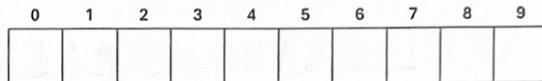


Student ID: 1131530

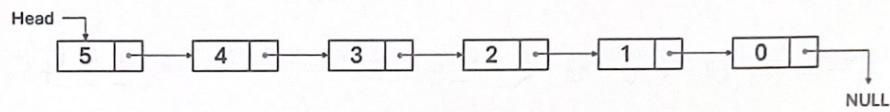
Student Name: 李昌昇

Data Structures: Visualization

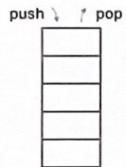
(1) Array



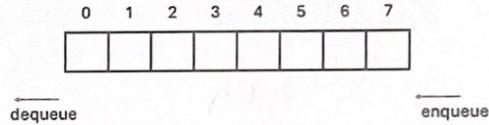
(2) Linked List



(3) Stack



(4) Queue



Q1: (30 pts; 10 pts for each) Describe the mechanism of the function

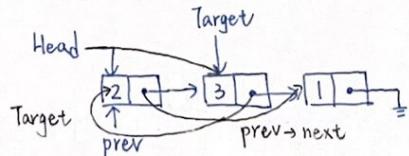
MoveTo(node *head, node *target, node*destination)

A1: Write a short paragraph explaining how the **MoveTo** function works (you may answer in English or Mandarin).

- ① Are there any additional variables required? If so, explain why they are necessary.

需要一個 `prev`，因為 singly linked list 只能單向遍歷，所以要追蹤 node 的前一個 node
 需要其他指標。

- ② Draw a visualization of the singly linked list to support your explanation.



- ③ Is there any variation of a linked list (e.g., doubly linked list or circular linked list) that can simplify or improve this operation?

doubly linked list 可以更簡單，因為其每一個 node 都包含一個 `prev` 跟 `next`。

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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"

像一個陝窄的坑，只能從上面新增或移除，是一種後進先出 (LIFO) 的線性資料結構。

② Definition of "Queue"

像排隊一樣，先排的優先服務，是一種先進先出 (FIFO) 的線性資料結構。

③ Preliminary operations of "Stack"

Push: 新增元素到頂部

Pop: 從頂部移除元素

④ Preliminary operations of "Queues"

Enqueue (Add q): 在後端新增元素

Dequeue (Delete q): 在前端移除元素

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.

A3:

在學習單向連結串列中，如何使用 Dummy node 簡化頭部操作或空串列的程式碼邏輯？請用中文詳細解釋。

從時間複雜度分析，使用 array 和 linked list 實作 stack 時，處理動態調整大小時的 Trade-offs？請用中文詳細解釋。

如果我要嘗試同時支援 $O(1)$ 的 Insert-first 和 $O(1)$ 的 Delete-last 操作，單向連結串列和雙向連結串列和陣列，哪種資料結構最適合？請用中文解釋原因。

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