

## Computer Programming Language - Test 8

Total points 55/60 ?

Total Marks: 60

Email \*

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0 of 0 points

Name of the student \*

JAY CHACHAPARA

Enrollment Number (Write Completely and in CAPITAL Ex: BT18ECE001) \*

MT21MCS013

Your Academic Programme \*

☐ B.ARCH

☐ B.TECH

☒ M.TECH

☐ M.Sc



## Your Branch / Specialisation \*

- ☐ B.Arch
- ☐ B.Tech-CIVIL
- ☐ B.Tech-MECH
- ☐ B.Tech-MME
- ☐ B.Tech-CSE
- ☐ B.Tech-ECE
- ☐ B.Tech-EEE
- ☐ B.Tech-CHEMICAL
- ☐ B.Tech-MINING
- ☐ M.Tech-CAD/CAM
- ☐ M.Tech-HPE
- ☐ M.Tech-IE
- ☐ M.Tech-MATERIALS ENGINEERING
- ☐ M.Tech-PROCESS METALLURGY
- ☒ M.Tech-CSE
- ☐ M.Tech-COMMUNICATION
- ☐ M.Tech-IPS
- ☐ M.Tech-PED
- ☐ M.Tech-VLSI & NANOTECH
- ☐ M.Tech-SDE
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- ☐ M.Tech-CTM



- ☐ M.Tech-ENV
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- ☐ M.Tech-TRE
- ☐ M.Tech-WRE
- ☐ M.Tech-EXCV
- ☐ M.Sc-Maths
- ☐ M.Sc-Chemistry
- ☐ M.Sc-Physics

Your Training BATCH \*

- ☐ BATCH 1
- ☒ BATCH 2
- ☐ BATCH 3

Quiz Questions

55 of 60 points

✓ Which of the following is false about a binary search tree? \* 1/1

- ☐ The left child is always lesser than its parent
- ☒ In order sequence gives decreasing order of elements
- ☐ The left and right sub-trees should also be binary search trees
- ☐ The right child is always greater than its parent



✓ What is the speciality about the inorder traversal of a binary search tree? 1/1

\*

- ☒ It traverses in an increasing order
- ☐ It traverses in a non increasing order
- ☐ It traverses based on priority of the node
- ☐ It traverses in a random fashion



✓ What are the conditions for an optimal binary search tree and what is its advantage? 1/1

\*

- ☒ The tree should not be modified and you should know how often the keys are accessed, it improves the lookup cost
- ☐ You should know the frequency of access of the keys, improves the lookup time
- ☐ The tree can be modified and you should know the number of elements in the tree before hand, it improves the deletion time
- ☐ The tree should be just modified and improves the lookup time



✓ Which of the following is not an advantage of trees?

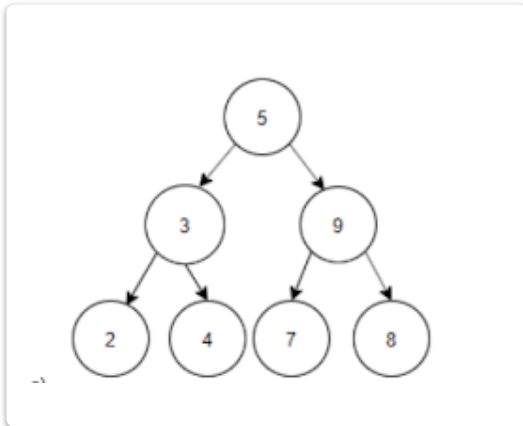
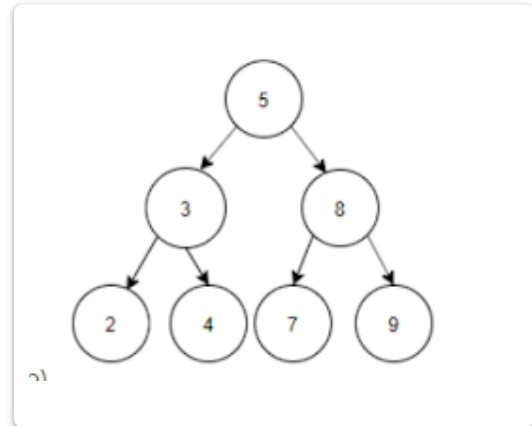
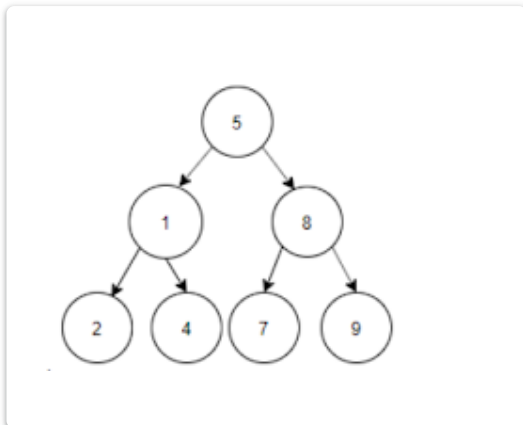
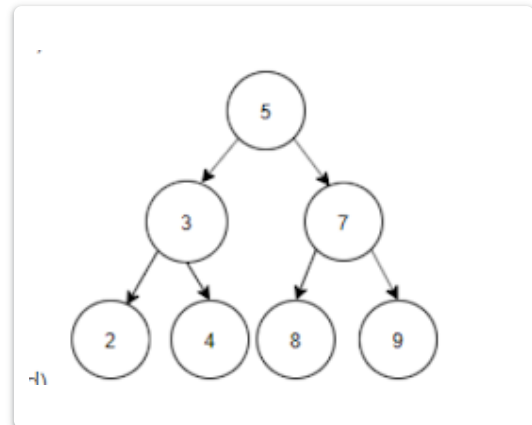
1/1

