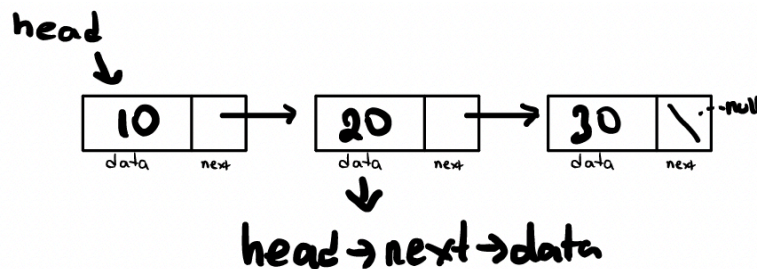


1. What does ADT stand for?
 - a. Automatic Data Template
 - b. Anonymous Data Template
 - c. Abstract Data Type
2. A linked list is different from an array, because
 - a. A linked list can handle more types of information than an array
 - b. An array cannot be sorted but a linked list can be
 - c. An array is fixed in size but a linked list is dynamically sizable
3. What is the proper code for accessing the information of the second item in a linked list?
 - a. `head->data`
 - b. `head->next->data`
 - c. `head->next->next->data`

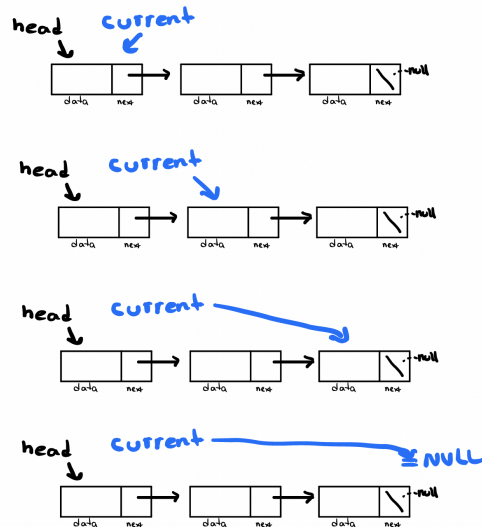


4. What does the following code fragment do with a linked list?

```
current = head;
while(current!=NULL){
    current = current->next;
}
```

 - a. It initializes the list
 - b. It counts the number of items in the list
 - c. It traverses the list

CS 300 Data Structures
Problem Set #8 – Linked List



5. What does the following code fragment do for a given link list with first node as head?

```
void fun(node* head){
    if(head == NULL) return;
    fun(head->next);
    cout<<head->data<<endl;
}
```

- Prints all nodes of linked list
- Prints all nodes of linked list in reverse order

- Prints all nodes of linked list
- Prints all nodes of linked list in reverse order**

Assume that we created the following linked list and called fun() method by passing the head pointer of the list.



fun(head); Stack trace

