



**United International University (UIU)**  
Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)  
Mid Exam    Year: 2022    Trimester: Fall  
Course: CSE 2215/CSI 217 Data Structure and Algorithms-I  
Total Marks: 30, Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

**(Any examinee found adopting unfair means will be expelled from the trimester / program as per UIU disciplinary rules)**

**There are FOUR questions. Answer all of them. Figures in the right-hand margin indicate full marks.**

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1. a) How does the **Descending Order Merge Sort** work on the following data? [3]  
y p z x r s  
Here, x=last two digits of your student id+1, y=x+3, z=x+y, p=y+z, r=x+2, s=y+9
- b) Discuss the time complexity of the following algorithm. [3]  
sum=0;  
for(i=1; i<=n; i++){  
  for(j=1; j<=i; j++){  
    sum=sum+i+j;  
  }  
}  
printf("%d", sum);
2. a) How many times the condition of while loop in the **Ascending Order Insertion Sort Algorithm** will be executed for the following data? [3]  
Data Set-I: 10, 20, 30, 40  
Data Set-II: 40, 30, 20, 10  
Data Set-III: 30, 10, 40, 20
- b) How many element comparisons are needed for the following instance of the **Ascending Order Quick Sort Algorithm** to find the first partitioning element? [2]  
18 23 56 26 89 37 28 48
- c) Find the memory location of A[60][70] if  $\text{loc}(A[15][20]) = x + 1200$ , where x=last four digits of your student ID. Assume column-wise memory is allocated in the floating point type array A[80][100], where each float data is 4 bytes. [2]
3. a) How does the **Binary Search Algorithm** work on the following data? [2]  
Input Data: t r p z y x  
Search Key=y  
Here, x=last two digits of your student ID, y=x+3, z=x+y, p=y+z, r=z+p, and t=p+r
- b) If  $f(n) = kn^2 - 5$ , prove that  $f(n) = \Theta(n^2)$ . Here, k=last digit of your student id+2. [3]
- c) Suppose a linear linked list headed with "start" contains four nodes whose data values are 10, 20, 30, 40, respectively. Show the following operations. [4]  
i) Draw a diagram for the linked list.  
ii) Find a name for each of the nodes with respect to "start" that contain 10, 20, 30, 40, respectively?

iii) Write statements to represent 10, 20, 30, 40, respectively.

iv) Write a statement to set NULL at the end of the linked list

4. a) Show the effect of each of the statements given in the following code segment. [4]  
Assume, each of the nodes in the linear linked list has two fields' **data** and **next**, where **data** is of integer type and **next** will contain the address of the next node.

```
start=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
temp=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
temp1=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
start->data =10;
temp->data=40;
temp1->data=30;
start->next=temp1;
start->next->next=temp;
temp->next=NULL;
start->next=temp1->next;
free(temp1);
newitem=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));
newitem->data=34;
newitem->next=start->next;
start->next=newitem;
```

- b) Show the status of a STACK implemented by a linear linked list for the operations [2]  
given below. Here,  $x$ =last digit of your student id+5,  $y=x+3$ , and  $z=y+x$ .

Push( $x+y$ ), Push( $y+z$ ), Pop(), Push( $y*z$ ), Push( $x*y$ ), Pop(), Pop()

- c) Show the status of a QUEUE of size 3 implemented by an array for the operations [2]  
given below. Here,  $x$ =last digit of your student id+5,  $y=x+3$ , and  $z=y+x$ . Here, Enqueue  
and Dequeue are meant by insertion and deletion, respectively.

Enqueue( $x+y$ ), Enqueue( $y+z$ ), Dequeue (), Enqueue( $y*z$ ), Enqueue( $x*y$ ), Dequeue ()