- ☐ Hierarchical structure
- ☐ Faster search
- ☐ Router algorithms
- ☒ Undo/Redo operations in a notepad



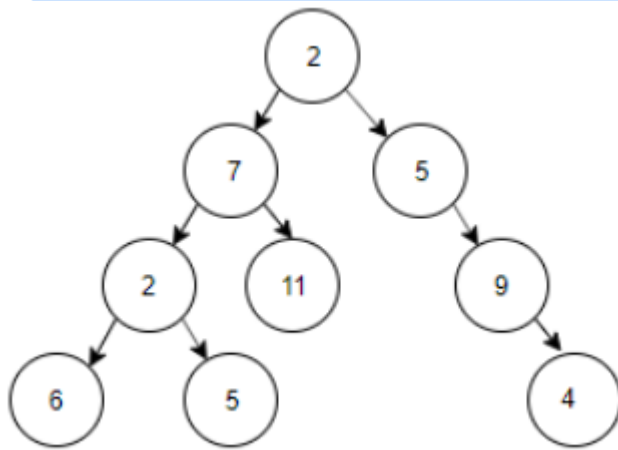
✓ Construct a binary search tree by using postorder sequence given below. Postorder: 2, 4, 3, 7, 9, 8, 5.

2/2

☐ Option 3☒ Option 2☐ Option 1☐ Option 4

✓ For the tree below, write the in-order traversal.

1/1

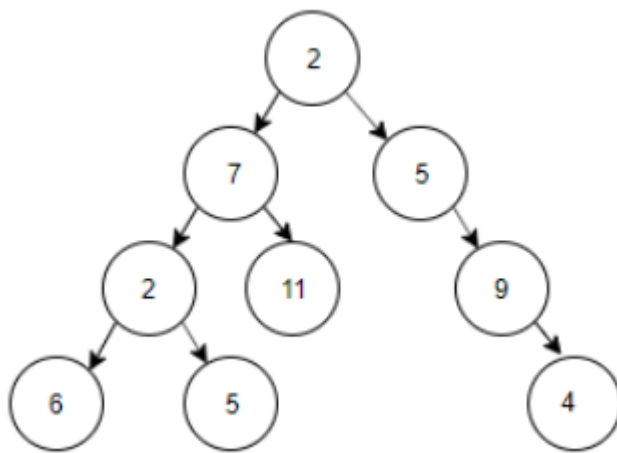


- ☐ 6, 5, 2, 11, 7, 4, 9, 5, 2
- ☐ 2, 7, 2, 6, 5, 11, 5, 9, 4
- ☐ 2, 7, 6, 5, 11, 2, 9, 5, 4
- ☒ 6, 2, 5, 7, 11, 2, 5, 9, 4



✓ For the tree below, write the level-order traversal.

