Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

Unit Code	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Unit Wise Total
1	75	60	16	**151**
2	52	64	33	**149**
3	51	51	13	**115**
Group Wise Total	**178**	**175**	**62**	

Total Questions : 415

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
1	1363213 Unit : 1, Group : 1	If the number of records to be sorted is small, then ..... sorting can be efficient. **1.Bubble** **2.Heap** **3.Merge** **4.Selection (Right)**
2	1363214 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The complexity of sorting algorithm measures the ..... as a function of the number n of items to be sorter. **1.average time** **2.average-case complexity** **3.case-complexity** **4.running time (Right)**
3	1363215 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The complexity of bubble sort algorithm is ..... **1.O(logn)** **2.O(n logn)** **3.O(n)** **4.O(n2) (Right)**
4	1363220 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following case does not exist in complexity theory **1.Average case** **2.Best case** **3.Null case (Right)** **4.Worst case**
5	1363221 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The operation of processing each element in the list is known as **1.Inserting** **2.Merging** **3.Sorting** **4.Traversal (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
6	1363222 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Running merge sort on an array of size n which is already sorted is **1.None** **2.O(n)** **3.O(n2)** **4.O(nlogn) (Right)**
7	1363223 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The time complexity of a quick sort algorithm which makes use of median, found by an O(n) algorithm, as pivot element is **1.O(n)** **2.O(n2)** **3.O(nloglogn)** **4.O(nlogn) (Right)**
8	1363228 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following sorting algorithm has the running time that is least dependent on the initial ordering of the input? **1.Insertion sort** **2.Merge sort** **3.Quick sort** **4.Selection sort (Right)**
9	1363229 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following algorithm design technique is used in the quick sort algorithm? **1.Backtracking** **2.Divide-and-conquer (Right)** **3.Dynamic programming** **4.Greedy method**
10	1363230 Unit : 1, Group : 1	For merging two sorted lists of size m and n into sorted list of size m+n, we require comparisons of **1.O(logm + logn)** **2.O(m)** **3.O(m+n) (Right)** **4.O(n)**
11	1363231 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Output of pass 1 of bubble sort for the array 77 42 35 12 101 5 will be: **1.12 35 42 77 5 101** **2.42 35 12 77 5 101 (Right)** **3.5 35 42 77 12 101** **4.none of above**
12	1363236 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The memory address of the first element of an array is called **1.base address (Right)** **2.first address** **3.floor address** **4.foundation address**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
13	1363237 Unit : 1, Group : 1	…… is not the component of data structure. **1. None of above (Right)** **2.Algorithms** **3.Operations** **4.Storage Structures**
14	1363238 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Inserting an item into the stack when stack is not full is called ……. Operation and deletion of item form the stack, when stack is not empty is called ……..operation. **1.delete, insert** **2.insert, delete** **3.pop, push** **4.push, pop (Right)**
15	1363239 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The logical or mathematical model of a particular organization of data is called a ..... **1.Data arrangement** **2.Data configuration** **3.Data formation** **4.Data structure (Right)**
16	1363240 Unit : 1, Group : 1	……. Is a pile in which items are added at one end and removed from the other. **1.List** **2.None of the above** **3.Queue (Right)** **4.Stack**
17	1363245 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which data structure allows deleting data elements from front and inserting at rear? **1.Binary search tree** **2.Deques** **3.Queues (Right)** **4.Stacks**
18	1363246 Unit : 1, Group : 1	A list which displays the relationship of adjacency between elements is said to be **1.linear (Right)** **2.linked list** **3.non linear** **4.trees**
19	1363247 Unit : 1, Group : 1	…… is very useful in situation when data have to stored and then retrieved in reverse order. **1.Link list** **2.List** **3.Queue** **4.Stack (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
20	1363248 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following data structure is non-linear type? **1.Lists** **2.None of above (Right)** **3.Stacks** **4.Strings**
21	1363253 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Each array declaration need not give, implicitly or explicitly, the information about **1.the data type of array** **2.the first data from the set to be stored (Right)** **3.the index set of the array** **4.the name of array**
22	1363254 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The elements of an array are stored successively in memory cells because **1.both of above** **2.by this way computer can keep track only the address of the first element and the addresses of other elements can be calculated (Right)** **3.none of above** **4.the architecture of computer memory does not allow arrays to store other than serially**
23	1363255 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Two dimensional arrays are also called **1.both of above** **2.matrix arrays (Right)** **3.none of above** **4.tables arrays**
24	1363256 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The time factor when determining the efficiency of algorithm is measured by **1.Counting microseconds** **2.Counting the kilobytes of algorithm** **3.Counting the number of key operations (Right)** **4.Counting the number of statements**
25	1363261 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following data structure can't store the non-homogeneous data elements? **1. Arrays (Right)** **2.None** **3.Pointers** **4.Records**
26	1363262 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The Worst case occur in linear search algorithm when **1.Item is not in the array at all** **2.Item is somewhere in the middle of the array** **3.Item is the last element in the array** **4.Item is the last element in the array or is not there at all (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
27	1363263 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The Average case occur in linear search algorithm **1.When Item is not in the array at all** **2.When Item is somewhere in the middle of the array (Right)** **3.When Item is the last element in the array** **4.When Item is the last element in the array or is not there at all**
28	1363264 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following name does not relate to stacks? **1.FIFO lists (Right)** **2.LIFO list** **3.Piles** **4.Push-down lists**
29	1363265 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The term "push" and "pop" is related to the **1.all of above** **2.array** **3.lists** **4.stacks (Right)**
30	1363270 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Linked lists are best suited **1.for both of above situation** **2.for none of above situation** **3.for relatively permanent collections of data** **4.for the size of the structure and the data in the structure are constantly changing (Right)**
31	1363271 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following is not the required condition for binary search algorithm? **1. none of above** **2.The list must be sorted (Right)** **3.There must be mechanism to delete and/or insert elements in list** **4.there should be the direct access to the middle element in any sublist**
32	1363272 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The complexity of Binary search algorithm is **1. O(log n) (Right)** **2. O(n log n)** **3.O(n)** **4.O(n2)**
33	1363273 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The complexity of linear search algorithm is **1.O(log n)** **2.O(n log n)** **3.O(n) (Right)** **4.O(n2)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
34	1363490 Unit : 1, Group : 1	You have to sort a list L consisting of a sorted list followed by a few“random” elements. Which of the following sorting methods would be especially suitable for such a task? **1. Insertion sort (Right)** **2. Quick sort** **3.Bubble sort** **4.Selection sort**
35	1363495 Unit : 1, Group : 1	A linear collection of data elements where the linear node is given by means of pointer is called **1. node list** **2. None of these** **3.linked list (Right)** **4.primitive list**
36	1363496 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Sparse matrix have? **1.higher dimension** **2.many non zero enteries** **3.many zero enteries (Right)** **4.none of the above**
37	1363497 Unit : 1, Group : 1	As a part of maintenance work, you are given task of rearranging Library books in proper order at the end of each day, What would be your choice? **1.Bubble Sort** **2.Heap Sort** **3.Insertion Sort (Right)** **4.Selection Sort**
38	1363498 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Average successful search time for Linear search is? **1.(n+1)/2** **2.log(n)+1** **3.n(n-1)/2** **4.n/2 (Right)**
39	1363499 Unit : 1, Group : 1	What is meaning of following declaration ? int arr[20]; **1.Array of Size 20** **2.Array of size 20 that can have integer address** **3.Integer Array of size 20 (Right)** **4.None of these**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
40	1363216 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The complexity of merge sort algorithm is ..... **1.O(logn)** **2.O(n logn) (Right)** **3.O(n)** **4.O(n2)**
41	1363217 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following sorting algorithm is of divide and conquer type? **1.Bubble sort** **2.Insertion sort** **3.Merge sort (Right)** **4.Selection sort**
42	1363218 Unit : 1, Group : 1	..... sorting algorithm is frequently used when n is small where n is total number of elements. **1.Bubble** **2.Heap** **3.Insertion (Right)** **4.Quick**
43	1363219 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Partition and exchange sort is ..... **1.bubble sort** **2.heap sort** **3.quick sort (Right)** **4.tree sort**
44	1363224 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The time complexity of heap sort in worst case is **1. O(nlogn) (Right)** **2.O(logn)** **3.O(n)** **4.O(n2)**
45	1363225 Unit : 1, Group : 1	If the given input array is sorted or nearly sorted, which of the following algorithm gives the best performance? **1.Insertion sort (Right)** **2.Merge sort** **3.Quick sort** **4.Selection sort**
46	1363226 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following algorithm pays the least attention to the ordering of the elements in the input list? **1.Insertion sort** **2.None** **3.Quick sort** **4.Selection sort (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
47	1363227 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following algorithms has lowest worst case time complexity? **1.Heap sort (Right)** **2.Insertion sort** **3.Quick sort** **4.Selection sort**
48	1363232 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Using the standard algorithm, what is the time required to determine that a number n is prime ? **1.Constant time** **2.Linear time (Right)** **3.Logarithmic time** **4.Quadratic time**
49	1363233 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following sorting procedure is the slowest ? **1.Bubble sort (Right)** **2.Heap sort** **3.Quick sort** **4.Shell sort**
50	1363234 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following best describes sorting ? **1.Accessing and processing each record exactly once** **2.Adding a new record to the data structure** **3.Arranging the data (record) in some given order (Right)** **4.Finding the location of the record with a given key**
51	1363235 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following is false ? **1.binary search begins with the middle element in the array** **2.binary search continues having the array either until a match is found or until there are no more elements to search** **3.For a binary search to work, the data in the array must be arranged in either alphabetical or numerical order** **4.If the search argument is greater than the value located in the middle of the binary, the binary search continues in the upper half of the array (Right)**
52	1363241 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The memory address of fifth element of an array can be calculated by the formula **1.LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[4])+(5-Upper bound), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array** **2.LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[5])+(5-lower bound), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array** **3.LOC(Array[5]=Base(Array)+w(5-lower bound), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array (Right)** **4.None of above**
53	1363242 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Linear arrays are also called ..... **1.Horizontal array** **2.One-dimensional array (Right)** **3.Straight line array** **4.Vertical array**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
54	1363243 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Two main measures for the efficiency of an algorithm are **1.Complexity and capacity** **2.Data and space** **3.Processor and memory** **4.Time and space (Right)**
55	1363244 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following data structures are indexed structures? **1.both of above** **2.linear arrays (Right)** **3.linked lists** **4.none of above**
56	1363249 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Each node in a linked list has two pairs of ..... and ..... **1.Address field and link field** **2.Avail field and information field** **3.Link field and avail field** **4.Link field and information field (Right)**
57	1363250 Unit : 1, Group : 1	When does top value of the stack changes? **1.After deletion (Right)** **2.At the time of deletion** **3.Before deletion** **4.While checking underflow**
58	1363251 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following data structure is linear type? **1.All of above (Right)** **2.Lists** **3.Queues** **4.Strings**
59	1363252 Unit : 1, Group : 1	To represent hierarchical relationship between elements, which data structure is suitable? **1.All of above** **2.Deque** **3.Priority** **4.Tree (Right)**
60	1363257 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The space factor when determining the efficiency of algorithm is measured by **1.Counting the average memory needed by the algorithm** **2.Counting the maximum disk space needed by the algorithm** **3.Counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm (Right)** **4.Counting the minimum memory needed by the algorithm**
61	1363258 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following data structure is not linear data structure? **1.Arrays** **2.Both of above** **3.Linked lists** **4.None of above (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
62	1363259 Unit : 1, Group : 1	..... is the organization of the data in a computers memory or in a file. **1. Data Management** **2.Array** **3.Data Organization** **4.Data Structure (Right)**
63	1363260 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which of the following case does not exist in complexity theory **1.Average case** **2.Best case** **3.Null case (Right)** **4.Worst case**
64	1363266 Unit : 1, Group : 1	A data structure where elements can be added or removed at either end but not in the middle **1.Deque (Right)** **2.Linked lists** **3.Queues** **4.Stacks**
65	1363267 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Finding the location of the element with a given value is: **1.None of above** **2.Search (Right)** **3.Sort** **4.Traversal**
66	1363268 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Arrays are best data structures **1.for both of above situation** **2.for none of above situation** **3.for relatively permanent collections of data (Right)** **4.for the size of the structure and the data in the structure are constantly changing**
67	1363269 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which is/are the application(s) of stack **1. All of the above (Right)** **2.Evaluation of arithmetic expressions** **3.Function calls** **4.Large number Arithmetic**
68	1363274 Unit : 1, Group : 1	What is a light pen? **1.Electronic input device** **2.Mechanical Input device** **3.Optical input device (Right)** **4.Optical output device**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
69	1363491 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The number of interchanges required to sort 5, 1, 6, 2 4 in ascending order using Bubble Sort is **1.5 (Right)** **2.6** **3.7** **4.8**
70	1363492 Unit : 1, Group : 1	A linear list of elements in which deletion can be done from one end (front) and insertion can take place only at the other end (rear) is known as a **1.Linked List** **2.Queue (Right)** **3.stack** **4.Tree**
71	1363493 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The smallest element of an array's index is called its **1.extraction** **2.lower bound (Right)** **3.range** **4.upper bound**
72	1363494 Unit : 1, Group : 1	The complexity of searching an element from a set of n elements using Binary search algorithm is **1.O(log n) (Right)** **2.O(n log n)** **3.O(n)** **4.O(n2)**
73	1363500 Unit : 1, Group : 1	What is meaning of the following statement ? int *ptr[20] **1.Array of Integer Pointers of size 20 (Right)** **2.Integer Array of size 20 pointing to an Integer Pointer** **3.integer Array to Integer Pointers having size 20** **4.None of these**
74	1363501 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Below is an example of - int RollNum[30][4]; **1.1-D Array** **2.2-D Array (Right)** **3.3-D Array** **4.4-D Array**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
75	1363518 Unit : 1, Group : 1	Which Data structures used in DFS and BFS algorithms? **1.Queue for DFS and Tree for BFS** **2.Queue for DFS and Stack for BFS** **3.Stack for DFS and Queue for BFS (Right)** **4.Tree for DFS and Queue for BFS**
76	1363207 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Which of the following declaration are illegal? **1. Both (a) and (b).** **2.int *a[] = {{1, 2, 3}, {2, 3, 4, 5}};** **3.int a[][] = {{1, 2, 3}, {2, 3, 4, 5}}; (Right)** **4.int a[4][4] = {{1, 2, 3}, {2, 3, 4, 5}};**

