

Data Structure with Python (4331601) - Summer 2025 Solution

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Question 1(a) [3 marks]

Differentiate between Linear and Non Linear Data Structure.

Solution

Answer:

Table 1. Linear vs Non-Linear Data Structure

Linear Data Structure	Non-Linear Data Structure
Elements stored sequentially	Elements stored hierarchically
Single level arrangement	Multi-level arrangement
Easy traversal	Complex traversal
Examples: Array, Stack, Queue	Examples: Tree, Graph

Mnemonic

Linear flows Like water, Non-linear Navigates Networks

Question 1(b) [4 marks]

Explain different concepts of Object Oriented programming.

Solution

Answer:

Table of OOP Concepts:

Table 2. OOP Concepts

Concept	Description
Encapsulation	Binding data and methods together
Inheritance	Acquiring properties from parent class
Polymorphism	One name, multiple forms
Abstraction	Hiding implementation details

- **Encapsulation:** Data hiding and bundling
- **Inheritance:** Code reusability through parent-child relationship
- **Polymorphism:** Method overriding and overloading
- **Abstraction:** Interface without implementation

Mnemonic

Every Intelligent Programmer Abstracts

Question 1(c) [7 marks]

Define Polymorphism. Write a python program for polymorphism through inheritance.

Solution**Answer:**

Polymorphism means "many forms" - same method name behaving differently in different classes.

Code:

Listing 1. Polymorphism Example

```

1 class Animal:
2     def sound(self):
3         pass
4
5 class Dog(Animal):
6     def sound(self):
7         return "Bark"
8
9 class Cat(Animal):
10    def sound(self):
11        return "Meow"
12
13 # Polymorphism in action
14 animals = [Dog(), Cat()]
15 for animal in animals:
16     print(animal.sound())

```

- **Polymorphism:** Same interface, different implementation
- **Runtime binding:** Method called based on object type
- **Code flexibility:** Easy to extend with new classes

Mnemonic

Polymorphism Provides Perfect Programming

Question 1(c OR) [7 marks]

Define Abstraction. Write a python program to understand the concept of abstract class.

Solution**Answer:**

Abstraction hides implementation details and shows only essential features.

Code:

Listing 2. Abstraction Example

```

1 from abc import ABC, abstractmethod
2
3 class Shape(ABC):
4     @abstractmethod
5         def area(self):

```

```

6     pass
7
8 class Rectangle(Shape):
9     def __init__(self, length, width):
10        self.length = length
11        self.width = width
12
13    def area(self):
14        return self.length * self.width
15
16 # Usage
17 rect = Rectangle(5, 3)
18 print(f"Area: {rect.area()}")

```

- **Abstract class:** Cannot be instantiated directly
- **Abstract method:** Must be implemented by child classes
- **Interface definition:** Provides template for subclasses

Mnemonic

Abstraction Avoids Actual implementation

Question 2(a) [3 marks]

Define Following terms: I. Best case II. Worst case III. Average case

Solution

Answer:

Table 3. Time Complexity Cases

Case	Definition
Best case	Minimum time required for algorithm
Worst case	Maximum time required for algorithm
Average case	Expected time for random input

Mnemonic

Best-Worst-Average = Performance Analysis

Question 2(b) [4 marks]

Explain infix, postfix & prefix expressions.

Solution

Answer:

Table 4. Expression Types

Expression	Operator Position	Example
Infix	Between operands	A + B
Prefix	Before operands	+ A B
Postfix	After operands	A B +

- **Infix:** Natural mathematical notation
- **Prefix:** Polish notation
- **Postfix:** Reverse Polish notation
- **Stack usage:** Postfix eliminates parentheses

Mnemonic

In-Pre-Post = Position of operator

Question 2(c) [7 marks]

Define circular queue. Explain INSERT and DELETE operations of circular queue with diagrams.

Solution

Answer:

Circular Queue: Linear data structure where last position connects to first position.

Diagram:

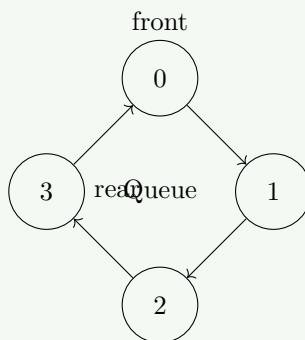


Figure 1. Circular Queue

INSERT Operation:

1. Check if queue is full
2. If not full, increment rear
3. If rear exceeds size, set rear = 0
4. Insert element at rear position

DELETE Operation:

1. Check if queue is empty
 2. If not empty, remove element from front
 3. Increment front
 4. If front exceeds size, set front = 0
- **Circular nature:** Efficient memory utilization
 - **No shifting:** Elements remain in place
 - **Front-rear pointers:** Track queue boundaries

Mnemonic

Circular Saves Space

Question 2(a OR) [3 marks]

List out different Data Structure with examples.

