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**CS-62** 

## BACHELOR OF COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (BCA) (Pre-Revised)

## **Term-End Examination**

## December, 2015

## CS-62: 'C' PROGRAMMING AND DATA STRUCTURES

Time: 2 hours

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: Question number 1 is compulsory. Answer any three questions from the rest. All algorithms should be written nearer to 'C' language.

- 1. (a) Write an algorithm to generate the first 10Fibonacci numbers.
  - (b) Evaluate the following postfix expression using stack:

845 + \*6/3 +

Show every step of the evaluation process.

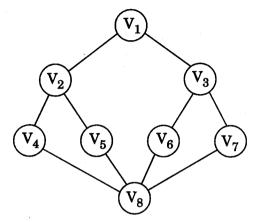
(c) Write the postfix form of the expression:

A \* B + C/D

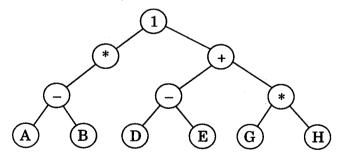
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(d) Apply BFS to the following graph and list the vertices in the order they would be visited:



(e) Traverse the tree as given below in preorder, inorder and postorder and list the vertices in the order they would be visited in each traversal scheme:



(f) Apply 2-way merge sort to the following data:

7 12 14 5 9 8 6 3

(g) Give an example of a ternary operator in C-language.

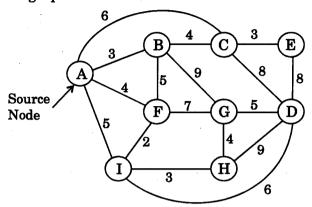
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2. (a) Apply a single source (Node A) shortest path algorithm to the following weighted graph:



- (b) Show how an array A [3][3] is stored in column major order.
- 3. (a) Let P be the pointer to the first node in a singly linked list and X be an arbitrary node in this list. Write an algorithm to delete this node from the list.
  - (b) Explain the meaning of the following statements in C-language:  $4\times 1=4$ 
    - (i) Px = &x
    - (ii) y = Px
    - (iii) y = \*Px + 1
    - (iv) y = \*(Px + 1)
- 4. (a) What is a heap? Perform bottom-up construction of a heap for the list:

3 9 7 4 5 8

3

6

5.	(a)	What is a binary search tree? Show the result of inserting 3, 1, 4, 6, 9, 2, 5, 7 into an initially empty binary search tree.	6
	<b>(b)</b>	Answer the following questions:	
		(i) What are the differences between a graph and a tree?	2
		(ii) Write the syntax and meaning of dynamic memory allocation functions	
		in C-language.	2

Explain the following terms:

(i) Seek time

(ii) Latency time(iii) Transfer time

**(b)** 

3×1=3