1/1



- ☐ 2, 7, 2, 6, 5, 11, 5, 9, 4
- ☒ 2, 7, 5, 2, 11, 9, 6, 5, 4
- ☐ 2, 5, 11, 6, 7, 4, 9, 5, 2
- ☐ 2, 7, 5, 6, 11, 2, 5, 4, 9



✓ Which of the following graph traversals closely imitates level order traversal of a binary tree?

1/1

- ☐ Depth First Search
- ☐ Binary Search
- ☐ Depth & Breadth First Search
- ☒ Breadth First Search



✓ What is the possible number of binary trees that can be created with 3 nodes, giving the sequence N, M, L when traversed in post-order. 1/1

- ☐ 15
- ☐ 3
- ☒ 5
- ☐ 8



✓ The post-order traversal of a binary tree is O P Q R S T. Then possible pre-order traversal will be \_\_\_\_\_ 1/1

- ☐ T Q R S O P
- ☐ T O Q R P S
- ☒ T Q O P S R
- ☐ T Q O S P R



✓ A binary search tree contains values 7, 8, 13, 26, 35, 40, 70, 75. Which one of the following is a valid post-order sequence of the tree provided the pre-order sequence as 35, 13, 7, 8, 26, 70, 40 and 75? 1/1

- ☐ 7, 8, 26, 13, 75, 40, 70, 35
- ☐ 26, 13, 7, 8, 70, 75, 40, 35
- ☐ 7, 8, 13, 26, 35, 40, 70, 75
- ☒ 8, 7, 26, 13, 40, 75, 70, 35





✓ For a binary tree the first node visited in in-order and post-order traversal is same.

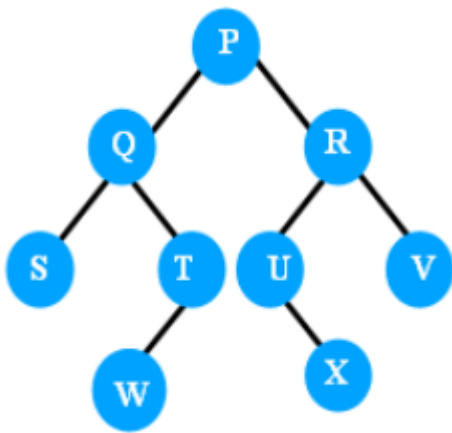
1/1

- ☐ True
- ☒ False



✓ Find the postorder traversal of the binary tree shown below.

1/1



- ☐ P Q R S T U V W X
- ☐ W R S Q P V T U X
- ☒ S W T Q X U V R P
- ☐ S T W U X V Q R P



✓ The pre-order and in-order are traversals of a binary tree are T M L N P O 1/1  
Q and L M N T O P Q. Which of following is post-order traversal of the  
tree?

- ☒ L N M O Q P T
- ☐ N M O P O L T
- ☐ L M N O P Q T
- ☐ O P L M N Q T



✓ To obtain a prefix expression, which of the tree traversals is used? 1/1

- ☐ Level-order traversal
- ☒ Pre-order traversal
- ☐ Post-order traversal
- ☐ In-order traversal

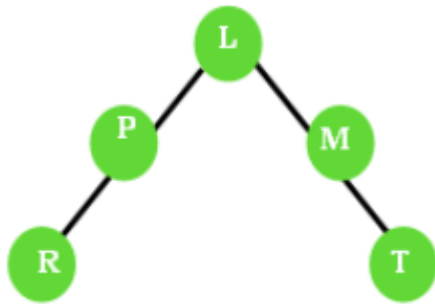


✓ Consider the following data and specify which one is Preorder Traversal 2/2  
Sequence, Inorder and Postorder sequences. S1: N, M, P, O, Q S2: N, P, Q,  
O, M S3: M, N, O, P, Q

- ☐ S1 is preorder, S2 is inorder and S3 is postorder
- ☐ S1 is inorder, S2 is preorder and S3 is postorder
- ☒ S1 is inorder, S2 is postorder and S3 is preorder
- ☐ S1 is postorder, S2 is inorder and S3 is preorder



- ✓ Figure below is a balanced binary tree. If a node inserted as child of the node R, how many nodes will become unbalanced? 1/1



- ☐ 2
- ☒ 1
- ☐ 0
- ☐ 3



- ✓ Which of the following statements for a simple graph is correct? 1/1

- ☒ Every path is a trail
- ☐ Every trail is a path
- ☐ Every trail is a path as well as every path is a trail
- ☐ Path and trail have no relation