Solution

Answer:

Table 5. Data Structure Types

Type	Data Structure	Example
Linear	Array	[1,2,3,4]
Linear	Stack	Function calls
Linear	Queue	Printer queue
Non-Linear	Tree	File system
Non-Linear	Graph	Social network

Mnemonic

Arrays-Stacks-Queues = Linear, Trees-Graphs = Non-linear

Question 2(b OR) [4 marks]

Discuss how the concept of circular queue is different from simple queue.

Solution

Answer:

Table 6. Simple vs Circular Queue

Simple Queue	Circular Queue
Linear arrangement	Circular arrangement
Memory wastage	Efficient memory use
Fixed front and rear	Wraparound pointers
False overflow	True overflow detection

- **Memory efficiency:** Circular reuses deleted spaces
- **Pointer management:** Modulo arithmetic for wraparound
- **Performance:** Better space utilization

Mnemonic

Circular Conquers memory problems

Question 2(c OR) [7 marks]

Define stack. Explain PUSH & POP operation with example. Write an algorithm for

PUSH and POP operations of stack.

Solution

Answer:

Stack: LIFO (Last In First Out) data structure.

PUSH Algorithm:

1. Check if stack is full
2. If not full, increment top
3. Insert element at top position
4. Update top pointer

POP Algorithm:

1. Check if stack is empty
2. If not empty, store top element
3. Decrement top pointer
4. Return stored element

Example:

Listing 3. Stack Example

```

1 Stack: [10, 20, 30] <- top
2 PUSH 40: [10, 20, 30, 40] <- top
3 POP: returns 40, stack: [10, 20, 30] <- top

```

- **LIFO principle:** Last element added is first removed
- **Top pointer:** Tracks current stack position
- **Overflow/Underflow:** Check before operations

Mnemonic

Stack Stores in Last-in-first-out

Question 3(a) [3 marks]

Convert following infix expression to postfix: $(((A - B) * C) + ((D - E) / F))$

Solution

Answer:

Step-by-step conversion:

Table 7. Infix to Postfix Conversion

Step	Scanned	Stack	Postfix
1	((
2	(((
3	(((()	
4	A	((()	A
5	-	(((-	A
6	B	(((-	AB
7)	((AB-
8	*	((*	AB-
9	C	((*	AB-C
10)	(AB-C*
11	+	(+	AB-C*
12	((+(AB-C*
13	((+((AB-C*
14	D	(+((AB-C*D
15	-	(+((-	AB-C*D
16	E	(+((-	AB-C*DE
17)	(+	AB-C*DE-
18	/	(+(/	AB-C*DE-
19	F	(+(/	AB-C*DE-F
20)	(+	AB-C*DE-F/
21)		AB-C*DE-F/+

Final Answer: AB-C*DE-F/+

Mnemonic

Postfix Places operators after operands

Question 3(b) [4 marks]

Write a short note on doubly linked list.

Solution

Answer:

Doubly Linked List: Linear data structure with bidirectional links.

Structure:

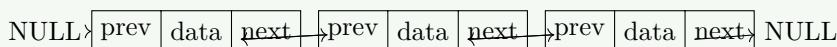


Figure 2. Doubly Linked List

Advantages:

- **Bidirectional traversal:** Forward and backward navigation
- **Efficient deletion:** No need for previous node reference
- **Better insertion:** Can insert before given node easily

Disadvantages:

- **Extra memory:** Additional pointer storage
- **Complex operations:** More pointer manipulations

Mnemonic

Doubly Delivers Bidirectional Benefits

Question 3(c) [7 marks]

Write a Python Program to delete first and last node from singly linked list.

