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Question 1 [20 Marks]

1. Consider the following (partially completed) code snippet for Breath First Traversal (or Level Order Traversal) of a tree and answer the following questions. [7 marks]

```
01: void printLevelOrder(Node* root)
02: {
03:
04:
            return:
        queue<Node*> q;
05:
        q.enqueue(root);
961
                                                          __) {
        while (__
07:
            Node* node = q.front();
08:
             cout << node->data << " ";
09:
10:
11:
             1f (_____
12:
                 q.enqueue (__
13:
             14 (
14:
                 q.enqueue/(
15:
        }
16: }
17: int main()
18: {
         printLevelorder(root);
19:
         return 01
20:
21: }
```

a. Select the correct option for line 03 of the printLevelOrder method above. [1 mark]

(i)

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- b. Select the correct option for line 07 of the printLevelOrder method above. [1 mark]
  - i. q.front() == root
  - ii. q.empty( ) == true
  - iii. q.dequeue( ) == root
    - iv. root != NULL
    - ) q.empty() == false
      - vi. None of above
  - c. Select the correct option for line 10 of the printLevelOrder method above. [1 mark]
    - i. q.front()
    - (ii.)q.dequeue ( ) /
    - iii. root = q.dequeue( )
    - iv. delete(node)
      - v. root = NULL
      - vi. Not needed
    - d. Select the correct option for line 11 of the printLevelOrder method above. [1 mark]
      - i. Node->left = q.front( )
      - ii. node->right != NULL
      - (iii) node->left != NULL
        - iv. node != NULL
        - v. root == NULL
        - vi. Not needed
    - e. Select the correct option for line 12 of the printLevelOrder method above. [1 mark]
      - - Node->left
      - ii. node->right
      - iii. node
        - iv. root

Page 3 of 20

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Fall-2022

v. None of above

f. Select the correct option for line 13 of the printLevelOrder method above. [1 mark]

i. Node->left = q.front( )

ii.) node->right != NULL

iii. node->left != NULL

- iv. node != NULL
  - v. root == NULL
  - vi. Not needed
- g. Select the correct option for line 14 of the printLevelOrder method above. [1 mark]
  - i. Node->left
  - node->right
  - iii. node
    - iv. root
      - v. None of above

Rough Work (No marks will be awarded without properly understandable rough work):

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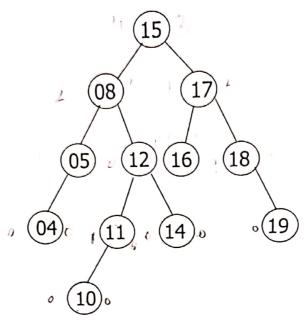
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2. Consider the following code snippet and answer the following questions. [5 marks]

```
void Function1 (node* ptr)
     int num = Function3(ptr);
     for (int i = 1; i <= num; i++)
         Function2(ptr, i);
 void Function2 (node* ntr, int var)
     if (ntr == NULL)
          return;
      if (var == 1)
          cout << ntr->data << " , ";
      else if (var > 1) {
          Function2(ntr->left, var - 1);
          Function2(ntr->right, var - 1);
       }
   int Function3(node* node)
                                                         1001
       if (node == NULL)
           return 0;
           int lvar = Function3 (node->left);
       else {
           int rvar = Function3 (node->right);
            /* use the larger one */
            if (lvar > rvar) {
               return (lvar + 1);
            }
            else {
               return (rvar + 1);
            }
        }
    int main()
        //create tree
        Function1(root);
        return 0;
```

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a. Given the following tree, what will be the output of the above code snippet. No marks will be awarded without proper dry run indicating the status of the system stack. [3 marks]



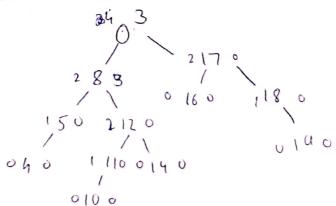
- i. 15,08,05,04,12,11,10,14,17,16,18,19

ii. 04,05,08,10,11,12,14,15,16,17,18,19

iv. 04,05,10,11,14,12,08,16,19,18,17,15

vi. None of above

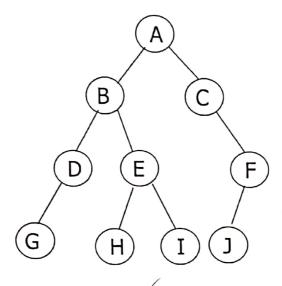
Dry run:



