

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Computer Science E-119 Practice Final Exam

This exam consists of three parts. Part I has 10 multiple-choice questions worth 3 points each. Part II consists of 4 problems, of which you must complete 3, and Part III consists of a single problem that you must complete. Show your work in Parts II and III so that partial credit may be awarded if your final answer is wrong but your reasoning is partially correct.

**You have two hours to complete the exam.** The questions are worth a total of 100 points. In order to properly budget your time, plan on spending approximately **one minute per point**.

You may use any notes, books, or other references at your disposal. However, do not waste too much time leafing through your materials. You may *not* use a personal computer or other computing device. **Do all your work on the exam itself. Write clearly.**

**Good luck!**

Problem	Max. Score	SCORE
I	30	
II-1	15	
II-2	15	
II-3	15	
II-4	15	
III	25	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	

### Answers to Part I:

question #:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
first choice:										
second choice:										

**Part I. Multiple-choice (3 pts. each). Specify up to two answers.**

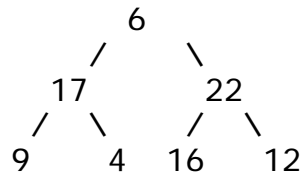
Write your answers in the table at the bottom of the cover sheet. Your first choice for a particular question should be written directly below the question number in the row labeled “first choice.” If you decide to provide a second choice for a particular question, write it directly below your first choice in the row labeled “second choice.” You will get one point for any problem where your first choice is wrong but your second choice is correct.

1. Suppose that items A, B, C, D and E are pushed, in that order, onto an initially empty stack S. S is then popped four times; as each item is popped off, it is inserted into an initially empty queue.

If two items are then removed from the queue, what is the *next* item that will be removed from the queue?

- A. item A
- B. item B
- C. item C
- D. item D
- E. item E

2. If the binary tree below is printed by a preorder traversal, what will the result be?



- A. 9 4 17 16 12 11 6
  - B. 9 17 6 4 16 22 12
  - C. 6 9 17 4 16 22 12
  - D. 6 17 22 9 4 16 12
  - E. 6 17 9 4 22 16 12
3. A graph implementation that uses a two-dimensional array to represent the edges would be most reasonable for which of the following cases?
- A. 1000 nodes, 1200 edges
  - B. 100 nodes, 4000 edges
  - C. 1000 nodes, 10000 edges
  - D. 10 nodes, 20 edges
  - E. none of these, since a graph can only be represented by a linked structure.

4. A binary tree is constructed of nodes that are instances of the following class:

```
public class Node {  
    public int val;  
    public Node left;  
    public Node right;  
}
```

Consider the following method:

```
public static Node mystery(Node root) {  
    if (root.right == null)  
        return root;  
    else  
        return mystery(root.right);  
}
```

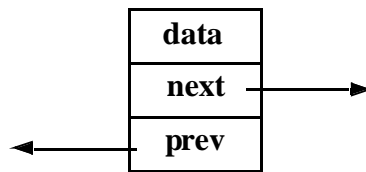
You consult three supposedly tech-savvy consultants, and you get the following three opinions about what the method does when passed a reference to the root node of a binary tree:

- I. It returns the last node visited by an inorder traversal
- II. It returns the last node visited by a postorder traversal
- III. It returns the last node visited by a level-order traversal

Which of these opinions is correct regardless of the contents of the tree?

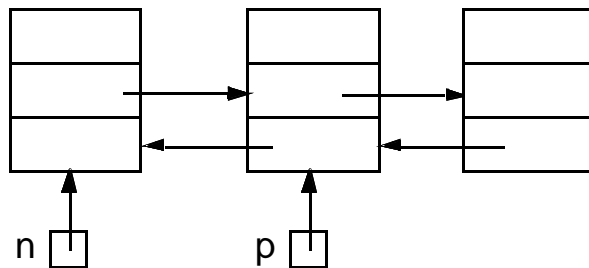
- A. I only
  - B. II only
  - C. III only
  - D. I and III
  - E. II and III
5. With a poorly chosen hash function, it is possible to have a situation in which the search time in a hash table of  $N$  items goes to
- A.  $O(N)$
  - B.  $O(N!)$
  - C.  $O(\log N)$
  - D.  $O(N^2)$
  - E.  $O(1)$

6. Nodes for a doubly linked list are defined to have the following structure:



The `next` instance variable stores a reference to the next node in the list, and the `prev` instance variable refers to the previous node in the list.

