



(Knowledge for Development)

KIBABII UNIVERSITY
(KIBU)

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2019/2020 ACADEMIC YEAR

SPECIAL/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS
YEAR ONE SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE OF
(INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

COURSE CODE : BIT 121

COURSE TITLE : DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

DATE: 17/02/2021

TIME: 11.00 A.M. – 1.00 P.M.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

ANSWER QUESTIONS ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO.

QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) [30 MARKS]

a. Consider the following tree and its four traversals.

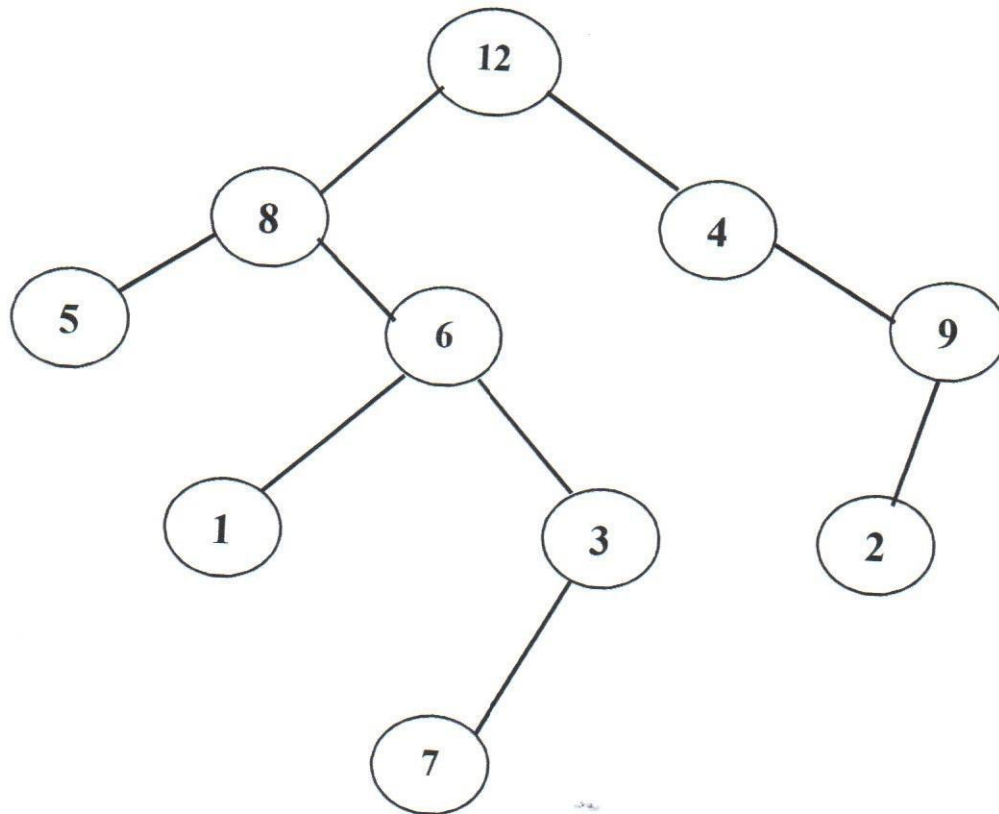
- i. Pre-Order
- ii. In-Order
- iii. Post-Order
- iv. Level Order

[2 marks]

[2 Marks]

[2 marks]

[2 marks]



b. Define the following four types of trees

[4 marks]

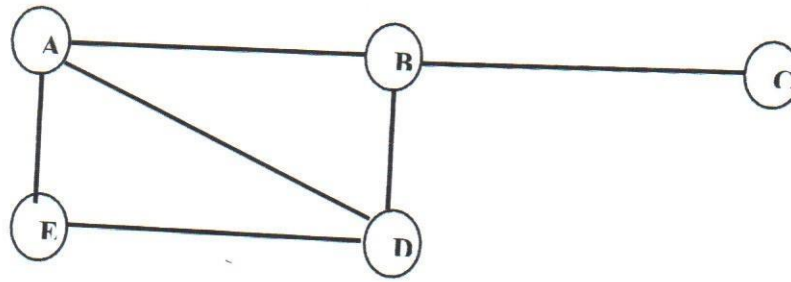
- i. Full Binary Tree
- ii. Complete Binary Tree
- iii. Perfect Binary Tree
- iv. Balanced Binary Tree

c. Define Heap Sort Algorithm

[2 marks]

d. Consider the graph below as an example for understanding adjacency lists and adjacency matrices, Carrying out graph algorithms using the adjacency lists and adjacency matrices representation

[6 marks]



e. Which data structure is used in redo-undo feature?

[1 Mark]

(A) Stack

(B) Queue

(C) Tree

(D) Graph

[I]. Explain your answer above

[2 marks]

f. Consider a situation where a client receives packets from a server. There may be differences in speed of the client and the server. Which data structure is best suited for synchronization?

