

**FIRST SEMESTER M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2014**

(CUCSS)

Computer Science

CSC 1C 02—ADVANCED DATA STRUCTURES

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

**Part A***(Answer all. Each question carries a weightage of 1).*

1. Provide an example to distinguish between a data structure and its representation.
2. Write the postfix form of following expressions  
(a).  $-A + B - C + D$  (b).  $(A + B) - D + E / (F + A * D) + C$
3. What are the types of traversals defined on a binary tree ? Explain.
4. Why is rehashing required ? Explain a method for achieving it.
5. Give an example of a 1 - 2 - 3 deterministic skip list.
6. What is a B\* tree ? How it differ from a B tree ?
7. Define d-heaps as a generalisation of binary heaps.
8. What is a treap structure ?
9. How is priority queue is related to max heap ?
10. What is the worst case and average case search time on a digital search tree ?
11. Give a comparison between AA tree and red-black tree.
12. Define a binomial queue. How is it related to binomial tree ?

(12 x 1 = 12 weightage)

**Part B***Answer any six. Each question carries a weightage of 2*

13. Define a circularly linked list. Write the operations defined on it.
14. Find an expression for maximum number of nodes defined on a binary tree Prove the claim.
15. Outline graph representation techniques. Provide examples.
16. Show the result of inserting following keys into an initially empty 2-3 tree: 3, 1, 4, 5, 9, 2, 6.
17. Outline extendible hashing.
18. Define Leftist heap structure. Explain the merge operation.
19. Illustrate zig, zig-zag and zig-zig operations on a splay tree.

**Turn over**

20. Define a digital search tree on the set {A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H}. Illustrate searching this tree for the letter E.
21. What are differential files? Explain how these can be used for compression.

(6 x 2 = 12 weightage)

**Part C**

*(Answer any three. Each question carries a weightage of 4).*

22. Define a min heap. Explain heap sorting on this heap.
23. Explain BFS traversal on a graph.
24. Prove that for a perfect binary tree of height  $h$ , containing  $2^{h+1} - 1$  nodes, the sum of the heights of the nodes is  $2^{h+1} - 1 - (h + 1)$ .
25. What is hashing? Explain probing techniques with suitable examples.
26. Write algorithm to insert and delete a node from a red-black tree.
27. Outline operations on a Fibonacci heap.

(3 X 4 = 12 weightage)