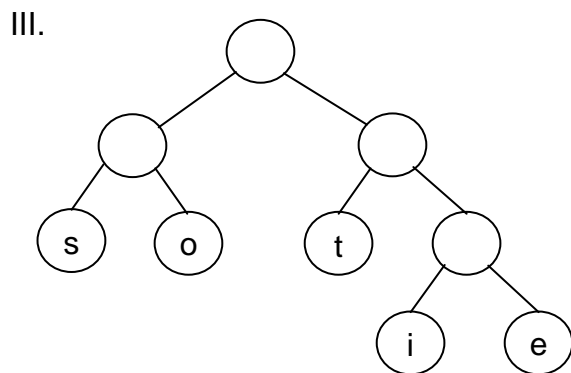
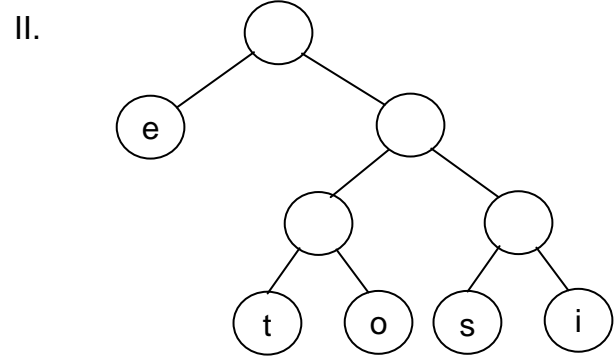
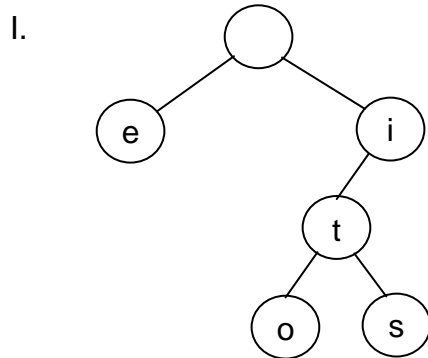
Below is a list of three of these nodes, along with two reference variables, `n` and `p`, that refer to specific nodes in the list.



Which of the following expressions does *not* refer to the third node in the list?

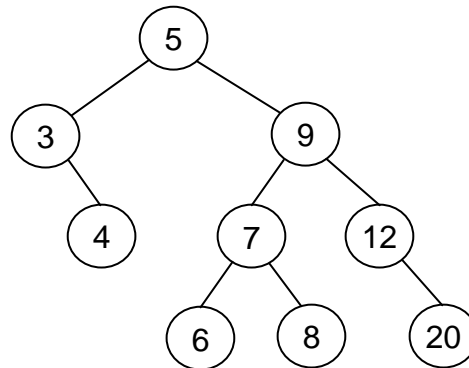
- A. `p.next`
  - B. `n.next.next`
  - C. `p.prev.next`
  - D. `p.next.prev.next`
  - E. `n.next.next.prev.next`
7. A police department wants to maintain a database of up to 1800 license-plate numbers of people who receive frequent tickets so that it can be determined very quickly whether or not a given license plate is in the database. Speed of response is very important; efficient use of memory is also important, but not as important as speed of response. Which of the following data structures would be most appropriate for this task?
- A. a sorted linked list
  - B. a sorted array with 1800 entries
  - C. a hash table using open addressing with 1800 entries
  - D. a hash table using open addressing with 3600 entries
  - E. a hash table using open addressing with 10000 entries

8. A Huffman tree is constructed for a text document containing 5 characters. The character 'e' appears most frequently, and the character 'i' has the next highest frequency. Which of the following could be the Huffman tree for this document?



- A. I only  
 B. II only  
 C. III only  
 D. either II or III  
 E. none of these
9. An array of 7 integers is being sorted by the heapsort algorithm. After the initial phase of the algorithm (constructing the heap), which of the following is a possible ordering for the array?
- A. 85 78 45 51 53 47 49  
 B. 85 49 78 45 47 51 53  
 C. 85 78 49 45 47 51 53  
 D. 45 85 78 53 51 49 47  
 E. 85 51 78 53 49 47 45

10. The binary search tree shown below was constructed by inserting a sequence of items into an empty tree.



Which of the following input sequences will *not* produce this binary search tree?

- A. 5 3 4 9 12 7 8 6 20
- B. 5 9 3 7 6 8 4 12 20
- C. 5 9 7 8 6 12 20 3 4
- D. 5 9 7 3 8 12 6 4 20
- E. 5 9 3 6 7 8 4 12 20

**PART II: Answer three of the four questions in the space provided.**

You are welcome to try all four problems, but make sure to clearly indicate which three problems you want us to grade by circling the numbers of the problems.

