

National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences, Karachi School of Computing (BSCS)



Quiz 01 (Fall 2024)
Date: 05th September, 24 Time: 12:00pm -1:00 pm

Course Code: CS2001	Course Name: Data Structures & Algorithms	
Instructor Name: Ms. Ayesha Ali		
Student Roll No:		Section No:

MCQS (5 MARKS)

- 1. Which of the following is a benefit of using Abstract Data Types?
 - a) Reduces the complexity of algorithms.
 - b) Ensures that data is processed sequentially.
 - c) Allows for flexibility in implementing data structures.
 - d) Increases the memory requirements.
- 2. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using a dynamic array?
 - a) Access time is slow.
 - b) It requires contiguous memory allocation.
 - c) It cannot be resized.
 - d) It uses more memory than necessary at all times.
- 3. What happens when you try to access the next pointer of the last node in a singly linked list?
 - a) It points to the first node.
 - b) It causes an error.
 - c) It points to NULL or None.
 - d) It points to the previous node.
- 4. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a doubly linked list over a singly linked list?
 - a) Easier deletion of nodes without needing to traverse the list.
 - b) Easier traversal in both directions.
 - c) Requires less memory per node.
 - d) More flexible node insertion.
- 5. What is NULL in the context of pointers?
 - a) A pointer to a memory address of zero.
 - b) A pointer that has not been initialized.
 - c) A pointer that points to a predefined memory location.
 - d) A constant value that represents an invalid pointer.

SHORT Q/A (5 MARKS, 2.5 EACH)

Question 01

What is the advantage of using a singly linked list over an array?

Question 02

Explain how do you delete a node in a doubly linked list at position n?

CODING (5 MARKS, 2.5 EACH)

Question 01

Write the code of Q2 above.

Question 02

Identify the error in the following code for inserting a node at the nth position in a singly linked list and provide a corrected solution.

```
void insertAtPosition(Node*& head, int data, int position) {
   Node* newNode = new Node();
   newNode->data = data;
   newNode->next = NULL;

if (position == 0) {
      newNode->next = head;
   } else {
      Node* temp = head;
      for (int i = 0; i < position - 1 && temp != NULL; i++) {
            temp = temp->next;
      }
      newNode->next = temp->next;
      temp->next = newNode;
   }
}
```