

# ADS CCEE Mock Test1

Total points 26/40 ?

0 of 0 points

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MCQ

26 of 40 points

✓ Depth First Search graph traversal method makes use of ..... data structure. \*1/1

- ☐ Tree
- ☒ Stack
- ☐ Queue
- ☐ Linked list



✓ Which of the following types of Linked List support forward and backward traversal?

\*1/1

- ☐ Singly Linked List
- ☒ Doubly Linked List
- ☐ Circular Singly Linked List
- ☐ All of these



✓ What is the best method to go for the game-playing problem? \*

1/1

- ☐ Optimal Search
- ☐ Random Search
- ☒ Heuristic Search
- ☐ Stratified Search



✗ Consider the following array.

\*0/1

23,32,45,69,72,73,89,97

Which algorithm out of the following options uses the least number of comparisons (among the array elements) to sort the above array in ascending order?

- ☐ Selection sort
- ☐ Merge sort
- ☐ Insertion sort
- ☒ Quicksort using the last element as a pivot

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Insertion sort

✗ Let  $G = (V, G)$  be a weighted undirected graph and let  $T$  be a Minimum Spanning Tree (MST) of  $G$  maintained using adjacency lists. Suppose a new weighed edge  $(u, v) \in V \times V$  is added to  $G$ . The worst-case time complexity of determining if  $T$  is still an MST of the resultant graph is

\*0/1

- ☐  $\Theta(|E| + |V|)$
- ☐  $\Theta(|E|.|V|)$
- ☒  $\Theta(|E| \log |V|)$
- ☐  $\Theta(|V|)$

✗

Correct answer

- ☒  $\Theta(|V|)$



✓ A complete n-ary tree is a tree in which each node has n children or no children. Let I be the number of internal nodes and L be the number of leaves in a complete n-ary tree. If  $L = 41$ , and  $I = 10$ , what is the value of n? \*1/1

☐ 6

☐ 3

☐ 4

☒ 5



✗ Identify the correct sequence of the below actions for implementing decisions? \*0/1

I. Create an action plan

II. Prioritize actions and assign roles

III. Break solution into action steps

IV. Follow-up at milestones

☐ I, III, II, IV

☒ I, II, III, IV

☐ I, IV, II, III

☐ IV, III, II, I



Correct answer

☒ I, III, II, IV



✓ Let  $H$  be a binary min-heap consisting of  $n$  elements implemented as an array. What is the worst-case time complexity of an optimal algorithm to find the maximum element in  $H$ ? \*1/1

- ☐  $\Theta(1)$
- ☐  $\Theta(\log n)$
- ☒  $\Theta(n)$
- ☐  $\Theta(n \log n)$



✓ We use a dynamic programming approach when \* 1/1

- ☐ We need an optimal solution
- ☒ The solution has an optimal substructure
- ☐ The given problem can be reduced to the 3-SAT problem
- ☐ It's faster than Greedy



✓ A hash function  $h$  defined  $h(\text{key}) = \text{key} \bmod 7$ , with linear probing, is used to insert the keys 44, 45, 79, 55, 91, 18, and 63 into a table indexed from 0 to 6. What will be the location of key 18? \*1/1

- ☐ 3
- ☐ 4
- ☒ 5
- ☐ 6



✓ Consider the following undirected graph with edge weights as shown: \* 1/1

The number of minimum-weight spanning trees of the graph is ---



☒ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

☐ 2



✓ Which of the following are not Associative Containers? \* 1/1

☒ priority queue

☐ map

☐ multimap

☐ multiset



✓ The integrity of transmitted data can be verified by using ..... \*

1/1

☒ Hash Message Authentication Code (HMAC) ✓

☐ Timestamp comparison

☐ Data length comparison

☐ None of these



✗ Consider the following sequence of operations on an empty stack indicated by '**S**'.

\*0/1

Push(54);push(52);pop();push(55);push(62);s=pop();

Consider the following sequence of operations on an empty queue indicated by '**Q**'

enqueueer(21);

enqueueer(24);

dequeueer();

enqueueer(28);

enqueueer(32);

q=dequeueer();

The value of ( **S+Q** ) is -----

☒ 62

☐ 24

☐ 86

☐ 68

Correct answer

☒ 86

✗





✓ **Statement 1:** When applying the Backtracking algorithm, all choices made can be undone when needed. \*1/1

**Statement 2:** When applying the Backtracking algorithm, the worst-case scenario is, that it exhaustively tries all paths, traversing the entire search space