77	1363208
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		`#include <stdio.h>`
		`int main()`
		`{`
		`char *p = NULL;`
		`char *q = 0;`
		`if (p)`
		`printf(" p ");`
		`else`
		`printf("nullp");`
		`if (q)`
		`printf("q\n");`
		`else`
		`printf(" nullq\n");`
		`}`
		
		1.Depends on the compiler
		2.nullp nullq (Right)
		3.p q
		4.x nullq where x can be p or nullp depending on the value of NULL

78	1363209 Unit : 1, Group : 2	A pointer is **1.A keyword used to create variables** **2.A variable that stores address of an instruction** **3.A variable that stores address of other variable (Right)** **4.All of the above**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

79	1363210
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		int i = 10;
		void *p = &i;
		printf("%d\n", (int)*p);
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.10
		2.Compile time error (Right)
		3.Segmentation fault/runtime crash
		4.Undefined behaviour

80	1363124 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Comment on the following statement: int (*a)[7]; **1.A pointer “a” to an array. (Right)** **2.A ragged array.** **3.An array “a” of pointers.** **4.None of the mentioned**
81	1363125 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Comment on the 2 arrays regarding P and Q: int *a1[8]; int *(a3[8]); P. Array of pointers Q. Pointer to an array **1.a1 is P, a2 is P (Right)** **2.a1 is P, a2 is Q** **3.a1 is Q, a2 is P** **4.a1 is Q, a2 is Q**
82	1363126 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Which of the following is not possible statically in C? **1.Cuboidal Array** **2.Jagged Array (Right)** **3.Multidimensional Array** **4.Rectangular Array**
83	1363127 Unit : 1, Group : 2	What we can’t do on a void pointer? **1. none of the mentioned** **2. pointer arithemetic (Right)** **3.both of the mentioned** **4.pointer functions**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

84	1363132
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		char a[10][5] = {"hi", "hello", "fellows"};
		printf("%s", a[2]);
		}
		
		1.fell
		2.fello (Right)
		3.fellow
		4.fellows

85	1363133
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main()
		{
		int i;
		char c;
		void *data;
		i = 2;
		c = 'd';
		data = &i;
		cout << "the data points to the integer value" << data;
		data = &c;
		cout << "the data now points to the character" << data;
		return 0;
		}
		
		1. both of the mentioned
		2.2d
		3.none of the mentioned
		4.two memory addresses (Right)

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

86	1363134
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main()
		{
		int *p;
		void *vp;
		if (vp == p);
		cout << "equal";
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.compile error
		2.equal (Right)
		3.no output
		4.run time error

87	1363135
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		char a[10][5] = {"hi", "hello", "fellows"};
		printf("%p\n", a);
		printf("%p", a[0]);
		}
		
		1.Different address is printed
		2.hello
		3.hi hello fello
		4.Same address is printed (Right)

88	1363140 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Which of the following statements are true? P. Pointer to Array Q. Multi-dimensional array **1.P are dynamic, Q are dynamic** **2.P are dynamic, Q are static (Right)** **3.P are static, Q are dynamic** **4.P are static, Q are static**
89	1363141 Unit : 1, Group : 2	What is the correct syntax to send a 3-dimensional array as a parameter? (Assuming declaration int a[5][4][3];) **1.func(&a);** **2.func(**a);** **3.func(*a);** **4.func(a); (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
90	1363142 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Applications of multidimensional array are? **1.All of the mentioned (Right)** **2.Finding connectivity between nodes** **3.Matrix-Multiplication** **4.Minimum Spanning Tree**
91	1363143 Unit : 1, Group : 2	The pointer can point to any variable that is not declared with which of these? **1. volatile** **2.both a & b (Right)** **3.const** **4.static**

92	1363144
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		`#include <stdio.h>`
		`int main()`
		`{`
		`int ary[2][3];`
		`foo(ary);`
		`}`
		`void foo(int *ary[])`
		`{`
		`int i = 10, j = 2, k;`
		`ary[0] = &i;`
		`ary[1] = &j;`
		`*ary[0] = 2;`
		`for (k = 0;k < 2; k++)`
		`printf("%d\n", *ary[k]);`
		`}`
		
		1.10 2
		2.2 2 (Right)
		3.Compile time error
		4.Undefined behaviour

93	1363165
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		`#include <stdio.h>`
		`int main()`
		`{`
		`int ary[2][3];`
		`ary[][] = {{1, 2, 3}, {4, 5, 6}};`
		`printf("%d\n", ary[1][0]);`
		`}`
		
		1.1
		2.2
		3.4
		4.Compile time error (Right)

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
94	1363166 Unit : 1, Group : 2	To declare a 3 dimension array using pointers, which of the following is the correct syntax: **1.All of the mentioned** **2.char ***a;** **3.char **a[];** **4.char *a[][]; (Right)**

95	1363167
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		Comment on the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		char *a = {"p", "r", "o", "g", "r", "a", "m"};
		printf("%s", a);
		}
		
		1.Compile-time error
		2.No output
		3.Output will be p (Right)
		4.Output will be program

96	1363168 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Void pointer can point to which type of objects? **1.all of the mentioned (Right)** **2.double** **3.float** **4.int**
97	1363169 Unit : 1, Group : 2	An array of strings can be initialized by: **1.All of the mentioned. (Right)** **2.char *a[] = {“Hello”, “World”};** **3.char *a[] = {“Hello”, “Worlds”};** **4.char *b = “Hello”;** **char *c = “World”;** **char *a[] = {b, c};**

98	1363174
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		char *a[10] = {"hi", "hello", "how"};
		printf("%d\n", sizeof(a));
		}
		
		1.10
		2.13
		3.40 (Right)
		4.Run time error

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

99	1363175
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		char *a[10] = {"hi", "hello", "how"};
		printf("%d\n", sizeof(a[1]));
		}
		
		1.3
		2.4 (Right)
		3.5
		4.6

100	1363176
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main()
		{
		int arr[] = {4, 5, 6, 7};
		int *p = (arr + 1);
		cout << arr;
		return 0;
		}
		
		1. address of arr (Right)
		2.4
		3.5
		4.7

101	1363177
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main()
		{
		int arr[] = {4, 5, 6, 7};
		int *p = (arr + 1);
		cout << *p;
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.4
		2.5 (Right)
		3.6
		4.7

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

102	1363182
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main()
		{
		int a[2][4] = {3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21, 24};
		cout << *(a[1] + 2) << *(*(a + 1) + 2) << 2[1[a]];
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.15 18 21
		2.21 21 21 (Right)
		3.24 24 24
		4.Compile time error

103	1363183
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		int i = 0, j = 1;
		int *a[] = {&i, &j};
		printf("%d", (*a)[0]);
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.0 (Right)
		2.Compile time error
		3.Some garbage value
		4.Undefined behaviour

104	1363184
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		int i = 0, j = 1;
		int *a[] = {&i, &j};
		printf("%d", *a[0]);
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.0 (Right)
		2.Compile time error
		3.Some garbage value
		4.Undefined behaviour

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
105	1363203 Unit : 1, Group : 2	What is size of generic pointer in C++ (in 32-bit platform) ? **1.0** **2.2** **3.4 (Right)** **4.8**

106	1363204
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		`#include <stdio.h>`
		`int main()`
		`{`
		`int i = 0, j = 1;`
		`int *a[] = {&i, &j};`
		`printf("%d", (*a)[1]);`
		`return 0;`
		`}`
		
		1.1
		2.Compile time error
		3.Some garbage value (Right)
		4.Undefined behaviour

107	1363205 Unit : 1, Group : 2	Which of the following are generated from char pointer? **1. char string[] = “Hello.”;** **2.Both (a) and (c).** **3.char *string = “Hello.”; (Right)** **4.char *string;** **scanf(“%s”, string);**
108	1363206 Unit : 1, Group : 2	What is meaning of following declaration? int(*p[5])(); **1.p is array of pointer to function. (Right)** **2.p is pointer to array of function.** **3.p is pointer to function.** **4.p is pointer to such function which return type is array.**
109	1363211 Unit : 1, Group : 2	If a variable is a pointer to a structure, then which of the following operator is used to access data members of the structure through the pointer variable? **1.&** **2.*** **3.-> (Right)** **4..**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

110	1363212
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		int i = 10;
		void *p = &i;
		printf("%f\n", *(float*)p);
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.0.000000 (Right)
		2.10
		3.Compile time error
		4.Undefined behaviour

111	1363119
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		int a[2][3] = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5};
		int i = 0, j = 0;
		for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
		for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
		printf("%d", a[i][j]);
		}
		
		1.1 2 3 4 5 0 (Right)
		2.1 2 3 4 5 5
		3.1 2 3 4 5 junk
		4.Run time error

112	1363120
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		int a[2][3] = {1, 2, 3, , 4, 5};
		int i = 0, j = 0;
		for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
		for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
		printf("%d", a[i][j]);
		}
		
		1.1 2 3 0 4 5
		2.1 2 3 3 4 5
		3.1 2 3 junk 4 5
		4.Compile time error (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

