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SR.NO	Project NAME	Technology
1	Online E-Learning Platform Hub	React+Springboot+MySQL
2	PG Mates / RoomSharing / Flat Mates	React+Springboot+MySQL
3	Tour and Travel management System	React+Springboot+MySQL
4	Election commition of India (online Voting System)	React+Springboot+MySQL
5	HomeRental Booking System	React+Springboot+MySQL
6	Event Management System	React+Springboot+MySQL
7	Hotel Management System	React+Springboot+MySQL
8	Agriculture web Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
9	AirLine Reservation System / Flight booking System	React+Springboot+MySQL
10	E-commerce web Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
11	Hospital Management System	React+Springboot+MySQL
12	E-RTO Driving licence portal	React+Springboot+MySQL
13	Transpotation Services portal	React+Springboot+MySQL
14	Courier Services Portal / Courier Management System	React+Springboot+MySQL
15	Online Food Delivery Portal	React+Springboot+MySQL
16	Muncipal Corporation Management	React+Springboot+MySQL
17	Gym Management System	React+Springboot+MySQL
18	Bike/Car ental System Portal	React+Springboot+MySQL
19	CharityDonation web project	React+Springboot+MySQL
20	Movie Booking System	React+Springboot+MySQL

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21	Job Portal web project	React+Springboot+MySql
22	LIC Insurance Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
23	Employee Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
24	Payroll Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
25	RealEstate Property Project	React+Springboot+MySql
26	Marriage Hall Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
27	Online Student Management portal	React+Springboot+MySql
28	Resturant management System	React+Springboot+MySql
29	Solar Management Project	React+Springboot+MySql
30	OneStepService LinkLabourContractor	React+Springboot+MySql
31	Vehical Service Center Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
32	E-wallet Banking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
33	Blogg Application Project	React+Springboot+MySql
34	Car Parking booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
35	OLA Cab Booking Portal	React+NextJs+Springboot+MySql
36	Society management Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
37	E-College Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
38	FoodWaste Management Donate System	React+Springboot+MySql
39	Sports Ground Booking	React+Springboot+MySql
40	BloodBank mangement System	React+Springboot+MySql

41	Bus Tickit Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
42	Fruite Delivery Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
43	Woodworks Bed Shop	React+Springboot+MySQL
44	Online Dairy Product sell Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
45	Online E-Pharma medicine sell Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
46	FarmerMarketplace Web Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
47	Online Cloth Store Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
48	Train Ticket Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
49	Quizz Application Project	JSP+Springboot+MySQL
50	Hotel Room Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
51	Online Crime Reporting Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
52	Online Child Adoption Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
53	online Pizza Delivery System Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
54	Online Social Complaint Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
55	Electric Vehical management system Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
56	Online mess / Tiffin management System Project	React+Springboot+MySQL
57		React+Springboot+MySQL
58		React+Springboot+MySQL
59		React+Springboot+MySQL
60		React+Springboot+MySQL

Spring Boot + React JS + MySQL Project List

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
1	Online E-Learning Hub Platform Project	https://youtu.be/KMjyBaWmgzg?si=YckHuNzs7eC84-IW
2	PG Mate / Room sharing/Flat sharing	https://youtu.be/4P9clHg3wvk?si=4uEsi0962CG6Xodp
3	Tour and Travel System Project Version 1.0	https://youtu.be/-UHOBywHaP8?si=KHHfE_A0uv725f12
4	Marriage Hall Booking	https://youtu.be/VXz0kZQi5to?si=IiOS-QG3TpAFP5k7
5	Ecommerce Shopping project	https://youtu.be/vJ_C6LkhrZ0?si=YhcBylSErvdn7paq
6	Bike Rental System Project	https://youtu.be/FIzsAmIBCbk?si=7ujQTJqEgkQ8ju2H
7	Multi-Restaurant management system	https://youtu.be/pvV-pM2Jf3s?si=PgvnT-yFc8ktrDxB
8	Hospital management system Project	https://youtu.be/lynLouBZvY4?si=CXzQs3BsRkjKhZCw
9	Municipal Corporation system Project	https://youtu.be/cVMx9NVyl4I?si=qX0oQt-GT-LR_5iF
10	Tour and Travel System Project version 2.0	https://youtu.be/_4u0mB9mHXE?si=gDiAhKBowi2gNUKZ