- ☒ Both, Statements 1 and 2, are true
- ☐ Statement 1 is true, Statement 2 is false
- ☐ Statement 2 is true, Statement 1 is false
- ☐ Both, Statements 1 and 2, are false

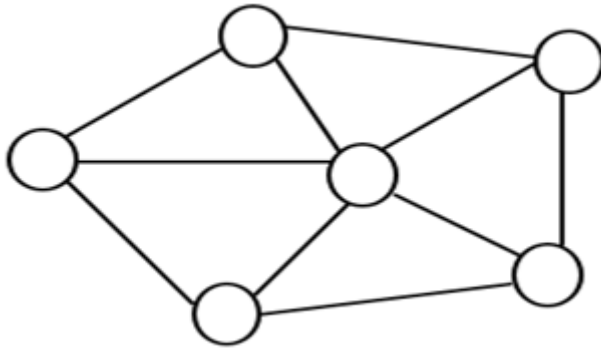


✓ Which one of the following is an application of Stack Data Structure? \* 1/1

- ☐ Managing function calls
- ☐ The stock span problem
- ☐ Arithmetic expression evaluation
- ☒ All of the above



- ✓ What would be the order in which edges are added to form a minimum spanning tree using Kruskal's and Prim's algorithms for the following graph: \*1/1



- ☐ Kruskal's - AB CD CF AE FE and Prim's - AB AE FE CF CD
- ☒ Kruskal's - AB CD CF FE AE and Prim's - AB AE FE CF CD
- ☐ Kruskal's - AB CD CF FE AE and Prim's - AB AE FE CD CF
- ☐ Kruskal's - CD AB CF FE AE and Prim's - AB AE FE CF CD



- ✓ Consider a binary max-heap implemented using an array. Which one of the following arrays represents a binary max-heap? \*1/1

- ☐ 25,12,16,13,10,8,14
- ☒ 25,14,16,13,10,8,12
- ☐ 25,16,12,13,10,8,14
- ☐ 25,14,12,13,10,8,16



✓ In the worst case, the number of comparisons needed to search a singly \*1/1  
linked list of length  $n$  for a given element is

- ☐  $O(\log_2 n)$
- ☐  $O(n/2)$
- ☐  $O(\log_2 n - 1)$
- ☒  $O(n)$



✓ Let  $A[1 \dots n]$  be an array of  $n$  distinct numbers. If  $i < j$  and  $A[i] > A[j]$ , then the \*1/1  
pair  $(i, j)$  is called an inversion of  $A$ . What is the expected number of  
inversions in any permutation on  $n$  elements?

- ☐  $n(n-1)/2$
- ☒  $n(n-1)/4$
- ☐  $n(n+1)/4$
- ☐  $2n[\log n]$



✓ The value returned by Hash Function is called as..... \* 1/1

- ☐ Digest
- ☐ Hash value
- ☐ Hash code
- ☒ All of these



✓ The time required to search an element in a linked list of length  $n$  is \* 1/1

- ☐  $O(\log n)$
- ☒  $O(n)$
- ☐  $O(1)$
- ☐  $O(n^2)$



✓ Which of the following algorithm solves the all-pair shortest path algorithm? \*1/1

- ☐ Prim's algorithm
- ☐ Dijkstra's algorithm
- ☐ Bellman-Ford algorithm
- ☒ Floyd-Warshall's algorithm



✓ What are the time complexities of finding the 8th element from the beginning and the 8th element from the end in a singly linked list? Let  $n$  be the number of nodes in a linked list, you may assume that  $n > 8$ . \*1/1

- ☒  $O(1)$  and  $O(n)$
- ☐  $O(1)$  and  $O(1)$
- ☐  $O(n)$  and  $O(1)$
- ☐  $O(n)$  and  $O(n)$



✓ A digraph is said to be COMPLETE, if it has N vertices and .....edges. \* 1/1

- ☐  $N*N$
- ☐  $N-1$
- ☒  $N*(N-1)$
- ☐  $N*(N-1)/2$



✗ Which is the safest method to choose a pivot element? \* 0/1

- ☐ Choosing a random element as a pivot
- ☐ Choosing the first element as a pivot
- ☐ Choosing the last element as a pivot
- ☒ Median-of-three partitioning method



Correct answer

- ☒ Choosing a random element as a pivot

✓ Which of the following is True about the Spanning Tree? \* 1/1

- ☒ A spanning is a minimal set of edges in a graph that contains no cycle, connects all the vertices
- ☐ A spanning is a maximal set of edges in a graph that connects all vertices.
- ☐ A Graph will have only one possible spanning tree
- ☐ None of the above



