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| **Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune**  **Second Year of Computer Engineering (2015 Course)**  **210243: Data Structures and Algorithms** | | | | | |
| **Teaching Scheme:**  **TH: 04 Hours/Week** | | **Credit**  **04** | **Examination Scheme:**  **In-Sem: 50 Marks**  **End-Sem: 50 Marks** | | |
| **Prerequisites: - FPL I and FPL II** | | | | | |
| **Course Objectives:**   To understand the standard and abstract data representation methods.   To acquaint with the structural constraints and advantages in usage of the data.   To understand the memory requirement for various data structures.   To operate on the various structured data.   To understand various data searching and sorting methods with pros and cons.   To understand various algorithmic strategies to approach the problem solution. | | | | | |
| **Course Outcomes:**  On completion of the course, learner will be able to–   To discriminate the usage of various structures in approaching the problem solution.   To design the algorithms to solve the programming problems.   To use effective and efficient data structures in solving various Computer Engineering domain problems.   To analyze the problems to apply suitable algorithm and data structure. | | | | | |
| **Course Contents** | | | | | |
| **Unit I** | **Introduction to Algorithm and Data Structures** | | | **08 Hours** | |
| **Algorithms-** Problem Solving, Introduction to Algorithms, Characteristics of algorithms,  Algorithm design tools: Pseudo code and flowchart, Analysis of Algorithms, Complexity of algorithms- Space complexity, Time complexity, Asymptotic notation- Big-O, Theta and Omega, standard measures of efficiency.  **Data Structures-** Data structure, Abstract Data Types (ADT), Concept of linear and Non- linear, static and dynamic, persistent and ephemeral data structures, and relationship among data, data structure, and algorithm, From Problem to Program.  **Algorithmic Strategies-** Introduction to algorithm design strategies- Divide and Conquer, and Greedy strategy.  **Recurrence relation -** Recurrence Relation, Linear Recurrence Relations, With constant  Coefficients, Homogeneous Solutions. Solving recurrence relations | | | | | |
| **Unit II** | **Linear Data Structures Using Sequential Organization** | | | | **08 Hours** |
| Sequential Organization, Linear Data Structure Using Sequential Organization, Array as an  Abstract Data Type, Memory Representation and Address Calculation, Inserting an element | | | | | |

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| into an array, Deleting an element, Multidimensional Arrays, Two-dimensional arrays, n-  dimensional arrays, Concept of Ordered List, Single Variable Polynomial, Representation using arrays, Polynomial as array of structure, Polynomial addition, Polynomial multiplication, Sparse Matrix, Sparse matrix representation, Sparse matrix addition, Transpose of sparse matrix, String Manipulation Using Array | | | |
| **Unit III** | | **Linked Lists** | **08 Hours** |
| Concept, Comparison of sequential and linked organizations, Primitive operations,  Realization of Linked Lists, Realization of linked list using arrays, Dynamic Memory Management, Linked list using dynamic memory management, Linked List Abstract Data Type, Linked list operations, Head pointer and header node, **Types of linked list-** Linear and circular linked lists, Doubly Linked List and operations, Circular Linked List, Singly circular linked list, Doubly circular linked list**, Polynomial Manipulations -** Polynomial addition, Multiplication of two polynomials using linked list. **Generalized Linked List (GLL)-** concept, representation of polynomial and sets using GLL.  Case Study- Garbage Collection | | | |
| **Unit IV** | **Stacks** | | **08 Hours** |
| Concept of Stacks and Queues, **Stacks-** concept, Primitive operations, Stack Abstract Data  Type, Representation of Stacks Using Sequential Organization, stack operations, Multiple Stacks, Applications of Stack- Expression Evaluation and Conversion, Polish notation and expression conversion, Need for prefix and postfix expressions, Postfix expression evaluation, **Recursion-** concept, **variants of recursion-** direct, indirect, tail and tree, Linked Stack and Operations, Backtracking algorithmic strategy, use of stack in backtracking.  Case **Study-** 4 queens problem, Android- multiple tasks/multiple activities and back stack. | | | |
| **Unit V** | | **Queues** | **08 Hours** |
| Concept, Queue as Abstract Data Type, Realization of Queues Using Arrays , Circular Queue,  Advantages of using circular queues, Multi-queues, Deque, Priority Queue, Array implementation of priority queue, Linked Queue and operations.  Case study**-** Job scheduling | | | |
| **Unit VI** | | **Sorting and Searching** | **08 Hours** |
| **Searching-** Search Techniques, Sequential search, variant of sequential search- sentinel search,  Binary search, Fibonacci search.  **Sorting**- Types of sorting-Internal and external sorting, General sort concepts-sort order, stability, efficiency, number of passes, Sorting methods- Bubble sort, Insertion sort, Selection sort, Quick sort, Heap sort, Shell sort, Bucket sort, Radix sort, Comparison of All Sorting Methods. | | | |
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