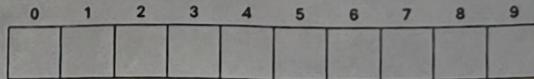


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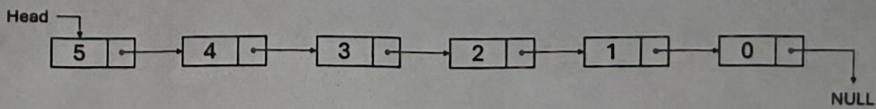
Student Name: 戴光彥

Data Structures: Visualization

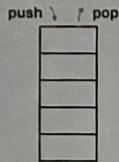
(1) Array



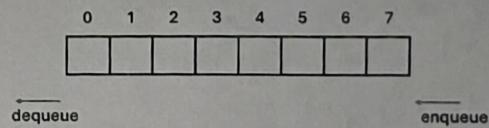
(2) Linked List



(3) Stack



(4) Queue



Q1: (30 pts; 10 pts for each) Describe the mechanism of the function

-30

MoveTo(node *head, node *target, node*destination)A1: Write a short paragraph explaining how the **MoveTo** function works (you may answer in English or Mandarin).

- ① Are there any additional variables required? If so, explain why they are necessary.

prevTarget: 儲存 target 前的節點，方便分離

destination: 標記 target 新的位置

MoveTo() 移動 target 到新的位置，這個操作為指標操作，不是資料交換。

- ② Draw a visualization of the singly linked list to support your explanation.

prevTarget → next = target;

prevTarget → next = target → next;

destination → next = target;

*② Target is next to the destination
→ handle pointer adjustment carefully.*

- ③ Edge cases: ① Target node is the head → use a dummy node before head

Is there any variation of a linked list (e.g., doubly linked list or circular linked list) that can simplify or improve this operation?

-40

Q2: (40 pts, 10 pts for each) **Definition of Data Structures**

Define the following data structures and list their fundamental operations.

A2:

① Definition of "Stack"

Stack 尊循後進先出的原則，最後加入的元素會先被移除。

② Definition of "Queue"

Queue 尊循先進先出的原則，最先加入的元素會先被移除。

③ Preliminary operations of "Stack"

push()
pop()
peek() / top()

isEmpty()
isFull()

④ Preliminary operations of "Queues"

enqueue() / delete()
dequeue() / addQ()
front()

isEmpty()
isFull()

Q3: (30 pts) AI Copilot Application

Choose up to two data structures from the visualization list above.

Compose a single prompt (within 300 words) that you would use with an AI Copilot to explore or learn advanced concepts related to your chosen data structures.

A3:

比較 Array 和 Linked list 之間在執行不同任務時，何者更有效率，或者在執行時會有什麼樣的問題及風險，例如資料丟失或資訊洩漏，而當我在面臨這些狀況時，我該如何去修正，完善我的程式碼。