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
11	Tour and Travel System Project version 3.0	https://youtu.be/Dm7nOdpasWg?si=P_Lh2gcOFhlyudug
12	Gym Management system Project	https://youtu.be/J8_7Zrkg7ag?si=LcxV51ynfUB7OptX
13	Online Driving License system Project	https://youtu.be/3yRzsMs8TLE?si=JRI_z4FDx4Gmt7fn
14	Online Flight Booking system Project	https://youtu.be/m755rOwdk8U?si=HURvAY2VnizlyJlh
15	Employee management system project	https://youtu.be/ID1iE3W_GRw?si=Y_jv1xV_BljhrD0H
16	Online student school or college portal	https://youtu.be/4A25aEKfei0?si=RoVgZtxMk9TPdQvD
17	Online movie booking system project	https://youtu.be/Lfjv_U74SC4?si=fiDvrhhrjb4KSISm
18	Online Pizza Delivery system project	https://youtu.be/Tp3izreZ458?si=8eWA OzA8SVdNwlyM
19	Online Crime Reporting system Project	https://youtu.be/0UlzReSk9tQ?si=6vN0e70TVY1GOwPO
20	Online Children Adoption Project	https://youtu.be/3T5HC2HKyT4?si=bntP78niYH802i7N

Review Test 4-Algorithm and Data Structures(30.11.2022)

Max:Marks-10

Time: 10 min

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Insertion of an element at the middle of a linked list requires the modification of how many pointers?

* 1 point

- 2
- 3
- 1
- 4

A linear collection of data elements where the linear node is given by means of pointer is called?

* 1 point

- Linked list
- Node list
- Primitive list
- None

In linked list each node contain minimum of two fields. One field is data field to store the data second field is?

* 1 point

- Pointer to character
- Pointer to integer
- Pointer to node
- Node



In doubly linked lists, traversal can be performed? *

1 point

- Only in forward direction
- Only in reverse direction
- In both directions
- None

Recursion in Java applies to.... *

1 point

- Constructors
- Variables
- Methods
- Blocks

In which of the below option is the correct way to insert a new node before * 1 point
a given node. [Between B and C insert new Node N]

- `n.next = temp.next ; temp.prev.next = n ; temp.next = n ; n.prev = temp;`
- `n.next = temp.next ; temp.next.prev = n ; temp.next = n ; n.prev = temp;`
- `n.next = temp.next ; temp.next.prev = n ; temp.prev = n ; n.prev = temp;`



If a recursive function calling itself and that recursive call is the last statement in the function then it's known as

* 1 point

- Nested recursion
- Indirect recursion
- tail recursion
- Tree Recursion.

if a recursive function calling itself for more than one time then it's known as

* 1 point

- Tree Recursion.
- Tail recursion
- Nested recursion
- Indirect recursion

Which below method is most suitable for 'node with given value was not found'

* 1 point

- if(temp == null) { System.out.println("node with given value was not found"); return; }
- if(temp != null) { System.out.println("node with given value was not found"); return; }



Java uses ___ type of memory to implement Recursion. *

1 point

- Heap
- Stack
- Register
- None

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Review Test 5- Data Structures and Algorithm

Max:Marks-10

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In recursion when inside the parameter itself we passed the function then it * 1 point is called

- nested recursion.
- Indirect Recursion
- Tail Recursion
- Tree Recursion

Recursion is similar to which of the following? *

1 point

- Switch Case
- Loop
- If-else
- None



What will be the value returned by the following function, when it is called with a value **15** ? 2 points

```
int abc(int n)  
{  
    if ((n/2) != 0)  
        return (abc(n/2) * 10 + n%2);  
    else return 1;  
}
```

- 1011
- 0111
- 0101
- 1111

[Clear selection](#)



```
int something(int number)
```

2 points

{

```
    if(number <= 0)
```

```
        return 1;
```

```
    else
```

```
        return number * something(number-1);
```

```
}
```

```
something(4);
```

 12 24 1 0[Clear selection](#)

```
int sum(int n) {  
    *  
    if (n==0)  
        return n;  
    else  
        return n + sum(n-1);  
}
```

2 points

What will be the output of sum(8).

