

CSC230

Final Exam Overview

2

- All the materials with focus on the second half
- True or False ()
- 10 Questions

Sample Questions

3

- Suppose we have an array 15, 23, 20, 10, 13, 6, 18, 35, 23
 - ▣ How to perform binary search on this array?
 - ▣ Search 18 (in detailed steps)

Sample Questions

4

- Insert the following sequence of keys into an empty binary search tree: 15, 23, 20, 10, 13, 6, 18, 35, 23 (a duplicate), 9, 24
 - ▣ Draw the figure to show this tree
 - ▣ Is the resulting tree balanced?
 - ▣ What will the tree from part (a) look like after deleting the following items: 6, then 15, then 20
 - ▣ Is the resulting tree balanced?

Sample Questions

5

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

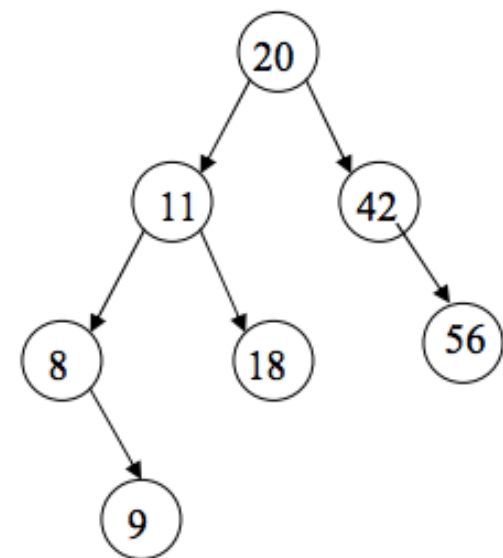
Sample Questions

6

□ Give traversals of the tree shown below:

▣ Pre-Order / Post-Order / In-Order

20, 11, 8, 9, 18, 42, 56
9, 8, 18, 11, 56, 42, 20
8, 9, 11, 18, 20, 42, 56



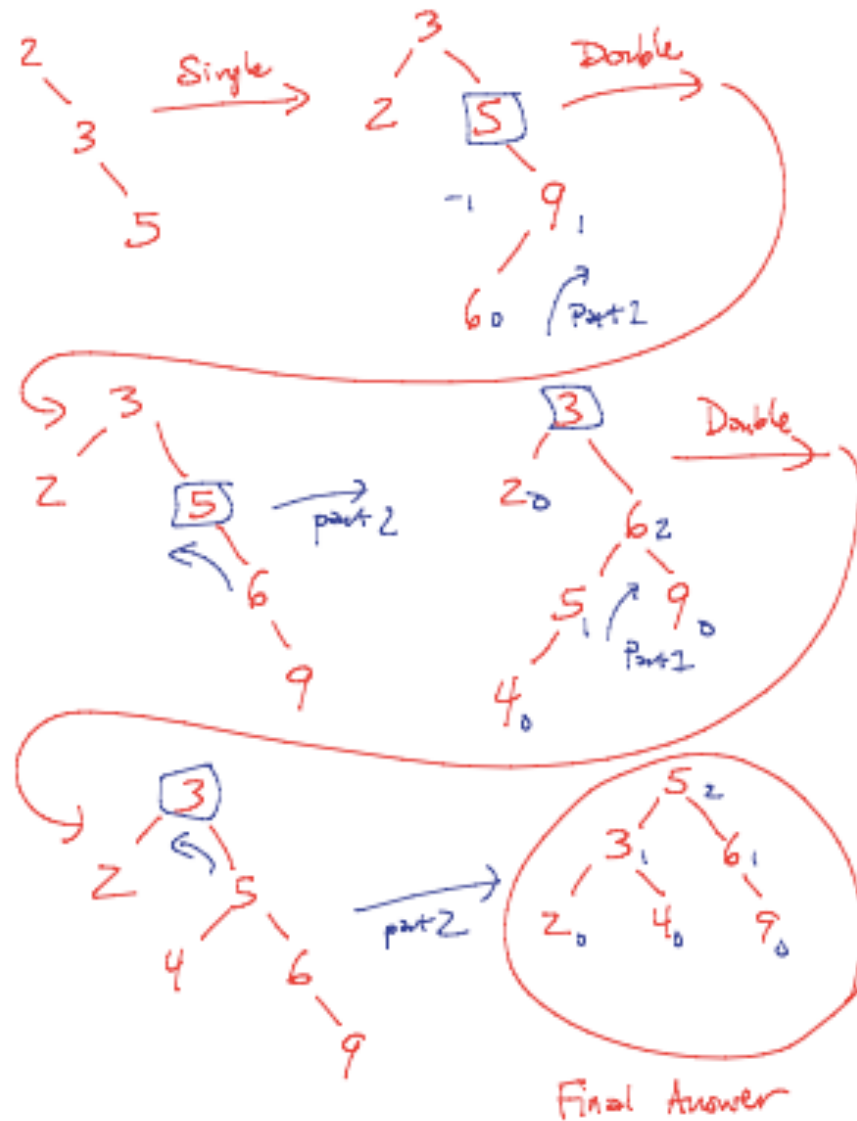
▣ Is it an AVL Tree? binary search tree?
full binary tree?

