

## Department of Computer Science – L2

### Module Examination :Algorithms and Data Structures 3

Exam Correction (El-Oued, 19/01/2026)

#### Exercise 1 — Stack to Queue (08 points)

```
1 /* Transfer Stack S to Queue Q */
2 QueueNode* stackToQueue(StackNode *S) {
3     StackNode *T = NULL;
4     QueueNode *Q = NULL;
5     int x;
6
7     /* Reverse S into T */
8     while (!isEmptyStack(S)) {
9         S = pop(S, &x);
10        T = push(T, x);
11    }
12
13    /* Transfer T into Q */
14    while (!isEmptyStack(T)) {
15        T = pop(T, &x);
16        Q = enqueue(Q, x);
17    }
18
19    return Q;
20 }
```

#### Exercise 2 — Time and Space Complexity (04 points)

##### Time Complexity:

Let  $n$  be the length of the string. At each recursive call, a constant number of operations is performed (comparison and swap). The function reduces the problem size by two characters at each call.

The recurrence relation is:

$$T(n) = T(n - 2) + O(1)$$

Solving this recurrence gives:

$$T(n) = O(n)$$

##### Space Complexity:

The function does not use any additional data structures. However, due to recursion, each function call occupies space on the call stack.

The maximum depth of recursion is  $\frac{n}{2}$ , therefore the space complexity is:

$$O(n)$$

##### Conclusion:

- Time complexity:  $O(n)$
- Space complexity:  $O(n)$

### Exercise 3 — Singly Circular Linked List (08 points)

```
1 /* Delete the last node of a singly circular linked list */
2 Node* deleteLast(Node *head) {
3     Node *p, *prev;
4
5     /* Empty list */
6     if (head == NULL)
7         return NULL;
8
9     /* List with only one node */
10    if (head->next == head) {
11        free(head);
12        return NULL;
13    }
14
15    /* Find the last node and its predecessor */
16    p = head;
17    while (p->next != head) {
18        prev = p;
19        p = p->next;
20    }
21
22    /* Remove the last node */
23    prev->next = head;
24    free(p);
25
26    return head;
27 }
```