[1 Mark]

(A) Tree

(B) Queue

(C) Stack

(D) Graph

[I]. Explain your answer above

[2 marks]

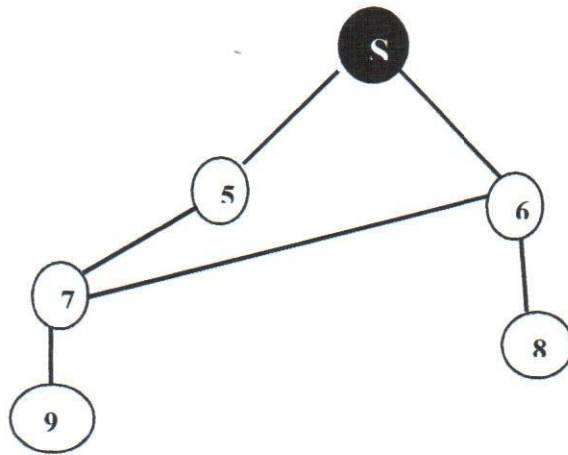
g. Give two advantages and two disadvantages of Tree sort

[4 marks]

QUESTION TWO [20 MARKS]

- a. With the aid of well labeled Breadth First Search (BFS) Graph traversals images, demonstrate Breadth First Search (BFS) from the graph below, **s** is already marked.

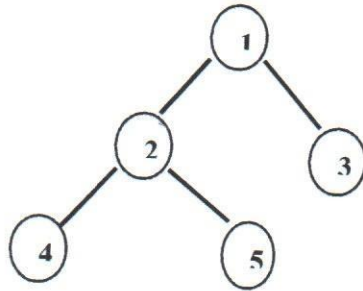
[8 marks]



- b. What is the Difference between Binary Tree and Binary Search Tree [6 marks]
- c. You are given an array **A** of integers, where each element indicates the time a thing takes for completion. You want to calculate the maximum number of things that you can do in the limited time that you have, this is a simple **Greedy-algorithm** problem. In each iteration, you have to greedily select the things which will take the minimum amount of time to complete while maintaining two variables **current Time** and **number Of Things**.
- i. Name the FOUR first steps you will use to complete the calculation. [4 marks]
- ii. From the above **Greedy-algorithm** problem, Let $A = \{5, 3, 4, 2, 1\}$ and $T = 6$, complete the calculation. [2 marks]

QUESTION THREE [20 MARKS]

- a. Consider the graph below and demonstrate how Depth First Search (DFS) works. (Mark all the visited vertices and Show all the images.) [4 marks]



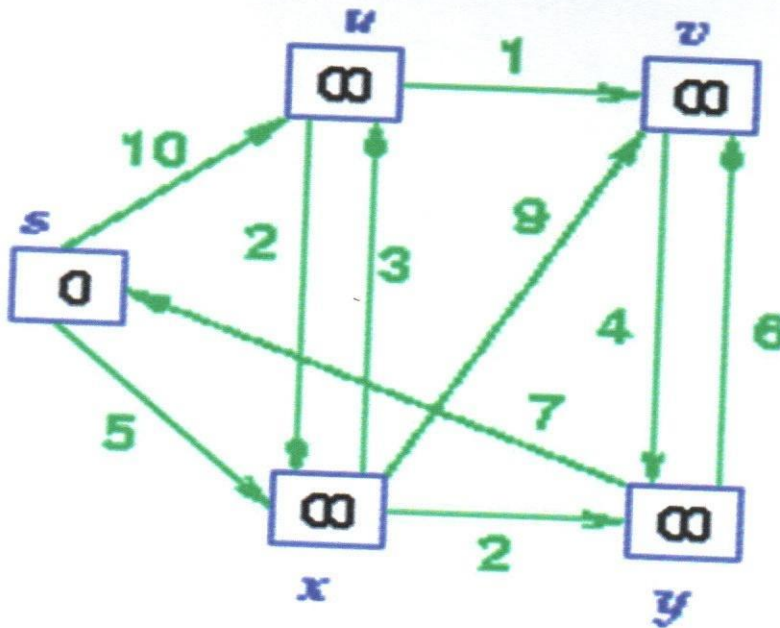
- b. Give at least three Differences between Stack and Queue Data Structures. [6 marks]
- c. With the aid of a well labeled diagram distinguish between Directed and Undirected graphs showing the vertices and edges [4 marks]
- d. What is Directed Acyclic Graph? [2 marks]
- e. Discuss the four basic operations performed on queue. [4 marks]

QUESTION FOUR [20 MARKS]

- a. Discuss the three-step process we can understand **divide-and-conquer** approach [6 marks]
- b. With the aid of a well labeled diagram distinguish between Cyclic and Acyclic graphs showing the vertices and edges. [4 marks]
- c. What is a Binary Heap? [2 marks]
- d. Using recursion write a recursive function calling itself. [3 marks]
- e. From the data structure of point of view, state and explain some important categories of algorithm [5 marks]

QUESTION FIVE [20 MARKS]

- a. The graph below shows an initial graph with all nodes having infinite cost except the source, draw the sequence of diagrams illustrating the operation of **Dijkstra's Algorithm** [8 marks]



- b. Using Heapify procedure perform heapification in the bottom up order for the Input data:
4, 10, 3, 5, and 1. [3 marks]
- c. Explain the three **Execution Time Cases**. [6 marks]
- d. Give at least three advantages of trees in data structures. [3 marks]