

Data Structures and Algorithm - 2024 (November)

Q1 a) What is the key principle by which a stack operates and what are the two main operations associated with it.

principle : A stack works on the LIFO (Last In, First Out) Principle.

Main operations : push - Adds an element to the top of the stack

pop - Removes top element from the stack

extra points -

Stack is a data structure that stores data in a sequential order. Stack is a collection that follows LIFO and FILO rules. Stack has insertion operations.

push - stack adds element at top - push(s)

pop - stack removes element from top - pop()

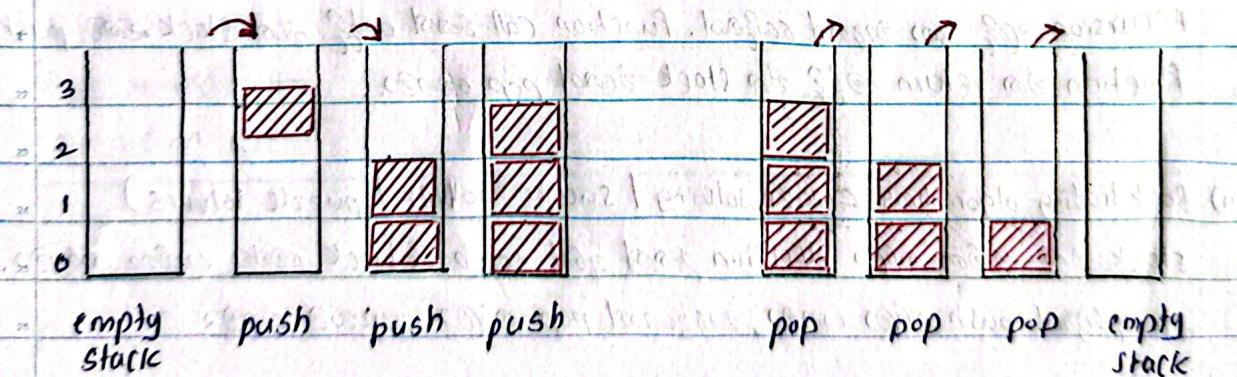
peek/Top - stack shows top element - peek()

isEmpty - stack checks stack is empty - True or False

isFull - stack checks stack is full - True or False

push operations

pop operation



D) How does the stack data structure support real world applications such as browser history or undo operations in text editors.

- Browser History - when navigating web pages, each visited page is pushed onto a stack.
- The "Back" button pops the most recent page, allowing users to return to the previous one.
- Undo Operations - In text editors, each action is pushed onto a stack. When undo is triggered, the last action is popped and reversed.

extra Points: real world applications in using stack

1) undo mechanism in Text editors (Microsoft Word / Notepad / Google Docs)

- When a user types a character, it is pushed onto a stack before saving changes. Undo ($Ctrl + Z$) will pop the stack by step by step to restore the document.

2) Browse History Navigation (Google Chrome / Firefox)

- When a user visits a webpage, its URL is pushed onto a stack along with other URLs. The back button will select the previous URL from the stack and pop it to display the previous page.

3) function call stack (Recursion & Programming execution) - Java, Python, C++

- Recursion requires a stack to handle multiple function calls. Function calls are pushed onto the stack and popped off when they return.

4) Backtracking algorithms (Maze solving / Sudoku Solver / puzzle solvers)

- A stack is used to store decisions made during backtracking. It pushes and pops nodes to represent different states.

5) Expression Evaluation & Syntax Parsing (Compiler design / calculator)

- Postfix / Infix / Prefix expressions evaluate using a stack to handle operators. Operator precedence handles when stack elements are popped.

6) Reversing Data (String REVERSE PROG.)

- String data characters are pushed onto a stack and then popped to print them in reverse order.

7) Balancing Symbols (Code editor which checks {}, [], () check like this)

- Symbols are balanced using a stack. Opening symbols are pushed onto the stack and closing symbols are popped from the stack to check if they are paired correctly.

Q) Can queues perform the task mentioned in (b) more effectively.

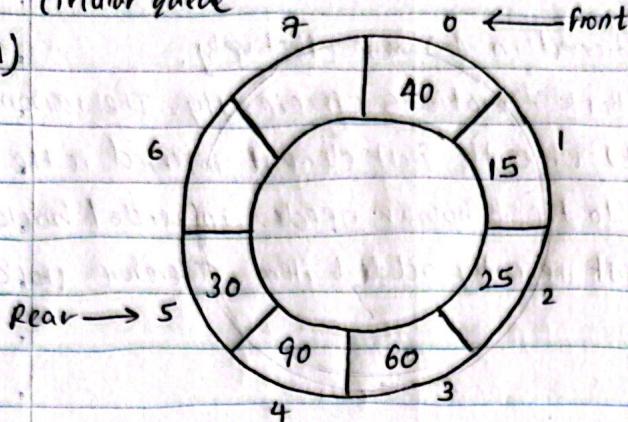
- No, queues cannot perform undo or back operations efficiently. The reason is queues work on FIFO (First In First Out), where the first element inserted is the first to be removed. This is opposite to the behavior needed in undo/back operations which require access to the most recently added item. Therefore stacks are better suited for such tasks.

extra points: Queue ~~work~~ of ~~based~~ FIFO (First in first out) ~~is~~ good ~~for~~, ~~eg~~ Queue ~~work~~ ~~is~~ good ~~for~~ ~~undo~~ ~~or~~ ~~back~~ ~~operations~~ ~~as~~ ~~it~~ ~~can~~ ~~only~~ ~~access~~ ~~last~~ ~~element~~. ~~undo~~ ~~or~~ ~~back~~ ~~operations~~ ~~are~~ ~~good~~ ~~for~~ ~~queues~~ ~~as~~ ~~it~~ ~~can~~ ~~access~~ ~~any~~ ~~element~~.