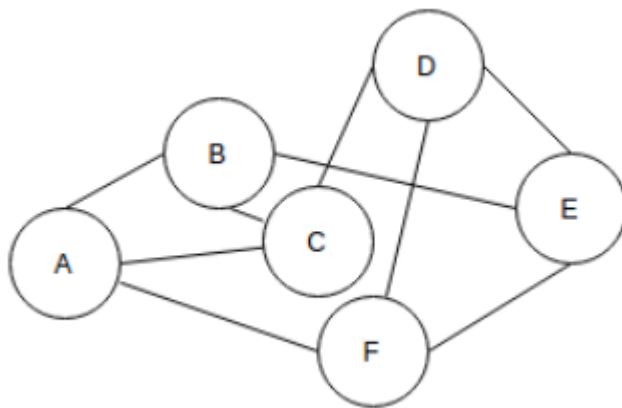


✓ What is the number of edges present in a complete graph having  $n$  vertices? 1/1

- ☐  $(n*(n+1))/2$
- ☒  $(n*(n-1))/2$
- ☐  $n$
- ☐ Information given is insufficient



✓ The given Graph is regular. 1/1



- ☒ True
- ☐ False



✓ In a simple graph, the number of edges is equal to twice the sum of the degrees of the vertices. 1/1

- ☐ True
- ☒ False



✓ A connected planar graph having 6 vertices, 7 edges contains \_\_\_\_\_ regions.

1/1

- ☐ 15
- ☒ 3
- ☐ 1
- ☐ 11



✓ Which of the following properties does a simple graph not hold?

1/1

- ☒ Must be connected
- ☐ Must be unweighted
- ☐ Must have no loops or multiple edges
- ☐ Must have no multiple edges



✓ For a given graph  $G$  having  $v$  vertices and  $e$  edges which is connected and has no cycles, which of the following statements is true?

1/1

- ☐  $v=e$
- ☒  $v = e+1$
- ☐  $v + 1 = e$
- ☐  $v = e-1$



✓ Which of the following ways can be used to represent a graph?

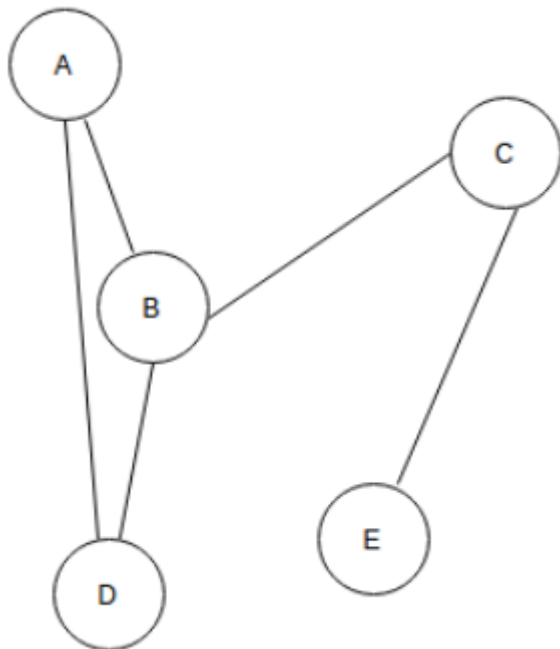
1/1

- ☐ Adjacency List and Adjacency Matrix
- ☐ Incidence Matrix
- ☒ Adjacency List, Adjacency Matrix as well as Incidence Matrix
- ☐ No way to represent



✓ In the given graph identify the cut vertices.

1/1

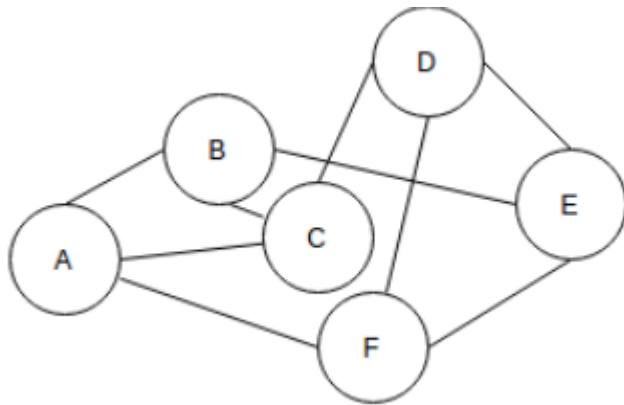


- ☐ B and E
- ☐ C and D
- ☐ A and E
- ☒ C and B



✓ The given Graph is regular.

