National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences, Lahore Campus



Course: Design & Analysis of Algorithms
Program: BS (Computer/Data Science)

Duration: 180 Minutes
Paper Date: 3-Jan-24
Exam: Final

Name

Course Code: CS-2009
Semester: Fall 2023
Total Marks: 50
Section: ALL

10

Page(s): Roll Number

Instruction/Notes:

Solve it on this question paper. Work in the provided space and do not attach any sheets with the question paper.

Question	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Total Marks
Marks	6	9	6	12	5	6	6	50
Obtained								
Marks								

Q1) Solve the following recurrences and find out asymptotic time complexity. Use recursion tree method. Show complete working.

$$[3+3=6]$$

a)
$$T(n) = 4T(n-1) + 1$$

b)
$$T(n) = 5T(n/6) + cn^2$$

Q2)

a) Devise the recurrence relation (recursive equation) for the following recursive function for computing its time complexity. You do not need to solve it. [2]

```
Mystery(n){
    if(n==0)
        return n;
    else
        int x=0;
        for(i=1; i<n-1;i++)
             x=x+i;
        return x+Mystery(n-1);
}</pre>
```

b) You are given an array of n elements, and you notice that some of the elements are duplicates; that is, they appear more than once in the array. How to remove all duplicates from the array in time O(nlgn). Give the idea of your algorithm in 3-4 lines. [3]

c) Suppose you are given letter grades of students for the course Design and Analysis of Algorithms in the form of an array and you are required to answer the following query. How many students have earned grades from grade X to grade Y? Where X and Y can be any of the letter grades (A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C+, C, C-, D+, D, F). We need an algorithm that can answer such queries in O (1). You can preprocess the data to answer such queries. Give the idea of your algorithm in 3-4 lines. [4]

Q3) Job Sequencing Problem – Loss Minimization

We are given N jobs numbered 1 to N. For each activity, let T_i denotes the number of days required to complete the job. For each day of delay before starting to work for job i, a loss of L_i is incurred. We are required to find a sequence to complete the jobs so that overall loss is minimized. We can only work on one job at a time. (Hint: Use Greedy algorithm). [6]

Examples

Input: $L = \{3, 1, 2, 4\}$ and $T = \{4, 1000, 2, 5\}$

Output: 3, 4, 1, 2

Explanation: We should first complete job 3, then jobs 4, 1, 2 respectively.

Input: $L = \{1, 2, 3, 5, 6\}$

 $T = \{2, 4, 1, 3, 2\}$

Output: 3, 5, 4, 1, 2

Explanation: We should complete jobs 3, 5, 4, 1 and then 2 in this order.

Q4) When a spell checker encounters a possible misspelling, it looks in its dictionary for other words that are close by. A natural measure of the distance between two strings is the extent to which they can be aligned. An alignment is simply a way of writing the strings one above the other. For instance, here are two possible alignments of SNOWY and SUNNY where the "—" indicates a "gap"; any number of these can be placed in either string.

The cost of an alignment is the number of columns in which the letters differ. And the edit distance between two strings is the cost of their best possible alignment. Do you see that there is no better alignment of SNOWY and SUNNY than the one shown here with a cost of 3? **Edit distance** is so named because it can also be thought of as the *minimum number of edits*—insertions, deletions, and replacements of characters—needed to transform the first string into the second. For instance, the alignment shown on the left corresponds to three edits: insert U, replace $O \rightarrow N$, and remove W.

The goal is to find the minimum edit distance ED (m, n) between two strings $X_n = (x_1, x_2,...,x_n)$ and $Y_m = (y_1,y_2,...,y_m)$.

- Operation 1 (INSERT): Insert any character before or after any index of X
- Operation 2 (REMOVE): Remove a character of X
- Operation 3 (REPLACE): Replace a character at any index of X with some other character.

Note: All of the above operations are of equal cost of 1 unit.

Below is the recurrence relation for edit distance of strings X_n and Y_m where $X_n = (x_1, x_2, ..., x_n)$ is a string of n characters and $Y_m = (y_1, y_2, ..., y_m)$ is a string of m character:

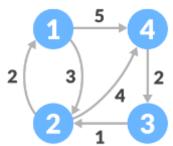
$$ED\left(X_{n},Y_{m}\right) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } n=0 \\ n & \text{if } m=0 \\ ED\left(X_{n}-1,\ Y_{m}-1\right) & \text{if } x_{n}=y_{m} \\ Min\left(ED\left(X_{n-1},Y_{m-1}\right),ED\left(X_{n-1},Y_{m}\right),ED\left(X_{n},Y_{m-1}\right)\right) + 1 & \text{if } x_{n} \neq y_{m} \end{cases}$$

a) Compute the edit distance between two strings X = POLYN and Y = EXPON, by using the above DP solution. Fill the following table for finding minimum edit distance. [3]

	X	P	О	L	Y	N
Y	0	1	2	3	4	5
Е	1					
X	2					
Р	3					
О	4					
N	5					

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c)	Write down the pseudo code of a function that computed the edit distance of X_n and Y_m . Also write time complexity[5]	e its
	operation)? [4]	1
	incorporate a swap (swaps two adjacent characters) operation into our edit distance functions alor insert, remove and replace, then such neighboring transposition errors can be fixed at the cost operation. What would be the recurrence relation for this modified edit distance (that includes	of one
b)	Typists often make transposition errors exchanging neighboring characters, such as typing "setve' you mean "steve." This requires two replace operations (edit distance=2) to convert setve to steve incorporate a given (givens two editorest characters) operation into our edit distance functions alor	e. If we
1. \		,, 1

Q5) Consider the graph given below and run *Floyd Warshal* algorithm to find all pairs shortest paths. Show the results at each step. For your ease matrices are provided. [5]



\mathbf{D}^0	1	2	3	4
1				
2				
3				
4				

D^3	1	2	3	4
1				
2				
3				
4	_			
4				

D ¹	1	2	3	4
2				
3				
4				

D^4	1	2	3	4
1				
2				
3				
4				

D^2	1	2	3	4
1				
2				
3				
4				

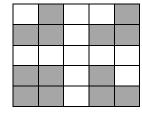
	`		
	1	4	. 1
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a) In what scenario any MST algorithm will leave an edge with smaller weight edge and will pick a heavy weight edge. Explain the scenario with an example. [3]

b) Let T be a minimum spanning tree of a graph G. Then for any two vertices u,v the path from u to v in T is a shortest path from u to v in G. Is this statement True or False? Justify your answer with an example. [3]

Q7) Nasa has captured an image of a distinct area of plant earth where either land or water is visible. They want to count the number of islands in the captured image. An IT expert in team NASA has converted that image into a N*N binary matrix such that 0 represents land and 1 represents water. Your task is to find the total number of islands in the given N*N matrix. For example, given the following matrix, your answer must be four as there are four isolated land regions. The shaded regions are water in this example.

0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1



Consider this problem as a graph problem where each cell represents vertex and adjacent cells represent adjacent vertices. An attribute "key" is associated with each vertex where 1 represents that vertex is land and 0 represents the vertex as water. **[6 Marks]**

a) Your task is to design an efficient algorithm to count the number of islands. (Hint: Connected Components). Write pseudo code of algorithm.

b) Write down the time complexity of your algorithm.