



King Saud University

College of Computer and Information Sciences

Department of Computer Science

Data Structures CSC 212

Midterm Exam - Spring 2018

Date: 22/03/2018

Duration: 90 minutes

Guidelines

- No calculators or any other electronic devices are allowed in this exam.

Student ID:

Name:

Section:

Instructor:

1	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.2	Total

Question 1 30 points

1. Trace the execution of the following expression: **2 9 3 1 + * 5 4 3 % 1 - - + > 35 14 8 + = ||**.

Show the content of the data structure(s) **after** parsing each operation.

+	*	%	-	-
+	>	+	=	

2. Trace the execution of the following expression: $4 + (9 - (3 * 2)) \% 3 + 5 * (2 + (6 / 3)) - 1$.
Draw the content of the data structure(s) after parsing each operation.

+	-	*	%	+
*	+	/	-	\$

3. Indicate the **preorder**, **inorder** and **postorder** traversals of the tree shown in **Figure 1** (choose answer from the table below).
Preorder: Inorder: Postorder:

Figure 1: Binary Tree.

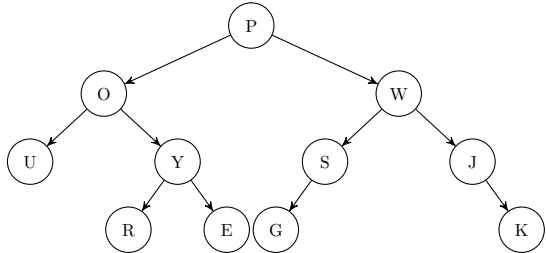
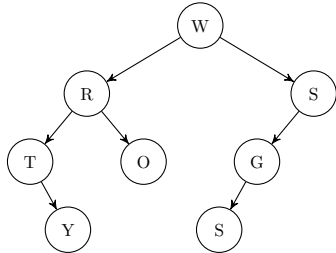


Figure 2: Binary Tree.



1. POWUYSJREGK	5. UOYREPGSWKJ	9. UYREOGSWKJP
2. POUYREWSGJK	6. OUYREPSGWKJ	10. REGKUYSJOWP
3. POUREYWSGJK	7. UORYEPGSWKJ	11. UREYOGSKJWP
4. POUYREWSJGK	8. UORYEPGSWJK	12. UYREOGSKJWP

Question 2 35 points

1. Write the method `public static <T> void swapAdj(Queue<T> q)` which swaps adjacent elements in the queue starting from the first element. Do not use any extra data structures.

Example 1. If $q : A, B, C, D, E$, then after calling `swapAdj(q)`, q becomes B, A, D, C, E .

2. Write the method `public static Stack<Character> replace(Stack<Character> st, char a, char b)`, which replaces all occurrences of the char `a` in the stack `st` by the char `b` and returns the result as a new stack. The stack `st` must not change after the call.

Example 2. If *st* before the call contains: 'A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'E' (from top to bottom), and we called: `replace(st, 'A', 'B')`, then the returned stack contains: 'B', 'B', 'C', 'B', 'E', and *st* remains unchanged.

Question 3.....35 points

1. As a member of the class `LinkedList`, write the method `public void insertBefore(T e, int i)` that inserts the element e before the `i`th element. The numbering starts from 0. Assume that `i` is a valid index. Do not call any methods of the class `LinkedList`. Do not use any auxiliary data structures.

Example 3. If $l : A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E$, then calling $\iota.\text{insertBefore}('N', 4)$ changes the list to $l : A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow N \rightarrow E$. Calling $\iota.\text{sublist}('N', 0)$, changes the list to $l : N \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D \rightarrow E$.

2. Write the **recursive** method `boolean notRightChild(T e)`, member of the class `BT` (binary tree) which returns true if and only if `e` does not appear as a right child of another node in the tree.

Example 4. In the tree shown in Figure 2, `notRightChild('T')` returns true, `notRightChild('S')` returns false, `notRightChild('Y')` returns false, `notRightChild('W')` returns true and `notRightChild('X')` returns true.