113	1363121
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void f(int a[][3])
		{
		a[0][1] = 3;
		int i = 0, j = 0;
		for (i = 0; i < 2; i++)
		for (j = 0; j < 3; j++)
		printf("%d", a[i][j]);
		}
		void main()
		{
		int a[2][3] = {0};
		f(a);
		}
		
		1.0 3 0 0 0 0 (Right)
		2.All junk values
		3.Compile time error
		4.Junk 3 junk junk junk junk

114	1363122
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void f(int a[][])
		{
		a[0][1] = 3;
		int i = 0, j = 0;
		for (i = 0;i < 2; i++)
		for (j = 0;j < 3; j++)
		printf("%d", a[i][j]);
		}
		void main()
		{
		int a[2][3] = {0};
		f(a);
		}
		
		1.0 3 0 0 0 0
		2.All junk values
		3.Compile time error (Right)
		4.Junk 3 junk junk junk junk

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

115	1363123
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void f(int a[2][])
		{
		a[0][1] = 3;
		int i = 0, j = 0;
		for (i = 0;i < 2; i++)
		for (j = 0;j < 3; j++)
		printf("%d", a[i][j]);
		}
		void main()
		{
		int a[2][3] = {0};
		f(a);
		}
		
		1.0 3 0 0 0 0
		2.All junk values
		3.Compile time error (Right)
		4.Junk 3 junk junk junk junk

116	1363128 Unit : 1, Group : 2	int a[10][20]; which is true for a **1.200 int-sized locations have been set aside** **2.a is true two-dimensional array** **3.All of the mentioned (Right)** **4.The conventional rectangular subscript calculation 20 * row + col is used to find the element a[row, col]**

117	1363129
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main()
		{
		int a = 5, c;
		void *p = &a;
		double b = 3.14;
		p = &b;
		c = a + b;
		cout << c << '\n' << p;
		return 0;
		}
		
		1. 8, memory address (Right)
		2.8.14
		3.memory address
		4.none of the mentioned

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
118	1363130 Unit : 1, Group : 2	int *b[10]; which is true for b **1.Both a and b (Right)** **2.Error** **3.Initialization must be done explicitly** **4.The definition only allocates 10 pointers and does not initialize them**

119	1363131
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main()
		{
		int n = 5;
		void *p = &n;
		int *pi = static_cast<int*>(p);
		cout << *pi << endl;
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.5 (Right)
		2.6
		3.compile time error
		4.run time error

120	1363136
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		char a[10][5] = {"hi", "hello", "fellows"};
		printf("%d", sizeof(a[1]));
		}
		
		1.10
		2.2
		3.4
		4.5 (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

121	1363137
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int func(void *Ptr);
		int main()
		{
		char *Str = "abcdefghij";
		func(Str);
		return 0;
		}
		int func(void *Ptr)
		{
		cout << Ptr;
		return 0;
		}
		
		1. compile time error
		2.abcdefghij
		3.address of abcdefghij (Right)
		4.runtime error

122	1363138
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of the code given below?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		char a[1][5] = {"hello"};
		printf("%s", a[0]);
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.Compile time error
		2.hello
		3.hellon
		4.Undefined behaviour (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

123	1363139
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of the code given below?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		char *a[1] = {"hello"};
		printf("%s", a[0]);
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.Compile time error
		2.hello (Right)
		3.hellon
		4.Undefined behaviour

124	1363161 Unit : 1, Group : 2	When does the void pointer can be dereferenced? **1.none of the mentioned** **2.using delete keyword** **3.when it cast to another type of object (Right)** **4.when it doesn't point to any value**

125	1363162
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		int ary[2][3];
		foo(ary);
		}
		void foo(int (*ary)[3])
		{
		int i = 10, j = 2, k;
		ary[0] = &i;
		ary[1] = &j;
		for (k = 0;k < 2; k++)
		printf("%d\n", *ary[k]);
		}
		
		1.10 2
		2.Compile time error (Right)
		3.segmentation fault/code crash
		4.Undefined behaviour

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

126	1363163
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		foo(ary);
		}
		void foo(int **ary)
		{
		int i = 10, k = 10, j = 2;
		int *ary[2];
		ary[0] = &i;
		ary[1] = &j;
		printf("%d\n", ary[0][1]);
		}
		
		1.10
		2.2
		3.Compile time error
		4.Undefined behaviour (Right)

127	1363164
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		int ary[2][3][4], j = 20;
		ary[0][0] = &j;
		printf("%d\n", *ary[0][0]);
		}
		
		1.20
		2.Address of j
		3.Compile time error (Right)
		4.Undefined behaviour

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

128	1363170
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main()
		{
		int arr[] = {4, 5, 6, 7};
		int *p = (arr + 1);
		cout << *arr + 9;
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.12
		2.13 (Right)
		3.5
		4.Error

129	1363171
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		char *a[10] = {"hi", "hello", "how"};
		int i = 0;
		for (i = 0;i < 10; i++)
		printf("%s", *(a[i]));
		}
		
		1.10 null values
		2.depends on compiler
		3.hi hello how followed by 7 null values
		4.Segmentation fault (Right)

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

130	1363172
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		char *a[10] = {"hi", "hello", "how"};
		int i = 0, j = 0;
		a[0] = "hey";
		for (i = 0;i < 10; i++)
		printf("%s\n", a[i]);
		}
		
		1.Depends on compiler
		2.hey hello how Segmentation fault (Right)
		3.hi hello how followed by 7 null values
		4.hi hello how Segmentation fault

131	1363173
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this program?
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main ()
		{
		int numbers[5];
		int * p;
		p = numbers; *p = 10;
		p++; *p = 20;
		p = &numbers[2]; *p = 30;
		p = numbers + 3; *p = 40;
		p = numbers; *(p + 4) = 50;
		for (int n = 0; n < 5; n++)
		cout << numbers[n] << ",";
		return 0;
		}
		
		1. 1020304050
		2.10,20,30,40,50, (Right)
		3.compile time error
		4.run time error

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

132	1363178
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		void main()
		{
		char *a[10] = {"hi", "hello", "how"};
		int i = 0;
		for (i = 0;i < 10; i++)
		printf("%s", a[i]);
		}
		
		1.hey hello how Segmentation fault
		2.hi hello how followed by 7 nulls (Right)
		3.hi hello how null
		4.hi hello how Segmentation fault

133	1363179
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		char *p[1] = {"hello"};
		printf("%s", (p)[0]);
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.Compile time error
		2.hello (Right)
		3.None of the mentioned
		4.Undefined behaviour

134	1363180
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		21 21
		4. What is the output of this program?
		
		#include <iostream>
		using namespace std;
		int main()
		{
		int i;
		char *arr[] = {"C", "C++", "Java", "VBA"};
		char *(*ptr)[4] = &arr;
		cout << ++(*ptr)[2];
		return 0;
		}
		
		1. ava (Right)
		2. Java
		3.c++
		4.compile time error

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

135	1363181
	
	Unit : 1, Group : 2
		What is the output of this C code?
		
		#include <stdio.h>
		int main()
		{
		char **p = {"hello", "hi", "bye"};
		printf("%s", (p)[0]);
		return 0;
		}
		
		1.Address of hello
		2.Compile time error
		3.hello
		4.Undefined behaviour (Right)

136	1363505 Unit : 1, Group : 3	f a variable is a pointer to a structure, then which of the following operator is used to access data members of the structure through the pointer variable? **1.&** **2.*** **3.-> (Right)** **4..**
137	1363506 Unit : 1, Group : 3	A pointer is: A pointer is A pointer is A pointer is **1.A keyword used to create variables** **2.A variable that stores address of an instruction** **3.A variable that stores address of other variable (Right)** **4.All of the above**
138	1363507 Unit : 1, Group : 3	The operator used to get value at address stored in a pointer variable is **1.&** **2.&&** **3.* (Right)** **4.||**
139	1363512 Unit : 1, Group : 3	**An array elements are always stored in _____ memory locations.** **1.None of the above** **2.Random** **3.Sequential (Right)** **4.Sequential and Random**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
140	1363513 Unit : 1, Group : 3	**What is the maximum number of dimensions an array in C may have?** **1.2** **2.20** **3.8** **4.Theoretically no limit. The only practical limits are memory size and compilers. (Right)**
141	1363514 Unit : 1, Group : 3	**What will be printed after execution of the following code?** `void main() { int arr[10] = {1,2,3,4,5}; printf("%d", arr[5]); }` **1.0 (Right)** **2.4** **3.5** **4.Garbage Value**
142	1363515 Unit : 1, Group : 3	**Which one of the below uses divide and conquer approach?** **1.Bubble Sort** **2.Insertion Sort** **3.Merge Sort (Right)** **4.Selection Sort**
143	1363508 Unit : 1, Group : 3	`#include<stdio.h> int main() { int *x; *x=100; return 0; }` Point out Error **1.Error: invalid assignment for x** **2.Error: suspicious pointer conversion** **3.No error (Right)** **4.None of above**
144	1363509 Unit : 1, Group : 3	Are the expression `*ptr++` and `++*ptr` are same? True or False **1.False (Right)** **2.True** **3.** **4.**
145	1363510 Unit : 1, Group : 3	**What is right way to Initialize array?** **1.int n(6) = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 };** **2.int n{} = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 };** **3.int n{6} = { 2, 4, 12 };** **4.int num[6] = { 2, 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 }; (Right)**
146	1363511 Unit : 1, Group : 3	`#include<stdio.h> void main() { int a[5] = {5, 1, 15, 20, 25}; int i, j, m; i = ++a[1]; j = a[1]++; m = a[i++]; printf("%d, %d, %d", i, j, m); }` What will be the output of the program? **1.1, 2, 5** **2.2, 1, 15** **3.2, 3, 20** **4.3, 2, 15 (Right)**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
147	1363516 Unit : 1, Group : 3	**Which of the following searching techniques do not require the data to be in sorted form** **1.Binary Search** **2.Both** **3.Linear Search (Right)** **4.None**
148	1363517 Unit : 1, Group : 3	**What is the worst case time complexity of linear search algorithm?** **1.None** **2.O(1)** **3.O(n) (Right)** **4.O(nlog n)**
149	1363519 Unit : 1, Group : 3	Fill in the blanks of the following code fragment so that the elements of the array are printed *in reverse order*, starting with the last element. int[] egArray = { 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 }; for (int index= _____ ; _____ ; _____) System.out.print(egArray[index] + " "); **1. index = length; index < 0; index--** **2.index = 0; index < egArray.length; index--** **3.index = egArray.length-1; index >= 0; index-- (Right)** **4.index = length-1; index > 0; index--**
150	1363520 Unit : 1, Group : 3	Which of the following sorting algorithms in its typical implementation gives best performance when applied on an array which is sorted or almost sorted (maximum 1 or two elements are misplaced). **1.Heap Sort** **2.Insertion Sort (Right)** **3.Merge Sort** **4.Quick Sort**
151	1363202 Unit : 1, Group : 3	Does a programmer always know how long an array will be when the program is being written? **1.No---arrays can grow to whatever length is needed.** **2.No---the array object is created when the program is running, and the length might change from run to run.** **3.Yes---otherwise the program will not run correctly** **4.Yes---the program will not compile without the length being declared. (Right)**
152	1363275 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A doubly linked list performs traversal in _____. **1.Any direction** **2.Circular direction** **3.Either direction (Right)** **4.**
153	1363276 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Linked list implementation, a node carries information regarding _____. **1.Data** **2.Data and Link (Right)** **3.Link** **4.**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
154	1363277 Unit : 2, Group : 1	An array A[15][20] is stored in memory. Each element is of integer type. If ther base address is 600 determine the address of A[8][13] when the array is stored as row major wise **1.1146** **2.746** **3.946 (Right)** **4.None of the above**
155	1363282 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The operation of processing each element in the list is known as ..... **1.inserting** **2.merging** **3.sorting** **4.traversal (Right)**
156	1363283 Unit : 2, Group : 1	In linked list representation, a node contains at least **1.next address field, information field (Right)** **2.node address field, data field** **3.node number, data field** **4.none of the above**
157	1363284 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The situation when in a linked list START=NULL is .... **1.Houseful** **2.Overflow** **3.Saturated** **4.Underflow (Right)**
158	1363285 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Each node in singly linked list has ..... fields. **1.1** **2.2 (Right)** **3.3** **4.4**
159	1363286 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Each Node contain minimum two fields one field called data field to store data. Another field is of type _____. **1.Pointer to an Integer** **2.Pointer to Character** **3.Pointer to Node (Right)** **4.**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
160	1363291 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Value of first linked list index is .... **1.-1** **2.0 (Right)** **3.1** **4.2**
161	1363292 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A linear collection of data element given by mean of pointer is called _____. **1.Graph** **2.Linked List (Right)** **3.Queue** **4.Stack**
162	1363293 Unit : 2, Group : 1	In linked lists there are no NULL links in **1. linear doubly linked list** **2.circular linked list (Right)** **3.linked list** **4.single linked list**
163	1363294 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Each node in a linked list must contain at least ..... **1.Five fields** **2.Four fields** **3.Three fields** **4.Two fields (Right)**
164	1363299 Unit : 2, Group : 1	LLINK is the pointer pointing to the ... **1.head node** **2.last node** **3.predecessor node (Right)** **4.successor node**
165	1363300 Unit : 2, Group : 1	..... refers to a linear collection of data items. **1.edge** **2.graph** **3.list (Right)** **4.Tree**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

