

**ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (IUT)**  
**ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)**  
**Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)**

**MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION****WINTER SEMESTER, 2019-2020****DURATION: 1 Hour 30 Minutes****FULL MARKS: 75****CSE 4303: Data structures****Programmable calculators are not allowed. Do not write anything on the question paper.**There are **4 (four)** questions. **Question no 4 is Mandatory to answer.**Answer any **2 (two)** from the remaining.

Figures in the right margin indicate marks.

1. a) Suppose a C++ parser is created which uses Reverse Polish notation. The following statement exhibits the result after being parsed using this parser. 7

a value . 3 4 s sin \* + =

Here 'sin' is a function of one argument and '.' is the member access operator, while 'a' and 's' are variables. How would this statement appear in the normal C++ programming language?

- b) Implement a Queue using a Singly Linked List. The operations En-queue and De-queue should take  $O(1)$  time. Explain the usefulness of Circular Queue in this scenario. 12
- c) Find the Time-complexity of the following program assuming  $n$  is the size of the input data and  $b$  is a positive integer greater than 1. 6

```

1. void main(){
2.   j=1;
3.   Repeat step 4 and 5 while j<=n
4.     Function_1();
5.     j=b*j;
6. }

1. void Function_1(){
2.   i=2;
3.   repeat step 4 while i<=1000
4.     i=i*i;
5.     cout<<i;
6. }
  
```

2. a) A tree has Pre-order-depth-first and Level-order traversals respectively defined as: 6

 A B C D E G F  
 A B C D E F G

Determine the original tree from this information.

- b) Briefly propose an algorithm to implement a First-in-First-out queue with a priority queue. 7
- c) With proper mathematical arguments prove that, the process of building a Max-heap from an arbitrary set of numbers can be done in linear time. 12

3. a) Perform the following operations in an AVL Tree:

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```
insert(100)
insert(150)
insert(200)
insert(250)
insert(225)
insert(210)
insert(110)
delete(150)
insert(220)
insert(205)
insert(115)
delete(110)
delete(100)
delete(210)
```

Design a sorting algorithm which will show all the elements of this tree in descending order. What will be the time complexity of the process of sorting?

b) Show that, "If a node in a binary search tree has two children, then its successor has no left child and its predecessor has no right child".

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Justify the statement again considering the condition of having two children being withdrawn.

**[Mandatory]**

4. a) The  $n^{\text{th}}$  Fibonacci number is defined as the sum of the two previous Fibonacci numbers where the  $0^{\text{th}}$  and  $1^{\text{st}}$  Fibonacci numbers are defined as 1. Suppose that each call of the function occupies 100 bytes on the call-stack.

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```
int Fibonacci(int n){
    return (n<=1) ? 1 : Fibonacci(n-1) + Fibonacci(n-2);
}
```

What is the maximum size of the stack when this function is called with the argument  $n = 4$ ? What is the total number of function calls made, including the initial call? Draw necessary figures to justify your answer.

b) What is the difference between the Binary-search-tree property and the Min-heap property? Can the min-heap property be used to print out the keys of an  $n$ -node tree in sorted order in  $O(n)$  time? Justify your answer.

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c) Where can the smallest element reside in a max-heap, assuming that all the elements are distinct? What will be the worst-case time complexity to find that element? (use tight-bound)

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