Reg. No.	
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B.Tech/ M.Tech (Integrated) DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2024

Third Semester

21CSC201J - DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

(For the candidates admitted from the academic year 2022-2023 onwards)

Note:

- (i) **Part A** should be answered in OMR sheet within first 40 minutes and OMR sheet should be handed over to hall invigilator at the end of 40th minute.
- (ii) Part B and Part C should be answered in answer booklet.

Time	e: 3]	Hours				Max	k. Ma	arks:	75
			$PART - A (20 \times 1 = Answer ALL Qu$			Marks	BL	СО	PO
	1	Whi	ch of the following case does not exist			1	1	1	1
	1.		_		Worst case				
		(C)		` '	Base case				
		(0)	Average case	(1)	Dase case				
	2.	How	many times the following code print	ts the	string "hello"	1	2	1	2
			$(i = 1; i \le 50; i++)$						
			printf ("hello");						
		(A)		(B)	50				
		(C)		(D)	49				
		` ′		` . /					
	3.	Elen	nents in an array are accessed		W	1	1	1	1
		(A)	Randomly	(B)	Sequentially				
		(C)	Exponentially	(D)	Logarithmically				
	4.	Whi	ch loop is guaranteed to execute at lea	ast o	ne time	1 .	1	Ì	1
		(A)		(B)	While				
		(C)	Do while	(D)	Both for and while				
	_	Υ :1.	and list data atmentions officer associations	la la a		1	1	2	1
	3.	5. Linked list data structure offers considerable saving in						2	1
		(A)	-		Space utilization				
		(C)	*	(D)	Speed utilization				
			computational time						
	6.	Whi	ch of the following is false about a do	nible	linked list?	1	1	2	1
	٠.			(B)	It requires more space than a singly				
		()	i ta i gate in com me an conon	(2)	linked list				
		(C)	The insertion and deletion of a	(D)	Implementing a double LL is easier				
		(-)	node take a bit longer	(-)	than SLL				
	7.	Whi	ch of the following application makes	s use	of a circular linked list?	1	1	2	1
		(A)	Undo operation in a text editor	(B)	Recursive function calls				
		(C)	Allocating CPU to resources	(D)	Implement hash tables				
	0	W/h o	t is the firmationality of the heless and	1		1	2	2	1
	٥.		t is the functionality of the below cod	ie:	€	1	_	2	1
		put	olic void function (Node node)						
		۱ ;	f(size = = 0)						
		1	head = node:						