Solution

Answer:

Code:

Listing 4. Singly Linked List Deletion

```

1  class Node:
2      def __init__(self, data):
3          self.data = data
4          self.next = None
5
6  class LinkedList:
7      def __init__(self):
8          self.head = None
9
10     def delete_first(self):
11         if self.head is None:
12             return "List is empty"
13         self.head = self.head.next
14         return "First node deleted"
15
16     def delete_last(self):
17         if self.head is None:
18             return "List is empty"
19         if self.head.next is None:
20             self.head = None
21             return "Last node deleted"
22
23         current = self.head
24         while current.next.next:
25             current = current.next
26         current.next = None
27         return "Last node deleted"
28
29     def display(self):
30         elements = []
31         current = self.head
32         while current:
33             elements.append(current.data)
34             current = current.next
35         return elements
36
37 # Usage
38 ll = LinkedList()
39 # Add nodes and test deletion

```

- **Delete first:** Update head pointer
- **Delete last:** Traverse to second last node
- **Edge cases:** Empty list and single node

Mnemonic

Delete Delivers by pointer updates

Question 3(a OR) [3 marks]

List different applications of Queue.

Solution

Answer:

Queue Applications:

Table 8. Queue Applications

Application	Usage
CPU Scheduling	Process management
Print Queue	Document printing
BFS Algorithm	Graph traversal
Buffer	Data streaming

- **FIFO nature:** First come first served
- **Real-time systems:** Handle requests in order
- **Resource sharing:** Fair allocation

Mnemonic

Queues Quietly handle ordered operations

Question 3(b OR) [4 marks]

Explain different operations which we can perform on singly linked list.

Solution

Answer:

Singly Linked List Operations:

Table 9. Singly Linked List Operations

Operation	Description
Insertion	Add node at beginning/end/middle
Deletion	Remove node from any position
Traversal	Visit all nodes sequentially
Search	Find specific data in list
Count	Count total number of nodes

- **Dynamic size:** Grow/shrink during runtime
- **Memory efficiency:** Allocate as needed
- **Sequential access:** No random access

Mnemonic

Insert-Delete-Traverse-Search-Count

Question 3(c OR) [7 marks]

Write an algorithm to insert a new node at the end of doubly linked list.

Solution**Answer:****Algorithm for insertion at end:**

1. Create new node with given data
2. Set new node's next = NULL
3. If list is empty:
 - Set head = new node
 - Set new node's prev = NULL
4. Else:
 - Traverse to last node
 - Set last node's next = new node
 - Set new node's prev = last node
5. Return success

Code:**Listing 5.** Insert at End Doubly Linked List

```

1 def insert_at_end(self, data):
2     new_node = Node(data)
3     if self.head is None:
4         self.head = new_node
5         return
6
7     current = self.head
8     while current.next:
9         current = current.next
10
11    current.next = new_node
12    new_node.prev = current

```

- **Two-way linking:** Update both next and prev pointers
- **End insertion:** Traverse to find last node
- **Bidirectional connection:** Maintain list integrity

Mnemonic

Insert Intelligently with bidirectional links

Question 4(a) [3 marks]

Write a python program for linear search.

Solution**Answer:****Code:****Listing 6.** Linear Search

```

1 def linear_search(arr, target):
2     for i in range(len(arr)):
3         if arr[i] == target:
4             return i
5     return -1
6
7 # Example usage
8 data = [10, 20, 30, 40, 50]
9 result = linear_search(data, 30)
10 print(f"Element found at index: {result}")

```

- **Sequential search:** Check each element one by one
- **Time complexity:** $O(n)$
- **Simple implementation:** Easy to understand

Mnemonic

Linear Looks through every element

Question 4(b) [4 marks]

Write a short note on Circular linked list.

Solution

Answer:

Circular Linked List: Last node points back to first node forming a circle.

Diagram:

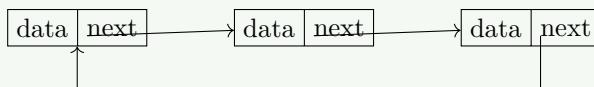


Figure 3. Circular Linked List

Characteristics:

- **No NULL pointers:** Last node connects to first
- **Continuous traversal:** Can traverse infinitely
- **Memory efficiency:** Better cache performance
- **Applications:** Round-robin scheduling, multiplayer games

Advantages:

- **Efficient insertion:** At any position
- **No wasted pointers:** All nodes connected

Mnemonic

Circular Connects everything in a loop

Question 4(c) [7 marks]

Explain Quick sort algorithm with an example.

Solution

Answer:

Quick Sort: Divide and conquer sorting algorithm using pivot element.