- 40
- 36
- 8
- 15



```
fun1()  
{  
    // write some code  
  
    fun2()  
}  
  
fun2()  
{  
    // write some code  
  
    fun3()  
    // write some code  
}  
  
fun3()  
{  
    // write some code  
  
    fun1()  
}
```

which Recursion Structure shown above

- Direct Recursion
- Indirect Recursion
- Tail Recursion
- Tree Recursion

[Clear selection](#)



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Review Test 2-Dec-2022

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Select the one true statement. *

1 point

- Every binary tree is either complete or full
- Every complete binary tree is also a full binary tree
- Every full binary tree is also a complete binary tree.
- No binary tree is both complete and full

Suppose T is a binary tree with 14 nodes.What is the minimum possible depth of T

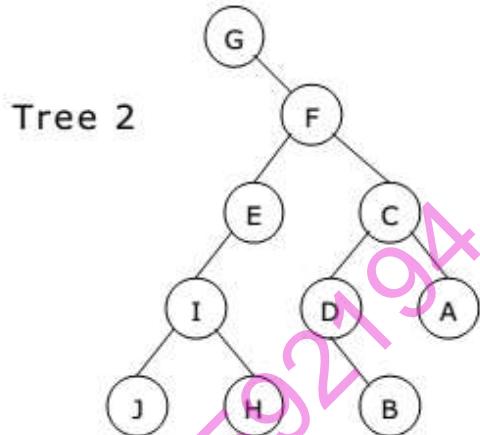
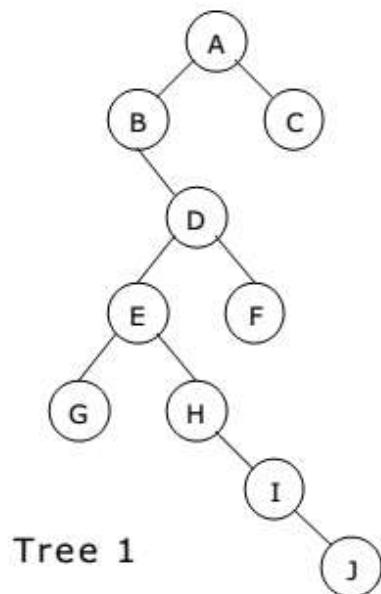
* 1 point

- 0
- 3
- 4
- 5



Identify the correct tree traversal order from below fig *

1 point



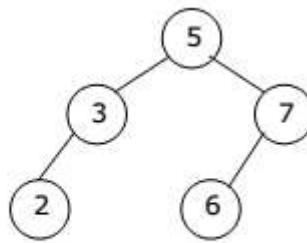
- Preorder, Post order
- Post order, Post order
- Postorder, Inorder
- Inorder, Inorder



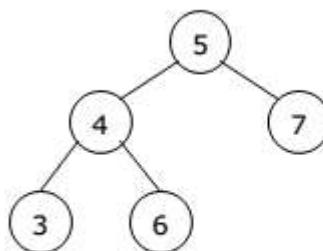
Which among the following is not a binary search tree *

1 point

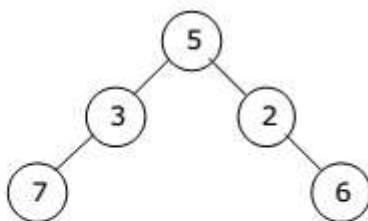
A.



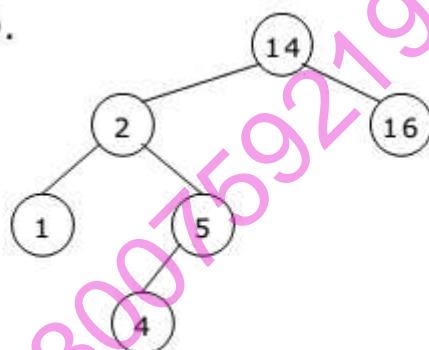
C.



B.



D.