1/1



- ☒ True
- ☐ False



✓ The number of elements in the adjacency matrix of a graph having 7 vertices is \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

- ☐ 7
- ☐ 14
- ☐ 36
- ☒ 49



✓ The time complexity to calculate the number of edges in a graph whose information is stored in form of an adjacency matrix is \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

- ☐  $O(V)$
- ☐  $O(E)$
- ☐  $O(E^2)$
- ☒  $O(V^2)$



- ✓ For the adjacency matrix of a directed graph the row sum is the \_\_\_\_\_ degree and the column sum is the \_\_\_\_\_ degree. 1/1
- ☐ in, out
- ☒ out, in ✓
- ☐ in, total
- ☐ total, out

- ✓ What is the maximum number of possible non zero values in an adjacency matrix of a simple graph with n vertices? 2/2
- ☐  $(n*(n-1))/2$
- ☐  $(n*(n+1))/2$
- ☒  $n*(n-1)$  ✓
- ☐  $n*(n+1)$

- ✓ Which of these adjacency matrices represents a simple graph? 1/1
- ☐  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☐  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- ☒  $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  ✓





✓ If  $A[x+3][y+5]$  represents an adjacency matrix, which of these could be the value of  $x$  and  $y$ . 1/1

☒  $x=5, y=3$



☐  $x=3, y=5$

☐  $x=3, y=3$

☐  $x=5, y=5$

✓ Incidence matrix and Adjacency matrix of a graph will always have same dimensions? 1/1

☐ True

☒ False



✓ The column sum in an incidence matrix for a simple graph is \_\_\_\_\_ 1/1

☐ depends on number of edges

☐ always greater than 2

☒ equal to 2



☐ equal to the number of edges



✓ What are the dimensions of an incidence matrix?

1/1

- ☐ Number of edges\*number of edges
- ☒ Number of edges\*number of vertices
- ☐ Number of vertices\*number of vertices
- ☐ Number of edges \* ( $1/2$  \* number of vertices)



✗ Time complexity to check if an edge exists between two vertices would be \_\_\_\_\_ 0/1

- ☐  $O(V*V)$
- ☒  $O(V+E)$
- ☐  $O(1)$
- ☐  $O(E)$



Correct answer

- ☒  $O(E)$



✗ Suppose we run Prim's algorithm and Kruskal's algorithm on a graph  $G$  0/2  
and the two algorithms produce minimum-cost spanning trees  $TP$  and  $TK$ ,  
respectively. Which of the following is true?

- ☒  $TP$  must be identical to  $TK$ . ✗
- ☐ If  $e$  is a minimum cost edge in  $G$ ,  $e$  belongs to both  $TP$  and  $TK$ .
- ☐ If  $TP$  is different from  $TK$ , some pair of edges in  $G$  have the same weight.
- ☐ If  $e$  is a maximum cost edge in  $G$ ,  $e$  belongs to neither  $TP$  nor  $TK$ .

Correct answer

- ☒ If  $TP$  is different from  $TK$ , some pair of edges in  $G$  have the same weight.

✗ Consider the following strategy to solve the single source shortest path 0/2  
problem with edge weights from source  $s$ . 1. Replace each edge with  
weight  $w$  by  $w$  edges of weight 1 connected by new intermediate nodes.  
2. Run BFS( $s$ ) on the modified graph to find the shortest path to each of  
the original vertices in the graph. Which of the following statements is  
correct?

- ☐ This strategy will solve the problem correctly but is not as efficient as Dijkstra's algorithm
- ☒ This strategy will solve the problem correctly and is as efficient as Dijkstra's algorithm. ✗
- ☐ This strategy will not solve the problem correctly.

Correct answer

- ☒ This strategy will solve the problem correctly but is not as efficient as Dijkstra's algorithm



✓ Prim's Algorithm is used to:

1/1

- ☐ Find the shortest path from one vertex to another
- ☐ Find the Longest Common Subsequence
- ☒ Find the Minimum Spanning Tree
- ☐ Sort edge weights



✓ If a graph has  $n$  vertices, how many edges will be there in its Minimum Spanning Tree?

1/1

- ☐  $n$
- ☒  $n-1$
- ☐  $n-2$
- ☐  $n+1$



✓ Let  $G$  be an undirected connected graph with distinct edge weight. Let  $e_{\max}$  be the edge with maximum weight and  $e_{\min}$  the edge with minimum weight. Which of the following statements is false?