**II-1. Trees (15 points total)****a. 7 points**

Suppose the keys on the middle row of a standard keyboard (ASDFGHJKL) are inserted in succession into an initially empty binary search tree. Draw the tree after this sequence of insertions has been made.

**b. 8 points**

Suppose the keys on the middle row of a standard keyboard (ASDFGHJKL) are inserted in succession into an initially empty 2-3 tree. Draw diagrams to illustrate the growth of the tree, showing the tree just before and just after all splits.

**II-2. Hashing (15 points total; 5 points each part)**

You are given an empty hash table of size 7 that uses open addressing. The following sequence of keys is to be inserted:

15 17 8 23 3 5

Insert these keys using each of the following approaches. If overflow occurs, say so, and indicate the element that causes the overflow.

a.  $h(x) = x \% 7$ ; linear probing

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

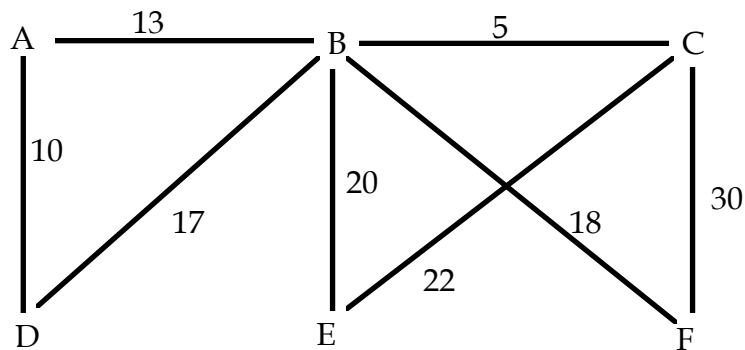
b.  $h(x) = x \% 7$ ; quadratic probing

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

c.  $h(x) = x \% 7$ ; double hashing with  $h_2(x) = x / 7 + 1$  (using integer division)

0	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	



**II-3. Graph Algorithms I (15 points total)**

a. 4 points

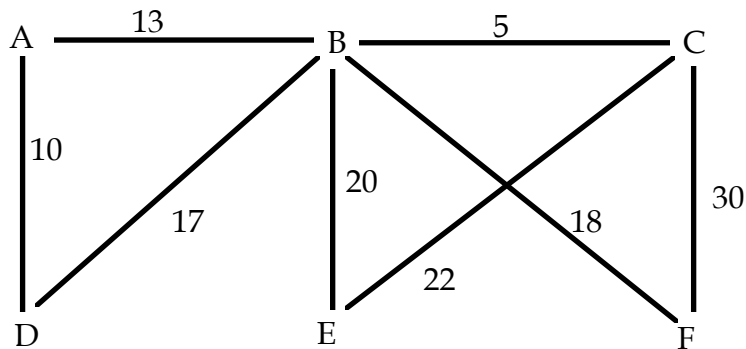
Perform a depth-first traversal of the graph shown above, starting with vertex C. Select the smallest edge first when appropriate. In the space below, list the vertices in the order in which they are visited.

b. 4 points

Perform a breadth-first traversal of the graph shown above, starting with vertex C. Select the smallest edge first when appropriate. In the space below, list the vertices in the order in which they are visited.

c. 7 points

Suppose you are using Dijkstra's algorithm to find the shortest path from vertex D to vertex E. List, in the order in which they become known, all vertices to which a shortest path is determined in the process of solving this problem, and the length of the shortest path to each of these vertices.

**II-4. Graph Algorithms II (15 points total)**

a. 6 points

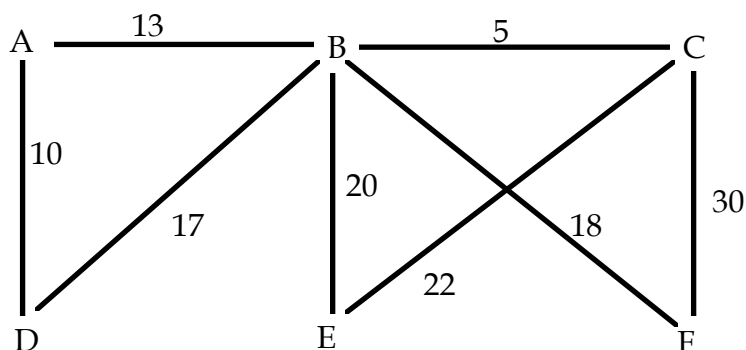
Suppose that Prim's algorithm has been executed, starting from node F, up to the point at which there are four edges selected for inclusion in the minimal spanning tree. List these four edges in the order that they are selected for inclusion, using notation similar to (A, B) to specify an edge.

