

National School of Business Management

Algorithms and Data Structures CS106.3 - 16.1 Sessional Examination

Time: 03Hrs

Date: 29th Mar 2017

Answer all Questions

Question 1 – 20 Marks

- (a) Briefly explain what an algorithm is in the context of Computing. [5 Marks]
- (b) Briefly explain, giving an example, how asymptotic analysis can isolate the algorithm efficiency from the machine and platform dependency. [5 Marks]
- (c) Simplify the following Big-O expressions [5 Marks]
- i. $O(2n^3 + 5n - 10)$
 - ii. $O(2n^2 + 10^2n) + O(n)$
 - iii. $O(n) * O(\log(n))$
 - iv. $O(n) + O(\log(n))$
 - v. $n * O(1)$
- (d) Giving reasons, evaluate the time complexity of the following function. [5 Marks]
- ```
int fact(int n)
{
 if(n==1) return 1;
 return n*fact(n-1);
}
```

#### Question 2 - 20 Marks

Following code segment implements the binary search algorithm.

```
1 first = 0;
2 last = size - 1;
3 found = 0;
4 position = -1;
6 while(!found && first <= last) {
7 middle = (first + last) / 2;
8 if(array[middle] == key) { found = 1;
9 position = middle; }
10 else if(key < array[middle]) last = middle - 1;
11 else first = middle + 1;
12 }
13 return position;
```

- (a) If the above code segment to write inside a function called bsearch() what will be the return type and required arguments for the function? Give your answer by writing the function header including return data type and argument declarations. [5 marks]
- (b) Write down a comment line you would include in the above code against each line to illustrate the function of each line or statement. You do not have to copy the code - just put the line number and your comment in your answer script. [5marks]
- (c) Copy the following table into your answer script and complete it for each iteration for the problem scenario given below to carry out a desk-check of the code given above.

| Variable                 | initially | After iteration 1 | After iteration 2 | After iteration 3 |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| key                      | 23        |                   |                   |                   |
| size                     | 15        |                   |                   |                   |
| first                    | 0         |                   |                   |                   |
| last                     | 14        |                   |                   |                   |
| found                    | 0         |                   |                   |                   |
| position                 | -1        |                   |                   |                   |
| (!found && first <=last) | true      |                   |                   |                   |
| middle                   | NA        |                   |                   |                   |
| array[middle]            | NA        |                   |                   |                   |

array[]

|   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 2 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 25 | 29 | 30 | 35 | 43 | 45 |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

key =23

[10 Marks]

### Question 3 - 20 Marks

The following is a skeleton of a selection sort implementation in C.

```
int minIndex(float d[], int size){ // return the index of
 ... // the min in the given array
}
void swap(float *p1, float* p2) { // swap two vars
 ...
}
void selectionSort(float d[], int size){
 ...
}
```

- (a) Write C code to implement the above selection sort algorithm. [10 Marks]
- (b) Evaluate step by step, giving reasons, the time complexity of each of the above functions in terms of the Big-O notation. [10 Marks]

#### Question 4 - 20 Marks

Following code intends to implement a dynamic stack.

```
struct node{ float data;
 struct node* next; };
struct stack{ struct node* sp; };

struct node* makenode(float item){ // make a new node with item
...
}
void init(struct stack * s){...} // initialize sp
int full(struct stack * s){...} // return 1 if full
int empty(struct stack * s){...} // return 1 if empty

int push(struct stack *s, float item){ ...
}
float pop(struct stack *s){ ...
}
float top(struct stack *s){...}
```

- (a) Write a clear diagram to show the status of the stack structure instance, nodes, stored values and node linking after pushing the values 2.0, 6.2 and 7.0. [6 marks]
- (b) Write code for each function above to complete the stack implementation. [14 Marks]

#### Question 5 - 20 Marks

- (a) Draw a binary search tree generated by inserting the following items in the given order. 23, 45, 12, 4, 56, 9, 13, 15, 24, 3 [4 Marks]
- (b) Draw the sequence of items you process, if the BST is traversed by,  
 i. pre-order,  
 ii. in-order,  
 iii. post-order, tree walking methods. [6 marks]
- (c) Write down a node structure in C, suitable to implement the above BST. [2 marks]
- (d) Write a C function to display the above BST in pre-order traversal. [4 Marks]
- (e) Write a C function to find a value (key) in the BST by traversing the BST in pre-order manner. [4 Marks]