



**Data Structures and Algorithms**  
**Department of Computer Science**  
**University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore**



Mid Term

Fall 2025

Time: 60 Mintus

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Roll no: \_\_\_\_\_

Section: \_\_\_\_\_

Questions	CLOs	Marks
<p><b>1. The "Call Center" VIP Router</b></p> <p>A customer support center has a standard waiting line implemented as a <b>Linear Queue</b>. However, they have introduced a "Platinum Membership". Platinum members do not stand in the queue; they are inserted directly into a special "Priority List" based on the urgency of their issue.</p> <p>Design a hybrid system:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. <b>GeneralQueue</b>: A standard Queue for normal users (FIFO).</li><li>2. <b>PlatinumList</b>: A Singly Linked List for VIPs.</li><li>3. <b>join(id, type, urgency)</b>:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. If type == "Normal", enqueue to GeneralQueue.</li><li>2. If type == "Platinum", insert into PlatinumList such that the list remains <b>sorted by urgency</b> (Highest urgency at Head).</li></ol></li><li>4. <b>assignAgent()</b>: This function assigns an agent to a customer. It must check the PlatinumList first. Only if the PlatinumList is empty should it dequeue from the GeneralQueue.</li><li>5.</li></ol>	CLO1, CLO3	10
<p><b>2. The "Mars Rover" Navigation Log</b></p> <p>You are designing the navigation system for a Mars Rover. The Rover moves from one checkpoint to another. These checkpoints are stored as a <b>Singly Linked List</b> because the path is continuous. However, the Rover often encounters sandstorms and must "backtrack" exactly the way it came to find a safe spot. To support this, you must use a <b>Stack</b> to record the history of visited nodes.</p>	CLO1, CLO3	10

<p>1. <b>The Path (Linked List):</b> Create a Linked List where each node represents a Checkpoint (contains CoordinateID and TerrainType). Initialize it with 5 checkpoints: A -&gt; B -&gt; C -&gt; D -&gt; E.</p> <p>2. <b>The Tracker (Stack):</b> Create a Stack (manual array-based implementation).</p> <p>3. <b>moveForward():</b> Traverse the Linked List from Head to Tail. As the Rover visits each node, <b>push</b> that node's CoordinateID onto the Stack.</p> <p>4. <b>encounterStorm(steps):</b> This simulates a hazard. When called, the Rover must reverse. You must <b>pop</b> steps number of items from the Stack and print "Retreating to [ID]..." for each pop.</p> <p><b>The Twist:</b> After retreating, the Rover decides to abandon the rest of the original path. You must <b>delete</b> the remaining nodes in the Linked List that correspond to the popped values so they are not visited again.</p>		
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