Yes. Yes. No

Sample Questions

7

- AVL Tree
3, 5, 9



n inserting the keys: 2,
pty AVL tree.

Sample Questions

8

- How to define a template?
- What is the output of the following code?
 - ▣ Example final-1.cpp / final-2.cpp

Sample Questions

9

- What is a hash function? Consider a hash table of size seven, with starting index zero, and a hash function $(3x + 4) \bmod 7$. Assuming the hash table is initially empty, what should the hash table look like when the sequence 1, 3, 8, 10 is inserted into the table using closed hashing?
- Note that use ‘_’ denotes an empty location in the table.
- How to deal with collision?
 - ▣ linear probing
 - ▣ separate chaining
 - ▣ double hashing

Sample Questions

10

- Show the steps of quick sort 7, 39, 20, 11, 16, 5 pivot, swaps, resulting subarrays
 - ▣ For each step we choose the first element as the pivot.
 - ▣ Which one will be the worst pivot?

Sample Questions

11

- Show the steps of merge sort, 7, 39, 20, 11, 16, 5, 9, 28
- Other sorting algorithms : insertion / selection sort

Sample Questions

12

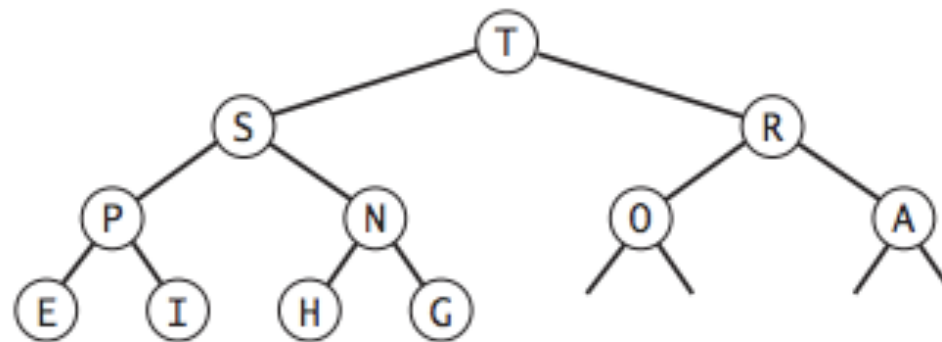
- Show the steps of merge sort, 7, 39, 20, 11, 16, 5, 9, 28

Sample Questions

13

□ Heap

Consider the following max-heap.



(a) Draw the heap that results after inserting the key Z.

- Draw the heap that results after deleting the maximum key from your answer to (a).
- What is the array representation of this heap?

Sample Questions

14

```
public static int f1(int N) {  
    int x = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
        x++;  
    return x;  
}
```

A. $\log N$

B. N

C. $N \log N$

D. N^2

E. 2^N

F. $N!$

Sample Questions

15

```
public static int f2(int N) {  
    int x = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
        for (int j = 0; j < i; j++)  
            x++;  
    return x;  
}
```

A. $\log N$

B. N

C. $N \log N$

D. N^2

E. 2^N

F. $N!$

Sample Questions

16

```
public static int f3(int N) {  
    if (N == 0) return 1;  
    int x = 0;  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++)  
        x += f3(N-1);  
    return x;  
}
```

A. $\log N$

B. N

C. $N \log N$

D. N^2

E. 2^N

F. $N!$

Sample Questions

17

```
public static int f4(int N) {  
    if (N == 0) return 0;  
    return f4(N/2) + f1(N) + f4(N/2);  
}
```

A. $\log N$

B. N

C. $N \log N$

D. N^2

E. 2^N

F. $N!$

Sample Questions

18

```
public static int f5(int N) {  
    int x = 0;  
    for (int i = N; i > 0; i = i/2)  
        x += f1(i);  
    return x;  
}
```

A. $\log N$

B. N

C. $N \log N$

D. N^2

E. 2^N

F. $N!$

Sample Questions

19

```
public static int f6(int N) {  
    if (N == 0) return 1;  
    return f6(N-1) + f6(N-1);  
}
```

A. $\log N$

B. N

C. $N \log N$

D. N^2

E. 2^N

F. $N!$

Sample Questions

20

```
public static int f7(int N) {  
    if (N == 1) return 0;  
    return 1 + f7(N/2);  
}
```

A. $\log N$

B. N

C. $N \log N$

D. N^2

E. 2^N

F. $N!$