

UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO, SRI LANKA



UNIVERSITY OF COLOMBO SCHOOL OF COMPUTING

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Second Year Examination - Semester I - 2018

SCS2101- Data Structures and Algorithms III

TWO (2) HOURS (For Part A & B)

PART A

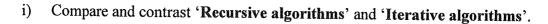
To be completed by the candidate

Examination Index No:

Important Instructions to candidates:

- 1. The medium of instruction and questions is **English**.
- 2. Note that questions appear on both sides of the paper. If a page or a part of the question paper is not printed, please inform the supervisor immediately.
- 3. Write your index number on each and every page of the question paper.
- 4. This paper has **04** questions across **Part A** and **Part B**.
- 5. Students are required to answer both **Part A** and **Part B** in **two hours**.
- Answer ALL questions. There are 02 questions in Part A (Question Numbers 1-2 & Page Nos 2 to 12) and 02 questions in Part B (Question Number 3-4) of the paper.
- 7. Part A of the paper contains 50 marks and Part B of the paper will total to 50 marks.
- 8. Any electronic device capable of storing and retrieving text including electronic dictionaries and mobile phones are **not allowed**.
- 9. Non-Programmable calculators are allowed.

For Examiner's use only					
Question No	Marks				
1					
2					
Total					



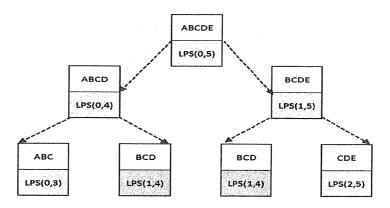
[3 marks]

A palindrome is a word, number, or other sequence of characters which reads the same backward as forward, such as *madam*. A subsequence is a sequence that can be derived from another sequence by deleting some or no elements without changing the order of the remaining elements. For example, the sequence ABD is a subsequence of ABCDEF obtained after removal of elements C, E, and F. A longest palindromic subsequence (LPS) is a subsequence which is a palindrome, however with the maximum length. For example, for the sequence "AABCDEBAZ" Longest Palindromic subsequence can be ABCBA or ABDBA or ABEBA.

Given below is an algorithm to return the length of the LPS of a given sequence:

```
Len_LPS(seq,i,j)
if (i == j)
    return 1;
if (seq[i] == seq[j] && i+1 = j)
    return 2;
if (seq[i] == seq[j])
    return Len_LPS (seq,i+1,j-1)+2;
return max(Len_LPS(seq,i,j-1),Len_LPS(seq,i+1,j));
```

The recursion of the Len_LPS algorithm is given below.



a) Write down the recurrence relation of *Len_LPS* algorithm and compute the running time.

[5 marks]

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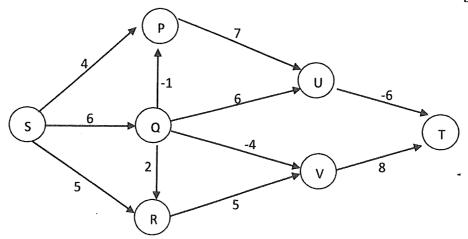
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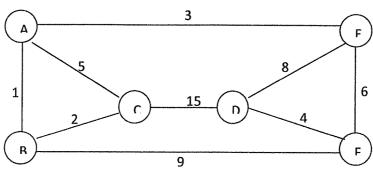
ii) Find the shortest path from S to T in the given graph using a suitable shortest path algorithm you have learned in the course.

[6 marks]



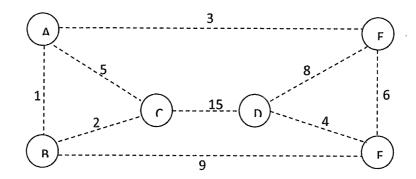
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iv)



a) Draw the minimum spanning tree of the above graph in the diagram given bellow.

[2 marks]



- b) Write down the order in which the edges are added to the MST in part (a) if;
 - I) Prim's Algorithm was used to construct the MST (Consider node A as the root).
 - II) Kruskal's Algorithm was used to construct the MST

[4 marks]

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(II)

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