b. 6 points

Suppose that the MST2 algorithm from Problem Set 5 has been executed, up to the point where there are four edges selected for inclusion in the minimal spanning tree. List these four edges in the order that they are selected for inclusion.

c. 3 points

Show an example of a spanning tree that is *not* minimal by darkening the appropriate edges on the diagram below:



**PART III (25 pts total): Complete all of the following problems.**

This part of the exam deals with binary trees that are constructed of nodes that are instances of the following class:

```
public class Node {  
    public int key;  
    public Object data;  
    public Node left;  
    public Node right;  
}
```

a. *10 points*

The following Java method uses recursion to search for a key in the binary search tree whose root node is referred to by the parameter `root`. If it finds the key, it returns a reference to the corresponding data item. If it doesn't find it, it returns `null`.

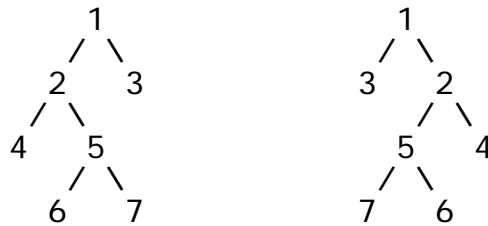
```
public static Object search(Node root, int key) {  
    if (root == null)  
        return null;  
    else if (key == root.key)  
        return root.data;  
    else if (key < root.key)  
        return searchTree(root.left, key);  
    else  
        return searchTree(root.right, key);  
}
```

In the space below, rewrite the `search()` method so that it uses iteration instead of recursion:

b. 10 points

Write a Java method named `mirror()` that takes a reference to the root node of a binary tree and creates a new tree (with its own nodes) that is the mirror image of the original tree. For example: if `root` is a reference to the root of the tree on the left below, then the return value of `mirror(root)` would be a reference to the root of the tree on the right below.

*Hint:* This method is much easier to write if you use recursion.



```
public static Node mirror(Node root) {
```

```
}
```

c. 5 points

What is the running time of your implementation of the `mirror()` method? Use big-O notation, and explain your answer briefly.

THE PRACTICE EXAM ENDS HERE.

## Supplemental Practice Problems

1. Suppose that you need to maintain a collection of data whose contents are fixed—i.e., you need to search for and retrieve existing items, but never need to add or delete items. Although the collection of data may be quite large, you may assume that it can fit in the computer's memory. Which of the following data structures is the most efficient one to use for this task?

- A. a sorted array
- B. a linked list
- C. a binary search tree
- D. a queue
- E. all of the above perform the same in this case

2. Given the array of integers `arr` shown below

5	19	6	12	48	6	23	39	2	18
---	----	---	----	----	---	----	----	---	----

what is the output of the following statements?

```
int[] a2 = arr;  
a2[3] = arr[2];  
arr[2] = arr[3];  
arr[3] = a2[3];  
System.out.println(arr[2] + " " + arr[3]);
```

- A. 6 12
  - B. 12 6
  - C. 6 6
  - D. 12 12
  - E. none of the above
3. If a binary search tree is not allowed to have duplicates, there is more than one way to delete a node in the tree when that node has two children. One way involves choosing a replacement node from the left subtree. If this is done, which node are we looking for?
- A. the largest node in the subtree
  - B. the smallest node in the subtree
  - C. the root of the left subtree
  - D. the next-to-smallest node in the subtree
  - E. it doesn't matter – any node in the left subtree will do

4. Which of the following data structures is most appropriate for situations in which you need to efficiently manage (key, value) pairs that are stored on disk?
- A. an array
  - B. a linked list
  - C. a binary search tree
  - D. a 2-3 tree
  - E. a B-tree
5. Which of the following state-space search methods makes the most efficient use of memory?
- A. breadth-first search
  - B. depth-first search
  - C. greedy search
  - D. A\* search
  - E. they are all equivalent
6. Consider the following recursive method:

```
public static int recurse(int a, int b) {  
    if (a % b == 2)  
        return a;  
    else  
        return recurse(a + b, a - b);  
}
```

What is returned by the call `recurse(7, 2)`?

- A. 5
  - B. 7
  - C. 9
  - D. 14
  - E. 18
7. Which of the following sorting algorithms does not require  $O(n^2)$  steps in the worst case?
- A. insertion sort
  - B. selection sort
  - C. heap sort
  - D. bubble sort
  - E. quicksort