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b. Given the following tree, what will be the output of the above code snippet. No marks will be awarded without proper dry run indicating the status of the system stack. [2 marks]



i. A,B,D,G,E,H,l,C,F,J

ii. G,D,H,I,E,B,J,F,C,A

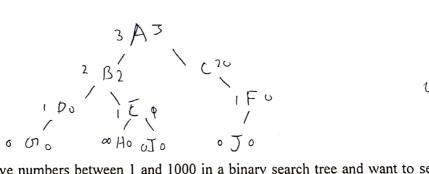
iii. G, D, B, H, E, I, A, J, F, C

v. A, C, B, F, E, D, J, I, H, G



vi. None of above

Dry run:



3. Suppose we have numbers between 1 and 1000 in a binary search tree and want to search for the number 363. Which of the following sequence could not be the sequence of the node examined? No marks will be awarded without the proper justification. [1 mark]

a. 2, 252, 401, 398, 330, 344, 397, 363

b. 924, 220, 911, 244, 898, 258, 362, 363 6-26-76-76-76-16-V

c. 925, 202, 911, 240, 912, 245, 258, 363

Page 7 of 20

Fall-2022 FAST School of Computing (d. )2, 399, 387, 219, 266, 382, 381, 278, 36

Justification by drawing the tree:

4. In full binary search tree every internal node has exactly two children. If there are 100 leaf nodes in the tree, how many internal nodes are there in the tree? No marks will be awarded without the proper justification. [1 mark]  $h = 2^h$ 







$$(\widehat{d})$$
 101



$$n = 2^n$$



Justification:

$$0 \qquad h^{e} = 1$$

$$0 \qquad 0 \qquad 2^{h} = 4$$

$$0 \qquad 1 \qquad 2^{h} = 1$$



will be awarded without the proper justification. [1 mark]

c. 
$$h + 1$$

$$e. 2^{h} + 1$$

f. 
$$2^{h-1} + 1$$

Justification by drawing the tree:

$$2^{h}$$
  $2^{h}$   $-1$ 

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Fall-2022

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- 6. The height of a BST is given as h. The minimum no. of nodes possible in the tree is? No marks will be awarded without the proper justification. [1 mark]
  - $a. 2^{h-1} 1$
  - (b.) 2h+1 -1
  - c.h + 1
  - d. h -1
  - $e. 2^{h} + 1$
  - $f. 2^{h-1} + 1$
  - $g. 2^{h}+1$

Justification by drawing the tree:



inter 
$$u = 2^n - 1$$

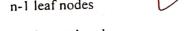


- 7. In a full binary tree, every internal node has exactly two children. A full binary tree with 2n+1 nodes contains? No marks will be awarded without the proper justification. [1 mark] n= L
  - a. n leaf node

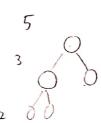


n internal nodes

c. n-1 leaf nodes



d. n-l internal nodes



Justification:

2 n+1

h int



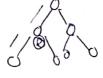


- 8. The run-time for traversing all the nodes of a binary search tree with n nodes and printing them in an order is: No marks will be awarded without the proper justification. [1 mark]
  - O(n log(n))



d.  $\phi(\log(n))$ 





1 / / 1 1 3

Page 9 of 20

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Justification:

9. If n elements are sorted in a binary search tree. What would be the asymptotic complexity to search a key in the tree? No marks will be awarded without the proper justification. [I mark]



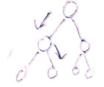




d. O(nlogn)

Justification:





10. If n elements are sorted in a balanced binary search tree. What would be the asymptotic complexity to search a key in the tree? No marks will be awarded without the proper justification. [1 mark]

B. 0(1)

b. O(logn)

(c) O(n)

d. O(nlogn)

Justification



Page 10 of 20

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Question 2 [20 Marks]

a. Consider the following code of an array-based stack class and main to answer the following questions.

```
class Stack
{
private:
char *stackArray;
int stackSize;
int top;
public:
Stack(int size)
stackArray = new char[size];
stackSize = size;
top = -1;
}
void push(char val)
if (isFull())
cout << "The stack is full.\n";</pre>
 else
 top++;
 stackArray[top] = val;
 void pop(char &val)
 if (isEmpty())
  cout << "The stack is empty.\n";</pre>
 else
 val = stackArray[top];
 top--;
 }
 }
 bool isFull()
 return (top == stackSize - 1);
 }
bool isEmpty()
 return (top == -1);
```

