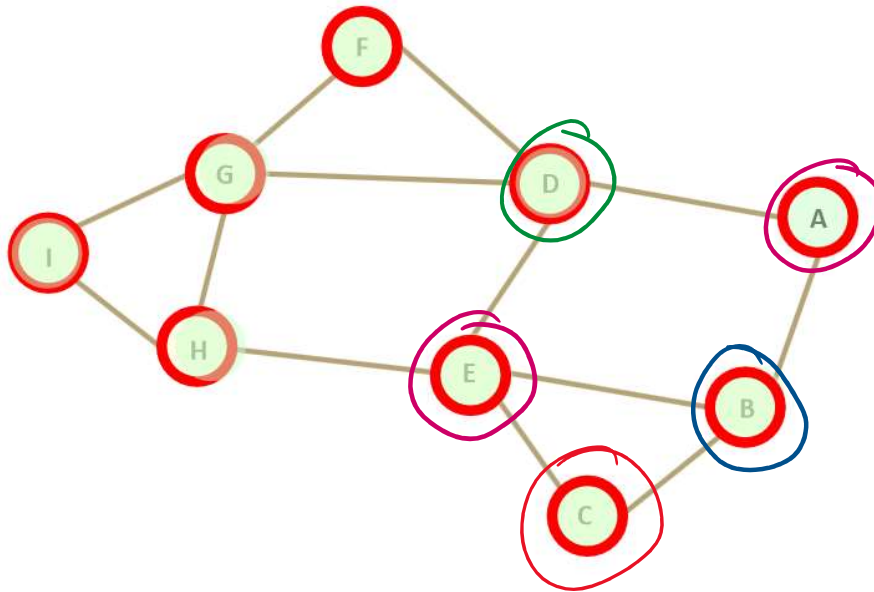
② Percolate up





### Question 9:

fill out each step in the three parts: current node, queue, and visited, for implementing breadth first search for traversing a graph



- ① Current node: A  
Queue: B, D  
Visited: A
- ② current node: B  
Queue: D, E, C  
Visited: A, B
- ③ current node: D  
Queue: E, C, F, G  
Visited: A, B, D
- ④ current node: E  
Queue: C, F, G, H  
Visited: A, B, D, E

⑤ current node: C

Queue: F, G, H

Visited: A, B, D, E, C

⑥ current node: F

Queue: G, H

Visited: A, B, D, E, C, F

⑦ current node: G

Queue: H, I

Visited: A, B, D, E, C, F, G

⑧ current node: H

Queue: I

Visited: A, B, D, E, C, F, G, H

⑨ current node: I

Queue:

Visited: A, B, D, E, C, F, G, H, I