feature	stack	queue
Operation Principle	Last In, First Out	First In, First Out
Main operations	push() - add to top pop() - remove from top	enqueue() - add to rear dequeue() - remove from front
Data access direction	Top	(Front) to Rear
Deletion location	Top	Front
Access to last element	Fast & Easy (pop)	slow / impossible without extra work
Structure type	Linear	linear / circular
Access to middle item	Not allowed directly	Not allowed directly
Recursion use	widely used	Not used

Circular queue

d)



assume queue don't ge space. waste fully use.

operation in circular queue don't need to check overflow.

queue don't have wrap around operation.

formula:

$$\text{Rear} = (\text{Rear} + 1) \% \text{size}$$

data don't fit before rear and rear

means mod of formula don't use mod

(i) Insert(50)

$$\text{Rear} = (5+1)\%8 = 6$$

Insert 50 at index 6

$$\text{Count} = 7$$

(iv) Remove()

Remove at index front = 0 (value = 40)

$$\text{Front} = (0+1)\%8 = 1$$

$$\text{Count} = 7$$

(ii) Insert(70)

$$\text{Rear} = (6+1)\%8 = 7$$

Insert 70 at index 7

Count = 8 (queue is full now)

(v) Remove()

Remove at index front = 1 (value = 15)

$$\text{Front} = (1+1)\%8 = 2$$

$$\text{Count} = 6$$

(iii) Insert(100)

Cannot insert → Queue is full

No changes

(vi) Insert(35)

$$\text{Rear} = (7+1)\%8 = 0$$

Insert 35 at index 0

$$\text{Count} = 7$$

Initial State

Index : 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Queue : [40, 15, 25, 60, 90, 30, -, -]

Front = 0, Rear = 5, Count = 6

[40, 15, 25, 60, 90, 30, 50, -]

[40, 15, 25, 60, 90, 30, 50, 70]

[40, 15, 25, 60, 90, 30, 50, 70]

[-, 15, 25, 60, 90, 30, 50, 70]

[-, -, 25, 60, 90, 30, 50, 70]

[35, -, 25, 60, 90, 30, 50, 70]

- e) A circular queue is considered full when $(rear + 1) \% \text{size} == \text{front}$
- Agree with this statement. In a circular queue, elements wrap around the array. The condition $(rear + 1) \% \text{size} == \text{front}$ indicates that the next position of rear would overlap with the current front, leaving no space for a new element. This is standard way to detect a full circular queue without confusing it with the empty state.

extra points:

circular queue എൻ ദിവസ് normal queue എന്നും ഒരു കണക്കാണ്. ശ്രദ്ധ സൗംഖ്യാ ക്വേൾ എൻ ഫോർമേറ്റ് സെറ്റ് സ്റ്റാർട്ട് എൻ ലൈഡ്. & നിന്ന് array എൻ മാർഗ്ഗം

$(rear + 1) \% \text{size} == \text{front}$ ഒരു ബിന്ദു എൻ circular queue എൻ ചീളേഴ്സ് സെഗ്മെന്റുകൾ കുറഞ്ഞു കൊണ്ട്.

rear ദിവസ് ക്വേൾ എൻ element എൻ കുറഞ്ഞു കൊണ്ട്. $(rear + 1) \% \text{size}$ ദിവസ് next position എൻ. circular queue എൻ rear എൻ wrap around കൊണ്ട്. പുതിയ wrap കൊണ്ട് $\text{rear} + 1 \% \text{size} \rightarrow 0$ കൊണ്ട്. Queue എൻ no element എൻ ഇപ്പോൾ നിന്നും കൊണ്ട് $(rear + 1) \% \text{size}$. എൻ & പുതിയ front എൻ ഉണ്ട്

$(rear + 1) \% \text{size} == \text{front}$

```

17) public class StackX {
    private char[] wordStack;
    private int maxSize;
    private int top;

    public String reverseString (String input) {
        StringBuilder output = new StringBuilder();
        int length = input.length();
        StackX s = new StackX (length);

        public StackX (int size) {
            maxSize = size;
            wordStack = new char [maxSize];
            top = -1;
        }

        public void push (char c) {
            if (!isFull ()) {
                wordStack [++top] = c;
            }
        }

        public char pop () {
            if (!isEmpty ()) {
                return wordStack [top--];
            }
            return '\0';
        }

        public char peek () {
            return wordStack [top];
        }

        public boolean isEmpty () {
            return top == -1;
        }

        public boolean isFull () {
            return top == maxSize - 1;
        }

        public String reverseString (String input) {
            for (int i = 0; i < length; i++) {
                char ch = input.charAt (i);
                if (ch != ' ') {
                    s.push (ch);
                } else {
                    while (!s.isEmpty ()) {
                        output.append (s.pop ());
                    }
                    output.append (' ');
                }
            }
            return output.toString ();
        }
    }
}

```

extra points:

```

2 public class StackA {
3     private char [] wordStack; // character නො සැක්‍රඟ නො පෙන්වනු ලබයි වේ මෙම stack නෑ
4     private int maxsize; // stack නැත්තා ඇත්තා තුළු නො ගැනීම හෝ මෙම නො ගැනීම
5     private int top; // stack නැත්තා යුතු ඇත්තා element නැත්තා index නෑ
6
7     public StackA (int size) { // size නැත්තා යුතු ඇත්තා stack නෑ
8         maxsize = size; // initialize කිරීම. top = -1 නිර්දේශ කළ
9         wordStack = new char [maxsize]; // stack නැත්තා නො නො
10        wordStack = new char [maxsize];
11        top = -1;
12    }
13
14
15 }
```