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```
void makeNull()
top = -1;
}
};

    void main()

 2. {
3. double num;
4. double num2;
5. char ch;
6. Stack stack(10);
 7.
8. ifstream infile;
9. infile.open("data.txt");
10. if (!infile)
12. cout << "The input file does not exist." << endl;
15. //reads file line by line and puts the first value in num and
19. num2 = num;
20. //loop till number of lines in file
21. while (infile) <u>//Loop 1</u>
23. if (num > num2)
24. {
25. stack.makeNull();
26. if (!stack.isFull()) {
27. stack.push(ch); }
28. num2 = num;
29. }
30. else if (num == num2) {
31. if (!stack.isFull()){
32. stack.push(ch);
33. }
34. else
35. {
36. cout << "Stack overflows "<< endl;
38. }
39. }
40. //reads next file line and puts the first
41. //value in num and second in ch
42. infile >> num >> ch;
44.
45. cout << num2 << end1;
```

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46. while (!stack.isEmpty()) //Loop 2

47. {

48. char v;

49. stack.pop(v);

50. cout << v << " "<< num2 << endl;

51. }

52. cout << endl;

53. return;

54. }

#### data.txt input file is shown below:

3.4 R	
3.2 K	
2.5 C	
3.4 T	
3.8 J	
3.8 M	
3.6 P	
3.5 D	
3.8 B	

i. For the given data.txt file, what will be the values in the stack and what will be the values of num, num2 and ch after each iteration of Loop 1 of main(). [9 marks]

Iteration number	num	num2	ch
			R
After Iteration 1	4	4	
After Iteration 2	2	4	
After Iteration 3	5	<b>b</b> 5	
After Iteration 4	6	\$7.5	
After Iteration 5	8	<b>8</b>	
After Iteration 6	8	8 8	- 11
After Iteration 7	6	8	P
After Iteration 8	5	8	D
After Iteration 9	8	8	3

ii. What is the output of Loop 2 of main()? (3)

$\bigcup$	8	M
M	8	
J	8	

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b. Following data must be processed through a stack in the given sequence

Push(3)

Push(32)

Push(16)

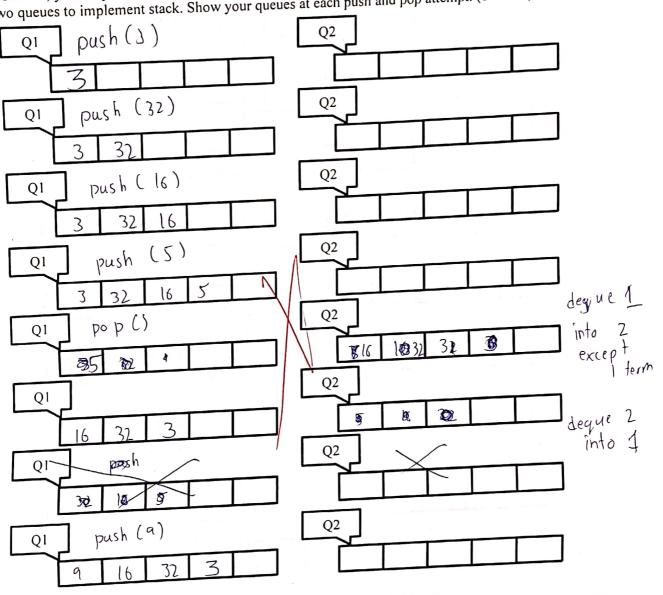
Push(5)

Push(5)

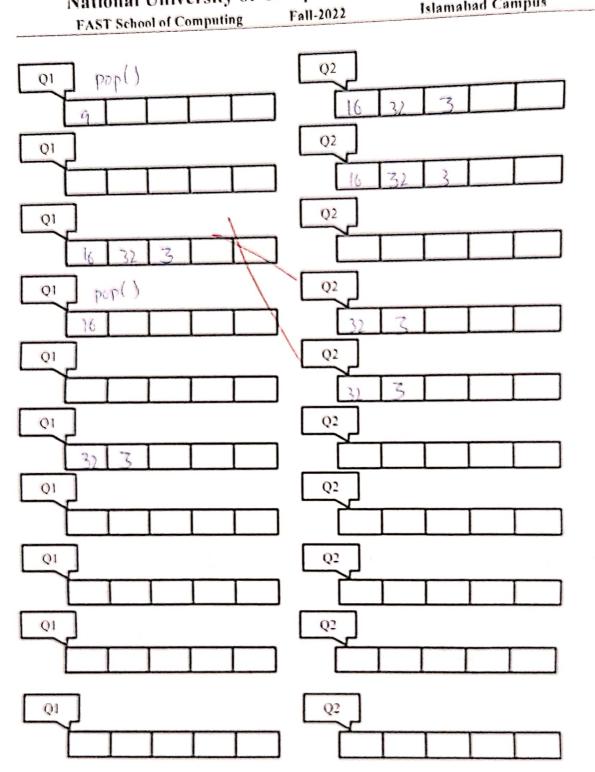
Pop()

Po

However, you only have two queues available (each of size=5) and no stack. Your task is to use these two queues to implement stack. Show your queues at each push and pop attempt. (8 marks)



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NOTE: if you still need extra queues to show your working, you can extend your working on rough short at the end. Use same representations of Queue 1 and 2

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Question 3 [20 Marks]

Given a code of BST.

