

**BACHELOR IN COMPUTER  
APPLICATIONS**

**Term-End Examination**

**June, 2008**

**CS-62 : 'C' PROGRAMMING AND DATA  
STRUCTURE**

*Time : 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 60*

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**Note :** Question number 1 is **compulsory**. Answer any **three** questions from the rest. All algorithms should be written nearer to 'C' language.

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1. (a) What is sparse matrix ? Discuss methods of representation of sparse matrix in memory. Explain row-major and column-major order with example. 9
  - (b) What is a binary search tree ? Write an algorithm to find an element in a binary search tree. 5
  - (c) Define a circular queue. What is the condition that a circular queue is full (if queue is implemented using array) ? Write an algorithm for inserting a node at given location in a circular queue. 8
  - (d) Differentiate between internal and external sorting. Which sorting algorithm is preferred for external sorting ? Write an algorithm for K-way merge sort.  
 $2+1+5=8$
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2. (a) Write a program in C for binary search tree. 5

- (b) Apply Binary search for elements in array P to find the element 40, 11, 22, 30, 33, 40, 44, 55, 60, 66, 77, 80, 88, 99. 3
- (c) What are the various disadvantages of sequential file organisation ? 2
3. (a) Convert the following postfix expression into infix using stack : 3  
 $ABC * DEF \uparrow / G * - H * +$
- (b) What is AVL tree ? Construct an AVL search tree by inserting the following elements in order of their occurrence. (Show each of the rotations). 2+5=7  
64, 1, 44, 26, 13, 110, 98, 85
4. Write short notes on the following : 5×2=10
- (i) Directed graph
  - (ii) Compaction
  - (iii) Complete binary tree
  - (iv) Hash function
  - (v) Height balanced tree
5. (a) Write a program in C for bubble sort. 5
- (b) Explain indexed-sequential file organisation. Under what conditions is it advantageous to have file organised as indexed-sequential rather than direct file ? 5