- push() කිරීමෙන් stack නැත්තා යුතු character නො පෙන්වනු function නෑ.
- ++top කිරීමෙන් top නැත්තා මිණුනු මධ්‍යමලා නැත්තා character නැත්තා දෙනුයි.
- isfull() කිරීමෙන් stack නැත්තා එහිටුව නැත්තා නැත්තා.
- pop() කිරීමෙන් stack නැත්තා character නැත්තා පෙන්වනු නෑ.
- top -- කිරීමෙන් character නැත්තා remove කිරීමෙන් නැත්තා නැත්තා return කිරීමෙන්
- isfmpy() & isfull() method නැත්තා stack නැත්තා රුහුණු නැත්තා, එහිටුව නැත්තා

```

22 public String reverseString(String input) {
23     StringBuilder output = new StringBuilder();
24     int length = input.length();
25     StackA s = new StackA(length);
26
27
28 }
```

- main method නැත්තා මිශ්‍රම තුළු නැත්තා function නෑ, මෙම output නිස්ස නැත්තා final result නැත්තා නො. length නැත්තා නො represent නිස්ස input නැත්තා නැත්තා, යුතු object name නැත්තා නැත්තා s කිරීමෙන්.
- Loop නැත්තා තුළුවන් space නැත්තා පිටත නැත්තා නැත්තා stack නැත්තා නැත්තා word නැත්තා reverse නැත්තා output නැත්තා පිටත නැත්තා & space නැත්තා output නැත්තා නොවැනුවේ
 while(s.isfmpy()) { input නැත්තා off stack නැත්තා නැත්තා නැත්තා output.append(s.pop()); reverse නැත්තා output නැත්තා නැත්තා. final result නැත්තා String නැත්තා තුළුව නැත්තා (return output.toString()); }

```
9) public class PerverseWordsApp {  
    public static void main (String [] args) {  
        String original = "Hello how are you";  
  
        Stack<String> stackobj = new Stack<String>(original.length());  
        String reversed = stackobj.reverseString(original);  
  
        System.out.println ("Original: " + original);  
        System.out.println ("Reversed words: " + reversed);  
    }  
}
```

No.....

Date.....

Question 2

- a) Differentiate between singly linked list and doubly linked lists.

Feature	Singly linked list	Doubly linked list
Structure	each node contains data and a pointer to the next node	each nodes contain data, a pointer to the next node and a pointer to the previous node
Traversal	only forward traversal is possible	Both forward and backward traversal is possible
Direction		
Memory Usage	uses less memory (1 pointer per node)	uses more memory (2 pointers per node)
Insertion / Deletion	slower (must traverse from head)	faster (can move both directions)

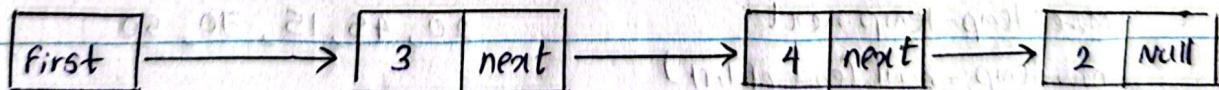
Applications:

Singly linked lists - used in implementing stacks and queues (call stack in recursion)

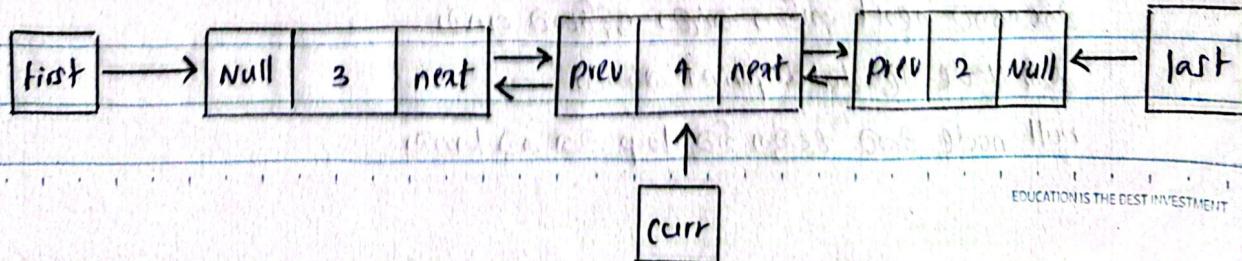
Doubly linked list - used in web browsers to navigate backward and forward through history