166	1363301
	
	Unit : 2, Group : 1
		The following C function takes a singly linked list as input argument. It modifies the list by moving the last element to the front of the list and returns the modified list. Some part of the code left blank.
		
		typedef struct node
		{
		int value;
		struct node* next;
		}Node;
		Node* move_to_front(Node* head)
		{
		Node* p, *q;
		if((head==NULL) || (head->next==NULL))
		return head;
		q=NULL;
		p=head;
		while(p->next != NULL)
		{
		q=p;
		p=p->next;
		}
		return head;
		}
		
		Choose the correct alternative to replace the blank line
		
		1.head=p; p->next=q; q->next=NULL;
		2.q->next=NULL; head =p; p->next = head;
		
		3.q->next=NULL; p->next=head; head=p;
		(Right)
		4.q=NULL; p->next=head; head =p ;

167	1363302 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A run list is ..... **1. number of records** **2.number of elements having same value** **3.number of files in external storage** **4.small batches of records from a file (Right)**
168	1363307 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Linked lists are not suitable to for the implementation of? **1.Binary search (Right)** **2.Insertion sort** **3.Polynomial manipulation** **4.Radix sort**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
169	1363308 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Indexing the ..... element in the list is not possible in linked lists. **1.any where in between** **2.first** **3.last** **4.middle (Right)**
170	1363309 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which of the following statements about linked list data structure is/are TRUE? **1.Addition and deletion of an item to/ from the linked list require modification of the existing pointers** **2.Linked list pointers always maintain the list in ascending order** **3.The linked list data structure provides an efficient way to find kth element in the list** **4.The linked list pointers do not provide an efficient way to search an item in the linked list (Right)**
171	1363310 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A linear list in which the pointer points only to the successive node is ..... **1.circular linked list** **2.doubly linked list** **3.none of the above** **4.singly linked list (Right)**
172	1363311 Unit : 2, Group : 1	In circular linked list, insertion of node requires modification of? **1.None** **2.One pointer** **3.Three pointer** **4.Two pointer (Right)**
173	1363316 Unit : 2, Group : 1	In a circular linked list **1.Components are all linked together in some sequential manner.** **2.Components are arranged hierarchically** **3.Forward and backward traversal within the list is permitted.** **4.There is no beginning and no end. (Right)**
174	1363317 Unit : 2, Group : 1	What kind of linked list is best to answer question like “What is the item at position n?” **1.Array implementation of linked list (Right)** **2.Circular linked list** **3.Doubly linked list** **4.Singly linked list**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
175	1363318 Unit : 2, Group : 1	In doubly linked lists, traversal can be performed? **1.In both directions (Right)** **2.None** **3.Only in forward direction** **4.Only in reverse direction**
176	1363319 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A linear collection of data elements where the linear node is given by means of pointer is called? **1.Linked list (Right)** **2.Node list** **3.None** **4.Primitive list**
177	1363324 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The concatenation of two list can performed in O(1) time. Which of the following variation of linked list can be used? **1.Array implementation of list** **2.Circular doubly linked list (Right)** **3.Doubly linked list** **4.Singly linked list**
178	1363325 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Consider an implementation of unsorted singly linked list. Suppose it has its representation with a head pointer only. Given the representation, which of the following operation can be implemented in O(1) time? i) Insertion at the front of the linked list ii) Insertion at the end of the linked list iii) Deletion of the front node of the linked list iv) Deletion of the last node of the linked list **1.I and II** **2.I and III (Right)** **3.I,II and III** **4.I,II and IV**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
179	1363278 Unit : 2, Group : 1	To find out maximum element in a list of n numbers, one needs at least **1.2n-1 comparisons** **2.n comparisons** **3.n(n-1) comparisons** **4.n-1 comparisons (Right)**
180	1363279 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which of the following is true in case of a null pointer? **1. Is also called the void pointer in C** **2.Is equal to '\0' in C** **3.Is the address of some node** **4.Marks the end of a node (Right)**
181	1363280 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Linked lists are best suited ..... **1.. for the size of the structure and the data in the structure are constantly changing. (Right)** **2.data structure** **3.for none of above situation** **4.for relatively permanent collections of data.**
182	1363281 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Underflow condition in linked list may occur when attempting to **1. insert a new node in the empty list** **2.delete a node in empty list** **(Right)** **3.delete a non-existent node in the list** **4.insert a new node when there is no free space for it**
183	1363287 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which of the following is two way lists? **1.Circular header list** **2.Grounded header list** **3.Linked list with header and trailer nodes** **4.List traversed in two directions (Right)**
184	1363288 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Linked list is generally considered as an example of _____ type of memory allocation **1.Compile Time** **2.Dynamic (Right)** **3.None of these** **4.Static**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
185	1363289 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which is the pointer associated with the availability list? **1.AVAIL (Right)** **2.FIRST** **3.REAR** **4.TOP**
186	1363290 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which of the following is not a type of Linked List ? **1.Circular Linked List** **2.Doubly Linked List** **3.Hybrid Linked List (Right)** **4.Singly Linked List**
187	1363295 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The dummy header in linked list contain ..... **1.first record of the actual data (Right)** **2.last record of the actual data** **3.middle record of the actual data** **4.pointer to the last record of the actual data**
188	1363296 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Generally collection of Nodes is called as _____. **1.Heap** **2.Linked List (Right)** **3.Pointer** **4.Stack**
189	1363297 Unit : 2, Group : 1	In a linked list the ..... field contains the address of next element in the list. **1.Info field** **2.Link field (Right)** **3.Next element field** **4.Start field**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

190	1363298
	
	Unit : 2, Group : 1
		The following C Function takes a singly- linked list of integers as a parameter and rearranges
		the elements of the lists. The function is called with the list containing the integers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7 in the given order. What will be the contents of the list after the function completes execution?
		
		struct node{
		int value;
		struct node* next;
		};
		void rearrange (struct node* list)
		{
		struct node *p,q;
		int temp;
		if (! List || ! list->next) return;
		p->list; q=list->next;
		while(q)
		{
		temp=p->value; p->value=q->value;
		q->value=temp;p=q->next;
		q=p?p->next:0;
		}
		}
		
		1.1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
		
		2.1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 7, 6
		3.2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 7
		(Right)
		4.2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

191	1363303
	
	Unit : 2, Group : 1
		consider the function f defined here:
		
		struct item
		{
		int data;
		struct item * next;
		};
		int f (struct item *p)
		{
		return((p==NULL) ||((p->next==NULL)||(p->data<=p->next->data) && (p->next)));
		}
		
		For a given linked list p, the function f returns 1 if and only if
		
		1.not all element in the list have the same data value
		
		2.the element in the list are sorted in non-decreasing order of data value (Right)
		3.the element in the list are sorted in non-increasing order of data value
		4.the list is empty or has exactly one element

192	1363304 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A ..... indicates the end of the list. **1.End pointer** **2.Guard** **3.Last pointer** **4.Sentinel (Right)**
193	1363305 Unit : 2, Group : 1	In worst case, the number of comparison need to search a singly linked list of length n for a given element is **1.log n** **2.log2n-1** **3.n (Right)** **4.n/2**
194	1363306 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A ..... is a linear list in which insertions and deletions are made to from either end of the structure. **1.circular queue** **2.dequeue (Right)** **3.priority** **4.random of queue**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
195	1363312 Unit : 2, Group : 1	..... may take place only when there is some minimum amount(or) no space left in free storage list. **1.Garbage collection (Right)** **2.Memory management** **3.Recycle bin** **4.**
196	1363313 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A variant of the linked list in which none of the node contains NULL pointer is? **1.Circular linked list (Right)** **2.Doubly linked list** **3.None** **4.Singly linked list**
197	1363314 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A linear list in which the last node points to the first node is ..... **1.. circular linked list (Right)** **2.. none of the above** **3.. singly linked list** **4.doubly linked list**
198	1363315 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A variation of linked list is circular linked list, in which the last node in the list points to first node of the list. One problem with this type of list is? **1.All of above** **2.It is difficult to traverse the list as the pointer of the last node is now not NULL (Right)** **3.It is not possible to add a node at the end of the list** **4.It waste memory space since the pointer head already points to the first node and thus the list node does not need to point to the first node.**
199	1363320 Unit : 2, Group : 1	A variant of linked list in which last node of the list points to the first node of the list is? **1.Circular linked list (Right)** **2.Doubly linked list** **3.Multiply linked list** **4.Singly linked list**

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QNo	Question Id	Question Description
200	1363321 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Which of the following operations is performed more efficiently by doubly linked list than by singly linked list? **1.Deleting a node whose location in given (Right)** **2.Inverting a node after the node with given location** **3.Searching of an unsorted list for a given item** **4.Traversing a list to process each node**

201	1363322
	
	Unit : 2, Group : 1
		Consider the following definition in c programming language
		
		struct node
		{
		int data;
		struct node * next;
		}
		typedef struct node NODE;
		NODE *ptr;
		
		Which of the following c code is used to create new node?
		
