

Test: CLAT-1
Course Code & Title: 21CSC201-DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

Year & Sem: II / 3rd SEM

Date: 28.08.2024
Duration: 45 mins

Max. Marks: 25

Course Articulation Matrix:

PROGRAM OUTCOME (POs)																
CO	COURSE OUTCOME (COs)	GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES												PSO		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3
1	Develop programs using data types like structures, pointers and arrays supported by C programming language	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
2	Analyze the complexity of algorithm and if needed, modify it to improve its efficiency	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
3	Identify and Use appropriate data structure for devising solution	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
4	Describe and use tree structure while developing programs	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
5	Implement the Graph structure and use it whenever deemed necessary for providing better solution	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
6	Decide and use appropriate searching and sorting algorithms while developing solutions for specific problems	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1

Part – A (12 x 01 = 12 Marks)
Instruction: Answer All Questions

Q. No.	Question	Marks	BL	CO	PO
1	Which of the following is NOT a primitive data type a) Int b) Char c) Array d) Double	1	1	1	1
2	Having a line of code s.n.f="ABCD" indicates a) Syntax Error b) Normal variable name c) f is of double d) Structure	1	2	1	1
3	User-defined data type can be implemented by _____ a) Enum b) Structure c) Typedef d) All of the above	1	1	1	2
4	Which of the following cannot be a structure member? a) Long b) Another structure c) Structure pointer d) A function	1	1	1	1

5	<pre> struct student { char *name; }; struct student fun(void) { struct student s; s.name = "Alan"; return s; } int main() { struct student m = fun(); s.name = "Turing"; printf("%s", m.name); return 0; } </pre> <p>The output of the code is</p> <p>a) Compilation Error b) Alan c) Turing d) Runtime Error</p>	1	2	1	2
6	<p>The correct syntax to access the member of the ith structure in the array of structures is?</p> <pre> struct temp { int num; } stmp[10]; </pre> <p>a) stmp.num[I]. b) stmp.i.num c) stmp[I].num d) stmp.num[I]</p>	1	2	1	1
7	<p>Consider the following statements</p> <pre> int a = 10, b=20; int *p=&a, *q=&b; p=q; </pre> <p>a) Both a and b has 20 b) Both p and q will point to b c) Both p and q will point to a d) Both a and b has 10</p>	1	2	1	1

8	<pre>#include <stdio.h> int main() { int a[]={1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}; int *p=a+4; printf("%d\n", *p); return 0; }</pre> <p>The output is</p> <p>a) 5 b) 4 c) 1 d) Error</p>	1	2	1	2
9	<p>Which of the given options provides the increasing order of asymptotic complexity of functions f1, f2, f3, and f4?</p> <p>f1=10*n f2=n² f3=n*logn f4=4ⁿ</p> <p>a) f1, f4, f2, f3. b) f3, f1, f2, f4. c) f3, f2, f1, f4. d) f1, f3, f2, f4.</p>	1	2	1	2
10	<p>Which data structure is defined as a collection of similar data elements?</p> <p>a) Arrays b) Linked List c) Trees d) Graphs</p>	1	1	1	2
11	<p>Which of the following is/are true</p> <p>a) calloc allocates memory and initializes the allocated memory whereas malloc allocated memory has random data b) calloc takes 2 arguments whereas malloc takes one c) Both malloc and calloc returns void * pointers d) All of the above</p>	1	1	1	2
12	<p>We use malloc and calloc for</p> <p>a) Dynamic memory allocation b) Static memory allocation c) Both static and dynamic memory allocation d) None of the above</p>	1	1	1	2
<p align="center">Part – B (01 x 08 = 8 Marks) Instruction: Answer in Detail</p>					
13 a	Distinguish the different types of non-primitive data structures.	8	2	1	1
OR					

13 b	Explain Big O, Omega and Theta asymptotic notations and their significance.	8	2	1	1
<p align="center">Part – C (01 x 05 = 05 Marks)</p> <p align="center">Instruction: Answer any ONE out of two</p>					
14	Illustrate passing structure as an input parameter to a function with a suitable c code.	5	3	1	1
15	Apply dynamically memory allocation for input matrices and perform matrix addition.	5	3	1	2

Course Outcome (CO) and Bloom's level (BL) Coverage in Questions