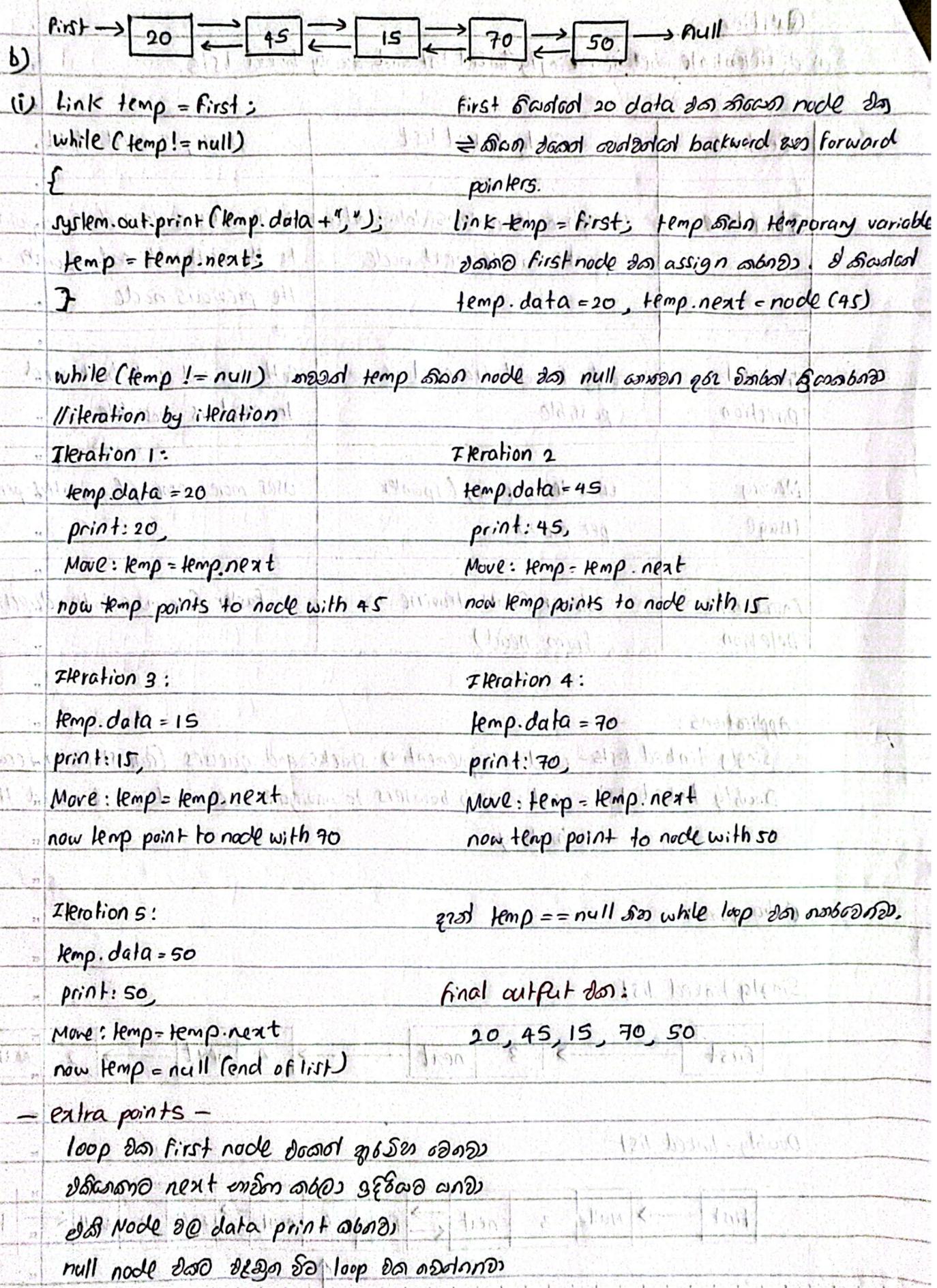
extra points:

Singly linked list



Doubly-linked list





```

(iii) Link temp = first;
      while (temp.next != null)
          temp = temp.next;
      while (temp != null)
      {
          System.out.print(temp.data + " ");
          temp = temp.prev;
      }
  
```

first = node(20) എന്ന നോഡ് മുമ്പ് സെറ്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്,
 data value ദശ / next pointer ദശ / prev pointer ദശ
 link temp = first; temp ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ദശ
 first node എന്ന് assign ചെയ്യു. തുറന്തിയാണ്
 first.data = 20
 while (temp.next != null) temp = temp.next;
 ഒരു ലൂപ് ഇന്തിയാണ് temp ദശ എന്ന നോഡ് മുമ്പ്
 ഓഗ്രേ.

Traversal steps:

temp = node(20) \rightarrow temp.next != null \rightarrow go to 45

ഇന്തിയാണ് temp point ചെയ്യുന്നത്

temp = node(45) \rightarrow go to 15

list ദശ മുമ്പാണ് node ഫലം (50)

temp = node(15) \rightarrow go to 70

temp = node(70) \rightarrow go to 50

temp = node(50) \rightarrow temp.next == null \rightarrow stop here

while (temp != null) ഒരു ലൂപ് ഇന്തിയാണ് prev pointer മുമ്പ് ക്രൂഡ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്

Iteration	temp.data	printed	node (temp = temp.prev) \rightarrow next
1	50	50,	70
2	70	70,	15
3	15	15,	45
4	45	45,	20
5	20	20,	null \rightarrow loop ends

final output - 50, 70, 15, 45, 20

c)(i) Insert value 30 after the existing node value 70

```
Link temp = first;           Temp is the variable used to traverse  
while (temp != null && temp.data != 70)    the list till 70 found node for insertion.  
    temp = temp.next;  
if (temp != null) {  
    Link newNode = new Link(30);  // new node to insert (data = 30)  
    newNode.next = temp.next;    (30 → 50)  
    newNode.prev = temp;        (30 ← 70)  
    if (temp.next != null)  
        temp.next.prev = newNode;  70 → 30 → 50    } update links  
    temp.next = newNode;        50 ← 30 ← 70
```

}

20 ⇌ 45 ⇌ 15 ⇌ 70 ⇌ 30 ⇌ 50

(ii) Remove the first link from the linked list

```
if (first != null) {  
    first = first.next;      // 20 node skip  
    if (first != null)  
        first.prev = null;   // 45 node dont prev null as "new head"  
}
```

