



Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<b>SECTION – B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)</b> <b>Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)</b>
CO1	K3	11a.	Collect the steps to insert an element at the beginning in singly linked list. <b>(OR)</b>
CO1	K3	11b.	Use Linked List to perform Polynomial addition.
CO2	K3	12a.	Evaluate the following expression Using stack. Postfix expression : 2 5 3 6 + * * 15 / 2 - <b>(OR)</b>
CO2	K3	12b.	Prepare the steps to delete an item from Queue.
CO3	K4	13a.	Focus on Operations of Heap data structure. <b>(OR)</b>
CO3	K4	13b.	Analyze the functions of Binary Search Tree.
CO4	K4	14a.	Illustrate the any five Terminologies of graph. <b>(OR)</b>
CO4	K4	14b.	Diagram the Euler circuit with explanation.
CO5	K5	15a.	Predict the steps to implement bubble sort. <b>(OR)</b>
CO5	K5	15b.	Importance of Hashing in data structure.

Course Outcome	Bloom's K-level	Q. No.	<b>SECTION – C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)</b> <b>Answer <u>ALL</u> Questions choosing either (a) or (b)</b>
CO1	K3	16a.	Organize the operations performed in Double Linked List. <b>(OR)</b>
CO1	K3	16b.	Collect the applications of List.
CO2	K4	17a.	Compare stack and Queue Data structure with Example. <b>(OR)</b>
CO2	K4	17b.	Devise the procedure to convert an infix expression to postfix notations with the following example: A*B^C+D
CO3	K4	18a.	Classify Tree traversal and explain it with suitable example. <b>(OR)</b>
CO3	K4	18b.	Conclude the application of trees in data structure.
CO4	K5	19a.	Predict the distinguish between BFS and DFS. <b>(OR)</b>
CO4	K5	19b.	Analyze the memory representation of Graph.
CO5	K5	20a.	justify binary search is more efficient than linear search. <b>(OR)</b>
CO5	K5	20b.	Evaluate the following example using Selection sort. 38, 25, 72, 56, 14, 7, 98, 42