

Programme Code: DT228/TU856, DT282/TU858

Module Code: CMPU 2001

CRN: 22395,26458

# **TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY DUBLIN**

## **KEVIN STREET CAMPUS**

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DT228 - BSc. (Honours) Degree in Computer Science  
DT282 - BSc. Degree International in Computer Science

**Year 2**

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SEMESTER 2 EXAMINATIONS 2021/22

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### **Algorithms & Data Structures**

Internal Examiners  
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External Examiner  
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#### ***Instructions***

Attempt three out of four questions  
All questions carry equal marks  
One complementary mark for paper

Two hour exam

1. (a) What are the differences if any between a Heap array and a sorted array?

What are the main advantages of a binary Heap compared to both an unsorted array and a sorted array from the point of view of **insert()** and **remove()** operations?

(6 marks)

(b) Draw the following heap array as a two-dimensional binary tree data structure:

k	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
a[k]		12	11	8	10	7	5	1	9			

Also, assuming another array hPos[] is used to store the position of each key in the heap, show the contents of hPos[] for this heap.

(6 marks)

(c) By using tree and array diagrams, illustrate the effect of inserting a node whose key is **13** into the heap in the array of part (b). You can ignore effects on hPos[].

(9 marks)

(d) By using tree diagrams, illustrate the effect of a remove operation on the modified heap from part (c).

(5 marks)

(e) Write in pseudocode a recursive version, maxHeapify(int k), of the siftDown(int k) Heap operation.

(7 marks)

- 2. (a)** Using diagrams, show the detailed workings for the first two passes of the outer loop of a bubble sort on the following array.

6	3	1	9	8	2	4	7	0	5
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Use your resulting array diagram to point out in your own words a significant flaw in bubble sort.

(6 marks)

- (b)** What is the basic idea behind comb sort that makes it an improvement on bubble sort. Apply comb sort to the array in part (a) until it becomes bubble sort..

(8 marks)

- (c)** Show the first two partitionings that occur when quick sort is applied to the array in part (a).

(7 marks)

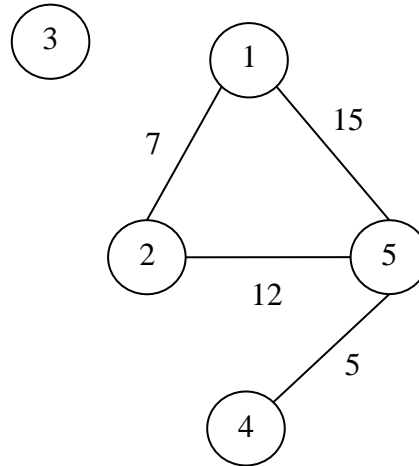
- (d)** Provide a simple example which shows quick sort at its worst. What is the complexity of quick sort at its worst?

(5 marks)

- (e)** Write down the complexity of heap sort and outline how it is arrived at. In your own words, contrast it with that of bubble sort and quick sort.

(7 marks)

- 3 (a) Suggest two possible data structures to represent a weighted graph when it is to be stored in RAM, and mention if one is preferable in some circumstances and why. Then illustrate how the following graph would be stored in both representations.



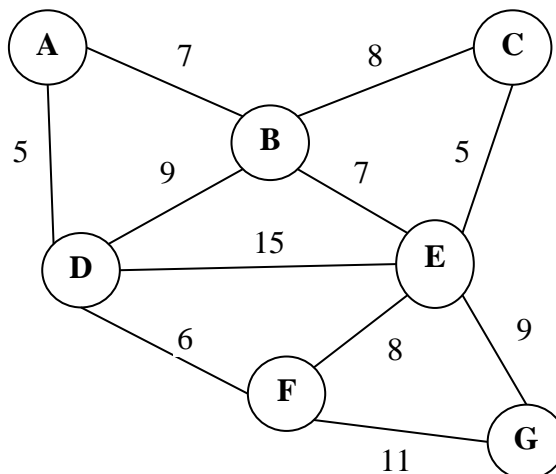
(8 marks)

- (b) Write in pseudocode Prim's minimum spanning tree algorithm. What is its complexity for a sparse graph and why?

(12 marks)

- (c) Illustrate in detail how Prim's algorithm computes a Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) for the graph below starting with vertex C.

Show the heap contents and the state of the arrays `distance[]` and `parent[]` at each stage. It is not necessary to show the heap tree structure at each stage, just its contents. Draw the resulting MST as a tree.



(13 marks)

4. (a) Explain in your own words the purpose of UnionFind data structure in Kruskal's algorithm.

(8 marks)

(b) Mention two ways of representing UnionFind sets and give the complexity of the significant operations for one of these representations.

(4 marks)

(c) Given the following array for the tree representation of UnionFind sets:

index	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
treeParent[]	C	C	C	B	D	F	D	K	H	H	K

- draw the corresponding trees.
- what do the operations  $set1 = findSet(G)$  and  $set2 = findSet(H)$  return? Briefly comment on how you arrived at the answer.
- draw the resulting tree from the operation  $union(set1, set2)$  where  $set1$  and  $set2$  are from part ii).
- Suppose you had implemented  $findSet()$  with tree-compression, show the effect  $findSet(E)$  would have on the corresponding set-tree. Also show the updated  $treeParent[]$  array.

(21 marks)