45 ⇌ 15 ⇌ 70 ⇌ 30 ⇌ 50

d) Assume a complete binary tree consists of 27 nodes. calculate the height of the tree

level 0 has up to $2^0 = 1$ node

level 1 has up to $2^1 = 2$ nodes

$$h = \lceil \log_2(n) \rceil$$

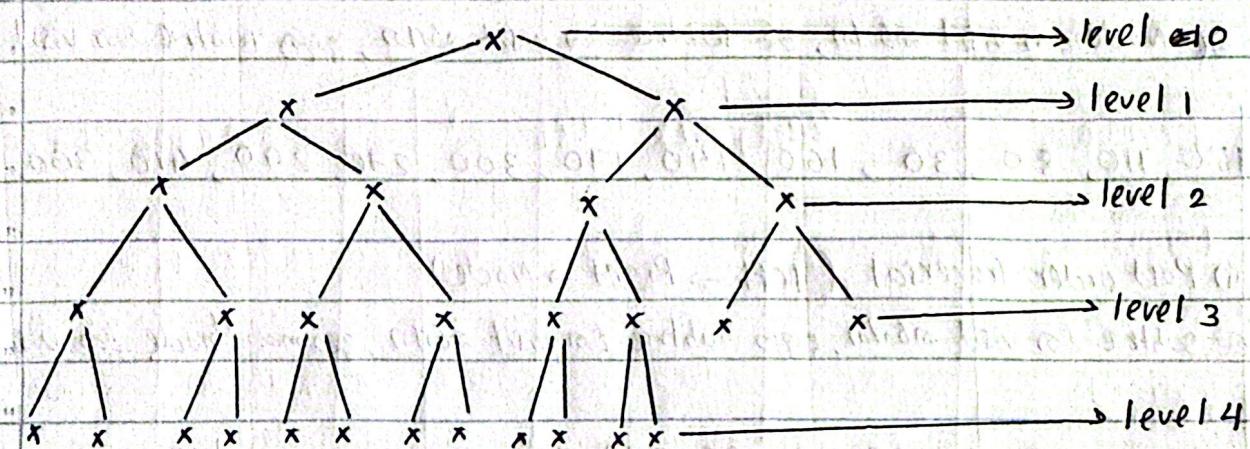
level 2 has up to $2^2 = 4$ nodes

$$\log_2(27) \approx 4.75 = \underline{\underline{4}}$$

level 3 has up to $2^3 = 8$ nodes

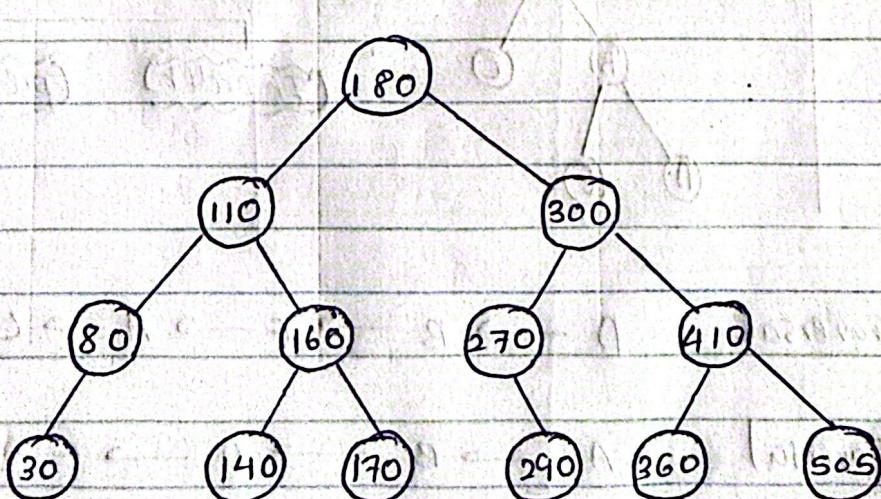
height = 4

level 4 has up to $2^4 = 16$ nodes



e) Consider the values given below. Arrange them into a binary search tree

(180 | 300 | 270 | 110 | 80 | 160 | 410 | 140 | 290 | 360 | 170 | 30 | 505)



(f) (i) in order Traversal (left → Root → Right)

වෙත ඇත්තේ left subtree දෙක වන්, පිටත root node දෙක වන්, පිටත right subtree දෙක.

(Left → Root → Right)

30, 80, 110, 140, 160, 170, 180, 270, 290, 300, 360, 410, 505

(ii) Pre order Traversal (Node → left → Right)

මෙයෙන් Node දෙක visit කළතා, left subtree දෙක visit කළතා, right subtree දෙක visit කළතා.

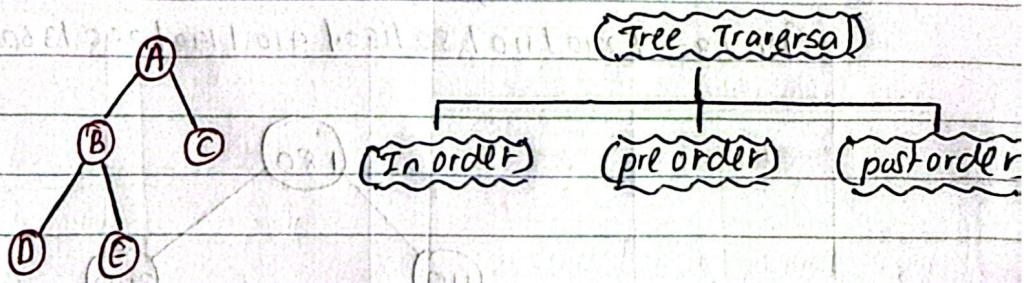
180, 110, 80, 30, 160, 140, 170, 300, 270, 290, 410, 360, 505

(iii) Post order Traversal (left → Right → Node)

වෙත ඇත්තේ left subtree දෙක visit කළතා, right subtree දෙක visit කළතා, පිටත node දෙක visit කළතා.

