

CS2040C – Data Structure and Algorithms Quiz 1

(Semester 2: AY2022/23)

Time Allowed: 30 min

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your **Student Number** on the right AND, using pen or pencil, shade the corresponding circle **completely** in the grid for each digit or letter. DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAME!
2. Zero mark will be given if you write/shade your Student Number incompletely or incorrectly.
3. All questions must be answered in the space provided; no extra sheets will be accepted as answers.
4. **Marks may be deducted** for (i) illegible handwriting, and/or (ii) excessively long explanations.

STUDENT NUMBER										
A										
U	<input type="radio"/>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A	N
A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	B	R
HT	<input type="radio"/>	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	E	U
NT	<input type="radio"/>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	H	W
		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	J	X
		5	5	5	5	5	5	5	L	Y
		6	6	6	6	6	6	6	M	
		7	7	7	7	7	7	7		
		8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
		9	9	9	9	9	9	9		

Part A: MCQs (6 x 3 marks)

What is the time complexity of the function $f()$ in each of the following boxes in terms of n for $n > 0$? The function "doOne()" has a time complexity of $O(1)$. Please select E if it's "None of the given answers".

		A: $O(\log n)$	B: $O(n)$	C: $O(n \log n)$	D: $O(n^2)$	E: None
1	<pre>void f(int n) { for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) for (int j = 0; j < n/2; j++) doOne(); }</pre>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	<pre>void f(int n) { for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) doOne(); if (n < 1) return; else f(n-1); }</pre>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	<pre>void f(int n) { for (int i = 1; i < 2*n; i*=2) doOne(); }</pre>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	<pre>void f(int n) { if (n < 10) return; for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) doOne(); f(n/10); f(9*n/10); }</pre>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	<pre>int f(int n) { if (n < 10) return 0; for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) return f(n-1); }</pre>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	<pre>int f(int n) { if (n < 10) return 0; for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) doOne(); f(n/2); }</pre>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Part B: True or False (10 x 2 marks)

If it's a coding question, we refer to the C++ languages.

		True	False
6	A C++ class can have more than one constructor.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	You do not need to give implementation details when you define an ADT.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	A Queue ADT is a first-in-last-out structure.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
9	In C++, inheritance is not compatible with template.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
10	The best time complexity for Selection Sort can be $O(n)$.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
11	The time complexity for MergeSort is $\Theta(n \log n)$.	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12	For any binary tree, the pre-order traversal is always the reverse of the reverse of post-order traversal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
13	The in-order traversal of any binary tree is always the sorted order of the items in that tree.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
14	The time complexity for in-order traversal of a binary tree is $O(n \log n)$.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
15	The deletion of a node x in a tree with n items can be $O(n)$ because the successor of x can have more child and it will cost another successor search.	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Part C: Which type of sorting algorithm is the following code? (3 marks)

16	<pre>// input: A is an array of // integers with size n void sort(int* A, int n) { for (int i=0; i<n-1; i++) for (int j=i+1; j<n; j++) if (A[i]>A[j]){ int temp=A[i]; A[i]=A[j]; A[j]=temp; } }</pre>	<input type="radio"/> : BubbleSort <input checked="" type="radio"/> : SelectionSort <input type="radio"/> : InsertionSort <input type="radio"/> : MergeSort <input type="radio"/> : QuickSort
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Part D: Fill in the blanks (3 x 3 marks)

Given the same C++ class of Trees in our lecture, fill in the blanks for the following code to complete the function to search for the minimum element in a tree.

17	<pre>template <class T> T BinarySearchTree<T>::searchMin() { TreeNode<T>* current = <u>__root</u>; while (<u>current->_left</u>) current = <u>current->_left</u>; return current->_item; }</pre>
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For examiners use only				
Questions	1-5	6-15	16	17
Marks				