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GIET UNIVERSITY, GUNUPUR – 765022

B. Tech (Fourth Semester – Regular) Examinations, June – 2021

BPCCS4030 / BPCCT4030 – Design and Analysis of Algorithms

(Common to CSE and CST)

Time: 2 hrs

Maximum: 50 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

PART – A: (Multiple Choice Questions)

(1 x 10 = 10 Marks)

Q.1. Answer ALL questions

[CO#] [PO#]

- | | | |
|--|--|-----|
| a. Which of the following sorting procedures is the slowest? | 2 | 1 |
| (i) Quick sort | (ii)Heap sort | |
| (iii)shell sort | (iv)Bubble sort | |
| b. The time complexity of binary search is _____ | | |
| (i) O(1) | (ii) O(log n) | 2 1 |
| (iii) O(n) | (iv) O(n log n) | |
| c. While solving the problem with computer the most difficult step is _____. | 1 | 1 |
| (i)describing the problem | (ii)finding out the cost of the software | |
| (iii)writing the computer instructions | (iv)testing the solution | |
| d. Two sets A and B are disjoint, if their ----- is an empty set | 2 | 1 |
| (i) union | (ii) difference | |
| (iii) intersection | (iv) inversion | |
| e. Which statement is not true in case of backtracking method | 4 | 1 |
| (i) it is a variation of the basic dynamic programming idea. | (ii) many problems which deal with searching for a set of solutions can be solved using backtracking method. | |
| (iii) using backtracking method we can solve problems in an efficient way when compared to greedy method | (iv) for a given solution space a unique tree organization is possible. | |
| f. For a given solution space a unique tree organization is possible. | 3 | 1 |
| (i) knapsack | (ii)hamiltonian | |
| (iii)Prim's | (iv)greedy | |
| g. ---- is a tree pruning technique for solving optimization problem using search technique | 4 | 1 |
| (i)branch and bound | (ii)backtracking | |
| (iii)dynamic programming | (iv) divide and conquer | |
| h. ----- algorithm is used to find shortest path problem | 3 | 1 |
| (i) Dijkstra's algorithm | (ii) Prim's algorithm | |
| (iii) Kruskal's algorithm | (iv) Huffman algorithm | |
| i. BFS and DFS are | 3 | 1 |
| (i) Graph Algorithms | (ii) Searching techniques | |
| (iii) sorting techniques | (iv) none of the above | |
| j. BFS algorithm uses ----- data structure | 3 | 1 |
| (i) Queue | (ii) Stack | |
| (iii) Binary Tree | (iv) Heap | |

PART – B: (Short Answer Questions)**(2 x 5 = 10 Marks)**Q.2. Answer **ALL** questions

	[CO#]	[PO#]
a. Write about time complexity	1	1
b. Define spanning tree with example.	2	1
c. Discuss about Dynamic Programming	3	1
d. Define 0/1 knapsack problem	3	1
e. Differentiate deterministic and nondeterministic algorithm and also give examples.	4	1

PART – C: (Long Answer Questions)**(6 x 5 = 30 Marks)**Answer **ANY FIVE** questions

	Marks	[CO#]	[PO#]
3. Illustrate about Amortized Analysis with example	(6)	1	1,2
4. Apply suitable algorithm technique to solve Sum of subsets problem	(6)	1	1,2
5. Design an algorithm for quick sort and also compute time complexity	(6)	2	1,2
6. Design Floyd–Warshall Algorithm	(6)	3	1,2
7. Discuss about BFS with example.	(6)	2	1,2
8. Write a short note on Disjoint set data structures.	(6)	3	1,2
9. Solve Vertex cover problem.	(6)	4	1,2
10. Design Rabin-Karp algorithm,	(6)	4	1,2

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