✗ Let 'm' and 'n' be the number of edges and vertices in a graph G, respectively. Which of the following is the time complexity of Kruskal's algorithm to find the minimum spanning tree of G? \*0/1

- ☒  $O(n \log n)$
- ☐  $O(m \log m)$
- ☐  $O(n^2)$
- ☐  $O(m^2)$

✗

Correct answer

- ☒  $O(m \log m)$

✗ The recurrence relation capturing the optimal time of the Tower of Hanoi problem with n discs is.--- \*0/1

- ☐  $T(n) = 2T(n-2)+2$
- ☒  $T(n) = 2T(n-1)+n$
- ☐  $T(n) = 2T(n/2)+1$
- ☐  $T(n) = 2T(n-1)+1$

✗

Correct answer

- ☒  $T(n) = 2T(n-1)+1$



✗ Which one of the following is the tightest upper bound that represents the \*0/1 time complexity of inserting an object into a binary search tree of  $n$  nodes?

☐  $O(1)$

☒  $O(\log n)$

✗

☐  $O(n)$

☐  $O(n \log n)$

Correct answer

☒  $O(n)$

✗ Suppose prevnode,  $p$ , nextnode are three consecutive nodes in a Doubly Linked List. Deletion of node  $p$  in this Doubly Linked List can be represented by which code snippet? \*0/1

[getPrev() method returns the prev node and getNext() method returns the next node in DLL.]

[SetPrev() method sets the prev node value and setNext() method sets the next node value in DLL.]

☐ `p.getPrev().setPrev(p.getNext()); p.getNext().setNext(p.getPrev());`

☒ `p.getPrev().setNext(p.getPrev()); p.getNext().setPrev(p.getNext());`

✗

☐ `p.getNext().setPrev(p.getPrev()); p.getPrev().setNext(p.getNext());`

☐ None of the above

Correct answer

☒ `p.getNext().setPrev(p.getPrev()); p.getPrev().setNext(p.getNext());`



✓ A tree node with no children is called a..... node. \*

1/1

- ☒ Leaf node
- ☐ Root node
- ☐ Parent node
- ☐ Ancestor node



✗ In which of the following tree do the height of the left subtree and the height of the right subtree differ at most by one?

\*0/1

- ☐ AVL Tree
- ☐ Expression Tree
- ☒ Threaded Binary Tree
- ☐ Binary Search Tree



Correct answer

- ☒ AVL Tree

✓ The postfix equivalent of prefix expression  $* + a b - c d$  is \*

1/1

- ☒  $a b + c d - *$
- ☐  $a b c d + - *$
- ☐  $a b + c d * -$
- ☐  $a b + - c d *$





✓ In the worst case, the number of comparisons needed to search a singly linked list of length  $n$  for a given element is---

\*1/1

- ☐  $\log_2 n$
- ☐  $n/2$
- ☐  $\log_2 (n-1)$
- ☒  $n$



✗ The height of a binary tree is the maximum number of edges in any root-to-leaf path. The maximum number of nodes in a binary tree of height  $h$  is:

\*0/1

- ☐  $2^h - 1$
- ☒  $2^{(h-1)} - 1$
- ☐  $2^{(h+1)} - 1$
- ☐  $2^{*(h+1)}$



Correct answer

- ☒  $2^{(h+1)} - 1$



✗ Which of the following algorithm design techniques is used in finding all pairs of shortest distances in a graph ( Warshall algorithms)? \*0/1

- ☐ Dynamic programming
- ☐ Back Tracking
- ☒ Greedy
- ☐ Divide & Conquer

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Dynamic programming

✓ The worst-case time complexity for the linear search algorithm is.... \* 1/1

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

✓



✗ If you want to store the name and marks of N students, which of the following is the correct choice? \*0/1

- ☐ An array of structures that contains names and marks as a field.
- ☐ A structure containing arrays of Names and arrays of Marks
- ☐ An array of names and an Array of marks
- ☒ All of the above

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ An array of structures that contains names and marks as a field.

✗ What is a memory-efficient double-linked list? \* 0/1

- ☐ Each node has only one pointer to traverse the list back and forth
- ☐ The list has breakpoints for faster traversal
- ☒ An auxiliary singly linked list acts as a helper list to traverse through the doubly linked list
- ☐ None of the mentioned

✗

Correct answer

- ☒ Each node has only one pointer to traverse the list back and forth

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