## Program: TE(Information Technology)

Curriculum Scheme: CBCGS

## Examination: Third Year Semester V December 2020

Course Code: ITC305
Time: $\mathbf{2}$ hour

Course Name: ADS\&AOA Max. Marks: 80

| Q1 | MCQs 2 Marks each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1. | What is the running time of Strassen's algorithm for matrix multiplication? |
| Option A: | $\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{\wedge} 2.81\right)$ |
| Option B: | $\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{\wedge} 3\right)$ |
| Option C: | $\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{\wedge} 1.8\right)$ |
| Option D: | $\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{n}^{\wedge} 2\right)$ |
| 2. | Give asymptotic upper bound for $T(n)$ if the recurrence can be solved with the Master Theorem $\quad T(n)=4 T(n / 2)+\log n$ |
| Option A: | $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{n})=\Theta\left(\mathrm{n}^{\wedge} 2\right)$ |
| Option B: | $T(n)=\Theta(n \log n)$ |
| Option C: | $\mathrm{T}(\mathrm{n})=\Theta(\mathrm{n})$ |
| Option D: | Does not apply |
| 3. | Which notation bounds a function from above and below and defines exact asymptotic behavior |
| Option A: | Theta |
| Option B: | Big 0 |
| Option C: | Omega |
| Option D: | All of the above |
| 4. | What is an AVL tree? |
| Option A: | a tree which is balanced and is a height balanced tree |
| Option B: | a tree which is unbalanced and is a height balanced tree |
| Option C: | a tree with three children |
| Option D: | a tree with atmost 3 children |
| 5. | 2-3 tree is a specific form of |
| Option A: | B tree |
| Option B: | B+ tree |
| Option C: | AVL tree |
| Option D: | Heap |
|  |  |
| 6. | In most of the cases, topological sort starts from a node which has |
| Option A: | Maximum Degree |


| Option B: | Minimum Degree |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option C: | Any degree |
| Option D: | Zero Degree |
|  |  |
| 7. | What is the running time of naïve matrix multiplication algorithm? |
| Option A: | O(n^2.81) |
| Option B: | O(n^4) |
| Option C: | O(n) |
| Option D: | O(n^3) |
|  |  |
| 8. | Fractional knapsack problem is solved most efficiently by which of the following <br> algorithm? |
| Option A: | Divide and conquer |
| Option B: | Dynamic programming |
| Option C: | Greedy algorithm |
| Option D: | Backtracking |
|  |  |
| 9. | Given items as \{value,weight $\}$ <br> knapsack=40. pind the maximum value output assuming items to be divisible. <br> Option A: |
| 100 |  |
| Option B: | 110 |
| Option C: | 130 |
| Option D: | 120 |
|  |  |
| 10. | Longest common subsequence is an example of |
| Option A: | Greedy algorithm |
| Option B: | DP |
| Option C: | Divide and conquer |
| Option D: | Branch \& Bound |
|  |  |
| 11. | What is a Rabin and Karp Algorithm? |
| Option A: | String Matching Algorithm |
| Option B: | Shortest Path Algorithm |
| Option C: | Minimum spanning tree Algorithm |
| Option D: | Approximation Algorithm |
|  |  |
| Option A: | P |
| Option B: | log(p) |
| Option C: | log(p)/2 |
| Option A: | All pair shortest path problems |
| Option B: | Single Source shortest path problems |
| Option C: | Network flow problems |
| Option D: | Sorting problems |
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|  |  |
|  | What is the maximum height of an AVL tree with p nodes? |


| Option D: | $\mathrm{p} / 2$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 14. | Which is not feasible solution in case of job sequence problem item: 123 4, profit: 100, 10,15,27, deadline: 2121 |
| Option A: | $(1,4)$ |
| Option B: | $(4,3)$ |
| Option C: | $(2,4)$ |
| Option D: | $(1,2)$ |
| 15. | Consider the strings "PQRSTPQRS" and "PRATPBRQRPS". What is the length of the longest common subsequence? |
| Option A: | 9 |
| Option B: | 8 |
| Option C: | 7 |
| Option D: | 6 |
| 16. | You are given a knapsack that can carry a maximum weight of 60 . There are 4 items with weights $\{20,30,40,70\}$ and values $\{70,80,90,200\}$. What is the maximum value of the items you can carry using the knapsack(0/1)? |
| Option A: | 160 |
| Option B: | 200 |
| Option C: | 170 |
| Option D: | 90 |
| 17. | What is the basic principle in Rabin Karp algorithm? |
| Option A: | Hashing |
| Option B: | Sorting |
| Option C: | Augmenting |
| Option D: | Dynamic Programming |
| 18. | You are given infinite coins of denominations 3, 5, 7. Which of the following sum CANNOT be achieved using these coins? |
| Option A: | 15 |
| Option B: | 16 |
| Option C: | 17 |
| Option D: | 4 |
| 19. | In dynamic programming, the technique of storing the previously calculated values is called $\qquad$ |
| Option A: | Saving value property |
| Option B: | Storing value property |
| Option C: | Memoization |
| Option D: | Mapping |
| 20. | Which of the following problems should be solved using dynamic programming? |
| Option A: | Mergesort |


| Option B: | Binary search |
| :--- | :--- |
| Option C: | Longest common subsequence |
| Option D: | Quicksort |


| Q2 | Solve any 2 out of 3 |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | Define AVL tree.Construct AVL tree for following data: <br> $21,26,30,9,4,14,28,18,15,10,2,3,7$ |
| B | What is optimal binary search tree? Explain with the help of example. |
| C | Construct B-Tree for following data: <br> $8,9,10,11,15,16,17,18,20,23$. |


| Q3 | Solve any $\mathbf{2}$ out of $\mathbf{3}$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| A | Solve the following numbers using quicksort. Also derive time complexity of quick <br> sort. <br> $27 \quad 1036 \quad 18 \quad 25 \quad 45$ |
| B | Apply All pairs shortest path on following graph |
| C | What is Longest common sub sequence problem? Find LCS for following string <br> X=ACBAED <br> Y=ABCABE |

