

Q1. (20 Marks)	Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks
1.	_____ is the class of decision problems that can be solved by non-deterministic polynomial algorithms.
Option A:	NP
Option B:	P
Option C:	Hard
Option D:	Complete
2.	Following data structure is used to implement LIFO Branch and Bound Strategy
Option A:	Priority Queue
Option B:	array
Option C:	stack
Option D:	Linked list
3.	For the given elements 6 4 11 17 2 24 14 using quick sort, what is the sequence after first phase, assuming the pivot as the first element?
Option A:	2 4 6 17 11 24 14
Option B:	2 4 6 11 17 14 24
Option C:	4 2 6 17 11 24 14
Option D:	2 4 6 11 17 24 14
4.	Which of the following is correct for branch and bound technique? i. It is BFS generation of problem states ii. It is DFS generation of problem states iii. It is D-search.
Option A:	Only i
Option B:	Only ii
Option C:	Only ii and iii
Option D:	Only i, and iii
5.	Consider the given graph.



	What is the weight of the minimum spanning tree using the Kruskal's algorithm?
Option A:	24
Option B:	23
Option C:	15
Option D:	19
6.	Bellman Ford algorithm is used to find out single source shortest path for negative edge weights. Bellman Ford algorithm uses which of the following strategy?
Option A:	Greedy method
Option B:	Dynamic Programming
Option C:	Backtracking
Option D:	Divide and Conquer
7.	The optimal solution for 4-queen problem is
Option A:	(2,3,1,4)
Option B:	(1,3,2,4)
Option C:	(3,1,2,4)
Option D:	(2,4,1,3)
8.	Consider the following code snippet: Bouding function(k,i) { for(j=1 to k-1) { if ((x[j]==i) or (Abs(x[j]-i) ==abs(j-k))) return false; } return true } The above code represents the bounding function for which of the following algorithm?
Option A:	Subset sum problem using backtracking
Option B:	n-queens using backtracking
Option C:	Graph coloring using backtracking
Option D:	Subset sum using branch and bound
9.	What do you mean by chromatic number?
Option A:	The minimum number of colors needed to color all the vertices optimally in a Graph



	Coloring problem
Option B:	The maximum number of colors needed to color all the vertices optimally in a Graph Coloring problem
Option C:	The number of colors using which the edges of graph have been colored in a Graph Coloring Problem
Option D:	The individual colors with which we color the vertices of a Graph in a Graph Coloring Problem
10.	Which string matching algorithm uses a Prefix Table?
Option A:	Naïve String Matching Algorithm
Option B:	Boyer Moore String Matching Algorithm
Option C:	Knuth Morris Pratt Algorithm
Option D:	Rabin Karp Algorithm

<b>Q2.</b> <b>(20 Marks)</b>	<b>Solve any Four out of Six</b>	<b>05 marks each</b>
A	Write and Explain binary search algorithm.	
B	Write a short note on job sequencing with deadline	
C	Determine the LCS of the following sequences: X: {A, B, C, B, D, A, B} Y: {B, D, C, A, B, A}	
D	Solve the sum of subsets problem for the following: $n=4, m=15, w=\{3,5,6,7\}$	
E	Give the algorithm for the N-Queen's problem and give any two solutions to the 8-Queen's problem	
F	Explain and apply Naïve string matching on following strings String1: COMPANION String2: PANI	

<b>Q3.</b> <b>(20 Marks)</b>	<b>Solve any Two Questions out of Three</b>	<b>10 marks each</b>
A	Write algorithm for greedy knapsack and Obtain the solution to following knapsack problem where $n=7, m=15$ ( $p_1, p_2, \dots, p_7$ ) = (10, 5, 15, 7, 6, 18, 3), ( $w_1, w_2, \dots, w_7$ ) = (2, 3, 5, 7, 1, 4, 1).	
B	Explain Dijkstra's Single source shortest path algorithm. Explain how it is different from Bellman Ford algorithm. Explain 15-puzzle problem using LC search technique.	
C	Rewrite and Compare Rabin Karp and Knuth Morris Pratt Algorithms Give the pseudo code for the KMP String Matching Algorithm.	

<b>Q4.</b> <b>(20 Marks)</b>	<b>Solve any Two Questions out of Three</b>	<b>10 marks each</b>
A	Write algorithm for quick sort and sort the following elements [40, 11, 4, 72, 17, 2, 49]	
B	Write multistage graph algorithm and solve following example.	



<p>C</p>	<p>Write algorithm for 0/1 knapsack problem using dynamic programming .Also solve the following example.  <math>N=4, M=21</math> <math>(p_1, p_2, p_3, p_4)=(2, 5, 8, 1), (w_1, w_2, w_3, w_4)=(10, 15, 6, 9)</math></p>

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