- A
- B
- C
- D

Which of the following tree traversal visits root node last? *

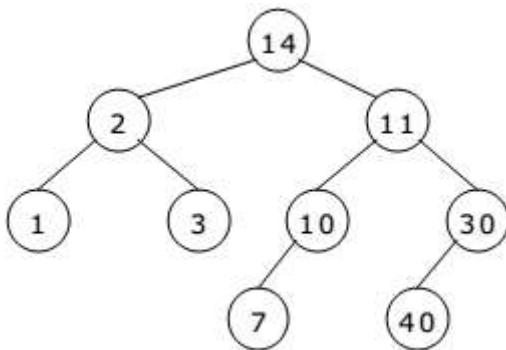
1 point

- Inorder
- Postorder
- Preorder
- None of the above



For the figure shown below, how many leaves does it have? *

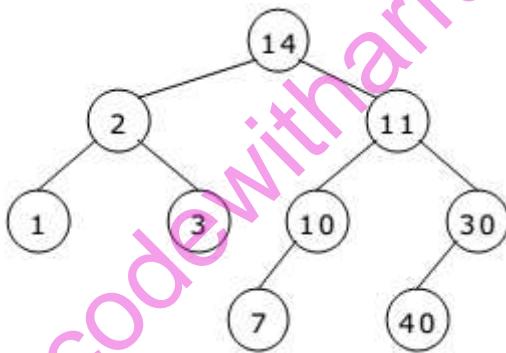
1 point



- 2
- 4
- 6
- 8

There is a tree shown in the fig below.what is the order of nodes visited using a pre-order traversal?

* 1 point

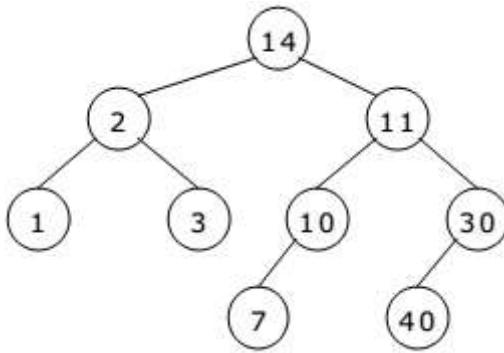


- 1 2 3 7 10 11 14 30 40
- 1 2 3 14 7 10 11 40 30
- 1 3 2 7 10 40 30 11 14
- 14 2 1 3 11 10 7 30 40



There is a tree shown in the fig below .What is the order of nodes visited using a in-order traversal

* 1 point



- 1 2 3 7 10 11 14 30 40
- 1 2 3 14 7 10 11 40 30
- 1 3 2 7 10 40 30 11 14
- 14 2 1 3 11 10 7 30 40

If the node contains any sub-node, then that node is called____*

1 point

- Sibling
- Parent
- Child node



Intree the value of the left node must be smaller than the parent * 1 point
node, and the value of the right node must be larger than the parent node

- Binary Search Tree
- B-Tree and B+Tree
- Root Tree
- Routing Tree

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Review Test 10- Algorithm and Data Structures

Max:Marks-10

Time: 10 min

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Consider the following array A, and the searching element is X. How many comparisons are required to search an element X in array A using Sequential Search. * 1 point

A[]= {25, 45, 87, 21, 18, 49, 13, 115, 83, 65}

X = 83

- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

Choose true statement :

* 1 point

I - Binary search is faster than linear search.

II - Binary search may not be applied on all the input lists on which linear search can be applied

- Only I
- Only II
- Both I and II
- Neither I nor II



In binary search, the key to be searched is compared with the element in the _____ of a sorted list. 1 point

- End
- Front
- Middle
- None of these

[Clear selection](#)

Choose correct option * 1 point

- Balance factor = height of right sub tree - height of left sub tree
- Balance factor = height of left sub tree - height of right sub tree
- Balance factor = height of left sub tree - height of root tree
- Balance factor = height of root tree - height of right sub tree

1 point

What is an AVL tree?

- a tree which is balanced and is a height balanced tree
- a tree which is unbalanced and is a height balanced tree
- a tree with three children
- a tree with at most 3 children

[Clear selection](#)



The number of rotations required to insert a sequence of elements 9,6,5,8,7,10 into an empty AVL tree is?