2/2

- ☐ Every minimum spanning tree of  $G$  must contain  $e_{\min}$ .
- ☐ If  $e_{\max}$  is in a minimum spanning tree, then its removal must disconnect  $G$
- ☒ No minimum spanning tree contains  $e_{\max}$
- ☐  $G$  has a unique minimum spanning tree



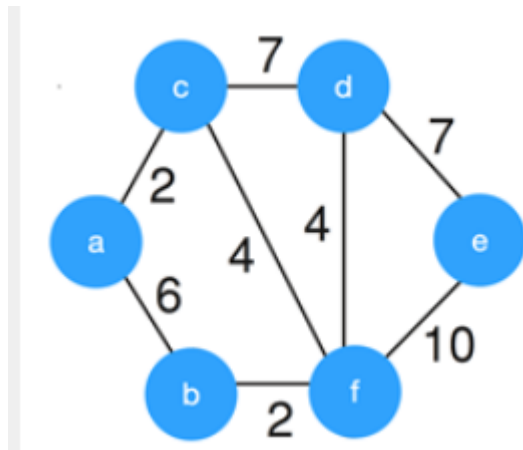
✓ Kruskal's algorithm is a \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

- ☐ divide and conquer algorithm
- ☐ dynamic programming algorithm
- ☒ greedy algorithm
- ☐ approximation algorithm



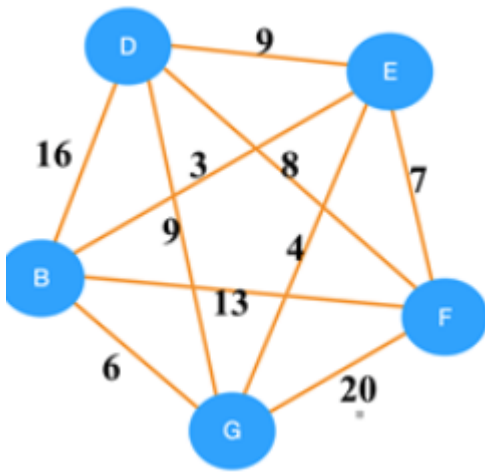
✓ Consider the given graph. What is the weight of the minimum spanning tree using the Kruskal's algorithm? 2/2



- ☐ 24
- ☐ 23
- ☐ 15
- ☒ 19



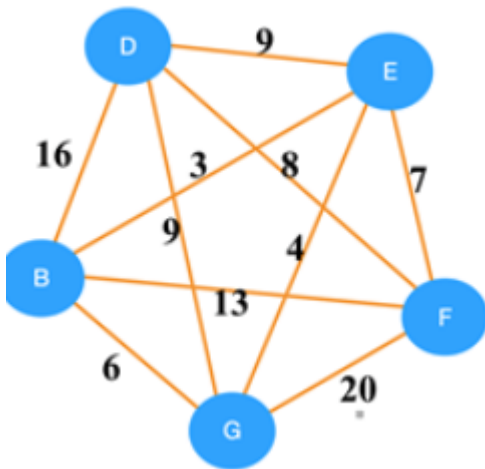
✓ Consider the following graph. Using Kruskal's algorithm, which edge will be selected first? 1/1  
be selected first?



- ☐ GF
- ☐ DE
- ☒ BE
- ☐ BG



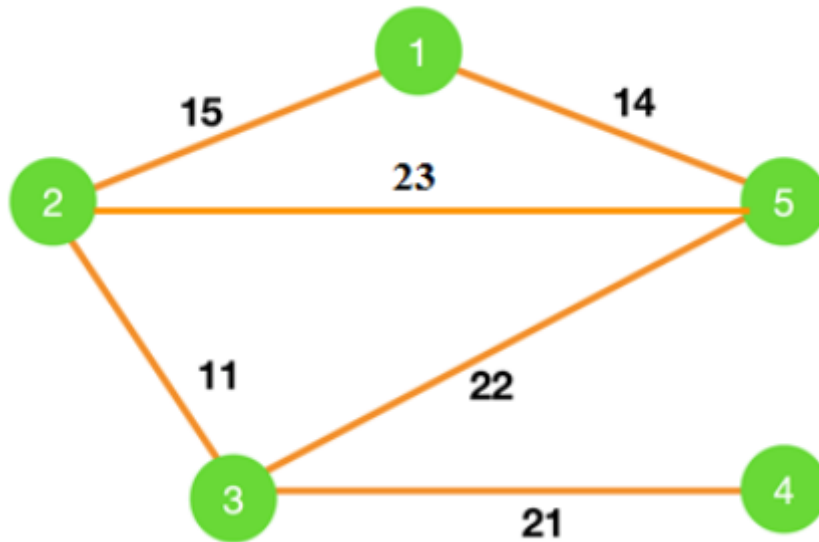
✓ Which of the following edges form minimum spanning tree on the graph 1/1 using kruskals algorithm?