30, 80, 140, 170, 160, 110, 290, 270, 360, 505, 410, 300, 180

extra point -

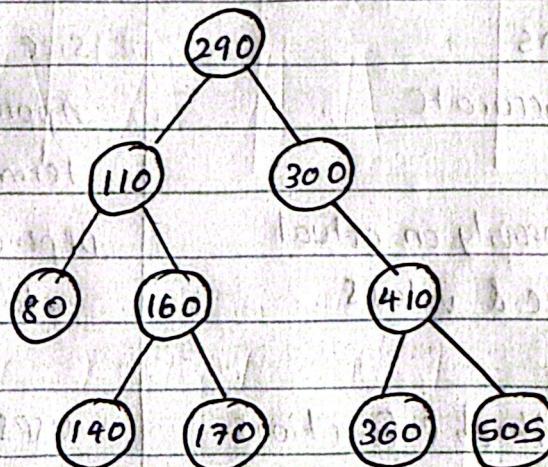
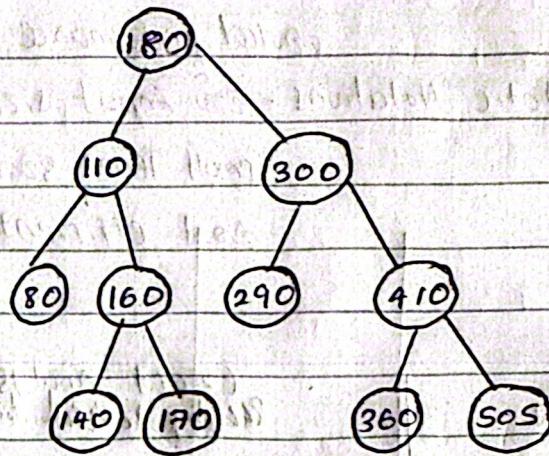
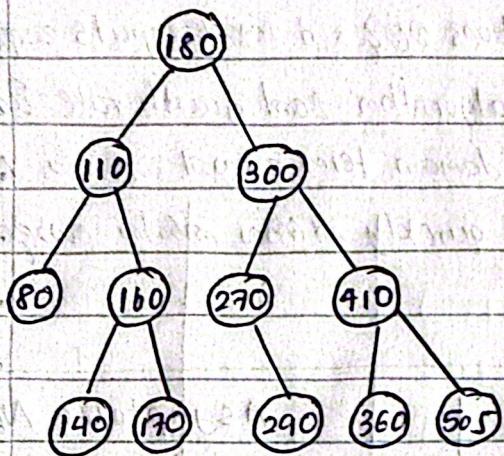


In order Traversal - D → B → E → A → C

pre order Traversal - A → B → D → E → C

post order Traversal - D → E → B → C → A

9) (i) Delete (30), (ii) Delete (270), (iii) delete (180)



Question (03)

a) Compare and Contrast Exact analysis and asymptotic Notations

Exact analysis - Algorithm දෙක කිහිපයි operation සඳහා මෙම ත්‍රයිය. ඔවුන් වෙත පෙන්වන ලද පෙන්වන පරිගණක ස්ථූති සිදු කළ ඇති නොවුතු පරිගණක පෙන්වන යුතුය.

Asymptotic Notations - නැංවා input size නැංවා algorithm දෙක ගුණ පෙන්වන යුතුය. small terms දෙක නැංවා domain term පෙන්වන ලද නොවුතු. Algorithm දෙක අධික හෝ පිළි පිළි නැංවා මෙම පෙන්වන යුතුය.

Feature	Exact Analysis Precise, detailed result	Asymptotic Notations
Definition	Measures the exact number of operations	Describes the growth rate as input size increases.
Accuracy	Highly accurate	Approximate - focuses on dominant term only
Dependence on Input	Depends heavily on actual input size & values	Depends only on input size, not actual values.
Notation used	uses arithmetic functions	uses Big-O, Big-Ω, Big-Θ notations
Ease of use	More complex to compute	easier and more general for performance comparisons

b) (i) $i = 0$ as code segment do step by step explain അഥവാ വരുത്തിക്കുന്ന സമയം
 $\text{for } (j = 0 \text{ to } 4)$ Complexity ഇത് $O(1)$ എന്നും നേരിട്ട് n എന്നും പറയാം
 $\text{while } (i <= 2)$ സൗഖ്യം നും പറയാം
 $i = i + 1$ $i = 0$ ദിശയിൽ മാറ്റാൻ ചെയ്യുന്നത് എന്ന വലിയ വിഷയം
 $\text{print } j$ $\text{for } (j = 0 \text{ to } 4);$ എന്നും ഒരു വിവരം പറയാം. ഫോറ്റ് 5 ലോപണ ചെയ്യുന്നത് എന്നും പറയാം. $j = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$

→ Iteration 1: $j = 0$

$i = 0$

$\text{while } (i <= 2) \rightarrow \text{true}$

$i = 1$

again check $i <= 2 \rightarrow \text{true} \rightarrow j = 2$

Again check $i <= 2 \rightarrow \text{true} \rightarrow i = 3$

Check again $i <= 2 \rightarrow \text{false} \rightarrow \text{exit loop}$

So while loop നു 3 ബാഹ്യ രൂപങ്ങൾ

$i = 3$ എന്നും ഡാഗാം $\text{print } j$ (#output: 0)

→ Iteration 2: $j = 1$

NOW $i = 3$

check $\text{while } (i <= 2) \rightarrow \text{false}$ skip the loop - ($\text{print } j$) #output: 1

→ Iteration 3: $j = 2$

$i = 3$ still

$\text{while } (i <= 2) \rightarrow \text{false} \rightarrow \text{skip } (\text{print } j)$ #output: 2

→ Iteration 4: $j = 3$

$i = 3$

$\text{while } (i <= 2) \rightarrow \text{false} \rightarrow \text{skip } (\text{print } j)$ #output: 3

→ Iteration 5: $j = 4$

$i = 3$

$\text{while } (i <= 2) \rightarrow \text{false} \rightarrow \text{skip } (\text{print } j)$ #output: 4

$$T(n) = O(1)$$

value	before	while loops runs	After	0	-	2	3	4
i	0	3 times	X	3	3	3	3	3
output	0			0	-	2	3	4
value	0			0	-	2	3	4

(ii) $j = 10$ ~~as code segment will be step by step loop execution~~

while ($i \geq 0$) number of steps & time complexity $O(n)$.

