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MIT, MORADABAD

CT-III/III.....I..... DATE 28-11-23

Course B.tech.....Branch...CSE.....

Semester...3<sup>rd</sup>.....Section.....C.....

Subject Code BCS 301.....Subject Name Data Structure

Sub. Teacher Name Mx. Manoj Kumar

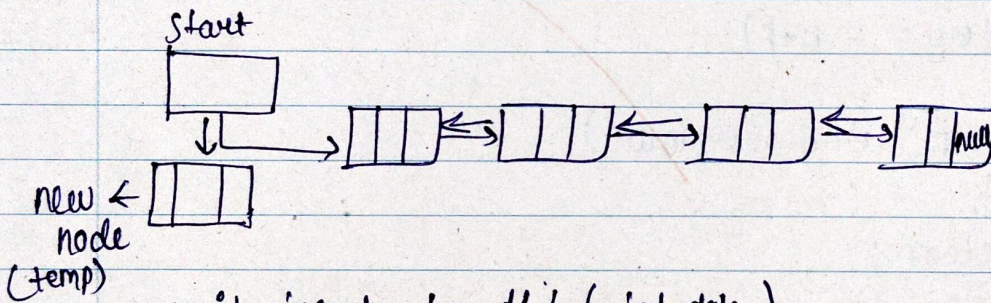
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Sign. of Student Sukhdanshi Sign. of Invigilator

Marks obtained 19 Sign. of Teacher

Ans-1(b) Insert an element at the beginning of a doubly linked list.



```
void insert_beg dLL ( int data )
```

```
struct node * temp
```

```
temp = (struct node *) malloc ( sizeof ( struct node ) )
```

```
temp->info = data;
```

```
temp->prev = NULL;
```

```
if ( start == NULL )
```

```
temp->next = NULL;
```

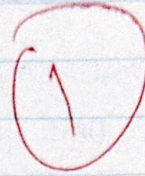
```
start = temp;
```

```
return;
```

```
}
```



```
temp → next = start;  
start → prev = temp;  
start = temp;  
}
```



Ans- 2) Stack works on the principle of LIFO.  
Stack is a linear data structure.

Two operations of stack

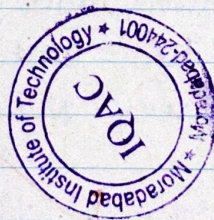
- 1) Push
- 2) Pop.

when stack is stored using array.  
Push operation.

```
void - Push (int data)  
{  
  if (top == n-1)  
  {  
    printf("under overflow");  
  }  
  return;  
  top ++;  
  stack [a] = top;  
}
```

Pop operation.

```
void - Pop (int data)  
{  
  if (top == -1)  
  {  
    printf("underflow");  
  }  
}
```