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else
         Node temp, cur;
         for cur = head; (temp = cur.getNext()! = null; cur = temp)
                                                                      cur.setNext
    (node);
             size + +;
    (A) Inserting a node at the beginning (B) Deleting a node at the beginning of
         of the list
                                                the list
    (C) Inserting a node at the end of the (D) Deleting a node at the end of the list
 9. What does the following function check for?
                                                                                     1
                                                                                          3
                                                                                              3
     #define max 10
      typedef struct stack
       int top;
       int item [max];
      } stack;
     int function (stack *s)
      if (s \rightarrow top = -1)
        return 1;
      else
        return 0;
    (A) Full stack
                                           (B) Invalid stack
    (C) Empty stack
                                           (D) Infinite stack
10. The postfix form of the expression (A+B)*(C*D-E)*F/G
                                                                                     1
                                                                                          2
                                                                                              3
                                                                                                  2
    (A) AB + CD * E - FG / * *
                                           (B) AB + CD * E - F * *G /
         AB + CD * E - *F * G /
                                           (D) AB + CDE * - *F *G /
    (C)
11. A linear list of elements in which deletion can be done from one end and insertion
    can take in place only at the other end is known as
    (A) Oueue
                                           (B) Stack
    (C) Tree
                                           (D) Linked list
12. A data structure in which elements can be inserted or deleted at / from both ends
    but not in the middle is?
    (A) Queue
                                           (B) Circular queue
    (C) Dequeue
                                           (D) Priority queue
13. Find the pre-order traversal sequence.
                                                                                          2
    (A) HIDEGFJKGCA
                                           (B) HDIBEAFCJGK
         ABDHIECFGJK
                                           (D) ABCDEFGHIJK
14. What is direct addressing?
    (A) Distinct array position for every (B) Fewer array positions than keys
         possible key
         Fewer keys than array positions
                                           (D) Same array position for all keys
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		1	1	4	2
15.	A binary search tree contains values 7, 8, 13, 26, 35, 40, 70. 75. Which one of the following is a valid post order sequence of the tree provided the pre-order sequence as 35, 13, 7, 8, 26, 70, 40 and 75?	1	1	4	2
	(A) 7, 8, 26, 13, 75, 40, 70, 35 (B) 26, 13, 7, 8, 70, 75, 40, 35				
	(C) 7, 8, 13, 26, 35, 40, 70, 75 (D) 8, 7, 26, 13, 40, 75, 70, 35				
1.0	What data arganization mathod is used in hash tables?	1	1	4	1
10.	What data organization method is used in hash tables?				
	(A) Stack (B) Array (C) Linked list (D) Queue				
	(C) Linked list (D) Queue				
17.	What would be the number of zero in the adjacency matrix of the given graph? (1) (2)	1	1	5	1
	(3)——(4)				
	(A) 10 (B) 6				
	(C) 16 (D) 0				
18.	Which of the following is not a topological sorting of the given graph? (E) (D) (C)	÷1	1	5	1
	(A) ABCDEF (B) ABFEDC (C) ABECFD (D) ABCDFE				
19.	The travelling salesman problem can be solved using. (A) Spanning tree (B) A minimum spanning tree (C) Bellman-Ford algorithm (D) DFS traversal	1	1	5	1
20		1	1	5	1
20.	Consider the graph	•	•	J	-
	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
	What is the total cost of minimum spanning tree using Kruskals algorithm?				
	(A) 24 (B) 23 (C) 15 (D) 19				
	PART – B ($5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ Marks}$) Answer ALL Questions	Marks	BL	CO	PO
21. a.	How arrays can be created dynamically? Prove how it improves the performance of a program.	8	4	. 1	1
	(OD)				
b.	(OR) Write a 'C' program to store students information using structures. How effectively improved using pointers?	. 8	4	1	1
22. a.	Consider an array A[1:n]. Given a position, write an algorithm to insert an element in the array. If the position is empty, the element is inserted easily. If the position is already occupied the element should be inserted with the minimum number of shifts.	L	4	2	2
	(07)				

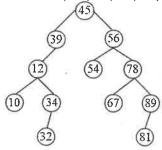
(OR)

- b. Describe the following
 - (i) Applications of list
 - (ii) Polynomial manipulation
- 23. a. Develop and show the simulation using stack for evaluation of the following $\frac{8}{3}$ expression: 12 + 3 * 14 (5 * 16) + 7.

(OR)

- b. Illustrate the steps to insert the following elements step by step in sequence into an 8 4 3 2 empty AVL tree 15, 18, 20, 21, 28, 23, 30, 26.
- 24. a. Consider the binary search tree given below:

Show the result of in-order, pre-order and post-order traversal. Show the deletion of the root node and insert 11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66 and 77 in the tree.

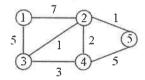


(OR)

- b. Illustrate how different notations performed on a AVL tree with suitable example 8 3 4 2 and routines.
- 25. a. Illustrate the algorithm to compute the shortest path using Dijkstra's algorithm. 8 4 5 2 Validate the algorithm with suitable example.

(OR)

b. Illustrate Kruskal's algorithm to find the minimum spanning tree of a graph. Trace 8 4 5 the algorithm for the following graph.



$PART - C (1 \times 15 = 15 Marks)$ Answer ANY ONE Question

Marks BL CO PO

3

3

2

2

2

- 26. Given input {4371, 1323, 6173, 4199, 4344, 9679, 1989} and a hash function 15 4 5 2 $h(x) = x \mod 10$, show the resulting
 - (i) Open hash table
 - (ii) Closed hash table using linear probing
 - (iii) Closed hash table using quadratic probing
- 27. Apply an appropriate algorithm to find the shortest path from 'A' to every other 15 4 5 2 node of A. For the given graph