2 points

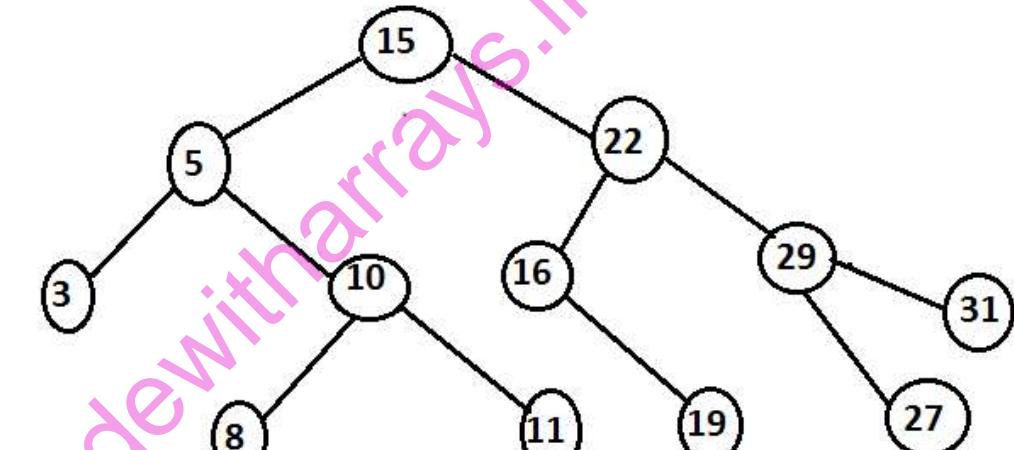
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

[Clear selection](#)

Consider the following AVL tree.

2 points

How many number of rotations required for deleting 3?



- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3

[Clear selection](#)

Construction of AVL tree with height 4

1 point

What is the Minimum number of nodes

- 4
- 8
- 12
- 16

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Review Test - Algorithm and Data Structures

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Which of the following algorithm design technique is used in designing quick sort algorithm

* 1 point

- Dynamic programming method
- Back tracking strategy
- Divide and conquer strategy
- Greedy strategy
- None of these

Which is faster quick sort or merge sort?

1 point

- Quick Sort
- Merge Sort
- Both are same

[Clear selection](#)

What is the best case complexity of Quicksort? *

1 point

- $O(n \log n)$
- $O(\log n)$
- $O(n)$
- $O(n^2)$



Which sorting Algorithm we select an element as pivot.

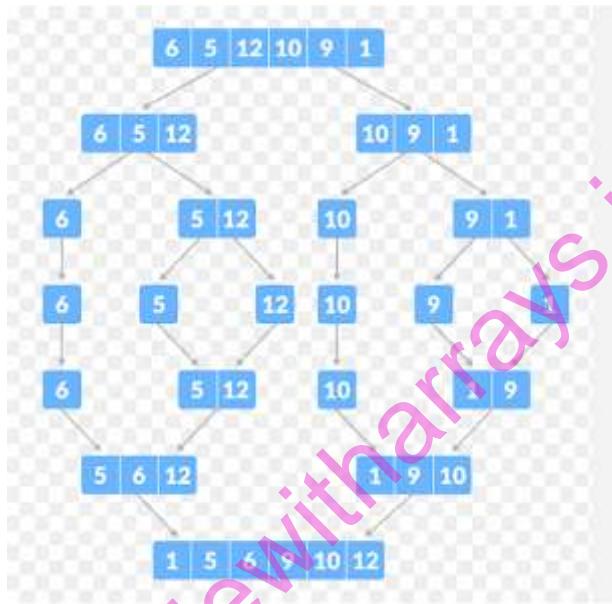
1 point

- Heap Sort
- Quick Sort
- Merge Sort
- Insertion sort

[Clear selection](#)