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```

}
return;
top --;
}

```

3

Ans-3) Tail recursion is the recursion in which the ~~falls~~ function calling statement calls the  $f^n$  at the end of the statement.

\* Tail recursion is better than Recursion because tail recursion ~~store~~ memory in less area as compared to recursion.

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\* Tail recursion execute faster than Recursion.

Ans-4. A [-2:3, 0:4, 1:3]

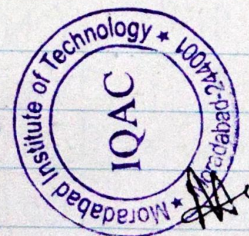
$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{a) } L &= UB - LB + 1 && 0, 4 && 1, 3 \\
 &= 3 - (-2) + 1 && = 4 - 0 + 1 && = 3 - 1 + 1 \\
 &= 6 && = 5 && = 3 \\
 & \quad m && \quad n && \quad o
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{b) No of elements in } A &= 6 \times 5 \times 3 \\
 &= 90
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{c) Row major} &= [ \text{Base}(a) + w[(i-LB_i) \times O \times N + (j-LB_j) \times O \\
 &\quad + (k-LB_k)] \\
 A[2, 1, 3] &= 400 + 4[(2 - (-2)) \times 3 \times 5 + (1 - 0) \times 3 \\
 &\quad + (3 - 1)]
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 400 + 4[60 + 3 + 2] \\
 &= 660
 \end{aligned}$$





$$d) \text{ Column major} = [ \text{Base (a)} + w [ (k-LB_{jk}) \times m \times n + (j-LB_{j}) \times m + (i-LB_i) ] ]$$

$$= 400 + 4 [ (4-1) \times 5 \times 5 + (2-0) \times 6 + (1-(-2)) ]$$

$$= 400 + 4 [ 90 + 12 + 3 ]$$

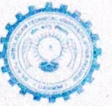
$$= 400 + 420 = 820.$$

Ans-5.  $(10 + 2 * (20/5)) + (5 * 4/2 + 3)$

Symbol	Stack	Postfix
	(	
(	((	
10	((	10
+	((+	10
2	((+	10, 2
*	((+*	10, 2
(	(((+* (	10, 2
20	(((+* (	10, 2, 20
/	(((+* (/	10, 2, 20, /
5	(((+* (/	10, 2, 20, /, 5
)	((+*	10, 2, 20, /, 5, /
)	(	10, 2, 20, /, 5, /, * +
+	(+	10, 2, 20, /, 5, /, * +, +
(	(+(	10, 2, 20, /, 5, /, * +, +
5	(+(	10, 2, 20, /, 5, /, * +, + 5
*	(+(	10, 2, 20, /, 5, /, * +, +, 5
4	(+(	10, 2, 20, /, 5, /, * +, +, 5, 4
/	(+(	10, 2, 20, /, 5, /, * +, +, 5, 4, *
2	(+(	10, 2, 20, /, 5, /, * +, +, 5, 4, * 2



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+	(+(	10, 2, 20, 5, /, *, +, 5, 4 * 2 /
3	(+(	10, 2, 20, 5, /, *, +, 5, 4 * 2 /, 3
)	(+	10, 2, 20, 5, /, *, +, 5, 4, * 2, / 3, +,
)		10, 2, 20, 5, / *, +, 5, 4, * 2, /, 3, +, +

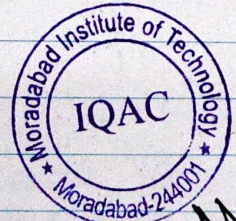
10, 2, 20, 5 / \*, + 5, 4, \* 2 / 3 + +

Symbol	Stack	operation.
10	10	
2	10, 2	
20	10, 2, 20	
5	10, 2, 20, 5	
/	10, 2, 4	A=5, B=20 B/A=20/5
*	10, 8	A=4, B=2, BxA=2x4
+	18	A=8, B=10, B+A=10+8
5	18, 5	
4	18, 5, 4	
*	18, 20	A=4, B=5, BxA=5x4
2	18, 20, 2	
/	18, 10	A=2, B=20, B/A=20/20
3	18, 16, 3	
+	18, 13	A=3, B=10, B+A=10+3
+	18, 31	A=13, B=18, B+A=18+13=31

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Ans = 31

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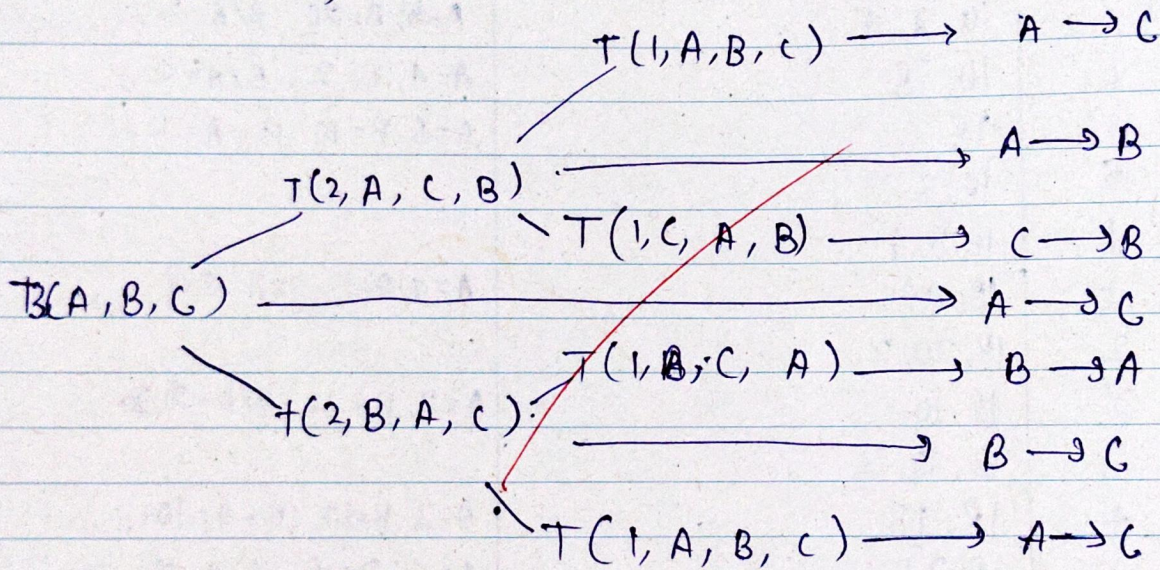


6) Tower of Hanoi problem.

Acc to Tower of Hanoi we change the tower from one to another without ~~change~~ creating any change in formation of disks tower. It works on the formula  $2^n - 1$  where  $n = \text{no of disks}$ .

Algorithm for Tower of Hanoi

- 1) call Tower
  - 2) write  $\rightarrow \text{beg} \rightarrow \text{end}$
  - 3) call tower ( Beg  $\rightarrow$  End, Aux )
  - 4) call tower ( Aux, Beg, End )
  - 5) call tower ( Beg, Aux, End )
- return;



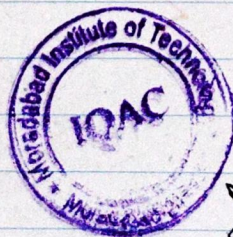
$n = 3$

- 1)  $A \rightarrow C$
- 2)  $A \rightarrow B$
- 3)  $C \rightarrow B$
- 4)  $A \rightarrow C$
- 5)  $B \rightarrow A$
- 6)  $B \rightarrow C$
- 7)  $A \rightarrow C$

$2^n - 1 = 2^3 - 1 = 8 - 1 = 7$

way

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1(a)

```
void func()
```

```
{ int a, i, j, n;          ——— ①
```

```
scanf("%d", &n);         ——— ②
```

```
a = 1;                   ——— ③
```

```
for (i = 0; i < n; i++)  ———→ n
```

```
{
```

```
for (j = 1; j < n; j = j * 2) ———→ log2n
```

```
{
```

```
  a = a + i;
```

```
  printf("%d", a);      } ——— ②
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

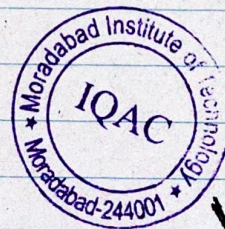
$$= 3 + 2 * n * \log_2 n$$

$$= n \log_2 n$$

$$= O(n \log_2 n)$$

①

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