		1.ptr=(NODE)malloc(sizeof(NODE));
		
		2.ptr=(NODE*)malloc(NODE);
		
		3.ptr=(NODE*)malloc(sizeof(NODE));
		(Right)
		4.ptr=(NODE*)malloc(sizeof(NODE*));

202	1363323 Unit : 2, Group : 1	Consider an implementation of unsorted singly linked list. Suppose it has its representation with a head and tail pointer. Given the representation, which of the following operation can be implemented in O(1) time? i) Insertion at the front of the linked list ii) Insertion at the end of the linked list iii) Deletion of the front node of the linked list iv) Deletion of the last node of the linked list **1.I and II** **2.I and III** **3.I,II and III (Right)** **4.I,II and IV**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
203	1363354 Unit : 2, Group : 1	The process of accessing data stored in a serial access memory is similar to manipulating data on a ------? **1.Array** **2.Binary Tree** **3.Heap** **4.Stack (Right)**
204	1363355 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which data structure is needed to convert infix notation to postfix notation? **1.Branch** **2.Queue** **3.Stack (Right)** **4.Tree**
205	1363356 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which data structure is used for implementing recursion? **1.Array** **2.List** **3.Queue** **4.Stack** **(Right)**
206	1363357 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Consider the linked list implementation of a stack. Which of the following node is considered as Top of the stack? **1.Any node** **2.First node (Right)** **3.Last node** **4.Middle node**
207	1363362 Unit : 2, Group : 2	An empty list is the one which has no **1. nodes** **2.address** **3.both a and b above (Right)** **4.data**
208	1363363 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The operation of processing each element in the linked list is known as **1.Inserting** **2.Merging** **3.Sorting** **4.Traversal (Right)**
209	1363364 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Linked lists are best suited in case of: **1.for both of above situation** **2.for none of above situation** **3.for relatively permanent collections of data** **4.for the size of the structure and the data in the structure are constantly changing (Right)**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
210	1363365 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The memory address of fifth element of an array can be calculated by the formula **1.LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[4])+(5-Upper bound), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array** **2.LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[5])+(5-lower bound), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array** **3.LOC(Array[5]=Base(Array)+w(5-lower bound), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array (Right)** **4.None of above**
211	1363370 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following data structure store the homogeneous data elements? **1. Arrays** **2.None** **3.Pointers** **4.Records (Right)**
212	1363371 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Each data item in a record may be a group item composed of sub-items; those items which are indecomposable are called **1.all of above (Right)** **2.atoms** **3.elementary items** **4.scalars**
213	1363372 Unit : 2, Group : 2	When new data are to be inserted into a data structure, but there is no available space; this situation is usually called **1.housefull** **2.overflow (Right)** **3.saturated** **4.underflow**
214	1363373 Unit : 2, Group : 2	What will be the postfix expression for following infix expression b * c + d / e **1.b*cde/+** **2.bc*de+/** **3.bc*de/+ (Right)** **4.bcd*e/+**
215	1363378 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following is an example of Postfix expression **1.(A + B) / C** **2.* + A B C** **3.A B C ^ / D E * + A C * - (Right)** **4.None of these**
216	1363379 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Convert the following infix expression to postfix expression - A / B ^ C + D * E - A * C **1.A B C / ^ D E * + A C * -** **2.A B C ^ / D * E + A C * -** **3.A B C ^ / D E * + A * C -** **4.A B C ^ / D E * + A C * - (Right)**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
217	1363380 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Convert the following infix expression to postfix expression - B * C - C + D / A / (E + E) **1.B C * C - D A / E E + / + (Right)** **2.B C C * - D A / E E + / +** **3.B C C - * D / A E E + / +** **4.B C C - * D A / E E + / +**
218	1363381 Unit : 2, Group : 2	In Computer generally _____ expressions are preferred. **1.infix** **2.postfix** **3.prefix (Right)** **4.**
219	1363382 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Data Structure required to evaluate infix to postfix is _____. **1.Heap** **2.Pointer** **3.Queue** **4.Stack (Right)**

220	1363387
	
	Unit : 2, Group : 2
		Consider Stack is implemented using the array.
		#define MAX 10
		struct STACK
		{
		int arr[MAX]
		int top = -1;
		}
		
		1.10
		2.11
		3.9 (Right)
		4.any other

221	1363328 Unit : 2, Group : 2	In the linked representation of the stack ..... behaves as the top pointer variable of stack. **1.Avail pointer** **2.Begin pointer** **3.Start pointer (Right)** **4.Stop pointer**
222	1363329 Unit : 2, Group : 2	In linked representation of stack the null pointer of the last node in the list signals ..... **1.Beginning of the stack** **2.Bottom of the stack (Right)** **3.In between some value** **4.Middle of the stack**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
223	1363330 Unit : 2, Group : 2	What happens when you push a new node onto a stack? **1.No Changes happens** **2.The new node is placed at the back of the linked list** **3.The new node is placed at the front of the linked list (Right)** **4.The new node is placed at the middle of the linked list**
224	1363331 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The retrieval of items in a stack is ..... operation. **1.access** **2.pop (Right)** **3.push** **4.retrieval**
225	1363332 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The term push and pop is related to **1.Array** **2.Lists** **3.Stacks (Right)** **4.Trees**
226	1363337 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following is an application of stack? **1.all of the above (Right)** **2.finding factorial** **3.infix to postfix** **4.tower of Hanoi**
227	1363338 Unit : 2, Group : 2	What will be the postfix form of the above expression - (A+B)∗(C∗D-E)∗F/G **1.AB+CD*E-FG*/*** **2.AB+CDE*-FG/**** **3.ListAB+CD*E-FG/**** **(Right)** **4.None of above**
228	1363339 Unit : 2, Group : 2	If the sequence of operations – push(1) push(2) pop push(1) push(2) pop pop pop push(2) pop are performed on a stack, the sequence of popped out values are ? **1.2 1 1 2 1** **2.2 1 2 1 2** **3.2 2 1 1 2 (Right)** **4.None of above**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
229	1363340 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Stack cannot be used to – **1.Allocating Resources and Scheduling (Right)** **2.Evaluation of Expression in Postfix form** **3.Implementation of Recursion** **4.Reversing String**
230	1363345 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Post fix form of following infix expression is - (A + B) * (C + D - E) * F **1.AB + CD + E - * F *** **2.AB + CD - EF + - * *** **3.AB + CDE + - * F * (Right)** **4.ABCDEF*-+*+**
231	1363346 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Post fix form of following prefix expression is - * + A B - C D **1.AB + C - D *** **2.AB + CD * -** **3.AB + CD - * (Right)** **4.ABCD + - ***
232	1363347 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following data structure is non-linear type? **1.Lists** **2.Stacks** **3.Strings** **4.Tree (Right)**
233	1363348 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The memory address of the first element of an array is called **1.base address (Right)** **2.first address** **3.floor address** **4.foundation address**
234	1363353 Unit : 2, Group : 2	What data structure would you mostly likely see in a non recursive implementation of a recursive algorithm? **1.LinkList** **2.Queue** **3.Stack (Right)** **4.Tree**
235	1363504 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Each node in singly linked list has ..... fields. **1.0** **2.1** **3.2 (Right)** **4.3**
236	1363326 Unit : 2, Group : 2	In liked representation of stack ..... holds the elements of the stack. **1.INFO fields (Right)** **2.LINK fields** **3.NULL fields** **4.TOP fields**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
237	1363327 Unit : 2, Group : 2	..... form of access is used to add remove nodes from a stack. **1.Both A and B** **2.FIFO** **3.LIFO (Right)** **4.None of these**
238	1363333 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which is the pointer associated with the stack? **1.FIRST** **2.FRONT** **3.REAR** **4.TOP (Right)**
239	1363334 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The insertion operation in the stack is called ..... **1.insert** **2.pop** **3.push (Right)** **4.top**
240	1363335 Unit : 2, Group : 2	..... is the term used to insert an element into stack. **1.Pop** **2.Pull** **3.Pump** **4.Push (Right)**
241	1363336 Unit : 2, Group : 2	A pointer variable which contains the location at the top element of the stack is called ..... **1. End** **2.Final** **3.Last** **4.Top (Right)**
242	1363341 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Expression 1 * 2 ^ 3 * 4 ^ 5 * 6 is evaluated as - **1.162^30** **2.173458** **3.32^30** **4.49152 (Right)**
243	1363342 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following is useful in the implementation of quick sort ? **1.List** **2.Queue** **3.Set** **4.stack (Right)**
244	1363343 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Adding element to stack means _____. **1.None of these** **2.Placing element at the front end** **3.Placing element at the rear end** **4.Placing element at the top (Right)**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
245	1363344 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Pushing element in the stack means _____. **1.Adding element in the stack (Right)** **2.Removing element from the stack** **3.Searching element in the stack** **4.Sorting element from the stack**
246	1363349 Unit : 2, Group : 2	..... form of access is used to add and remove nodes from a queue. **1. LIFO, Last In First Out** **2.Both a and b** **3.FIFO, First In First Out (Right)** **4.None of these**
247	1363350 Unit : 2, Group : 2	In the linked representation of the stack ..... behaves as the top pointer variable of stack. **1.Avail pointer** **2.Begin pointer** **3.Start pointer** **(Right)** **4.Stop pointer**
248	1363351 Unit : 2, Group : 2	New nodes are added to the ..... of the queue **1. Front** **2.Both A and B** **3.Middle** **4.Rear (Right)**
249	1363352 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The data structure required to check whether an expression contains balanced parenthesis is? **1.Array** **2.Queue** **3.Stack (Right)** **4.Tree**
250	1363358 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Consider the following operation performed on a stack of size 5. Push(1); Pop(); Push(2); Push(3); Pop(); Push(4); Pop(); Pop(); Push(5); After the completion of all operation, the no of element present on stack are **1.1 (Right)** **2.2** **3.3** **4.4**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
251	1363359 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following is not an inherent application of stack? **1. Evaluation of postfix expression** **2.Implementation of recursion** **3.Job scheduling (Right)** **4.Reversing a string**
252	1363360 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following operation take worst case linear time in the array implementation of stack? **1.IsEmpty** **2.None (Right)** **3.Pop** **4.Push**
253	1363361 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following application generally use a stack? **1.All of the above (Right)** **2.Keeping track of local variables at run time** **3.Parenthesis balancing program** **4.Syntax analyzer in compiler**
254	1363366 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following data structures are indexed structures? **1.both of above** **2.linear arrays (Right)** **3.linked lists** **4.none of above**
255	1363367 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Two dimensional arrays are also called **1. matrix arrays** **(Right)** **2.both of above** **3.none of above** **4.tables arrays**
256	1363368 Unit : 2, Group : 2	A variable P is called pointer if **1.P can store only memory addresses (Right)** **2.P contain the DATA and the address of DATA** **3.P contains the address of an element in DATA.** **4.P points to the address of first element in DATA**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
257	1363369 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Which of the following data structure can't store the non-homogeneous data elements? **1. Records** **2.Arrays (Right)** **3.None** **4.Pointers**
258	1363374 Unit : 2, Group : 2	What will be the postfix expression for following infix expression - A / B ^ C - D **1.A B / ^ C D -** **2.A B ^ / C D -** **3.A B C / ^ D -** **4.A B C ^ / D - (Right)**
259	1363375 Unit : 2, Group : 2	What will be the postfix expression for following infix expression - A + B * C ^ D **1.ABC+D*^** **2.ABCD*+^** **3.ABCD+*^** **4.ABCD^*+ (Right)**
260	1363376 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Evaluate Postfix expression from given infix expression. A + B * (C + D)/ F + D * E **1.AB+CD*F/+D*E** **2.AB+CD*F/+DE*** **3.ABCD+*/F+DE*** **4.ABCD+*F/+DE*+ (Right)**
261	1363377 Unit : 2, Group : 2	Expression in which Operator is written after Operand is called as _____. **1.Infix Expression** **2.Postfix Expression (Right)** **3.Prefix Expression** **4.**
262	1363383 Unit : 2, Group : 2	User push 1 element in the stack having already five elements and having stack size as 5 then stack becomes _____. **1.Crash** **2.Overflow (Right)** **3.Underflow** **4.User Flow**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description

263	1363384
	
	Unit : 2, Group : 2
		User perform following operations on stack of size 5 then -
		push(1);
		pop();
		push(2);
		push(3);
		pop();
		push(4);
		pop();
		pop();
		push(5);
		
		1.1 (Right)
		2.2
		3.3
		4.4

264	1363385 Unit : 2, Group : 2	In order to keep track of current topmost element of the stack we need to maintain one variable. **1.false** **2.true (Right)** **3.** **4.**

265	1363386
	
	Unit : 2, Group : 2
		Consider Stack is implemented using the array.
		#define MAX 10
		struct STACK
		{
		int arr[MAX]
		int top = _____;
		}
		
		1.-1 (Right)
		2.0
		3.1
		4.garbage

266	1363502 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The operation of processing each element in the list is known as ..... **1.** **2.** **3.** **4.**
267	1363503 Unit : 2, Group : 2	The situation when in a linked list START=NULL is .... **1.Garbage** **2.Overflow** **3.Saturated** **4.Underflow (Right)**

Note: This view may vary from the view shown to student during online Test.

Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
268	1363185 Unit : 2, Group : 3	A doubly linked list performs traversal in _____ **1.Any Direction (Right)** **2.Either direction** **3.Forward Direction** **4.None**
269	1363190 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Which of the following operation is performed more efficiently in doubly linked list ? **1.Deleting a node at given position (Right)** **2.Inserting a node at given position** **3.none** **4.Searching a node at given position**
270	1363191 Unit : 2, Group : 3	If in a linked list address of first node is 1020 then what will be the address of node at 5th position ? **1.1028** **2.1036** **3.1038** **4.Cant b determined (Right)**
271	1363192 Unit : 2, Group : 3	In Circular Linked List insertion of a node involves the modification of ____ links. **1.1** **2.2 (Right)** **3.3** **4.4**
272	1363193 Unit : 2, Group : 3	What will be the postfix form of the above expression - (A+B)∗(C∗D-E)∗F/G **1.A B + C D * E - F G * / *** **2.A B + C D * E - F G / * * (Right)** **3.A B + C D E * - F G / * *** **4.none**
273	1363194 Unit : 2, Group : 3	If the sequence of operations - push(1) push(2) pop push(1) push(2) pop pop pop push(2) pop are performed on a stack, the sequence of popped out values are ? **1.1 1 2 2 3** **2.2 1 2 1 3** **3.2 2 1 1 2 (Right)** **4.none**
274	1363199 Unit : 2, Group : 3	In the stack, If user try to remove element from the empty stack then it called as _____ **1.Avail** **2.NONE** **3.OVERFLOW** **4.UNDERFLOW (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
275	1363200 Unit : 2, Group : 3	"Divide-and-conquer" refers to: **1.none** **2.The list being divided into only two sublists, never more or less, which are sorted and merged back together.** **3.The list being divided into smaller sublists, then those sorted sublists are merged back together. (Right)** **4.The list being divided into sublists with equal numbers of elements in each, then those sorted sublists are merged back together.**
276	1363201 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Which one of the following is an application of Stack Data Structure? **1.All of the above (Right)** **2.Arithmetic expression evaluation** **3.Managing function calls** **4.Tower of Hanoi Problem**
277	1363149 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Process of Removing element from the stack is called as **1.DELETE** **2.None** **3.POP (Right)** **4.PUSH**
278	1363150 Unit : 2, Group : 3	In the stack, If user try to remove element from the empty stack then it called as _____. **1.Empty Collection** **2.Garbage Collection** **3.Overflow of Stack** **4.Underflow of Stack (Right)**
279	1363151 Unit : 2, Group : 3	User push 1 element in the stack having already five elements and having stack size as 5 then stack becomes _____. **1.Crash** **2.Overflow (Right)** **3.Underflow** **4.User Flow**
280	1363152 Unit : 2, Group : 3	User perform following operations on stack of size 5 then - push(1); pop(); push(2); push(3); pop(); push(4); pop(); pop(); push(5); at the end of last operation, total number of elements present in the stack are - **1.0** **2.1 (Right)** **3.3** **4.4**
281	1363157 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Queue is a _____ data structure **1.FIFO (Right)** **2.FILO** **3.LIFO** **4.None**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
282	1363158 Unit : 2, Group : 3	In liked representation of stack ..... holds the elements of the stack. **1.INFO fields (Right)** **2.LINK fields** **3.none** **4.TOP pointer**
283	1363159 Unit : 2, Group : 3	In Linked list implementation, a node carries information regarding _____ **1.Data** **2.Data and LINK (Right)** **3.Link** **4.none**
284	1363160 Unit : 2, Group : 3	A linked list in which the last node of Linked list points to the first is called a _____. **1.Circular Link List (Right)** **2.Doubly link list** **3.Header Link List** **4.none**
285	1363186 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Linked list data structure usage offers considerable saving in **1.computational time.** **2.none** **3.Space utilization** **4.Space utilization & computational time. (Right)**
286	1363187 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Consider linked list is used to implement the Stack then which of the following node is considered as Top of the Stack ? **1.Any node** **2.First Node (Right)** **3.Last node** **4.Middle node**
287	1363188 Unit : 2, Group : 3	The link field in the last node of the linked list contains ____ **1.Link to the first node** **2.none** **3.NULL value (Right)** **4.Pointer to the next element location**
288	1363189 Unit : 2, Group : 3	When new element is added in the middle of singly linked list then ___ **1.No need to move element (Right)** **2.Only elements that appear after the new element and before need to be moved** **3.Only elements that appear after the new element need to be moved** **4.Only elements that appear before the new element need to be moved**
289	1363195 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Stack cannot be used to - **1.Allocating Resources and Scheduling (Right)** **2.Evaluation of Expression in Postfix form** **3.Implementation of Recursion** **4.Reversing String**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
290	1363196 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Expression 1 * 2 ^ 3 * 4 ^ 5 * 6 is evaluated as - **1.162^30** **2.173458** **3.32^30** **4.49152 (Right)**
291	1363197 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Which of the following is useful in the implementation of quick sort ? **1.Array** **2.Link list** **3.queue** **4.Stack (Right)**
292	1363198 Unit : 2, Group : 3	In the stack process of inserting an element in the stack is called as __ **1.Create** **2.none** **3.POP** **4.PUSH (Right)**
293	1363145 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Generally collection of Nodes is called as _____ **1.Heap** **2.Linked List (Right)** **3.Pointer** **4.Stack**
294	1363146 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Which of the following is not a type of Linked List ? **1.Circular Linked List** **2.Doubly Linked List** **3.Header Linked List** **4.Hybrid Linked List (Right)**
295	1363147 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Stack in Data Structure is _____. **1.FIFO** **2.LIFO (Right)** **3.LILO** **4.None**
296	1363148 Unit : 2, Group : 3	In the stack process of inserting an element in the stack is called as _____ **1.create** **2.insert** **3.POP** **4.PUSH (Right)**
297	1363153 Unit : 2, Group : 3	In order to keep track of current topmost element of the stack we need to maintain one variable. **1.False** **2.True (Right)** **3.** **4.**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
298	1363154 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Consider Stack is implemented using the array. #define MAX 10 struct STACK { int arr[MAX] int top = _____; } What will be the initial value with which top is initialized **1.-1 (Right)** **2.0** **3.Garbage** **4.None**
299	1363155 Unit : 2, Group : 3	Consider Stack is implemented using the array. #define MAX 10 struct STACK { int arr[MAX] int top = -1; } In this implementation of stack maximum value of top which cannot cause overflow will _____ **1.0** **2.10** **3.8** **4.9 (Right)**
300	1363156 Unit : 2, Group : 3	User perform following operations on stack of size 5 then - push(1); pop(); push(2); push(3); pop(); push(2); pop(); pop(); push(4); pop(); pop(); push (5); Which of the following is correct statement for stack **1.none** **2.Overflow** **3.Stack Operations will be performed Smoothly** **4.Underflow (Right)**
301	1363388 Unit : 3, Group : 1	***Consider a hash table with 9 slots. The hash function is h(k) = k mod 9. The collisions are resolved by chaining. The following 9 keys are inserted in the order: 5, 28, 19, 15, 20, 33, 12, 17, and 10. The maximum, minimum, and average chain lengths in the hash table, respectively,*** **1.3, 0, and 1 (Right)** **2.3, 0, and 2** **3.3, 3, and 3** **4.4, 0, and 1**
302	1363389 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The preorder traversal sequence of a binary search tree is 30, 20, 10, 15, 25, 23, 39, 35, and 42. Which one of the following is the post order traversal sequence of the same tree? **1.10, 20, 15, 23, 25, 35, 42, 39, 30** **2.15, 10, 23, 25, 20, 35, 42, 39, 30 (Right)** **3.15, 10, 25, 23, 20, 42, 35, 39, 30** **4.15, 20, 10, 23, 25, 42, 35, 39, 30**
303	1363390 Unit : 3, Group : 1	***Which one of the following is the tightest upper bound that represents the time complexity of inserting an object into a binary search tree of n nodes?*** **1.O (1)** **2.O (log n)** **3.O (n log n)** **4.O (n) (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
304	1363395 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Consider an undirected random graph of eight vertices. The probability that there is an edge between a pair of vertices is 1/2. What is the expected number of unordered cycles of length three?* **1.1** **2.1/8 (Right)** **3.7** **4.8**
305	1363396 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*How many different insertion sequences of the key values using the same hash function and linear probing will result in the hash table shown above?* **1.10** **2.20** **3.30 (Right)** **4.40**
306	1363397 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Which of the following data structure is linear data structure* **1.Arrays (Right)** **2.Graphs** **3.None of above** **4.Trees**
307	1363398 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Two main measures for the efficiency of an algorithm are* *Options* **1.Complexity and capacity** **2.Data and space** **3.Processor and memory** **4.Time and space (Right)**
308	1363404 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Two main measures for the efficiency of an algorithm are* **1.Complexity and capacity** **2.Data and space** **3.Processor and memory** **4.Time and space (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
309	1363405 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Which of the following case does not exist in complexity theory* **1.. Average case** **2.Best case** **3.Null case (Right)** **4.Worst case**
310	1363406 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*When new data are to be inserted into a data structure, but there is no available space; this situation is usually called* **1.housefull** **2.overflow (Right)** **3.saturated** **4.underflow**
311	1363407 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Binary search algorithm cannot be applied to* **1.pointer array** **2.sorted binary trees** **3.sorted linear array** **4.sorted linked list (Right)**
312	1363412 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Sparse matrix have ?* **1.higher dimensions** **2.many non zero enteries** **3.many zero enteries (Right)** **4.none**
313	1363413 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Other name for directed graph is ..... **1.Digraph** **2.Digraph (Right)** **3.Dir-graph** **4.Direct graph**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
314	1363414 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Binary trees with threads are called as ..... **1. Pointer trees** **2.Special pointer trees** **3.Special trees** **4.Threaded trees (Right)**
315	1363415 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Which of the following is not the required condition for binary search algorithm?* **1. there should be the direct access to the middle element in any sublist** **2.none** **3.The list must be sorted** **4.There must be mechanism to delete and/or insert elements in list (Right)**
316	1363420 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A connected graph T without any cycles is called ..... **1. circular graph** **2. free graph (Right)** **3. no cycle graph** **4.non cycle graph**
317	1363421 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*The complexity of Binary search algorithm is* **1.O(log n) (Right)** **2.O(n log n)** **3.O(n)** **4.O(n2)**
318	1363422 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Trees are said ..... if they are similar and have same contents at corresponding nodes. **1.Carbon copy** **2.Copies (Right)** **3.Duplicate** **4.Replica**
319	1363423 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Quick sort is also known as* **1.bubble sort** **2.heap sort** **3.merge sort** **4.none (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
320	1363429 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Sequential representation of binary tree uses ..... A. B. C. D. **1.Array with pointers (Right)** **2.Single linear array** **3.Three dimentional arrays** **4.Two dimentional arrays**
321	1363430 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In a graph if e=[u,v], Then u and v are called ..... **1.Adjacent nodes** **2.All of the above (Right)** **3.End points of e** **4.Neighbours**
322	1363431 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The depth of a complete binary tree is given by **1. log2n+1** **2. n log2n+1 (Right)** **3.log2n** **4.n log2n**
323	1363432 Unit : 3, Group : 1	TREE[1]=NULL indicates tree is ..... **1.Empty (Right)** **2.Full** **3.Overflow** **4.Underflow**
324	1363437 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In a graph if e=[u, v], Then u and v are called **1. all of above (Right)** **2. endpoints of e** **3. neighbors** **4.adjacent nodes**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
325	1363438 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The depth of complete binary tree is given by ..... **1.Dn = log2n** **2.Dn = log2n+1 (Right)** **3.Dn = n log2n** **4.Dn= n log2n+1**
326	1363391 Unit : 3, Group : 1	***A priority queue is implemented as a Max-Heap. Initially, it has 5 elements. The level-order traversal of the heap is: 10, 8, 5, 3, 2. two new elements 1 and 7 are inserted into the heap in that order. The level-order traversal of the heap after the insertion of the elements is:*** **1. 10, 8, 7, 1, 2, 3, 5** **2.10, 8, 7, 2, 3, 1, 5** **3.10, 8, 7, 3, 2, 1, 5** **(Right)** **4.10, 8, 7, 5, 3, 2, 1**
327	1363392 Unit : 3, Group : 1	***What is the time complexity of Bellman-Ford single-source shortest path algorithm on a complete graph of n vertices?*** **1.Big O(n2)** **2.Big O(n2Logn)** **3.Big O(n3) (Right)** **4.Big O(n3Log n)**
328	1363393 Unit : 3, Group : 1	***Which of the following statements are TRUE?*** ***(1) The problem of determining whether there exists a cycle in an undirected graph is in P.*** ***(2) The problem of determining whether there exists a cycle in an undirected graph is in NP.*** ***(3) If a problem A is NP-Complete, there exists a non-deterministic polynomial time algorithm to solve A.*** **1.1 and 2 only** **2.1 and 3 only** **3.1, 2 and 3 (Right)** **4.2 and 3 only**
329	1363394 Unit : 3, Group : 1	***Which of the following statements is/are TRUE for an undirected graph?*** ***P: Number of odd degree vertices is even*** ***Q: Sum of degrees of all vertices is even*** **1.Both P and Q (Right)** **2.neither P nor Q** **3.P Only** **4.Q Only**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
330	1363399 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*The space factor when determining the efficiency of algorithm is measured by* **1.Counting the average memory needed by the algorithm** **2.Counting the maximum disk space needed by the algorithm** **3.Counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm (Right)** **4.Counting the minimum memory needed by the algorithm**
331	1363400 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*The space factor when determining the efficiency of algorithm is measured by* **1.Counting the average memory needed by the algorithm** **2.Counting the maximum disk space needed by the algorithm** **3.Counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm (Right)** **4.Counting the minimum memory needed by the algorithm**
332	1363401 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*The complexity of the average case of an algorithm is* **1.Much more complicated to analyze than that of worst case** **2.Much more simpler to analyze than that of worst case** **3.None or above (Right)** **4.Sometimes more complicated and some other times simpler than that of worst case**
333	1363402 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*The complexity of linear search algorithm is* **1.O(log n)** **2.O(n log n)** **3.O(n) (Right)** **4.O(n2)**
334	1363403 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Which of the following case does not exist in complexity theory* **1.Average case** **2.Best case (Right)** **3.Null case** **4.Worst case**
335	1363408 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Which of the following data structure can't store the non-homogeneous data elements?* **1.Arrays (Right)** **2.None** **3.Pointers** **4.Records**