Which sorting Technique shown in the below fig *

1 point

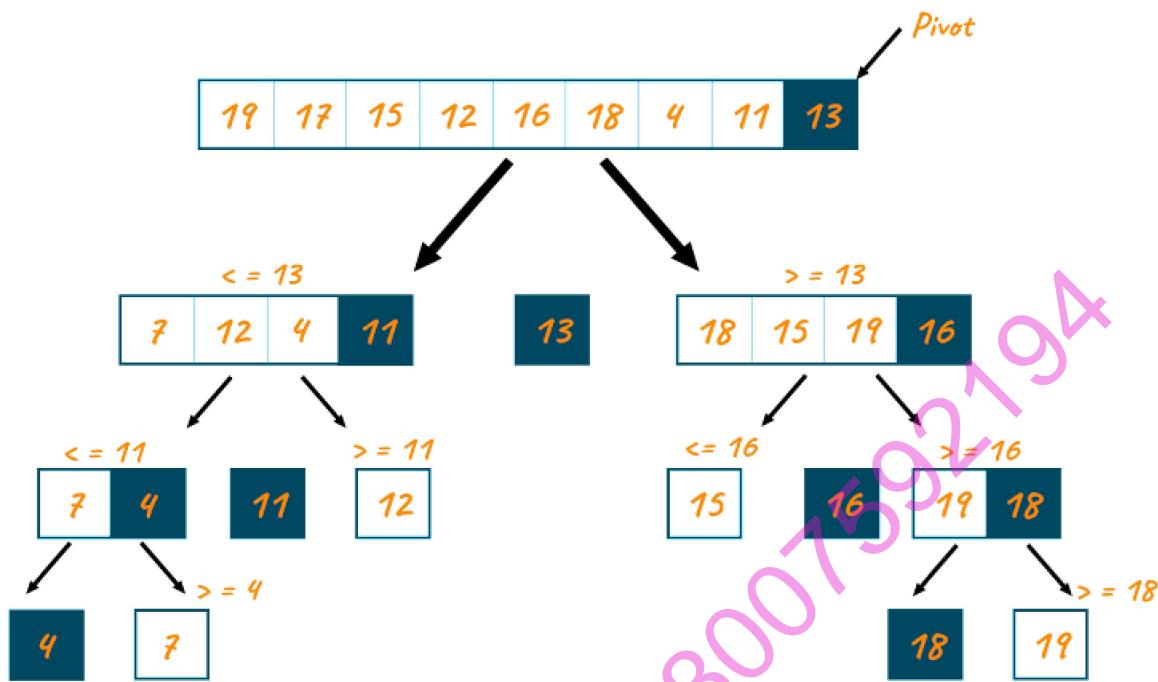


- Quick sort
- Merge sort
- Heap sort
- Insertion Sort



Which sorting Technique shown in the below fig

1 point



- Heap Sort
- Quick Sort
- Merge Sort
- Insertion sort

Clear selection



- Its running time can be different for different array contents. 1 point
- The worst-case quick sort takes place when the array is already sorted.
- It is not stable.

These are the main disadvantage of which sorting technique

- Heap Sort
- Quick Sort
- Merge Sort
- Insertion sort

[Clear selection](#)

Which sorting technique follows the recursive Approach 1 point

- Quick sort
- Merge sort
- Heap sort
- Insertion Sort

[Clear selection](#)

Is Quick Sort a stable algorithm? 1 point

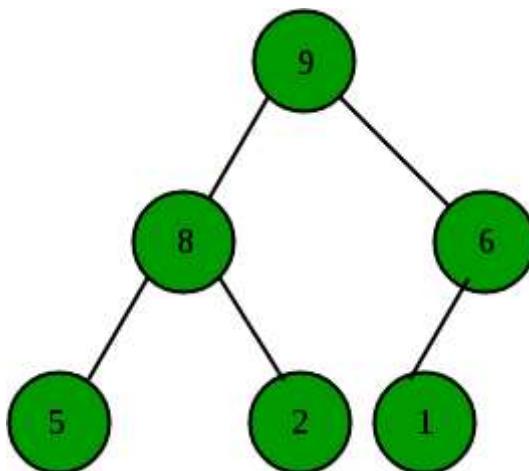
- Yes Quick sort is a stable algorithm
- No Quick sort is not a stable algorithm

[Clear selection](#)



In Based on complete binary tree, below fig illustrate which heap.

1 point



Min Heap

Max Heap

None of Above

[Clear selection](#)

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If removing element from heap then *

1 point

- Only child element is deleted in a heap
- Only root element is deleted in a heap
- Any element can be deleted in a heap
- None of above

A hash table of length 10 uses open addressing with hash function $h(k) = k \bmod 10$, and linear probing. After inserting 6 values into an empty hash table, the table is as shown below

1 point

Which one of the following choices gives a possible order in which the key values could have been inserted in the table?

0	
1	
2	42
3	23
4	34
5	52
6	46
7	33
8	
9	

- 46, 42, 34, 52, 23, 33
- 34, 42, 23, 52, 33, 46
- 46, 34, 42, 23, 52, 33
- 42, 46, 33, 23, 34, 52

Clear selection



In hash functions Division Method : *

1 point

$h(k) = k \bmod M$ Here,

k is the key value, and What is M?

- Square the value of the key k
- Size of the hash table.
- Multiplication

What is the formula used in Linear probing?

1 point

- Hash key = key mod table size
- Hash key=(hash(x)+F(i)) mod table size
- Hash key=(hash(x)+F(i^2)) mod table size
- H(x) = x mod 17

Clear selection

What is the formula used in quadratic probing? *

1 point

- Hash key = key mod table size
- Hash key=(hash(x)+F(i)) mod table size
- Hash key=(hash(x)+F(i^2)) mod table size
- H(x) = x mod 17



Which of the following technique is used for handling collisions in a hash table?

1 point

- Open addressing
- Hashing
- Searching
- Hash function

[Clear selection](#)

What is the time complexity of delete function in the hash table using list head?

1 point

- $O(1)$
- $O(n)$
- $O(\log n)$
- $O(n \log n)$

[Clear selection](#)

What is the time complexity of search function in a hash table using list head?

1 point

- $O(1)$
- $O(n)$
- $O(\log n)$
- $O(n \log n)$

[Clear selection](#)

Which of the following helps keys to be mapped into addresses?

1 point

- Hash function
- Separate chaining
- chaining using a linked list list

[Clear selection](#)

Let us consider a list of numbers (34, 16, 2, 93, 80, 77, 51) and has table size 1 point
is 10. What is the order of elements(from index 0 to size-1) in the hash table?

- null, null, 77, 16, null, 34, 93, 2, 51, 80
- 77, 16, 34, 93, 2, 51, 80
- 80, 51, 2, 93, 34, null, 16, 77, null, null
- 80, 51, 2, 93, 34, 16, 77

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Review Test - Algorithm and Data Structures

Max:Marks-12

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Which of the following statement are true?

* 1 point

Statement 1: Depth First Search uses the stack data structure.

Statement 2: Breadth First Search uses the queue data structure.

Statement 3: Depth First Search uses a backtracking technique.

Statement 4: Breadth-first search uses the Branch-and-Bound traverse technique

- only 1
- only 1 and 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3, and 4

Depth First Search graph search algorithm uses _____ data structure for * 1 point
its implementation.

- Dequeue
- Queue
- tree
- Stack



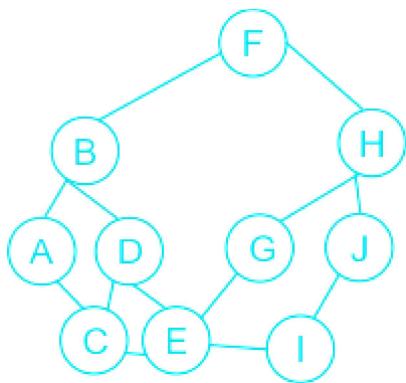
Queue structure is used in _____ *

1 point

- Depth First Search algorithm
- Polynomial addition
- Breadth First Search algorithm
- Recursion

What is the sequence of level order traversal in the following graph: *

1 point

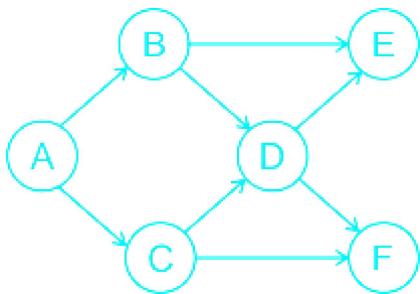


- A, D, G, J, C, E, I, F, B, H
- F, B, G, J, C, H, A, D, E, I
- F, B, H, A, D, G, J, C, E, I
- F, B, J, C, E, I, H, A, D, G



How many topological orderings for the given graph? *

1 point

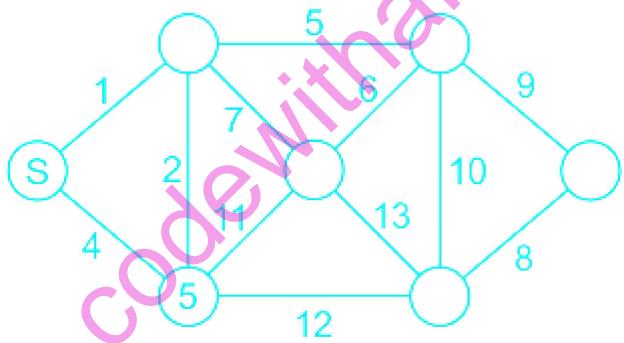


- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Consider the following graph.

* 1 point

Assume node 'S' as the starting vertex for Prim's algorithm. Which of the following can be the correct order of edges in which they are added to construct MST?



