



DHARMSINH DESAI UNIVERSITY, NADIAD
FACULTY OF TECHNOLOGY
B.TECH. SEMESTER IV [INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY]
SUBJECT: (IT-406) DATA STRUCTURE & ALGORITHMS

Examination : 3rd Sessional **Seat No.** : _____
Date : 31/3/2018 **Day** : _____
Time : 10 – 11:15 **Max. Marks** : 36

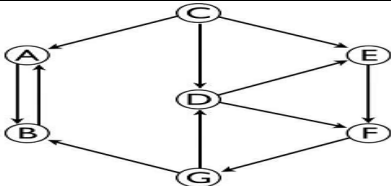
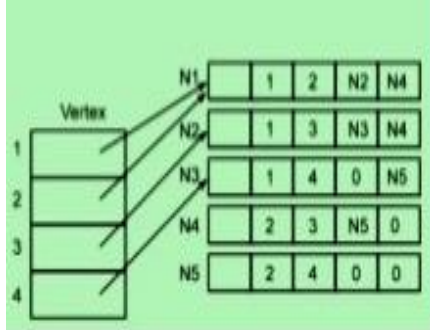
INSTRUCTIONS:

- Figures to the right indicate maximum marks for that question.
- The symbols used carry their usual meanings.
- Assume suitable data, if required & mention them clearly.
- Draw neat sketches wherever necessary.

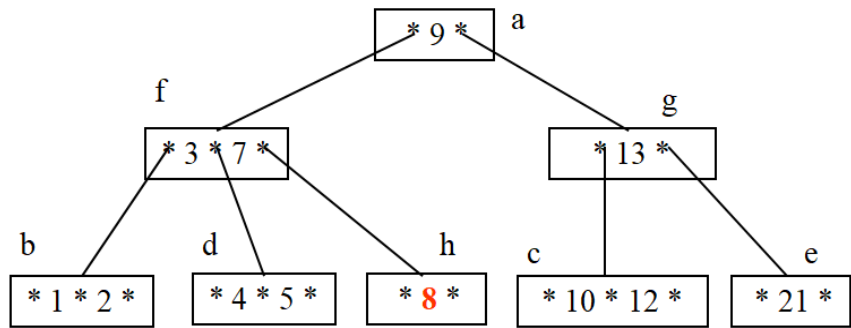
Q.1 Do as directed.

- (a) Create a digital search tree by inserting the following elements: [3]
00001, 10011, 00101, 10010, 00011, 01000
- (b) What is the difference between binary trie and binary search tree? Create a binary trie for the sequence given in above question [Q:1 (a)] [3]
- (c) A hash table of size 10 uses open addressing with hash function $h(k)=k \bmod 10$, and linear probing for collision resolution .show the hash table contents after sequential insertion of following 6 values into an empty hash table [2]
34, 42, 23, 52, 33, 46
- (d) For following set of operations , identify the better representation method from adjacency matrix and adjacency list. Justify your answer. [4]
1) Testing whether the edge (u, v) exists in the graph.
2) Listing all outgoing/incoming edges of some node “u”.

Q.2 Attempt Any Two from the following questions.

<div>(a)</div>	<div>Use Breadth first search technique to identify Strongly connected components in the graph given by figure 1 .Also list the vertices in each component . Note :- Clearly show all steps .</div>	<div></div> <div>Figure 1</div>	<div>[6]</div>																						
<div>(b)</div>	<div>Consider the graph represented by following array based adjacency list ,in figure2.</div> <div><table><tr><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>10</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>8</td><td>10</td><td>11</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>1</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr></table></div> <div>Figure 2</div>	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	5	6	8	10	11	1	0	2	1	3	3	<div>Now answer following :-</div> <div><div>1) Draw the corresponding graph G1</div><div>2) Draw the DFS spanning tree of G1.</div><div>3) Find articulation points in the graph G1. Clearly mention the “low” values of each node.</div></div>	<div>[2+2+2]</div>
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10															
5	6	8	10	11	1	0	2	1	3	3															
<div>(c)</div>	<div>Consider a graph G is represented using adjacency multilist representation, shown in figure 3.</div> <div>Now answer following :-</div> <div><div>1) Give the set of edges in graph G.</div><div>2) Give pictorial representation of the graph G.</div><div>3) Give the adjacency matrix and adjacency list representations of G.</div></div>	<div></div> <div>Figure 3</div>	<div>[1+2+3]</div>																						

- Q.3** (a) Create AVL (Height-Balanced) tree for the following sequences with each rotation specified: [6]
 3,2,1,4,5,6,7,16,15,14,13,12,11,10,8,9
- (b) Consider the following B tree of order 4: [6]



Redraw the tree after deleting the keys in given sequence: 2, 21, 10, 3, 4.

OR

- Q.3** (a) Show the B-tree of order 3 that results when inserting [6]
 R,Y,F,X,A,M,C,D,E,T,H,V,L,W,G (in that order).
 Draw the trees just before and after each split.
- (b) Construct a Red-Black tree for the following data: [6]
 Insert: 2,1,4,5,9,3,6,7