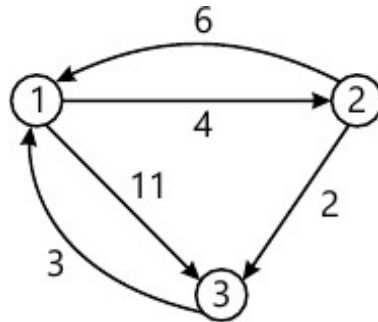


[4]

OR iii Using Floyd's algorithm, find all pair shortest path for the graph. 6



- Q.6 Attempt any two:
- Explain Graph coloring in Backtracking with the help of an example. 5
 - Explain in detail n-queens problem with an example. 5
 - Briefly explain NP-Hard and NP-Completeness with the help of an example 5

Total No. of Questions: 6

Total No. of Printed Pages:4

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Engineering
End Sem (Even) Examination May-2022
CS3CO13 Design & Analysis of Algorithms
Programme: B.Tech. Branch/Specialisation: CSE

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d.

- Q.1 i. Which of the following is the complexity of? 1
- ```
for(i=1;i<n;i+20)
{ print("Hello");
}
```
- (a)  $O(\log n)$  (b)  $O(n)$  (c)  $O(1)$  (d)  $O(\sqrt{n})$
- ii. Which of the following is not a possible Upper bound of  $n \log n$ ? 1
- (a)  $O(n^2)$  (b)  $O(n)$  (c)  $O(2^n)$  (d)  $O(n^n)$
- iii. Algorithms like merge sort, quick sort and binary search are based on 1
- (a) Greedy algorithm (b) Divide and Conquer algorithm  
(c) Hash table (d) Parsing
- iv. What is the worst-case time complexity of Quick Sort? 1
- (a)  $O(n \log n)$  (b)  $O(\log n)$  (c)  $O(n)$  (d)  $O(n^2)$
- v. Four Jobs with following deadlines and profits 1
- | JobID | Deadline | Profit |
|-------|----------|--------|
| J1    | 4        | 20     |
| J2    | 1        | 10     |
| J3    | 1        | 40     |
| J4    | 1        | 30     |
- Which of the following is maximum profit sequence of Jobs?
- (a) J3->J1 (b) J3->J2 (c) J3->J2->J1 (d) J3->J2->J4
- vi. The minimum number of record movements required to merge five 1
- files A (with 5 records), B (with 10 records), C (with 20 records), D (with 30 records) and E (with 30 records) is:
- (a) 105 (b) 205 (c) 175 (d) 265

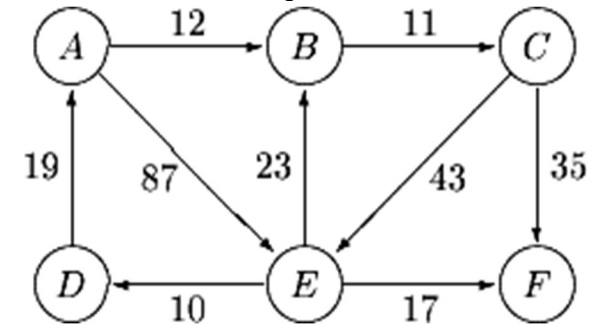
P.T.O.

[2]

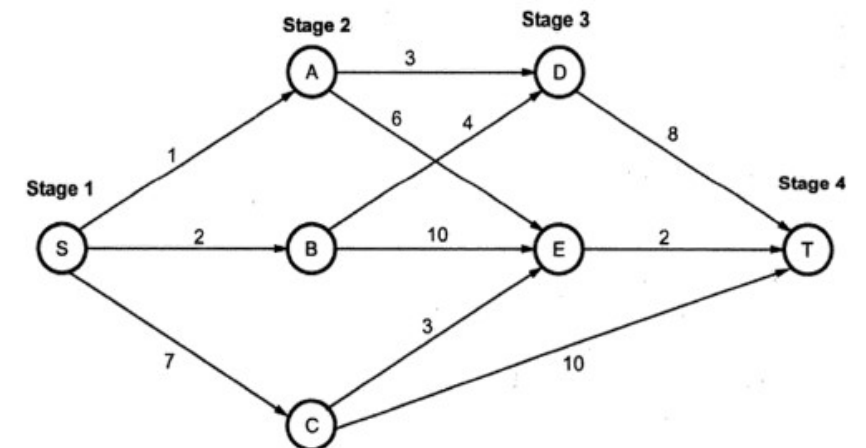
- vii. Which of the following problems is NOT solved using dynamic programming? **1**  
 (a) 0/1 knapsack problem  
 (b) Matrix chain multiplication problem  
 (c) Edit distance problem  
 (d) Fractional knapsack problem
- viii. Which of the following is/are property/properties of a dynamic programming problem? **1**  
 (a) Optimal substructure (b) Overlapping subproblems  
 (c) Greedy approach (d) Both (a) and (b)
- ix. Graph Coloring is which type of algorithm design strategy? **1**  
 (a) Backtracking (b) Greedy  
 (c) Dynamic Programming (d) Divide and Conquer
- x. A search technique where we keep expanding nodes with least accumulated cost so far is called \_\_\_\_\_. **1**  
 (a) Hill climbing (b) Branch and bound  
 (c) Dynamic Programming (d) Divide and Conquer
- Q.2 i. Explain space and time complexity in algorithms. **4**  
 ii. Solve the recurrences using Master's theorem: **6**  
 (a)  $T(n) = 2T(n/2) + \sqrt{n}$   
 (b)  $T(n) = 8T(n-2) + n^3/\log n$   
 (c)  $T(n) = 3T(n-4) + n^2$
- OR iii. Explain Asymptotic Notations. What is the upper bound of  $f(n)=n!$ ? **6**
- Q.3 i. What is the significance of Divide and Conquer Strategy? **2**  
 ii. Sort the following using **8**  
 (a) Quick Sort (b) Merge Sort  
 38, 81, 22, 48, 13, 69, 93, 14, 45, 58, 79, 72.
- OR iii. Explain Strassen's Matrix multiplication in detail. How is it better than normal  $2 \times 2$  matrix multiplication in terms of complexity? **8**
- Q.4 i. Define Greedy Strategy. Differentiate between Optimal and Feasible solution. **4**