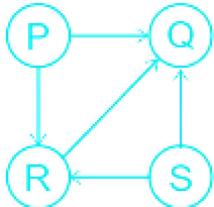
- 1,2,4,5,6,8,9
- 1,2,5,6,9,8
- 1,2,5,6,8,9
- None of the above



Consider the directed graph given below.

1 point

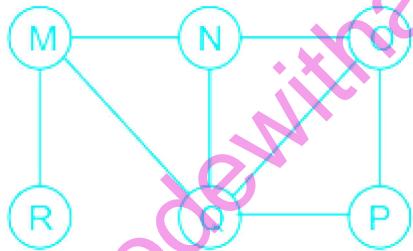
Which one of the following is TRUE?



- The graph does not have any topological ordering
- Both PQRS and SRQP are topological orderings
- Both PSRQ and SPRQ are topological orderings
- PSRQ is the only topological ordering

Clear selection

The Breadth First Search (BFS) algorithm has been implemented using the * 1 point queue data structure. Which one of the following is a possible order of visiting the nodes in the graph below?



- MNOPQR
- NQMPOR
- QMNROP
- POQNMR



Match the above algorithms on the left to the corresponding design paradigm they follow

* 4 points

	Greedy Method	Divide and conquer	Depth-first search	Greedy design
Dijkstra's Shortest Path	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Backtracking search on a graph	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Prim's algorithm for minimum spanning tree	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Merge sort	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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Review Test 11-Algorithm and Data Structures

Max:Marks-10

Time: 10 min

 Draft saved

*Required

Email *

How many passes are required for sorting 8 elements list using bubble sort? 1 point

- 0
- 7
- 8
- 9

[Clear selection](#)



Consider the following array and what is the status of the array after the fourth pass when we use the bubble sort?

2 points

Array Elements: 20, 16, 12, 8, 4, 1

- 16, 12, 8, 4, 1, 20
- 12, 8, 4, 1, 16, 20
- 8, 4, 1, 12, 16, 20
- 4, 1, 8, 12, 16, 20

[Clear selection](#)

Name *

PRN *



Consider the following array and what is the status of the array after the fifth pass when we use the insertion sort?

* 1 point

Input: 4 3 2 10 12 1 5 6

Output: 1 2 3 4 5 6 10 12

After the first pass: 3 4 2 10 12 1 5 6

- 3 4 2 10 12 1 5 6
- 2 3 4 10 12 1 5 6
- 1 2 3 4 5 10 12 6
- 1 2 3 4 10 12 5 6

What will be the output list after completing first pass of bubble sort on input 1 point array 32, 51, 27, 85, 66, 23, 13, 57?

- 23, 13, 27, 33, 51, 57, 66, 85
- 32, 51, 27, 66, 23, 13, 57, 85
- 32, 27, 51, 66, 23, 13, 57, 85
- 27, 33, 51, 23, 13, 57, 66, 85

Clear selection



considering n elements are to be sorted using bubble sort : *

1 point

comparisons required => $1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + (n-1) \Rightarrow n(n-1)/2 \Rightarrow O(n^2)$

What is the worst case time Complexity

- $O(n)$
- $O(n^2)$
- $O(2n)$
- $O(n^2)$

Consider the following array and what is the status of the array after the

1 point

second pass when we use the selection sort? Input: 64 25 12 22 11 Output:

11 12 22 25 64 After the first pass: 11 25 12 22 64

- 64 11 12 22 25
- 11 12 25 22 64
- 11 12 22 25 64
- 64 25 12 11 22

Clear selection



In selection statement which of the following is correct

1 point

- The list is considered to be divided into two lists, where the left list contains the unsorted elements, and the right list contains the sorted elements.
- The list is considered to be divided into three lists, where the left list contains the unsorted elements, the right list contains the sorted elements and the mid portion contains the key value which needs to be compared.
- The list is not divided, but an extra array is required to store elements.
- The list is considered to be divided into two lists, where the left list contains the sorted elements, and the right list contains the unsorted elements

[Clear selection](#)

In which Sorting Methode ,The array is virtually split into a sorted and an unsorted part. Values from the unsorted part are picked and placed at the correct position in the sorted part.

1 point

- Binary sort
- Bubble sort
- Insertion sort
- Selection Sort

[Clear selection](#)



In.....sorting algorithm that compares two adjacent elements and swaps them until they are in the intended order. * 1 point

- Binary sort
- Bubble sort
- Insertion sort
- Selection Sort

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