

## Practice Exam

1. Determine the state of the hash table when the following values are entered into the table in this order: 34 51 223 114 30 84 111 153.

The hash function is  $Key \bmod TableSize$ , and the Chaining-based hashing is the hashing scheme used to resolve collisions.

- Show the hash table.
- How many comparisons are necessary to determine that the record whose key value is 111 is in the table?

2. Build a binary search tree with the following letters in the giving order: B, P, D, E, G, Y, J, C.

3. Perform Insertion Sort on the given array. Show the resulting list of numbers for each step.

25											
13											
31											
19											
15											

4. Describe the Radix Sort algorithm. You could use a chart or diagram to show the steps.

5. Describe an approach to enhance the merge sort algorithm performance.

6. Explain how to dequeue the highest priority element in a priority queue. State and explain the key steps involved in this operation.

7. Give a sorting algorithm for which the time complexity remains the same under the worst, average, and best-case scenarios. Justify why.

8. Multiple choice question: What is the Big-O complexity of the PQType dequeue if a binary search tree is being used as the underlying implementation structure? Circle the correct answer.

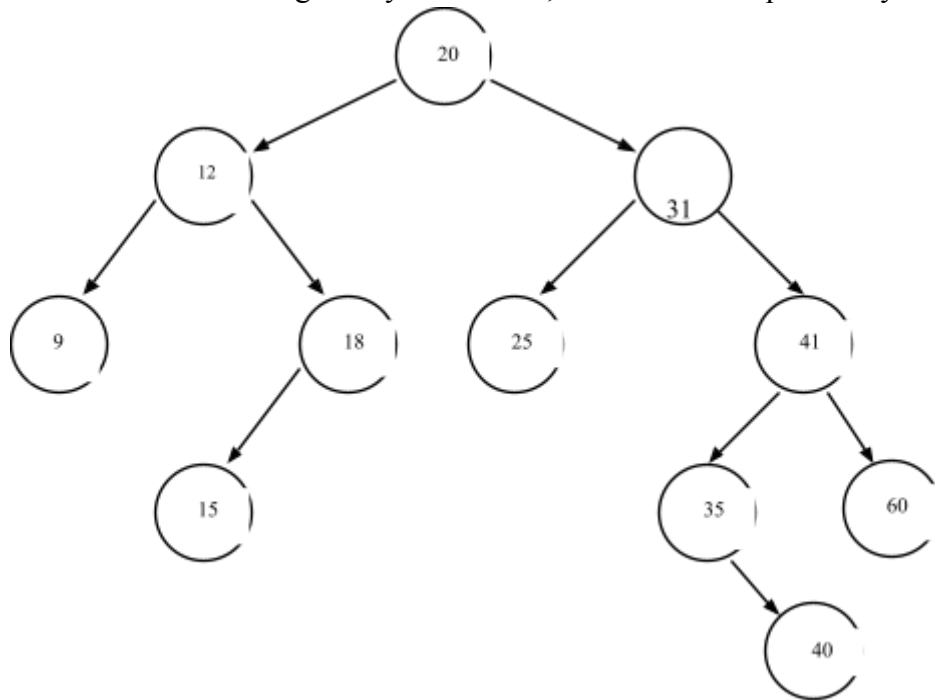
- $O(\log N)$
- $O(N)$
- $O(1)$
- $O(N \log N)$

9. Describe the three-question method for recursive algorithms validation.

10. Explain the Depth First Search (DFS) algorithm.

11. Explain how to insert a new node in an unsorted doubly-linked list. Clearly describe the operation steps or provide the operation pseudocode.

12. Given the following binary search tree, write the nodes printed by in-order traversal.



In-order: \_\_\_\_\_