Algorithm:

1. Choose pivot element
2. Partition array around pivot
3. Recursively sort left subarray
4. Recursively sort right subarray

Example: Sort [64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]

Step 1: Pivot = 64

[34, 25, 12, 22, 11] 64 [90]

Step 2: Sort left partition [34, 25, 12, 22, 11] (Pivot = 34)

[25, 12, 22, 11] 34 []

Final sorted: [11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]

- **Divide and conquer:** Break problem into smaller parts
- **In-place sorting:** Minimal extra memory
- **Average complexity:** $O(n \log n)$

Mnemonic

Quick Partitions then conquers

Question 4(a OR) [3 marks]

Explain Binary search algorithm with an example.

Solution

Answer:

Binary Search: Search algorithm for sorted arrays using divide and conquer.

Algorithm:

1. Set left = 0, right = array length - 1
2. While left <= right:
 - Calculate mid = (left + right) / 2
 - If target = array[mid], return mid
 - If target < array[mid], right = mid - 1
 - If target > array[mid], left = mid + 1
3. Return -1 if not found

Example: Search 22 in [11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]

Table 10. Binary Search Trace

Step	Left	Right	Mid	Value	Action
1	0	6	3	25	22 < 25, right = 2
2	0	2	1	12	22 > 12, left = 2
3	2	2	2	22	Found!

Mnemonic

Binary Bisects to find quickly

Question 4(b OR) [4 marks]

Discuss different applications of linked list.

Solution

Answer:

Linked List Applications:

Table 11. Linked List Applications

Application	Usage
Dynamic Arrays	Resizable data storage
Stack/Queue Implementation	LIFO/FIFO structures
Graph Representation	Adjacency lists
Memory Management	Free memory blocks
Music Playlist	Next/previous song navigation

- **Dynamic memory:** Allocate as needed
- **Efficient insertion/deletion:** No shifting required
- **Flexible structure:** Adapt to changing requirements

Mnemonic

Linked Lists Live in dynamic applications

Question 4(c OR) [7 marks]

Write a python program for insertion sort with an example.

Solution

Answer:

Code:

Listing 7. Insertion Sort

```

1 def insertion_sort(arr):
2     for i in range(1, len(arr)):
3         key = arr[i]
4         j = i - 1
5
6         while j >= 0 and arr[j] > key:
7             arr[j + 1] = arr[j]
8             j -= 1
9
10        arr[j + 1] = key
11
12    return arr
13
14 # Example
15 data = [64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]
16 sorted_data = insertion_sort(data)
17 print(f"Sorted array: {sorted_data}")

```

Step-by-step example:

- Initial: [64, 34, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]
- Pass 1: [34, 64, 25, 12, 22, 11, 90]

- Pass 2: [25, 34, 64, 12, 22, 11, 90]
- Pass 3: [12, 25, 34, 64, 22, 11, 90]
- Pass 4: [12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 11, 90]
- Pass 5: [11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]
- Pass 6: [11, 12, 22, 25, 34, 64, 90]
- **Card sorting analogy:** Like arranging playing cards
- **Stable sort:** Maintains relative order of equal elements
- **Online algorithm:** Can sort list as it receives data

Mnemonic

Insertion Inserts in right position

Question 5(a) [3 marks]

Define following terms: I. Complete Binary tree II. In-degree III. Out-degree.

Solution**Answer:****Table 12.** Binary Tree Terms

Term	Definition
Complete Binary Tree	All levels filled except possibly last level from left
In-degree	Number of edges coming into a node
Out-degree	Number of edges going out from a node

Mnemonic

Complete-In-Out = Tree terminology

Question 5(b) [4 marks]

Explain bubble sort algorithm with an example.

Solution**Answer:**

Bubble Sort: Compare adjacent elements and swap if in wrong order.

Algorithm:

1. For each pass (0 to n-1):
2. For each element (0 to n-pass-1):
3. If arr[j] > arr[j+1]:
4. Swap arr[j] and arr[j+1]

Example: [64, 34, 25, 12]

Table 13. Bubble Sort Trace

Pass	Comparisons	Result
1	64>34(swap), 64>25(swap), 64>12(swap)	[34,25,12,64]
2	34>25(swap), 34>12(swap)	[25,12,34,64]
3	25>12(swap)	[12,25,34,64]

