Course: Data Structures (CSE CS203A, 114-1)
Quiz I: Introduction to C Programming and Data Structures
September 30, 2025, 16:30~17:00

Student ID: Student Name:

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

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

int main() {
    ____①____ *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

②

③

④

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:

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 _____.

```
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., array[5]) has a time complexity of _____.

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 _____.

Traversing through all elements in an array of size n has a time complexity of _____.

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

Q3-4: (5 pts)

Bubble sort algorithm for sorting an array of n elements has a time complexity of _____.

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:

A3-2:

A3-3:

A3-4:

A3-5:

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: