



MANICALAND STATE UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES

**FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, APPLIED SCIENCES AND
TECHNOLOGY**

DEPARTMENT: COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

MODULE: DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

CODE: BCOS122

**SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS
JUNE 2024**

DURATION: 3 HOURS

EXAMINER: Dr C. KURANGA

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1. Answer **any four** questions*
- 2. Each question carries 25 marks*
- 3. Start a new question on a fresh page*

Additional material(s): None

Question 1

- a) Explore the classification of data structures. [5]
- b) Discuss the features of ADT. [9]
- c) Describe ways of implementing a linked list. [6]
- d) Explain when a singly linked list can be represented as a circular linked list. [5]

Question 2

- a) Describe an abstract data type. [5]
- b) Explore the properties of an algorithm. [5]
- c) Explain:
 - (i) Time complexity; and [3]
 - (ii) Space complexity; [3]
- d) Write a selection sort algorithm and give its time complexities. [9]

Question 3

- a) Write the routine for the insertion operation of a singly linked list. [6]
- b) Explain internal and external sorting. [6]
- c) Discuss problems in hashing. [4]
- d) Discuss the advantages of a threaded binary tree. [9]

Question 4

- a) Explain why algorithms are analyzed. [7]
- b) Discuss enqueue and dequeue operations. [8]
- c) With the aid of an algorithm, describe merge sort. [10]

Question 5

- a) Apply *quicksort* to sort the list:
 - E, X, A, M, P, L, E*
 - in alphabetical order.
 - Draw the tree of the recursive calls made. [13]
- b) Explain the following traversal techniques:
 - (i) In-order; [4]

- (ii) Pre-order; and [4]
(iii) Post-order. [4]

Question 6

- a) The following algorithm takes as input an array and returns the array with all the duplicate elements removed. For example, if the input array is {1, 3, 3, 2, 4, 2}, the algorithm returns {1, 3, 2, 4}.

Write the big-O complexity of this algorithm, if the set is implemented as:

- i. An AVL tree. [4]
ii. A hash table. [4]
- b) Explain the roles of data structures. [4]
- c) Design an algorithm that takes two arrays, and returns true if the arrays are disjoint, i.e. have no elements in common. [13]

END OF EXAMINATION