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**MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**MANIPAL**

*A Constituent Institution of Manipal University*

**I SEMESTER M.TECH. (CSE/CSIS)**  
**END SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS, NOV/DEC 2016**  
**SUBJECT: ADVANCED DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS**  
**[CSE5101]**  
**REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**(24/11/2016)**

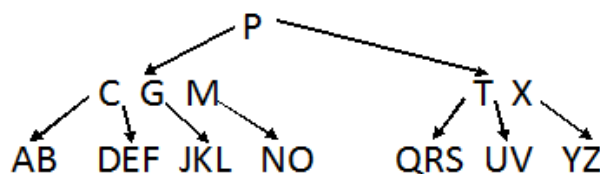
Time: 3 Hours

MAX. MARKS: 50

**Instructions to Candidates:**

- ❖ Answer **ALL** questions.
- ❖ Missing data may be suitable assumed.

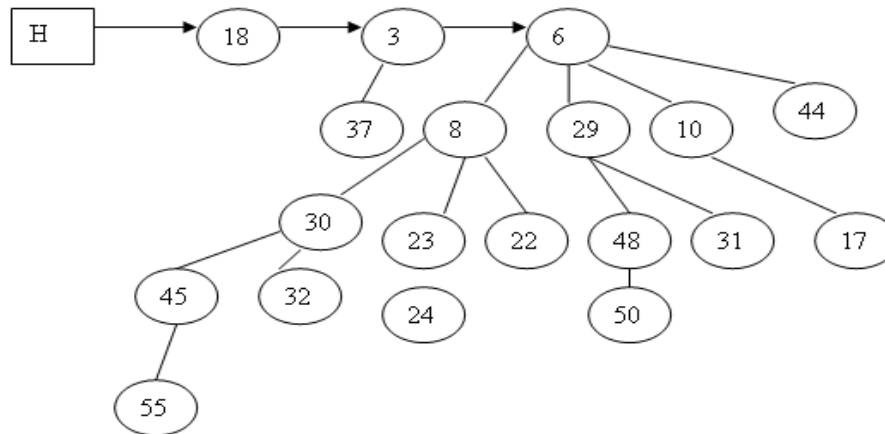
- 1A.** Write an algorithm for incrementing the k-bit binary number by 1 and also find its worst case complexity. If n times an increment operation is applied on an initially zero counter then find the amortized cost. **3**
- 1B.** List all the properties of the Binomial tree and also construct a Binomial heap with 28 nodes assuming suitable data. **2**
- 1C.** Explain the steps to be followed to delete any key in B-tree. Delete in order the keys in the B-tree with minimum degree 3 given in Fig.Q1C (i) P (ii) X (iii) M **5**



**Fig Q1C**

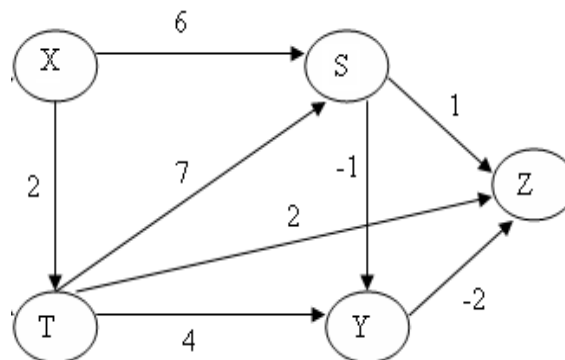
- 2A.** Write an algorithm for extracting the minimum node in Fibonacci heap and also find its amortized cost. **4**

- 2B.** Extract the second minimum from the Binomial heap given in Fig Q2B by indicating all the steps. 4



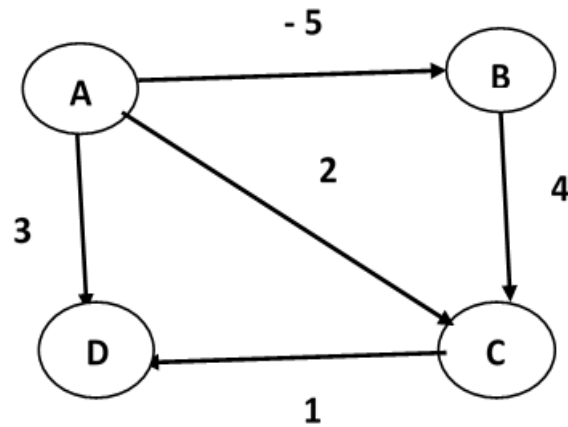
**Fig Q2B**

- 2C.** Superimpose a binary tree of bits on top of a bit vector representing the set [1; 2; 3; 6; 7; 12; 14] when the universal set  $u = 16$ . Give the method for finding (i) minimum and (ii) predecessor of 14. 2
- 3A.** Let  $x$  be any node in a Fibonacci heap and  $k = \text{degree}[x]$ , then prove that  $\text{size}(x) \geq F_{k+2} \geq \phi^k$  where  $\phi = 1.61803$  3
- 3B.** Discuss the concept of union of two disjoint sets and also find the amortized cost of sequence of  $n$  make set operations followed by  $(n-1)$  union operations. 2
- 3C.** Write Bellmann Ford Algorithm and execute the Jhonson's Algorithm on the graph given Fig Q3C to find the shortest path from the vertex  $X$  to all the vertices. 5



**Fig Q3C**

- 4A.** Write the algorithm for finding shortest path from the source to all the vertices using DAG and execute the same on the graph given in Fig Q4A. Assume that  $A$  is the source vertex. 4



**Fig Q4A**

- 4B.** If the adjacency matrix of a graph is given in the Fig,Q4B. Use Faster all pairs shortest path algorithm to find all pairs shortest paths by considering at most 2 edges. 3

0	$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	-1	$\infty$
1	0	$\infty$	2	$\infty$	$\infty$
$\infty$	2	0	$\infty$	$\infty$	-8
-4	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	3	$\infty$
$\infty$	7	$\infty$	$\infty$	0	$\infty$
$\infty$	5	10	$\infty$	$\infty$	0

**Fig Q4B**

- 4C.** If the distance matrix of the graph with zero intermediate vertex is as given in the Fig Q4C. Find the  $d_{13}^{(1)}$ ,  $d_{21}^{(1)}$  and  $d_{23}^{(1)}$  3

0	3	8	4	-4
$\infty$	0	$\infty$	1	7
$\infty$	4	0	5	11
2	-1	-5	0	2
$\infty$	$\infty$	$\infty$	6	-2

**Fig Q4C**

- 5A.** Discuss the concept of proto van Emde Boas tree and draw the same for the universal size=16 for the dynamic set{2,3,4,5,7,14,15} 4
- 5B.** What is dynamic multithreaded programming and list out its advantages. Write the same for generating Fibonacci sequence. 4
- 5C** Discuss the concept of networks with multiple sources and sinks 2