- ☒ (B-E)(G-E)(E-F)(D-F)
- ☐ (B-E)(G-E)(E-F)(B-G)(D-F)
- ☐ (B-E)(G-E)(E-F)(D-E)
- ☐ (B-E)(G-E)(E-F)(D-F)(D-G)



- ✓ Consider the graph shown below. Which of the following edges form the 1/1 MST of the given graph using Prim's algorithm, starting from vertex 4.



- ☐ (4-3)(5-3)(2-3)(1-2)
- ☐ (4-3)(3-5)(5-1)(1-2)
- ☐ (4-3)(3-5)(5-2)(1-5)
- ☒ (4-3)(3-2)(2-1)(1-5)



- ✓ Which of the following is false about Prim's algorithm?

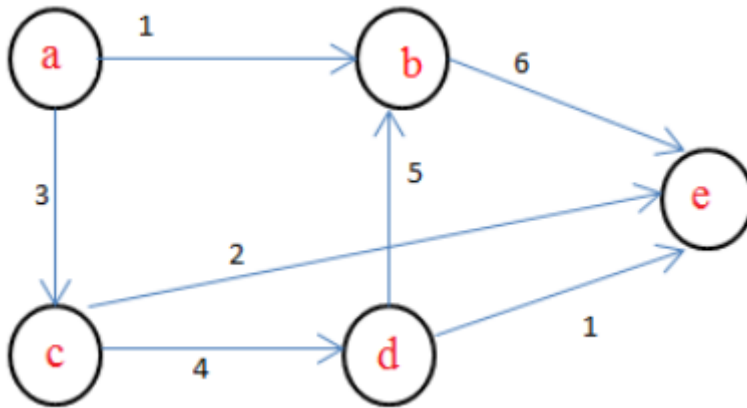
1/1

- ☐ It is a greedy algorithm
- ☒ It constructs MST by selecting edges in increasing order of their weights
- ☐ It never accepts cycles in the MST
- ☐ It can be implemented using the Fibonacci heap





- ✓ In the given graph, identify the shortest path having minimum cost to reach vertex E if A is the source vertex. 1/1



- ☐ a-b-e
- ☒ a-c-e
- ☐ a-c-d-e
- ☐ a-c-d-b-e



- ✓ The maximum number of times the decrease key operation performed in 1/1 Dijkstra's algorithm will be equal to \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ Total number of vertices
- ☒ Total number of edges
- ☐ Number of vertices – 1
- ☐ Number of edges – 1



✓ Dijkstra's Algorithm cannot be applied on \_\_\_\_\_

1/1

- ☐ Directed and weighted graphs
- ☒ Graphs having negative weight function
- ☐ Unweighted graphs
- ☐ Undirected and unweighted graphs



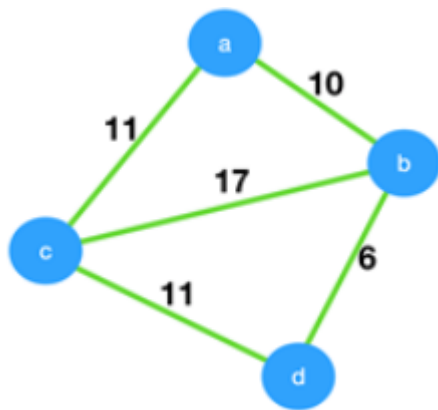
✓ Dijkstra's Algorithm is used to solve \_\_\_\_\_ problems.

1/1

- ☐ All pair shortest path
- ☒ Single source shortest path
- ☐ Network flow
- ☐ Sorting



- ✓ Consider the given graph. What is the weight of the minimum spanning tree using the Prim's algorithm, starting from vertex a? 1/1



- ☐ 23
- ☐ 28
- ☒ 27
- ☐ 11



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