



**School of Computer Science and Engineering**

**Fall Semester 2024-25**

**CAT I**

**SLOT: B1+TB1**

**Programme Name & Branch: B.Tech. - Computer Science and Engineering**

**Course Name & Code: Data Structures and Algorithms, BCSE202L**

**Class Number (s): VL202425010 – 1845, 1784, 1794, 1842, 1788, 4222, 1804, 1821, 1833, 8003, 1848, 1798, 1817, 1814, 1829, 1825**

**Faculty Name (s):**

**Exam Duration: 90 Min.**

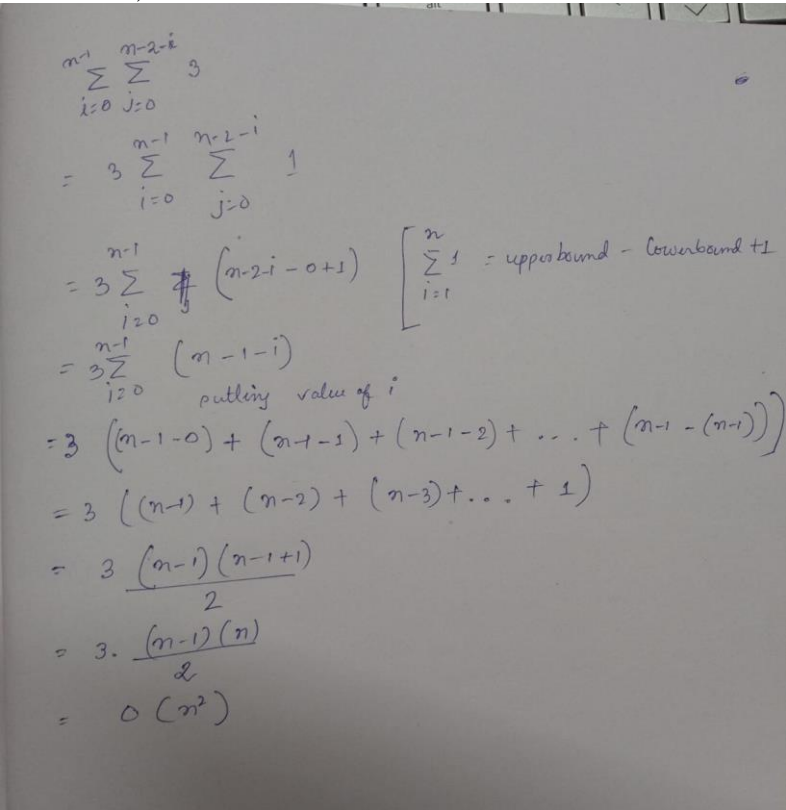
**Maximum Marks: 50**

**General instruction(s):**

Specify if any printed material may be permitted

Any other specific instruction

<b>Q. No.</b>	<b>Question</b>	<b>Max Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>BL</b>
1.	<p>a) Function Sort(array, n) // n is the number of elements in array for (i from 0 to n-1) {     for (j from 0 to n-2-i)     {         if array[j] &gt; array[j+1]         {             // Swapping array[j] and array[j+1]             temp = array[j]             array[j] = array[j+1]             array[j+1] = temp         }     } }</p> <p>Find out the worst-case time complexity for this iterative algorithm using summation formulas. Assume that the input array is unsorted.</p> <p>b) Write the pseudo code for recursive linear search algorithm, and the find the recurrence relation of the algorithm.</p>	10	CO1	BL3

	<p><b>Answer: a)</b></p>  <p>b) <math>T(n) = T(n-1) + 1</math></p>			
2.	<p>State Master's Theorem and apply the same to solve the following recurrence relation :</p> <p>a) <math>T(n) = T(n/2) + 2^n</math>  b) <math>T(n) = 2T(n/2) + n \log n</math>  c) <math>T(n) = 3T(n/2) + n^2</math>  d) <math>T(n) = 64T(n/8) - n^2 \log n</math></p> <p><b>Answer:</b></p> <p>a) <math>\Theta(2^n)</math> (Case 3)  b) <math>\Theta(n \log^2 n)</math> (Case 2)  c) <math>\Theta(n^2)</math> (Case 3)  d) Does not apply as <math>f(n)</math> is not positive</p>	5+5	CO1	BL4
3.	<p>Provide the steps for a) infix to postfix and b) infix to prefix conversion using proper data structure and show to convert the given infix expression: <math>(a-b)/c*(d+e-f/g)</math> to postfix.</p> <p><b>Answer: Postfix :</b> <math>ab - c / d e + f g / - *</math>  <b>Prefix:</b> <math>* / - a b c - + d e / f g</math></p>	(5+5)	CO2	BL3
4.	<p>Deque (Double Ended queue) efficiently manages insertion and deletion of elements at both ends, i.e., front and rear. Implement and compare <code>enqueueFront()</code> <code>dequeRear()</code> operations for linear and circular DEqueue.</p>	(5+5)	CO2	BL4

**Answer:** enqueueFront() in circular queue

```

void enqueueFront(int x)
{
    if ((Front == 0 && rear == n-1) || (rear+1) == Front)
        queue full;
    else if (F == -1 && R == -1)
        Front = 0 = Rear
        Deque[rearFront] = x;
    else if (F == 0)
        front = n-1
        Deque[F] = x;
    else
        front --
        Deque[front] = x;
}
    
```

**dequeRear()**

```

void dequeRear()
{
    if (F == R == -1)
        underflow;
    else if (F == R)
        F = -1; R = -1;
    else if (R == 0)
        R = n-1;
    else
        print
        rear --;
}
    
```

5.	<p>Output of a sorting algorithm after 2nd iteration looks like: 10 12 93 42 77 63 57.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify the sorting algorithm applied on this array of integers; (1 mark)</li> <li>show the steps to sort the entire array, (4 marks)</li> <li>provide the pseudo code for the same algorithm. (5 marks)</li> </ul> <p><b>Answer:</b> Selection sort is the most appropriate choice</p>	10	CO3	BL3
----	--	----	-----	-----