Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 4_MCQ_Updated

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 20 Marks Obtained : 15

Section 1: MCQ

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

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define MAX_SIZE 5
typedef struct {
    int* arr;
    int front;
    int rear;
    int size;
} Queue*
Queue* createQueue() {
        Queue* queue = (Queue*)malloc(sizeof(Queue));
        queue->arr = (int*)malloc(MAX_SIZE * sizeof(int));
        queue->front = -1;
        queue->rear = -1;
```

```
queue->size = 0;
return queue;
}
int isEmpty(Queue* queue) {
    return (queue->size == 0);
}
int main() {
    Queue* queue = createQueue();
    printf("Is the queue empty? %d", isEmpty(queue));
    return 0;
}

Answer
Is the queue empty? 1

Status: Correct

Marks: 1/1
```

2. When new data has to be inserted into a stack or queue, but there is no available space. This is known as

Answer

overflow

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

3. In what order will they be removed If the elements "A", "B", "C" and "D" are placed in a queue and are deleted one at a time

Answer

ABCD

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

4. In linked list implementation of a queue, the important condition for a queue to be empty is?

Answer

Status: Wrong Marks: 0/1

5. What will the output of the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
   #include <stdlib.h>
   typedef struct {
     int* arr;
     int front;
     int rear;
     int size;
  } Queue;
Queue* createQueue()
     Queue* queue = (Queue*)malloc(sizeof(Queue));
     queue->arr = (int*)malloc(5 * sizeof(int));
     queue->front = 0;
     queue->rear = -1;
     queue->size = 0;
     return queue;
   int main() {
     Queue* queue = createQueue();
     printf("%d", queue->size);
    return 0;
   Answer
   0
```

6. Which of the following can be used to delete an element from the front end of the queue?

Marks: 1/1

Answer

Status: Correct

public Object deleteFront() throws emptyDEQException(if(isEmpty())throw new

emptyDEQException("Empty");else{Node temp = head.getNext();Node cur = temp.getNext();Object e = temp.getEle();head.setNext(cur);size--;return e;}}

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

7. Insertion and deletion operation in the queue is known as

Answer

Push and Pop

Status: Wrong Marks: 0/1

8. Which one of the following is an application of Queue Data Structure?

Answer

All of the mentioned options

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

9. Which of the following properties is associated with a queue?

Answer

First In First Out

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

10. The process of accessing data stored in a serial access memory is similar to manipulating data on a

Answer

Array

Status: Wrong Marks: 0/1

11. What does the front pointer in a linked list implementation of a queue contain?

Answer

The address of the first element

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

12. After performing this set of operations, what does the final list look to contain?

InsertFront(10); InsertFront(20); InsertRear(30); DeleteFront(); InsertRear(40); InsertRear(10); DeleteRear(); InsertRear(15); display();

Answer

20 30 40 15

Status: Wrong Marks: 0/1

13. Which operations are performed when deleting an element from an array-based queue?

Answer

Dequeue

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

14. In a linked list implementation of a queue, front and rear pointers are tracked. Which of these pointers will change during an insertion into a non-empty queue?

Answer

Only rear pointer

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

15. Front and rear pointers are tracked in the linked list implementation of a queue. Which of these pointers will change during an insertion into the EMPTY queue?

Answer

Both front and rear pointer

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

16. The essential condition that is checked before insertion in a queue is?

Answer

Overflow

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

17. What is the functionality of the following piece of code?

```
public void function(Object item)
{
   Node temp=new Node(item,trail);
   if(isEmpty())
   {
      head.setNext(temp);
      temp.setNext(trail);
   }
   else
   {
      Node cur=head.getNext();
      while(cur.getNext()!=trail)
      {
            cur=cur.getNext();
      }
      cur.setNext(temp);
   }
}
```

```
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      size++;
    Answer
    Fetch the element at the front end of the dequeue
    Status: Wrong
    18. What will be the output of the following code?
    #include <stdio.h>
    #define MAX_SIZE 5
    typedef struct {
   int arr[MAX_SIZE];
      int front;
      int rear;
      int size;
    } Queue;
    void enqueue(Queue* queue, int data) {
      if (queue->size == MAX_SIZE) {
        return;
      }
      queue->rear = (queue->rear + 1) % MAX_SIZE;
queue->size++;
      queue->arr[queue->rear] = data;
    int dequeue(Queue* queue) {
      if (queue->size == 0) {
        return -1;
      int data = queue->arr[queue->front];
      queue->front = (queue->front + 1) % MAX_SIZE;
      queue->size--;
      return data:
    int main() {
   Queue queue;
      queue.front = 0;
```

Marks: 0/1

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```
queue.size = 0;
enqueue.
      queue.rear = -1;
      enqueue(&queue, 1);
      enqueue(&queue, 2);
      enqueue(&queue, 3);
      printf("%d ", dequeue(&queue));
      printf("%d ", dequeue(&queue));
      enqueue(&queue, 4);
      enqueue(&queue, 5);
      printf("%d ", dequeue(&queue));
      printf("%d ", dequeue(&queue));
      return 0;
   Answer
    1234
    Status: Correct
                                                                     Marks: 1/1
```

19. A normal queue, if implemented using an array of size MAX_SIZE, gets full when

Answer

Rear = MAX_SIZE - 1

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

20. What are the applications of dequeue?

Answer

All the mentioned options

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

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