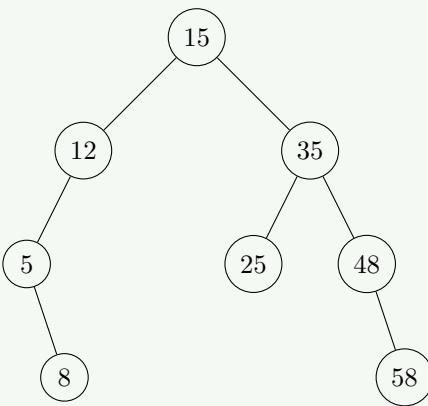
- **Bubble up:** Largest element bubbles to end
- **Multiple passes:** Each pass places one element correctly
- **Simple implementation:** Easy to understand

Mnemonic

Bubble Brings biggest to back

Question 5(c) [7 marks]

Create a Binary Search Tree for the keys 15, 35, 12, 48, 5, 25, 58, 8 and write the Preorder, Inorder and Postorder traversal sequences.

Solution**Answer:****BST Construction:****Figure 4.** Binary Search Tree**Traversal Sequences:****Table 14.** Traversals

Traversal	Sequence
Preorder	15, 12, 5, 8, 35, 25, 48, 58
Inorder	5, 8, 12, 15, 25, 35, 48, 58
Postorder	8, 5, 12, 25, 58, 48, 35, 15

Traversal Rules:

- **Preorder:** Root → Left → Right
- **Inorder:** Left → Root → Right (gives sorted order)
- **Postorder:** Left → Right → Root

Mnemonic

Pre-In-Post = Root position

Question 5(a OR) [3 marks]

Define binary tree. Explain searching a node in binary tree.

Solution

Answer:

Binary Tree: Hierarchical data structure where each node has at most two children.

Search Algorithm:

1. Start from root
 2. If target = current node, return found
 3. If target < current node, go left
 4. If target > current node, go right
 5. Repeat until found or reach NULL
- **Hierarchical structure:** Parent-child relationship
 - **Binary property:** Maximum two children per node
 - **Search efficiency:** $O(\log n)$ for balanced trees

Mnemonic

Binary Branches into two paths

Question 5(b OR) [4 marks]

Give the trace to sort the given data using bubble sort method. Data are: 44, 72, 94, 28, 18, 442, 41

Solution

Answer:

Bubble Sort Trace:

Table 15. Bubble Sort Trace

Pass	Array State	Swaps
Initial	[44, 72, 94, 28, 18, 442, 41]	-
Pass 1	[44, 72, 28, 18, 94, 41, 442]	94>28, 94>18, 442>41
Pass 2	[44, 28, 18, 72, 41, 94, 442]	72>28, 72>18, 94>41
Pass 3	[28, 18, 44, 41, 72, 94, 442]	44>28, 44>18, 72>41
Pass 4	[18, 28, 41, 44, 72, 94, 442]	28>18, 44>41
Pass 5	[18, 28, 41, 44, 72, 94, 442]	No swaps

Final sorted array: [18, 28, 41, 44, 72, 94, 442]

Mnemonic

Bubble sort Bubbles largest to end each pass

Question 5(c OR) [7 marks]

List applications of trees. Explain the technique for converting general tree into a Binary Search Tree with example.

Solution

Answer:

Tree Applications:

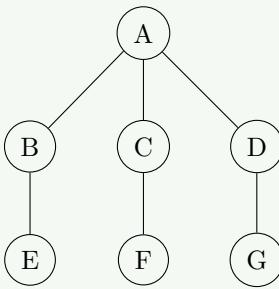
Table 16. Tree Applications

Application	Usage
File System	Directory hierarchy
Expression Trees	Mathematical expressions
Decision Trees	AI and machine learning
Heap	Priority queues

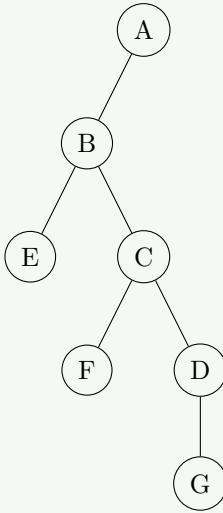
General Tree to BST Conversion:

Technique: First Child - Next Sibling Representation

Original General Tree:

**Figure 5.** General Tree

Converted to Binary Tree:

**Figure 6.** Converted Binary Tree

Steps:

1. **First child:** Becomes left child in binary tree
2. **Next sibling:** Becomes right child in binary tree
3. **Recursive application:** Apply to all nodes
 - **Systematic conversion:** Preserves tree structure
 - **Binary representation:** Uses only two pointers per node
 - **Space efficiency:** Standard binary tree operations apply

Mnemonic

First-child Left, Next-sibling Right