print j

initial value $j = 10$ ($j \geq 0$ എങ്കിൽ അതാണ് അവനു കണ്ടുവരുന്നത്)

$j = j - 2$

inside loop j എക്ക് സെറി കുറയും ($j = j - 2$)

loop iterations:

Iteration	j Before	Condition	Action	j After	Output
1	10	$10 \geq 0$ ✓	print(10)	8	10
2	8	$8 \geq 0$ ✓	print(8)	6	8
3	6	$6 \geq 0$ ✓	print(6)	4	6
4	4	$4 \geq 0$ ✓	print(4)	2	4
5	2	$2 \geq 0$ ✓	print(2)	0	2
6	0	$0 \geq 0$ ✓	print(0)	-2	0
7	-2	$-2 \geq 0$ ✗	exit loop		

Total iterations = 6 Loop എക്ക് 6 മാത്രം ചേരുവ കുറയും, എല്ലാപ്പോൾ j കുറയുന്ന ഫിഡ് ആണ്. ഒരു loop ഭരണ കുറയുന്ന കാരണം കുറയുന്ന ഫിഡ് ആണ്. $j = j - 2$ തിന്റെ വർദ്ധന വരെ ഒരു കാരണം കുറയുന്ന ഫിഡ് ആണ്. while loop എക്ക് always run എന്ന പുരുഷ കുറയുന്ന ഫിഡ് = 6

So $T(n) = O(1)$ No matter what happens outside . code block എക്ക് fixed count ആണ് ആവശ്യമാണ്.

fixed starting value ($j = 10$)

fixed step down (-2)

fixed end condition ($j \geq 0$)

So fixed steps $\rightarrow \checkmark O(1)$

c) Any recursive problem can have only one base / initial condition

Recursive function ദിനെ കിട്ടുന്ന ഒരു function കു അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു function ദിനെ.

Base case(s) കിട്ടുന്നതു രേഖാപ്രവർത്തനം (infinite recursion avoidance)

Recursive problem എങ്കിൽ ഒരു base case ദിനെ കാണുമെന്നും സാധാരണ ബേസ് കിട്ടുന്നതു ഗുണം. ഒരു completely problem ദിനെ എന്നും.

d) QUICKSORT (A, p, r)

1 if $p < r$

2 $q = \text{PARTITION}(A, p, r)$

3 $\text{QUICKSORT}(A, p, q-1)$

4 $\text{QUICKSORT}(A, q+1, r)$

Quicksort has best case and recurrence equation

partition ചെയ്യുന്ന array ദിനെ ഒരു വിധം കാണുന്നു. ദിനെ
റൈറ്റ് recursive call ദിനെ കാണുന്നു

Best case ദിനെ partitioned array ദിനെ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു

ഒരു വിധം partitioning step ദിനെ ഒരു വിധം O(n).
recursive call ഉടെ $n/2$ ദിനെ array ദിനെ cutout

$$\therefore T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn$$

Identify the cost of each step

Step	Description	Time Cost
Step 1	Condition check	$O(1)$
Step 2	PARTITIONING (rearranging array)	$O(n)$ (linear time)
Step 3	Left subarray recursive call	unknown \rightarrow write as T
Step 4	Right subarray recursive call	unknown \rightarrow write as T

Best case assumption \rightarrow partition does not array ദിനെ ഒരു വിധം കാണുന്നു.

left array size $\rightarrow n/2$

right array size $\rightarrow n/2$

$$T(n) = T(n/2) + T(n/2) + cn$$

$$T(n) = 2T(n/2) + cn$$

e) $T(n) = 2T\left(\frac{n}{2}\right) + cn$ uses master theorem and gives

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n) \quad a=2 \quad b=2 \quad f(n)=cn$$

$$\log_b a = \log_2 2 = 1$$

$$f(n) = O(n)$$

$$n \log_b a = n$$

$$T(n) = \Theta(n \log n)$$

master theorem造福 divide and conquer algorithms of recurrence relations

seven simple rule set造福

$$T(n) = aT\left(\frac{n}{b}\right) + f(n)$$

a = recursive call of form

b = input size of problem divide problem into $\frac{n}{b}$

f(n) → Divide / combine stages of problem into

(f) Property	Quick Sort	Merge Sort
Best case Time	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$
Worst case Time	$\Theta(n^2)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$
Average Case	$\Theta(n \log n)$	$\Theta(n \log n)$
Memory (Space)	in place ($O(1)$ stack space)	$\Theta(n)$ extra space
Stability	Not Stable	Stable
Speed (practical)	Faster in practice	Slower due to copy.

(9)	A	1	2	3	4
		7	1	5	3

NEW Insertion-SORT(A)

for $j=2$ to $A.length$

$i=1$

while $A[i] > A[j]$

$i = i + 1$

key = $A[j]$

for $k=0$ to $j-1-1$

$A[j-k] = A[j-k-1]$

$A[i] = key$

$j=2$ to 4

$i=1$

while $A[2] > A[1]$

X

key = $A[2] = 1$

for $k=0$ to $\underline{2-1-1}$

$A[2-0] = A[2-0-1]$

$A[2] \leftarrow A[1]$

$A[1] = 1$

$j=3$ to 4

$i=1$

while $A[3] > A[1]$

$i = i + 1 = 2$

key = $A[3]$

for $k=0$ to $3-2-1$

$A[3-0] = A[3-0-1]$

$A[3] \leftarrow A[2]$

$A[2] = 5$

$j=4$ to 4

$i=1$

while $A[4] > A[1]$

$i = i + 1 = 2$

key = $A[4]$

for $k=0$ to $4-2-1$

$A[4-1] = A[4-1-1]$

$A[3] \leftarrow A[2]$

$A[2] = 3$

1	2	3	4
1	7	5	3

1	2	3	4
1	5	7	3

1	2	3	4
1	3	5	7

Question 4

- a) (i) All heaps are full binary trees. - false

වහා heap නම් full binary tree නොවේ වන තියු. Heap නොවා complete binary tree නො. full binary tree \rightarrow නොවා node වෙතට 0 මෙහෙයු 2 children නොවා නිය. Complete binary tree \rightarrow tree තු level by level, left to right තුළුවාද එහි වෙත නැත.