[3]

- ii. A Knapsack capacity is 100. The weights and values of 5 objects is as follows: **6**
- |                  |    |    |    |    |    |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Weight ( $W_i$ ) | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 |
| Values ( $P_i$ ) | 20 | 30 | 66 | 20 | 60 |
- Solve the Knapsack problem using Greedy Strategy & find the maximum profit that can be obtained.
- OR iii. Given a digraph with non-negative edge weights  $G=(V,E)$ . Determine the distance and a shortest path from the source vertex 'A' to every vertex in the digraph using Dijkstra's Algorithm. Make a table to show order of selected nodes & updated distances. **6**



- Q.5 i. What do you mean by Dynamic programming? Write any two benefits of using dynamic programming. **4**  
 ii. Consider a Multistage graph with 4 stages & find the path from source to sink using Forward approach with appropriate steps. **6**



P.T.O.

## Marking Scheme

### CS3CO13 Design & Analysis of Algorithms

Q.1

i.

Which of the following is the complexity of?  
for(i=1;i<n;i+20)  
{ print(“Hello”);  
}  
(b) O(n)

1

ii.

Which of the following is not a possible Upper bound of nlogn?  
(b) O(n)

1

iii.

Algorithms like merge sort, quick sort and binary search are based on  
(b) Divide and Conquer algorithm

1

iv.

What is the worst-case time complexity of Quick Sort?  
(d) O(n<sup>2</sup>)

1

v.

Four Jobs with following deadlines and profits

1

| JobID | Deadline | Profit |
|-------|----------|--------|
| J1    | 4        | 20     |
| J2    | 1        | 10     |
| J3    | 1        | 40     |
| J4    | 1        | 30     |

Which of the following is maximum profit sequence of Jobs?  
(a) J3->J1

vi.

The minimum number of record movements required to merge five files A (with 5 records), B (with 10 records), C (with 20 records), D (with 30 records) and E (with 30 records) is:  
(b) 205

1

vii.

Which of the following problems is NOT solved using dynamic programming?  
(d) Fractional knapsack problem

1

viii.

Which of the following is/are property/properties of a dynamic programming problem?  
(d) Both (a) and (b)

1

ix.

Graph Coloring is which type of algorithm design strategy?  
(a) Backtracking

1

x.

A search technique where we keep expanding nodes with least accumulated cost so far is called\_\_\_\_.  
(b) Branch and bound

1

|     |      |                                                                          |                               |   |
|-----|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Q.2 | i.   | Explain space complexity in algorithms<br>Time complexity in algorithms. | 2 Marks                       | 4 |
|     | ii.  | (a)<br>(b)<br>(c)                                                        | 2 Marks<br>2 Marks<br>2 Marks | 6 |
| OR  | iii. | Asymptotic Notations<br>Upper bound                                      | 5 Marks<br>1 Mark             | 6 |
| Q.3 | i.   | Significance of Divide and Conquer Strategy                              | 2 Marks                       | 2 |
|     | ii.  | (a) Quick Sort<br>(b) Merge Sort                                         | 4 Marks<br>4 Marks            | 8 |
| OR  | iii. | Detailed explanation<br>Comparison                                       | 6 Marks<br>2 Marks            | 8 |
| Q.4 | i.   | Definition<br>Difference (at least 1)                                    | 2 Marks<br>2 Marks            | 4 |
|     | ii.  | As per solution                                                          | 6 Marks                       | 6 |
| OR  | iii. | Solution<br>Table                                                        | 4 Marks<br>2 Marks            | 6 |
| Q.5 | i.   | Definition<br>Any two benefits                                           | 2 Marks<br>2 Marks            | 4 |
|     | ii.  | As per solution                                                          | 6 Marks                       | 6 |
| OR  | iii. | As per solution                                                          | 6 Marks                       | 6 |
| Q.6 |      | Attempt any two:                                                         |                               |   |
|     | i.   | As per the explanation                                                   | 5 Marks                       | 5 |
|     | ii.  | As per the explanation                                                   | 5 Marks                       | 5 |
|     | iii. | NP-Hard and NP-Completeness<br>with the help of an example               | 2.5 Marks<br>2.5 Marks        | 5 |