

Course: Data Structures (CSE CS203A, 114-1)
Quiz I: Introduction to C Programming and Data Structures
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90 / 10

Q1: (20 pts; 5 pts for each) Complete the C Code

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

int main() {
    __① int *array;
    int n = 10;

    // Allocate memory for n integers
    array = (int *) malloc(n * __②__);

    // Initialize array with values 1, 2, 3, ..., 10
    for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        array[i] = i + 1;
    }

    // Print the original array
    printf("Original array: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", array[i]);
    }
    printf("\n");

    // Double the array size
    n = n * 2;
    array = (int *) __③__(array, n * sizeof(int));

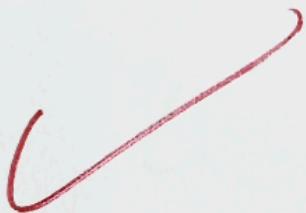
    // Initialize new elements (second half)
    for (int i = n/2; i < n; i++) {
        array[i] = i + 1;
    }

    // Print the resized array
    printf("Resized array: ");
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        printf("%d ", array[i]);
    }
}
```

```
    }  
    printf("\n");  
  
    // Clean up memory  
    _____④_____  
    array = NULL;  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

A1:

- ① int
- ② sizeof(int)
- ③ realloc
- ④ free(array);



✓ ✓

Q2: (20 pts) Memory Management Code Review

You are conducting a code review for a junior developer who submitted the following C code for a production system that will handle user data processing. The code dynamically allocates memory for an integer array, processes the data, and then expands the array size as needed.

```
double *array;  
int n = 10;  
  
array = (double *) malloc(n * sizeof(double));  
  
// ... processing code ...  
  
n = n * 2;  
array = (double *) realloc(array, n * sizeof(double));  
  
// ... more processing ...  
  
free(array);
```

As a senior developer responsible for code quality and system reliability, you notice several critical memory management issues that could lead to:

- Memory leaks
- Segmentation faults
- System crashes in production

- Data corruption
- Undefined behavior

Task: Identify the specific memory management issues and provide solutions to ensure safe memory management.

A2: 最後應該加上 $\text{array} = \text{NULL};$ → 之後之後 dangling fault, 檢查回傳是否 null
 要注意空間是不是足夠才能 realloc, 補上 if ($\text{array} = \text{NULL}$) { cerr("wrong"); }
 else 不能直接去
 沒有 #include 沒有 int main() 同時也要注意裡面空間有沒有被其它佔用掉
 undefined behavior / segmentation faults
 #include <stdio.h> → realloc 等等才能移除
 #include <stdlib.h>
 int main() { }

+10

Q3: (40 pts) Time Complexity Analysis

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate Big O notation: $O(1)$, $O(\log n)$, $O(n)$, $O(n \log n)$, $O(n^2)$, $O(n^3)$, $O(n!)$.

Q3-1: (5pts) If binary search is $O(\log n)$ and we perform it n times, the overall time complexity is $O(n \log n)$.

```
for(int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    // Binary search operation on sorted array
    binarySearch(sortedArray, target, n);
}
```

Q3-2: (5 pts)

Accessing an element in an array by index (e.g., $\text{array}[5]$) has a time complexity of $O(1)$.

Q3-3: (15 pts; 5 pts for each)

Finding the maximum value in an unsorted array by checking every element has a time complexity of $O(n)$.

Traversing through all elements in an array of size n has a time complexity of $O(n)$.

Do these two operations have the same time complexity? Yes (Yes/No).

Q3-4: (5 pts)

Bubble sort algorithm for sorting an array of n elements has a time complexity of $O(n^2)$.

Q3-5: (10 pts)

Order the following Big O notations from fastest (most efficient) to slowest (least efficient):

Given: $O(n!)$, $O(1)$, $O(n^2)$, $O(\log n)$, $O(n \log n)$, $O(n)$, $O(n^3)$

A3-1: $O(n \log n)$

A3-2: $O(1)$

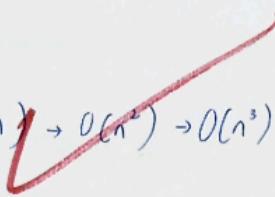
A3-3: $O(n)$ / $O(n)$ / Yes

+40

A3-4: $O(n^2)$



A3-5: $O(1) \rightarrow O(\log n) \rightarrow O(n) \rightarrow O(n \log n) \rightarrow O(n^2) \rightarrow O(n^3) \rightarrow O(n!)$



Q4: (20 pts) Explain the difficulties in learning data structures.

Task: Discuss the main challenges students face when learning data structures and suggest approaches to overcome these difficulties.

A4: 希望可以把知識寫的更清楚 (在ppt上) 並更有構的將重點列出來再詳談
(ppt)



+ 20