- (ii) Heapify() is a recursive algorithm \Rightarrow TRUE

Heapify() function නම් ගැනීමේ recursive තුව දෙකා. නොවා node i visited මෙහෙයු (downward) children check කළද heap property එක මැඟී කළා. Recursive approach නොවා swap සම් තුළුවා recursive call ජනන ඇතුළු child node නොවා heapify() උගෙන්.

- (iii) Time complexity of build_heap() is $O(n)$. True

build_heap() නිරූපාත්‍ර නොවා heap නොවා නොවා මෙහෙයු. surface level නොවා appx
වහා $O(n \log n)$ නොවා යොමු ඇති. නොවා actual complexity හෝ $O(n \log n)$ නොවා
prove ඇතා mathematically යොමු - ඒහි නොවා heapify calls logarithmic cost
එකතු දැක්වා total cost හෝ summation නොවා ඇති.

- (iv) Time complexities of heapsort() and mergesort() are equal. True

දැක්වා average හෝ worst case නොවා $O(n \log n)$ විසඳුව හෝ,
නොවා practically efficiency එක නොවා.

Merge Sort - stable/predictable

Heap Sort - in-place / but not stable

- (v) Priority queue is an application of heaps. True

priority que නොවා තියෙන තුළු highest priority item නොවා access කියී

Min heap / max heap විවෘත නොවා efficiently implement නොවා.

insert, extract max/min නොවා heap structure නොවා $O(\log n)$

විශ්වාස යොමු

b) Naive String matching Algorithm ഒരു പിന്തു പാറ (length = m) ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത് ഒരു (length n = n) മുൻകാശ പാറയിൽ ഒരു ചോക്ക് എല്ലാ പാറയും സിന്റോടു പാർപ്പിച്ചു. Text ദാഡ് position $s=0$ to $n-m$ വരെ ശീറ്റ് ചെയ്യാം. അവിൽ shift ചെയ്യുന്ന പാറ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത് ഹെൻഡ് പാറ എല്ലാ ചോക്ക് ചോക്കും പാർപ്പിച്ചു.

n = Text ദാഡ് character count

m = pattern ദാഡ് character count

Naive algorithm ദാഡ് shift count = $(n-m+1)$

pattern ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത് text ദാഡ് last match attempt position ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നത് $n-m$ ദാഡ് ഫോർമേറുകൾ $s=0$ to $s=n-m$ total of $(n-m+1)$ shifts

$$\boxed{\text{Number of Shifts} = n-m+1}$$

	1	2	3	4	
T	a	b	c	a	$n-m+1$
P					$4-2+1$
$s=0$	a	b			<u>3 ($0 \rightarrow 2$)</u>
$s=1$		a	b		
$s=2$			a	b	

(c) $\text{Text}(T) = \text{"abcde}fg"$ $T.\text{length} - P.\text{length} + 1$
 $\text{pattern}(P) = \text{"add"}$ $n - m + 1 = 7 - 3 + 1 = \underline{5}$
 $\text{pattern} = \text{"add"}$

length of text(T) = 7

length of pattern = 3

KMP algorithm hasn't optimized

Shifting ~~and~~ ~~and~~, not ~~and~~

pattern ~~in~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~ match

consequently, full shift

Count = 5 cases with ~~and~~.

	Shift	Compare Substring	match
	0	abc	x
	1	bcd	x
	2	cde	x
	3	def	x
	4	eFG	x

(d) Naive Algorithm ~~as~~ worst case ~~as~~ pattern ~~as~~ part ~~as~~ shift ~~as~~ ~~part~~ ~~as~~ performance:

Comparisons per shift: up to m

Number of shifts: $n - m + 1$

Total Comparisons (Worst Case)

$$O(m(n-m+1)) \approx O(mn)$$

When worst case happens:

Text = "aaaaaa"...

the ~~good~~ situation ~~at~~ pattern ~~as~~ match ~~and~~

Pattern = "aaaab"

the ~~good~~ close match ~~and~~ ~~the~~ comparisons ~~and~~ ~~the~~:

No. Date.

(e) MAX-HEAPIFY (A, i)

$l = \text{LEFT}(i)$

$r = \text{RIGHT}(i)$

if $l \leq A.\text{heap_size}$ and $A[l] > A[i]$

largest = l ;

else largest = i ;

if $r \leq A.\text{heap_size}$ and $A[r] > A[\text{largest}]$

largest = r ;

if $\text{largest} \neq i$

exchange $A[i]$ with $A[\text{largest}]$

MAX-HEAPIFY ($A, \text{largest}$)

(ii) if $l \leq A.\text{heap_size}$ and $A[l] > A[i]$

l is the left child index is valid,

$A[l] > A[i]$ and left child is parent both swap so max-heap property is satisfied.

so largest = l (as assign value). so max-heap property is satisfying now and got it.

To check whether the left child exists and is larger than the current node so

we can mark it as largest and possibly swap to maintain max-heap order

(ii) if $r \leq A.\text{heap_size}$ and $A[r] > A[\text{largest}]$

r is the right child index valid,

$A[r] > A[\text{largest}]$ and \rightarrow right child is even larger than both

parent and left, so largest = r (as update address).

so max-heap property is satisfied.

To check whether right child exists and is greater than the current largest

so it can be marked as largest to maintain max-heap structure