Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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Batch: 2028

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 3_MCQ_Updated

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 20

Marks Obtained: 20

Section 1: MCQ

1. Here is an Infix Expression: 4+3*(6*3-12). Convert the expression from Infix to Postfix notation. The maximum number of symbols that will appear on the stack AT ONE TIME during the conversion of this expression?

Answer

4

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

2. What is the value of the postfix expression 6324 + - *?

Answer

-186

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

3. The user performs the following operations on the stack of size 5 then at the end of the last operation, the total number of elements present in the stack is

push(1); pop(); push(2); push(3); pop(); push(4); pop(); pop(); push(5); *Answer*

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

4. Which of the following Applications may use a Stack?

Answer

All of the mentioned options

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

5. Which of the following operations allows you to examine the top element of a stack without removing it?

Answer

Peek

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

6. In an array-based stack, which of the following operations can result in a Stack underflow?

Answer

Marks : 1/1 Status: Correct

7. What will be the output of the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX_SIZE 5
int stack[MAX_SIZE];
int top = -1;
int isEmpty() {
  return (top == -1);
int isFull() {
  return (top == MAX_SIZE - 1);
void push(int item) {
  if (isFull())
     printf("Stack Overflow\n");
  else
     stack[++top] = item;
int main() {
  printf("%d\n", isEmpty());
  push(10);
push(20);
  push(30);
  printf("%d\n", isFull());
  return 0;
}
Answer
10
```

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

8. The result after evaluating the postfix expression 10 5 + 60 6 / * 8 - is

Answer

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9. What will be the output of the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
    #define MAX_SIZE 5
    int stack[MAX_SIZE];
    int top = -1;
    void display() {
      if (top == -1) {
       printf("Stack is empty\n");
   (0) else {
         printf("Stack elements: ");
         for (int i = top; i > 0; i--) {
           printf("%d", stack[i]);
         printf("\n");
      }
    }
    void push(int value) {
      if (top == MAX_SIZE - 1) {
         printf("Stack Overflow\n");
      } else {
         stack[++top] = value;
    int main() {
      display();
      push(10);
      push(20);
      push(30);
      display();
      push(40);
      push(50);
display();
```

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Answer

Stack is emptyStack elements: 30 20 10Stack OverflowStack elements: 50 40 30 20 10

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

10. Consider a linked list implementation of stack data structure with three operations:

push(value): Pushes an element value onto the stack.pop(): Pops the top element from the stack.top(): Returns the item stored at the top of the stack.

Given the following sequence of operations:

push(10);pop();push(5);top();

What will be the result of the stack after performing these operations?

Answer

The top element in the stack is 5

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

11. In the linked list implementation of the stack, which of the following operations removes an element from the top?

Answer

Pop

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

12. A user performs the following operations on stack of size 5 then which of the following is correct statement for Stack?

```
push(1);
pop();
push(2);
```

push(3);
pop();
push(2);
pop();
pop();
push(4);
pop();
pop();
pop();
push(5);

Answer

Underflow Occurs

Status: Correct

13. In a stack data structure, what is the fundamental rule that is followed for performing operations?

Marks : 1/1

Answer

Last In First Out

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

14. Pushing an element into the stack already has five elements. The stack size is 5, then the stack becomes

Answer

Overflow

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

15. What is the advantage of using a linked list over an array for implementing a stack?

Answer

Linked lists can dynamically resize

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

16. Elements are Added on _____ of the Stack. Answer Top Status: Correct 17. What will be the output of the following code? #include <stdio.h> #define MAX_SIZE 5 void push(int* stack, int* top, int item) { if (*top == MAX_SIZE - 1) { printf("Stack Overflow\n"); return: } stack[++(*top)] = item; int pop(int* stack, int* top) { if (*top == -1) { printf("Stack Underflow\n"); return -1; return stack[(*top)--]; int main() { int stack[MAX_SIZE]; int top = -1; push(stack, &top, 10); push(stack, &top, 20); push(stack, &top, 30); printf("%d\n", pop(stack, &top));

> printf("%d\n", pop(stack, &top)); printf("%d\n", pop(stack, &top));

> printf("%d\n", pop(stack, &top));

.mtf("% return 0; Marks: 1/1

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Answer

302010Stack Underflow-1

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

18. What is the primary advantage of using an array-based stack with a fixed size?

Answer

Efficient memory usage

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

19. When you push an element onto a linked list-based stack, where does the new element get added?

Answer

At the beginning of the list

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

20. Consider the linked list implementation of a stack.

Which of the following nodes is considered as Top of the stack?

Answer

First node

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

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