

**Q. P. Code: 35763**

(2 1/2 Hours)

**[Total Marks: 75]**

**N.B. 1) All questions are compulsory.**

2) **Figures to the right** indicate marks.

3) Draw suitable **diagrams** and illustrations wherever necessary.

4) **Mixing of sub-questions is not allowed.**

## **Q. 1 Attempt All the Questions**

**A) Choose the correct alternative**

- i) A path that starts and ends on the same vertex is called \_\_\_\_.
  - a) cycle
  - b) tree
  - c) spanning tree
  - d) none of these
- ii) Prim's and Kruskal's algorithm are examples of \_\_\_\_.
  - a) binary search tree
  - b) maximum spanning tree
  - c) unweighted graphs
  - d) minimum spanning tree
- iii) Which of the following hold true?
  - i. An AVL tree is an example of balanced binary search tree.
  - ii. Number of vertices in the path gives the length of the path.
  - a) i-true, ii-false
  - b) i-false, ii-true
  - c) i-true, ii-true
  - d) i-false, ii-false
- iv) An algorithm is a sequence of computational steps that transform the \_\_\_\_ into the \_\_\_\_.
  - a) output, input
  - b) input, output
- v) Divide-and-conquer approach is a \_\_\_\_ approach.
  - a) Non-recursive
  - b) recursive

(5M)

**B) Fill in the blanks:**

(5M)

{ postorder, shortest, preorder, best, full, successors, worst, longest, ancestor }

- i) A \_\_\_\_\_ tree walk prints the root after the values in its subtrees.
- ii) In greedy choice, when we are considering which choice to make, we make the choice that looks \_\_\_\_\_ in the current problem, without considering results from subproblems.
- iii) A \_\_\_\_\_ binary tree is a tree in which every node has either 0 or 2 children.
- iv) Dijkstra's algorithm finds the \_\_\_\_\_ paths from the source vertex to all other vertices in the graph.
- v) Leaf nodes represent the nodes that do not have any \_\_\_\_\_.

**C) Explain the following terms in one or two lines**

(5M)

- i) Generic Trees
- ii) Directed graph
- iii) Binary Search tree
- iv) Running time of an algorithm
- v) Shortest path problem

**Q.2 Attempt the following: (Any THREE)**

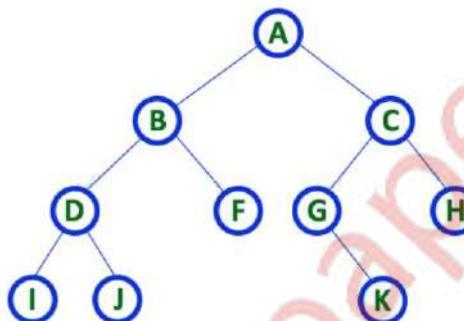
(15M)

- A What is meant by asymptotic analysis of algorithm? Explain.
- B Write a note on theta ( $\theta$ )-Notation. Give example.
- C What are the essential properties of algorithms? Explain.
- D Briefly describe the Master Theorem for Divide and Conquer methods.
- E Write a note on Method of Guessing and Confirming.
- F Briefly describe the Master Theorem for Subtract and Conquer Recurrences.

**Q.3 Attempt the following: (Any THREE)**

(15M)

- A What is a binary tree? What are its properties?
- B What is preorder and post order traversal of a binary tree? Compute them for the following tree.



- C Briefly explain the concept of AVL trees.
- D Write a note on various ways of representing graphs.
- E Explain with suitable example the Kruskal algorithm
- F Outline any one algorithm that follows shortest approach.

**Q.4 Attempt the following: (Any THREE)**

(15M)

- A Briefly describe the Greedy Property.
- B Explain the divide and conquer approach of designing algorithms. What are its advantages?
- C What is the Longest Common Subsequence problem? Explain.
- D Write a note on dynamic programming.
- E Explain any one algorithm that is based on dynamic programming.
- F Write a note on Classification by Implementation Method.

**Q.5 Attempt the following: (Any THREE)**

(15M)

- A What is a threaded binary tree? Explain with suitable illustration.
- B Briefly describe the median of medians algorithm.
- C What are the Advantages and Disadvantages of Greedy Method?
- D Write a note on partition-based selection algorithm.
- E What is analysis of algorithm? Why is it important?