```
void UpdateTree() {
     if (root != NULL) {
                                                                         root
          node* pre = NULL;
          root = UpdateTree(root, pre);
      }
                                                                           41
 }
  node* UpdateTree(node* curr, node* pre) {
      if (curr->left == NULL && curr->right == NULL)
                                                                                   65
                                                                    30
          return curr;
                                                                                             59
      node* r1 = NULL;
       node* r2 = NULL;
       if (curr->left != NULL)
           r1 = UpdateTree(curr->left, curr);
       if (curr->right != NULL)
           r2 = UpdateTree(curr->right, curr);
                                                           11
                                                                                  1m = 5
       if (r1 == NULL)
           return curr;
        if (r1->left != NULL)
            r1->left->right = r1;
            r1 = r1->left->right;
            r1->left = NULL;
        node* tmp = r1;
        while (tmp->right != NULL)
            tmp = tmp->right;
        tmp->right = curr;
                                     41
        curr->right = r2;
                                                                                       h1111
        curr->left = NULL;
                            30,41
                                                Imp= null
        return r1;
                                       21
                                                                   tmp
                                    41
           27
                            II
Tee
                                                       tmp = 27
                                    r, null 41
36,30
                                                rl =
                                             12 = 27
                                  21,3021
                     27-+
                                                                   11=59 65
                                                                                 65,41
tmp
                                    27,71
                                                                                 59,65
                                                                          59
                                         Page 17 of 20
  T 30, 36 - + 1 59 65
M
                                                               1mp = 59
```

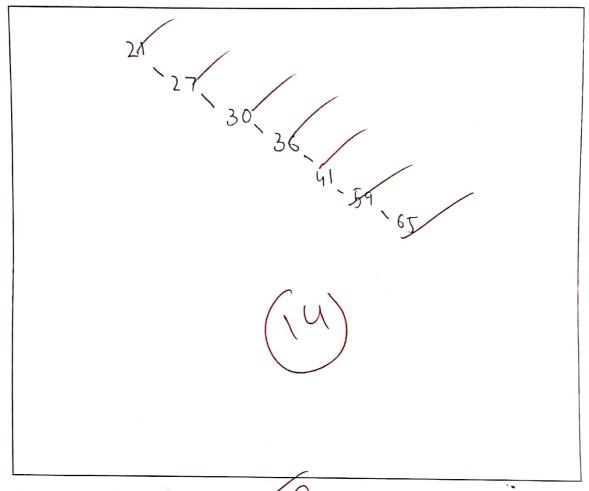
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1. Redraw the following BST after execution of the code given below.

[14 Marks]



2. Is the tree still BST?

ree siii BS

[2 Mark]

3. If there are N number of nodes, what will be the worst time complexity to search an item in updated tree? [2 Mark]

\_\_\_\_\_O(h

4. What is the worst time complexity of the above code? Justify your answer.

[2 Mark]

need to traverse the whol

65, cue

Page 18 of 20