COMP2521 Revision Trivia 3

Consider the following text and pattern:

Text:

AAABCAABAABAABACAABA

Pattern:

AABAABACA

Search for the pattern in the text using the Knuth-Morris-Pratt algorithm. How many comparisons are made in total?

Suppose there was an empty hash table of size N = 7, which uses the hash function h(x) = x % 7. Insert these elements into the hash table in the given order, using linear probing to resolve collisions:

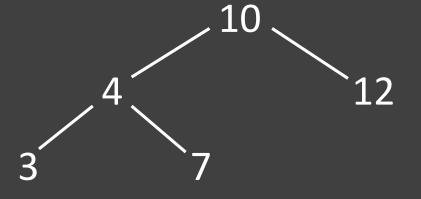
15, 10, 8, 5, 18, 3, 7

a) What is the best case time complexity for searching for an item in a hash table that has *N* items?

b) What would be the worst case time complexity?

Suppose you are given two sorting programs. You are told that one of them is selection sort and the other is insertion sort, but you are not told which one is which. Describe a test you could run to distinguish them.

Show the result of inserting an 8 in the following AVL tree.



Suppose we used an ordered singly linked list to implement a priority queue.

What would be the time complexity of the enqueue and dequeue operations?

How does this compare to using a heap?

Suppose we had an empty hash table of size 11 that uses separate chaining, and the hash function h(x) = x % 11. Insert these elements into the table:

9, 17, 16, 5, 25, 20, 18, 11, 10, 3, 14

Which index(es) contain the longest chain, and what is their length?

Marc learned in COMP2521 that insertion sort and quick sort have an average time complexity of O(n²) and O(n log n) respectively. However, when he used them to sort random arrays of size 10, he found that insertion sort was consistently faster than quick sort. Does this contradict what he has been taught? Why or why not?

Construct the failure function for this pattern:

AEDAEAEDAA

Consider the following text and pattern:

Text:

ECBAAEDDAEDBAAEDCEA

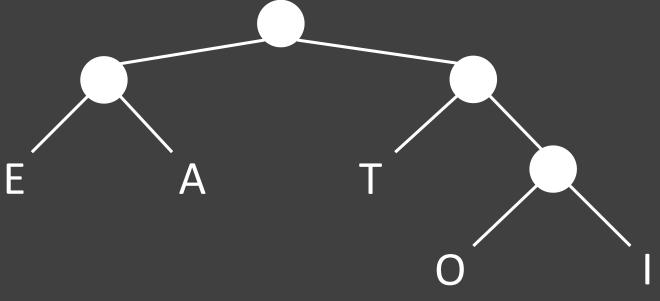
Pattern:

EDBAAED

Search for the pattern in the text using the Boyer-Moore algorithm. How many comparisons are made in total?

Generally, more efficient algorithms tend to use more space than less efficient algorithms. This is known as the space-time tradeoff. With reference to two of the algorithms discussed in the course, give an example of this.

Suppose after running the Huffman coding algorithm, you obtain this Huffman tree:



Show the Huffman code table.

Show how the following numbers after each iteration of sorting with an LSD (least-significant digit) radix sort, with a radix of 10.

4123, 5123, 4321, 4132, 1999

a) What is the minimum height of a binary tree with 8 nodes? Draw a possible 8-node tree with this height.

b) What is the maximum height of a binary tree with 8 nodes? Draw a possible 8-node tree with this height.

Perform a DFS on this graph starting at vertex 0, and list the vertices as they are visited. If a vertex has multiple neighbours, visit the neighbour with the smaller vertex number first.

