### Assignment/Practice Questions of Data Structures and Algorithms.

#### **BCA Third Semester**

#### Unit 1 Introduction to data structure

- 1. What is an algorithm? Explain with its characteristics and example.
- 2. Define data structure. Classify data structure.
- 3. Explain data structure operations and list the importance of data structures.
- 4. Explain an Abstract Data Type.
- 5. Discuss on time and space complexity of algorithms with examples.
- 6. Define the worst case, best case and average case complexities with examples.
- 7. Write short notes on asymptotic notations.

#### Unit 2: Stack

- 1. Explain Stack data structure with its applications.
- 2. Write down the algorithms for push and pop operations on stack.
- 3. Explain stack as an ADT.
- 4. Write down the algorithms for converting
  - a) Infix expression to postfix expression.
- b) Infix expression to prefix expression.
- 5. Write down the algorithms for evaluating:
  - a) Postfix expression b) Infix expression
- c) Prefix expression
- 6. Translate the following infix expression into its equivalent postfix expression using algorithm: ((A-(B+C))\*D)\$(E+F)
- 7. Evaluate the following postfix expression:
  - AB+C\*DEFG\*+/+H-, Where A=4, B=8, C=2, D=5, E=6, F=9, G=1, H=3

### Unit 3: Queue

- 1. Explain queue data structure with its applications.
- 2. Explain queue as an ADT.
- 3. Differentiate between linear and circular queue
- 4. Write down the algorithms for enqueue and dequeue operation in a linear queue.
- 5. Write down the algorithms for enqueue and dequeue operation in a circular queue.
- 6. Explain the priority queue with its operations and applications.

## Unit 4: List

- 1. Explain list data structure with its applications.
- 2. Explain list as an ADT.
- 3. Differentiate between static and dynamic list structure.

### **Unit 5: Linked List**

- 1. Explain linked list data structure with its applications.
- 2. Explain linked as an ADT.
- 3. Describe the different types of linked list.
- 4. Write down the algorithms to insert an item in singly linked list:
  - a) Start of the linked list
- b) End of the linked list
- c) Specific location of linked list
- 5. Write down the algorithms to delete an item from singly linked list:

- a) Start of the linked list b) End of the linked list c) Specific location of linked list
- 6. Write down the algorithms to insert an item in doubly linked list:
  - b) Start of the linked list
- b) End of the linked list
- c) Specific location of linked list
- 7. Write down the algorithms to delete an item from doubly linked list:
  - a) Start of the linked list
- b) End of the linked list
- c) Specific location of linked list
- 8. Explain linked list implementation of stack and queue.

#### **Unit 6: Recursion**

- 1. Define recursion. Explain its types. Write down the advantages and disadvantages of recursion.
- 2. Differentiate between recursion and iteration.
- 3. Write down the recursive algorithms to:
  - a) Calculate factorial
- b) Reversing an integer
- c) Fibonacci series
- 4. Explain TOH problems. Write down the recursive algorithm to solve this problem.

#### **Unit 7: Trees**

- 1. Explain tree data structure with its applications. Explain tree as an ADT.
- 2. Define binary tree, complete binary tree, extended binary tree with examples.
- 3. Explain the different traversal techniques used in binary tree with examples.
- 4. A binary tree T has 12 nodes. The in-order and pre-order traversals of T yield the following sequence of nodes: In-order: ABCDEFGHIJKL Pre-order: BAHCEDGFJILK. Construct the Binary tree T showing each steps in detail.
- 5. What is BST? Write down the algorithms to search data, insert data and delete data from BST.
- 6. Draw a Binary Search Tree (BST) from the string DATASTRUCTURE and traverse the tree in post order and pre order.
- 7. What is AVL tree? Construct AVL tree from given data set: 4, 6, 12, 9, 5, 2, 13, 8, 3, 7 and 11.
- 8. Explain Huffman Algorithm with its application and example.
- 9. Write short notes on B-Tree.

#### **Unit 8: Sorting**

- 1. Define Sorting. Differentiate between Internal and External Sorting.
- 2. List out the different sorting algorithms with their best, average and worst case complexities.
- 3. Explain bubble sort with an example and algorithm.
- 4. Explain selection sort with an example and algorithm.
- 5. Explain insertion sort with an example and algorithm.
- 6. Explain quick sort with an example and algorithm.
- 7. Explain quick sort algorithm with Big-oh notation in best case, average case and worst case and trace it to sort the data: 8, 10, 5, 12, 14, 5, 7 and 13.
- 8. Explain merge sort with an example and algorithm.
- 9. Explain radix sort and shell sort with an example.
- 10. Use Heap Sort algorithm to sort the following data set: 40, 30, 50, 20, 60, 52, 70, 55

# **Unit 9: Searching**

- 1. Define Searching. List out applications of searching.
- 2. Explain sequential search with an example and algorithm.
- 3. Explain binary search with an example and algorithm.
- 4. What is Hashing? Define the terms: Hash function, Hash table and Hash Collision.

- 5. Explain different hash collision resolution techniques.
- 6. Consider a hash table of size 10. Insert the keys 62, 37, 36, 44, 67, 91 and 107 using linear probing.

# Unit 10: Graph

- 1. Explain graph data structure with its applications. Explain graph as an ADT.
- 2. Describe different types of graphs.
- 3. Explain graph traversal methods with their algorithms.
- 4. Define the terms: transitive closure, spanning tree, minimum spanning tee and spanning forest with examples.
- 5. Explain Warshall's algorithms with its use and an example.
- 6. Explain Dijkstra's algorithms with its use and an example.
- 7. Explain Kruskal's algorithms with its use and an example.
- 8. Explain Prim's algorithms with its use and an example.
- 9. Write short notes on greedy algorithm.

# Unit 11: Algorithms

- 1. Differentiate between deterministic and non-deterministic algorithm.
- 2. What do you mean by divide and conquer algorithm. Explain with an example.
- 3. Write short notes on:
  - a) Series and parallel algorithm
- b) Heuristic and approximate algorithm