

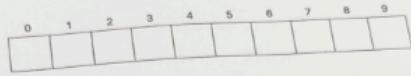
Course: Data Structures (CSE CS203A, 114-1)
Quiz II: Array, Linked List, Stack and Queue
October 21, 2025, 16:30~17:00

Student ID: 1133346

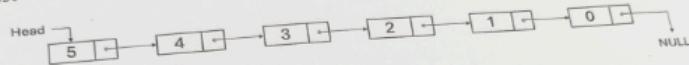
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Data Structures: Visualization

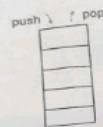
(1) Array



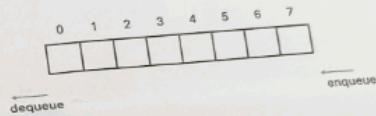
(2) Linked List



(3) Stack



(4) Queue

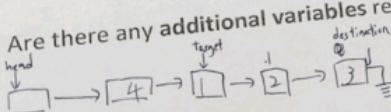


Q1: (30 pts; 10 pts for each) Describe the mechanism of the function
void insertAfter(node *head, node *target, node *destination)

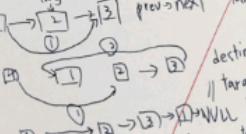
Q1: (30 pts; 10 pts for each) Describe the mechanism of MoveTo(node *head, node *target, node *destination).

Q1: (30 pts; 10 pts for each) Describe the mechanism of the `MoveTo` function.
`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).
Is it necessary to reverse the target node's list? If so, explain why they are necessary.

- ① Are there any additional variables required? If so, explain why they are necessary.
~~(head = target)~~



red? If so, explain why they are necessary.
要 target 前一個 node
因為要  prev.next = target.next



destination → next = target
target → next = null (target $\stackrel{\text{指向}}{\rightarrow}$ destination)
target $\stackrel{\text{指向}}{\rightarrow}$ destination

- ② Draw a visualization of the singly linked list traversal to target node.

* left head traverse $\frac{8}{15}$ target

然後操作如(2) - ①

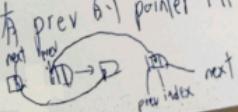
- ② Draw diagram showing head and target nodes in a linked list, and show how to traverse it.

然後操作為 Q1 - ①

③ Is there any variation of a linked list (e.g., doubly linked list)?

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ouble this operation? doubly)

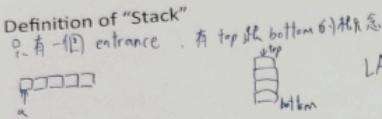
~~ed list (e.g., doubly linked list or circular linked list) that can simplify or~~



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"

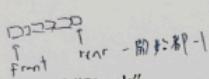


LAST IN, FIRST OUT
先進後出

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② Definition of "Queue"

有一個 entrance - 一個 exit



FIRST IN, FIRST OUT
先進先出

排隊

(3) 定義操作方法
maxsize() return 有幾項
isFull() return 是不是滿
stack(num) return item 的值

A3 ③ Preliminary operations of "Stack"

isEmpty() boolean return 是不是空的

traverse() Stack return 整個 stack (沒有 error) (只一遍)

push() Stack return 整個 stack (沒有 error) (確認 push 的值有進去) 新增

pop() Stack [?] push(), 這是目的為 確認 pop 的值有出來 取出

④ Preliminary operations of "Queues"

isEmpty() boolean return 是不是空的

enqueue() Queue 會把 rear 位置往後加

isFull() return 是不是滿

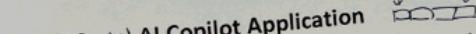
maxsize() return 有幾項

dequeue() Queue 會把 front 位置調整

queue(num) return item 的值

有 front 有 rear

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.

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A3: ① (array, linked list)

請問比較兩者在演算法或操作時的時間複雜度，用進上的區別，
哪些時候容易出現問題，並用表格方式說明。並且

linked list 在 traverse 為什麼這麼久？如果真的要實作，用

怎樣的 struct 會比較好維護？比較不會被同事罵？

ARRAY 連續的 固定空間到底為什麼反而大家都喜歡使用？

請以條列式回答我所有的問題。如果可以，請提供相關的資料。

資訊及補充內容，還有大家都問你什麼相關內容，一併提供。

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