Rajalakshmi Engineering College

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 1_MCQ

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 9

Section 1: MCQ

1. Consider the singly linked list: 15 -> 16 -> 6 -> 7 -> 17. You need to delete all nodes from the list which are prime.

What will be the final linked list after the deletion?

Answer

15 -> 16 -> 6

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

2. The following function takes a singly linked list of integers as a parameter and rearranges the elements of the lists.

The function is called with the list containing the integers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 in the given order. What will be the contents of the list after the function

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completes execution?
struct node {
      int value;
      struct node* next;
   };
   void rearrange (struct node* list) {
      struct node *p,q;
      int temp;
      if (! List || ! list->next) return;
      p=list; q=list->next;
      while(q) {
        temp=p->value; p->value=q->value;
        q->value=temp;p=q->next;
        q=p?p->next:0;
   }
   Answer
   2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 7
   Status: Correct
                                                                       Marks: 1/1
   3. Which of the following statements is used to create a new node in a
   singly linked list?
   struct node {
      int data:
      struct node * next;
   typedef struct node NODE;
   NODE *ptr;
   Answer
   ptr = (NODE*)malloc(sizeof(NODE));
   Status: Correct
```

4. In a singly linked list, what is the role of the "tail" node?

Answer

It stores the last element of the list

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

5. Linked lists are not suitable for the implementation of?

Answer

Binary search

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

6. Consider the singly linked list: 13 -> 4 -> 16 -> 9 -> 22 -> 45 -> 5 -> 16 -> 6, and an integer K = 10, you need to delete all nodes from the list that are less than the given integer K.

What will be the final linked list after the deletion?

Answer

13 -> 16 -> 22 -> 45 -> 16

Status: Correct & Marks: 1/1

7. Given the linked list: 5 -> 10 -> 15 -> 20 -> 25 -> NULL. What will be the output of traversing the list and printing each node's data?

Answer

5 10 15 20 25

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

8. The following function reverse() is supposed to reverse a singly linked list. There is one line missing at the end of the function.

What should be added in place of "/*ADD A STATEMENT HERE*/", so that

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the function correctly reverses a linked list?
struct node {
     int data:
     struct node* next;
   static void reverse(struct node** head_ref) {
     struct node* prev = NULL;
     struct node* current = *head_ref;
     struct node* next;
     while (current != NULL) {
        next = current->next;
        current->next = prev;
        prev = current;
        current = next;
     /*ADD A STATEMENT HERE*/
   Answer
   *head_ref = prev;
   Status: Correct
                                                                      Marks: 1/1
```

- 9. Consider an implementation of an unsorted singly linked list. Suppose it has its representation with a head pointer only. Given the representation, which of the following operations can be implemented in O(1) time?
 - i) Insertion at the front of the linked list
 - ii) Insertion at the end of the linked list
 - iii) Deletion of the front node of the linked list
 - iv) Deletion of the last node of the linked list

Answer

I,II and III

Status: Wrong

Marks : 0/1¹138

10. Given a pointer to a node X in a singly linked list. If only one point is given and a pointer to the head node is not given, can we delete node X from the given linked list?

Answer

Possible if X is not last node.

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1