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QNo	Question Id	Question Description
336	1363409 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*The difference between linear array and a record is* **1.a record, there may not be a natural ordering in opposed to linear array.** **2.All of above (Right)** **3.An array is suitable for homogeneous data but the data items in a record may have different data type** **4.record form a hierarchical structure but a linear array does not**
337	1363410 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Which of the following data structure store the homogeneous data elements?* **1.Arrays (Right)** **2.None** **3.Pointers** **4.Records**
338	1363411 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The operation of processing each element in the list is known as ..... **1. traversal (Right)** **2.inserting** **3.merging** **4.sorting**
339	1363416 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Graph G is ..... if for any pair u, v of nodes in G there is a path from u to v or path from v to u. **1. Literally connected** **2. Widely Connected** **3.Leterally connected** **4.Unliterally connected (Right)**
340	1363417 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*The memory address of fifth element of an array can be calculated by the formula* **1.LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[4])+(5-Upper bound), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array** **2.LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[5])+(5-lower bound), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array** **3.LOC(Array[5]=Base(Array)+w(5-lower bound), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array (Right)** **4.none**
341	1363418 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In Binary trees nodes with no successor are called ..... **1. Last nodes** **2.End nodes** **3.Final nodes** **4.Terminal nodes (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
342	1363419 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*A linear list from which elements can be added or removed from either end is called* **1.dequeue (Right)** **2.queue** **3.stack** **4.tree**
343	1363424 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A connected graph T without any cycles is called a ..... **1. Free tree** **2.A tree d** **3.A tree graph** **4.All of the above (Right)**
344	1363425 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*The primary storage medium for storing archival data is* **1.CD- ROM** **2.floppy disk** **3.magnetic disk** **4.magnetic tape (Right)**
345	1363426 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Every node N in a binary tree T except the root has a unique parent called the ..... of N. **1. Forerunner** **2. Precursor** **3. Predecessor (Right)** **4.Antecedents**
346	1363427 Unit : 3, Group : 1	*Information is* **1..Data** **2.Computer output** **3.Manipulated input** **4.Processed Data (Right)**
347	1363428 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In a graph if E=(u,v) means ..... **1.both b and c (Right)** **2.e begins at u and ends at v** **3.u is adjacent to v but v is not adjacent to u** **4.u is processor and v is successor**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
348	1363433 Unit : 3, Group : 1	In a binary tree, certain null entries are replaced by special pointers which point to nodes higher in the tree for efficiency. These special pointers are called **1. branch** **2.leaf** **3.path** **4.thread (Right)**
349	1363434 Unit : 3, Group : 1	A binary tree whose every node has either zero or two children is called ..... **1.binary search tree** **2.complete binary tree** **3.data structure** **4.extended binary tree (Right)**
350	1363435 Unit : 3, Group : 1	The in order traversal of tree will yield a sorted listing of elements of tree in **1.Binary Search Tree (Right)** **2.Binary Tree** **3.Heap Tree** **4.None**
351	1363436 Unit : 3, Group : 1	Linked representation of binary tree needs ..... parallel arrays. **1.2** **2.3 (Right)** **3.4** **4.5**
352	1363441 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which of the following scenarios leads to linear running time for a random search hit in a linear-probing hash table? **1.All keys hash to an even-numbered index** **2.All keys hash to different even-numbered indices** **3.All keys hash to different indices** **4.All keys hash to same index (Right)**
353	1363442 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Breadth First Search is used in **1.Binary trees** **2.Both a and c above** **3.Graphs (Right)** **4.Stacks**
354	1363443 Unit : 3, Group : 2	If h is any hashing function and is used to hash n keys in to a table of size m, where n<=m, the expected number of collisions involving a particular key x is : **1.Less than 1 (Right)** **2.Less than m** **3.Less than n** **4.Less than n/2**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
355	1363444 Unit : 3, Group : 2	A technique for direct search is **1.Binary Search** **2.Hashing (Right)** **3.Linear Search** **4.Tree Search**
356	1363450 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Recursive algorithms are based on **1.Bottom-up approach** **2.Divide and conquer approach** **3.Heuristic approach** **4.Hierarchical approach** **5.Top-down approach (Right)**
357	1363451 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Primary clustering occurs in **1.Chaining** **2.Linear probing (Right)** **3.Mid-square method** **4.Order probing** **5.Quadratic probing**
358	1363452 Unit : 3, Group : 2	How many nodes does a complete binary tree of level 5 have? **1.15** **2.16** **3.31 (Right)** **4.32** **5.64**
359	1363453 Unit : 3, Group : 2	What would be the depth of tree whose level is 9? **1.10** **2.11** **3.7** **4.8** **5.9 (Right)**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
360	1363458 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Breadth first search _____ **1.Is same as backtracking** **2.Scans all incident edges before moving to other node. (Right)** **3.Scans all the nodes in pre-order manner.** **4.Scans all the nodes in random order.** **5.Scans each incident node along with its children.**
361	1363459 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which method of traversal does not use stack to hold nodes that are waiting to be processed? **1.Back-tracking** **2.Breadth first (Right)** **3.D-search** **4.Dept First**
362	1363460 Unit : 3, Group : 2	List out the areas in which data structures are applied extensively **1.(a), (b) and (c) above. (Right)** **2.Both (a) and (b) above** **3.Compiler Design** **4.Database Management System** **5.Operating System**
363	1363461 Unit : 3, Group : 2	What is the major data structure used in the Network data model? **1.Array** **2.Graph (Right)** **3.Queue** **4.Stack** **5.Tree**
364	1363466 Unit : 3, Group : 2	There are four trees named A, B, C and D having 8, 15, 13, 14 nodes in them respectively. Which of them could have formed a full binary tree? **1.A** **2.B (Right)** **3.C** **4.D** **5.No any tree can be a full binary tree**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
365	1363467 Unit : 3, Group : 2	In tree construction, which is the suitable and efficient data structure? **1.Array** **2.Graph** **3.Linked list (Right)** **4.Queue** **5.Stack**
366	1363468 Unit : 3, Group : 2	The time complexity of the shortest path algorithm can be bounded by **1.O(n log n)** **2.O(n)** **3.O(n2)** **4.O(n3) (Right)** **5.O(n4)**
367	1363469 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Read the following statements carefully and pick the correct option: I. The worst time complexity of the Floyd's algorithm is O(n3). II. The worst time complexity of the Warshall's algorithm is O(n3) **1.(I) is false but (II) is true** **2.(I) is true and (II) is not true always** **3.(I) is true but (II) is false** **4.Both (I) and (II) are false.** **5.Both (I) and (II) are true (Right)**
368	1363475 Unit : 3, Group : 2	What of the following cases is a so-called "collision"? **1.A hash function produces the same address for two different keys with different lengths: h(key1) = h(key2) where length(key1) =\= length (key2)** **2.A hash function produces the same address for two different keys:** **h(key1) = h(key2) where key1 =\= key2** **(Right)** **3.A hash function produces the same address for two keys of the same length:** **h(key1) = h(key2) where length(key1) = length(key2).** **4.Two different hash functions produce the same address for a given key:** **h1(key) = h2(key)** **5.Two different hash functions produce the same address for two different keys:** **h1(key1) = h2(key2) where key1 =\= key2**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
369	1363476 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which of the following statements is INCORRECT when the differences/similarities between binary search trees and heaps? **1.both binary search trees and heaps are binary trees** **2.Both binary search trees and heaps require ascending order between sibling nodes (Right)** **3.In heaps no gaps are allowed apart from the right side of the leaves' level, but in binary search trees gaps are allowed** **4.The order of root, left, right nodes are different for both the trees.** **5.With heaps the smallest value is stored at the root, while with binary trees the smallest value is on the leftmost leaf**
370	1363477 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Folding is a method of generating **1.A hash function (Right)** **2.Chaining** **3.Index function for a triangular matrix** **4.Linear probing** **5.Linking the tail node to the head node in linked list**
371	1363478 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Consider that a heap is implemented using a partially filled array called data, and the array contains n elements (n > 0), where is the entry with the greatest value? **1.data[0] (Right)** **2.data[2*n + 1]** **3.data[2*n + 2]** **4.data[n-1]** **5.data[n]**
372	1363483 Unit : 3, Group : 2	A simple graph has no loops. Which of the following forms another property of a simple graph? **1.Contain un-weighted edges** **2.Have at least one vertex** **3.Have no multiple edges (Right)** **4.Must be directed** **5.Undirected**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
373	1363484 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which of the following is not possible as a balance factor of any node of an AVL tree? I. -2. II. ±1. III. 0. IV. 2. **1.Both (I) and (IV) above** **2.Both (III) and (IV) above (Right)** **3.Only (I) above** **4.Only (II) above** **5.Only (III) above**
374	1363485 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which of the following statement(s) is/are TRUE in view of a multi-way search tree? If a node has I. 4 sub trees it contains 3 keys. II. 5 keys, it has 7 sub trees. III. 6 sub trees, it contains 6 keys. IV. 10 keys if it contains 11 children. **1.Both (I) and (IV) above** **2.Both (II) and (III) above. (Right)** **3.Only (I) above** **4.Only (II) above** **5.Only (III) above**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
375	1363486 Unit : 3, Group : 2	What would be the hash address for the following function by using the folding method Hk = H(4326)? **1.105** **2.32** **3.42** **4.46** **5.69 (Right)**
376	1363439 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Key value pairs is usually seen in **1.Both a and b** **2.Hash tables (Right)** **3.Heaps** **4.Skip list**
377	1363440 Unit : 3, Group : 2	What is the best definition of a collision in a hash table? **1.Two entries are identical except for their keys. (Right)** **2.Two entries with different data have the exact same key.** **3.Two entries with different keys have the same exact hash value.** **4.Two entries with the exact same key have different hash values.**
378	1363445 Unit : 3, Group : 2	The searching technique that takes O (1) time to find a data is **1.Binary Search** **2.Hashing (Right)** **3.Linear Search** **4.Tree Search**
379	1363446 Unit : 3, Group : 2	The goal of hashing is to produce a search that takes **1.O(1) time (Right)** **2.O(log n) time** **3.O(n log n) time** **4.O(n2)time**
380	1363447 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Consider a hash table of size seven, with starting index zero, and a hash function (3x + 4)mod7. Assuming the hash table is initially empty, which of the following is the contents of the table when the sequence 1, 3, 8, 10 is inserted into the table using closed hashing? Note that '_' denotes an empty location in the table. **1.1, _, _, _, _, _,3** **2.1, 10, 8, _, _, _, 3** **3.1, 8, 10, _, _, _, 3 (Right)** **4.8, _, _, _, _, _, 10**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
381	1363448 Unit : 3, Group : 2	From the following, select the valid data structure which reflects hierarchical relationship between the elements. **1.Graph** **2.Linked list** **3.Queue** **4.Stack** **5.Tree (Right)**
382	1363449 Unit : 3, Group : 2	One from the following is also known as Pre-Order traversal. What that one is? **1.LNR** **2.LRN** **3.NLR (Right)** **4.RLN** **5.RNL**
383	1363454 Unit : 3, Group : 2	A node of a directed graph G having no out-degree and a positive in-degree is called **1.In-node.** **2.Null node** **3.Sibling node** **4.Sink node** **5.Source node (Right)**
384	1363455 Unit : 3, Group : 2	To implement the Round Robin algorithm, which of the following data structure is used? **1.Circular Queue (Right)** **2.Double Stack** **3.Linear Queue** **4.Priority Queue** **5.Stack**
385	1363456 Unit : 3, Group : 2	In a graph, a vertex with degree one is known as _____ **1.End vertex** **2.Internal** **3.Leaf** **4.Pendant vertex (Right)** **5.Root**

