| | Utech |
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| Roll No.: | As Against 15' Exemple for Stall Experience |
| Invigilator's Signature : | |

CS/M.Sc.(Info.Sc.)/SEM-1/MI-102/2012-13 2012

DATA STRUCTURE WITH C/C++

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A

(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

- 1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following : $10 \times 1 = 10$
 - Two main measures for the efficiency of an algorithm are
 - a) processor and memory
 - b) complexity and capacity
 - c) time and space
 - d) data and space.
 - ii) The complexity of linear search algorithm is
 - a) O(n)

b) $O(\log n)$

c) O(n2)

- d) $O(n \log n)$.
- iii) Which of the following data structures are not linear data structures?
 - a) Arrays

- b) Linked lists
- c) Both of these
- d) None of these.

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| iv) | Binary search algorithm cannot be applied to | | | |
| | a) | sorted linked list | b) | sorted binary trees |
| | c) | sorted linear array | d) | pointer array. |
| v) | The data structure which allows deletions at both ends | | | |
| | of the list but insertion at only one end is | | | |
| | a) | input-restricted deque | | |
| | b) | b) output-restricted deque | | |
| | c) | priority queues | | |
| | d) | none of these. | | |
| vi) | A binary tree whose every node has either zero or two | | | |
| | children is called | | | |
| | a) | complete binary tree | b) | binary search tree |
| | c) | extended binary tree | d) | none of these. |
| vii) | A binary tree can easily be converted into q 2-tree | | | |
| | a) | by replacing each of internal node | empt | y sub-tree by a new |
| | b) | by inserting an interna | al no | de for non-empty node |
| | c) | by inserting an extern | al no | de for non-empty node |
| | d) | by replacing each external node. | empt | y sub-tree by a new |
| viii) | | post order traversal od d out the pre-order trav | | binary tree is DEBFCA. |
| | a) | ABFCDE | b) | ADBFEC |
| | c) | ABDECF | d) | ABDCEF. |

- ix) The elements of an array are stored successively in memory cells because
 - a) by this way computer can keep track only the address of the first element and the addresses of other elements can be calculated
 - b) the architecture of computer memory does not allow arrays to store other than serially
 - c) both of these
 - d) none of these.
- x) The situation when in a linked list START = NULL is
 - a) underflow
- b) overflow
- c) houseful
- d) saturated.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

Answer any three of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

- 2. What is BST? Prove that the maximum number of nodes in a binary tree of depth k is $2^k 1$.
- 3. Compare linked list with array in respect of both advantages and disadvantages.
- 4. What are the rules of deletion in BST? Explain with examples.
- 5. What is circular queue ? Write insertion algorithm for circular queue.
- 6. Convert the following infix expression to postfix expression using stack.

$$(A + B)^* C - (D - E) / (F + G)$$

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer all of the following.



- 7. Write short notes on any *three* of the following :
- 3×5

- a) Divide and conquer
- b) ADT
- c) Tower of Hanoi
- d) Merge sort complexity
- e) De-queue.
- 8. a) Create a binary tree using following traversal sequences:

Inorder: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Preorder: 7, 1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 4, 6, 9, 8, 10

- b) What is threaded binary tree?
- c) Delete 12 from the given tree and then draw threaded binary tree. 5 + 2 + 4 + 4
- 9. a) How can a polynomial such as $6x^4 13x^2 + 7x + 3$ be represented by a linked list?
 - b) Arrange the following unsorted list using quick sort. Elements are: 42, 33, 23, 74, 44, 67, 49.
 - c) Explain the complexity of Binary Search Algorithm.

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5 + 7 + 3

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