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QNo	Question Id	Question Description
386	1363457 Unit : 3, Group : 2	If a graph G = (N, E), where E= {f}, then the corresponding adjacency matrix is _____ **1.Having Diagonal elements Zero** **2.Identity Matrix** **3.Matrix with all 1's** **4.Unit Matrix** **5.Zero Matrix (Right)**
387	1363462 Unit : 3, Group : 2	The data structure used in the Hierarchical data model is **1.Array** **2.Graph** **3.Queue** **4.Stack** **5.Tree (Right)**
388	1363463 Unit : 3, Group : 2	The number of null branches for a binary tree with 20 nodes is **1.18** **2.19** **3.20** **4.21 (Right)** **5.22**
389	1363464 Unit : 3, Group : 2	The Following is a binary tree. Answer questions (11 – 13) considering the below given tree. **1.A B D H E C F G I J** **2.D H B E A F C I G J (Right)** **3.D H B E A I G J F C** **4.H D B E A F C I G J** **5.H D E B F I J G C A**
390	1363465 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Of the following tree structure, which is efficient, considering space and time complexities? **1.AVL Tree.** **2.Binary Search Tree** **3.Complete Binary Tree (Right)** **4.Full Binary Tree** **5.Incomplete Binary Tree**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
391	1363470 Unit : 3, Group : 2	In an arbitrary tree (not a search tree) of order M. Its size is N, and its height is K. The computation time needed to find a data item on T is **1.O(1)** **2.O(K)** **3.O(K*K)** **4.O(M*M)** **5.O(N) (Right)**
392	1363471 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Five statements about B-trees are below. Four of them are correct. Which one is INCORRECT? **1.All B-trees are also search trees** **2.All leaves of a B-tree must be on the same level** **3.B-tree is not same as B+-tree.** **4.The word B-tree also stands for binary tree (Right)** **5.The word B-tree stands for balanced tree**
393	1363472 Unit : 3, Group : 2	For any B-tree of height H (H>1), after inserting a new key, is it possible for a key, K, which was located in a leaf-node to move up to the root in this regard which of the following is correct? **1.Can’t be defined without data** **2.Never** **3.Yes (Right)** **4.Yes, only if H=2** **5.Yes, only when the half of the keys in the root are less than K and the other half of the keys in the root are greater than K**
394	1363473 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Suppose that we have a data file containing records of famous people, and we need to build a hash table to find a record from the person's birthday. The size of the hash table is 4096. The following are hash functions which convert a birthday to an integer. Which of the following function is the best? **1.h1(day/month/year) = day + month + year** **2.h2(day/month/year) = day + month*31 + year** **3.h3(day/month/year) = (day + month*31 + year*365) mod 4096** **4.h4(day/month/year) = (day + month*31 + year*365) mod 4093 (Right)** **5.h5(day/month/year) = (day + month*31 + year*365).**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
395	1363474 Unit : 3, Group : 2	What is collision resolution with open addressing? **1.We use an extra table to collect all collided data** **2.We use indexed hash table to resolve collision.** **3.When collision happens, we create a new memory location outside of the existing table, and use a chain to link to the new memory location** **4.When collision happens, we enlarge the hash table** **5.When collision happens, we look for an unoccupied memory location in the existing table (Right)**
396	1363479 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which of the following has a desired key is searched, starting itself from hash address, sequentially in a table? **1.Chaining** **2.Linear probing. (Right)** **3.Quadratic probing** **4.Random probing** **5.Reverse probing**
397	1363480 Unit : 3, Group : 2	The in-order traversal of some binary tree produced the sequence HFIEJGZ, and the post-order traversal of the same tree produced the sequence HIFJZGE. What will be the total number of nodes in the left sub tree of the given tree? **1.1** **2.2** **3.3 (Right)** **4.4** **5.5**
398	1363481 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which of the following is generated by Folding method? **1.A hash function (Right)** **2.Chaining** **3.Index function for a triangular matrix** **4.Linear probing** **5.Linking the tail node to the head node in linked list**
399	1363482 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which of the following methods of collision processing has some of their addresses may remain unchecked? **1.Clustering collision processing.** **2.Linear collision processing** **3.Linked collision processing** **4.Quadratic collision processing (Right)** **5.Random collision processing**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
400	1363487 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Which of the following search method will always find a goal node nearest to the root of the tree? **1.Binary search** **2.Breadth first search (Right)** **3.Depth first search** **4.Heuristic search** **5.Randomized search**
401	1363488 Unit : 3, Group : 2	Adjacency matrix of a digraph is **1.Asymmetric matrix (Right)** **2.Identity matrix** **3.Sparse matrix** **4.Symmetric matrix** **5.Zero matrix**
402	1363489 Unit : 3, Group : 2	The technique of linear probing for collision resolution can lead to **1.Clustering (Right)** **2.Efficient storage utilization** **3.Overflow** **4.Radix ordering** **5.Underflow**
403	1363521 Unit : 3, Group : 3	Which of the following is a true about Binary Trees **1. Every binary tree is either complete or full.** **2. No binary tree is both complete and full.** **3.Every complete binary tree is also a full binary tree.** **4.Every full binary tree is also a complete binary tree.** **5.None of the above (Right)**
404	1363522 Unit : 3, Group : 3	The maximum number of binary trees that can be formed with three unlabeled nodes is: **1.1** **2.2** **3.3** **4.5 (Right)**
405	1363523 Unit : 3, Group : 3	Postorder traversal of a given binary search tree, T produces the following sequence of keys 10, 9, 23, 22, 27, 25, 15, 50, 95, 60, 40, 29 Which one of the following sequences of keys can be the result of an in-order traversal of the tree T? **1. 9, 10, 15, 22, 23, 25, 27, 29, 40, 50, 60, 95 (Right)** **2.29, 15, 9, 10, 25, 22, 23, 27, 40, 60, 50, 95** **3.9, 10, 15, 22, 40, 50, 60, 95, 23, 25, 27, 29** **4.none**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
406	1363524 Unit : 3, Group : 3	Consider a node X in a Binary Tree. Given that X has two children, let Y be Inorder successor of X. Which of the following is true about Y? **1. Y has no left child (Right)** **2. Y has no right child** **3.none** **4.Y has both children**
407	1363529 Unit : 3, Group : 3	In a binary tree, the number of internal nodes of degree 1 is 5, and the number of internal nodes of degree 2 is 10. The number of leaf nodes in the binary tree is **1.10** **2.11 (Right)** **3.12** **4.15**
408	1363530 Unit : 3, Group : 3	The following three are known to be the preorder, inorder and postorder sequences of a binary tree. But it is not known which is which. MBCAFHPYK KAMCBYPFH MABCKYFPH Pick the true statement from the following. **1.I and II are preorder and inorder sequences, respectively** **2.I and III are preorder and postorder sequences, respectively** **3.II and III are the preorder and inorder sequences, respectively (Right)** **4.II is the inorder sequence, but nothing more can be said about the other two sequences**
409	1363531 Unit : 3, Group : 3	What is collision? **1.The program is out of memory** **2.The program you are running crashes** **3.There are too many hash keys in the array** **4.Two hash keys are the same (Right)**
410	1363532 Unit : 3, Group : 3	What are Collision Solution? **1.fast flow , no flow** **2.none** **3.Overflow , Underflow** **4.Probing and Chaining (Right)**
411	1363525 Unit : 3, Group : 3	In a binary tree with n nodes, every node has an odd number of descendants. Every node is considered to be its own descendant. What is the number of nodes in the tree that have exactly one child? **1.(n-1)/2** **2.0 (Right)** **3.1** **4.n-1**
412	1363526 Unit : 3, Group : 3	A binary tree T has 20 leaves. The number of nodes in T having two children is **1.17** **2.18** **3.19 (Right)** **4.20**

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Question Details of Subject :QUIZ-CST-231

QNo	Question Id	Question Description
413	1363527 Unit : 3, Group : 3	An array of integers of size n can be converted into a heap by adjusting the heaps rooted at each internal node of the complete binary tree starting at the node ⌊(n - 1) /2⌋, and doing this adjustment up to the root node (root node is at index 0) in the order ⌊(n - 1)/2⌋, ⌊(n - 3)/ 2⌋, ..., 0. The time required to construct a heap in this manner is **1.none** **2.O(log n)** **3.O(n) (Right)** **4.O(nlogn)**
414	1363528 Unit : 3, Group : 3	Breadth First Search (BFS) is started on a binary tree beginning from the root vertex. There is a vertex t at a distance four from the root. If t is the n-th vertex in this BFS traversal, then the maximum possible value of n is _____ **1.15** **2.16** **3.31 (Right)** **4.32**
415	1363533 Unit : 3, Group : 3	How is a hash key computed **1.All of Above (Right)** **2.Long Division** **3.Modulo Division** **4.Random Number Generation** **5.Subtraction**

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