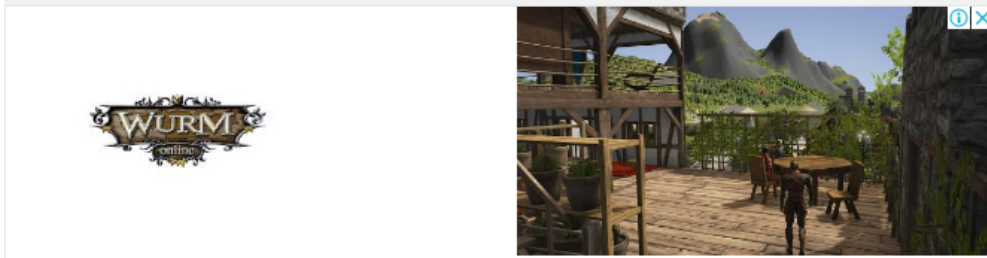


## MCQs on Sorting with answers

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## MCQs on Sorting with answers

1. Which of the following is not a stable sorting algorithm?

- a) Insertion sort
- b) Selection sort
- c) Bubble sort
- d) Merge sort

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ANSWER: B

2. Which of the following is a stable sorting algorithm?

- a) Merge sort
- b) Typical in-place quick sort
- c) Heap sort
- d) Selection sort

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ANSWER: A

3. Which of the following is not an in-place sorting algorithm?

- a) Selection sort
- b) Heap sort



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- b) heap sort
- c) Quick sort
- d) Merge sort

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**ANSWER: D**

**4. Running merge sort on an array of size n which is already sorted is**

- a)  $O(n)$
- b)  $O(n \log n)$
- c)  $O(n^2)$
- d) None

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**ANSWER: B**

**5. The time complexity of a quick sort algorithm which makes use of median, found by an  $O(n)$  algorithm, as pivot element is**

- a)  $O(n^2)$
- b)  $O(n \log n)$
- c)  $O(n \log \log n)$
- d)  $O(n)$

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**ANSWER: B**

**6. Which of the following is not a noncomparison sort?**

- a) Counting sort
- b) Bucket sort
- c) Radix sort
- d) Shell sort

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**ANSWER: D**

**7. The time complexity of heap sort in worst case is**

- a)  $O(\log n)$
- b)  $O(n)$
- c)  $O(n \log n)$

c)  $O(n \log n)$

d)  $O(n^2)$

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**ANSWER: C**

**8. If the given input array is sorted or nearly sorted, which of the following algorithm gives the best performance?**

a) Insertion sort

b) Selection sort

c) Quick sort

d) Merge sort

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**ANSWER: A**

**9. Which of the following algorithm pays the least attention to the ordering of the elements in the input list?**

a) Insertion sort

b) Selection sort

c) Quick sort

d) None

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**ANSWER: B**

**10. Consider the situation in which assignment operation is very costly. Which of the following sorting algorithm should be performed so that the number of assignment operations is minimized in general?**

a) Insertion sort

b) Selection sort

c) Heap sort

d) None

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**ANSWER: B**

**11. Time complexity of bubble sort in best case is**

a)  $\theta(n)$

- b)  $\theta(n \log n)$
- c)  $\theta(n^2)$
- d)  $\theta(n(\log n)^2)$

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**ANSWER: A**

**12. Given a number of elements in the range  $[0 \dots n^3]$ . which of the following sorting algorithms can sort them in  $O(n)$  time?**

- a) Counting sort
- b) Bucket sort
- c) Radix sort
- d) Quick sort

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**ANSWER: C**

**13. Which of the following algorithms has lowest worst case time complexity?**

- a) Insertion sort
- b) Selection sort
- c) Quick sort
- d) Heap sort

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**ANSWER: D**

**14. Which of the following sorting algorithms is/are stable**

- a) Counting sort
- b) Bucket sort
- c) Radix sort
- d) All of the above

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**ANSWER: D**

**15. Counting sort performs ..... Numbers of comparisons between input elements.**

- a) 0
- b) n

c)  $n \log n$

d)  $n^2$

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**ANSWER: A**

**16. The running time of radix sort on an array of  $n$  integers in the range  $[0 \dots n^5 - 1]$  when using base 10 representation is**

a)  $\theta(n)$

b)  $\theta(n \log n)$

c)  $\theta(n^2)$

d) none

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**ANSWER: B**

**17. The running time of radix sort on an array of  $n$  integers in the range  $[0 \dots n^5 - 1]$  when using base  $n$  representation is**

a)  $\theta(n)$

b)  $\theta(n \log n)$

c)  $\theta(n^2)$

d) None

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**ANSWER: A**

**18. Which of the following sorting algorithm is in-place**

a) Counting sort

b) Radix sort

c) Bucket sort

d) None

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**ANSWER: B**

**19. The radix sort does not work correctly if each individual digit is sorted using**

a) Insertion sort

- b) Counting sort
- c) Selection sort
- d) Bubble sort

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**ANSWER: C**

**20. Which of the following sorting algorithm has the running time that is least dependant on the initial ordering of the input?**

- a) Insertion sort
- b) Quick sort
- c) Merge sort
- d) Selection sort

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**ANSWER: D**

**21. Time complexity to sort elements of binary search tree is**

- a)  $O(n)$
- b)  $O(n \log n)$
- c)  $O(n^2)$
- d)  $O(n^2 \log n)$

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**ANSWER: A**

**22. The lower bound on the number of comparisons performed by comparison-based sorting algorithm is**

- a)  $\Omega(1)$
- b)  $\Omega(n)$
- c)  $\Omega(n \log n)$
- d)  $\Omega(n^2)$

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**ANSWER: C**

**23. Which of the following algorithm(s) can be used to sort  $n$  integers in range  $[1, \dots, n^3]$  in  $O(n)$  time?**

- a) Heap sort
- b) Quick sort
- c) Merge sort
- d) Radix sort

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**ANSWER: D**

**24. Which of the following algorithm design technique is used in the quick sort algorithm?**

- a) Dynamic programming
- b) Backtracking
- c) Divide-and-conquer
- d) Greedy method

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**ANSWER: C**

**25. Merge sort uses**

- a) Divide-and-conquer
- b) Backtracking
- c) Heuristic approach
- d) Greedy approach

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**ANSWER: A**

**26. For merging two sorted lists of size m and n into sorted list of size m+n, we require comparisons of**

- a)  $O(m)$
- b)  $O(n)$
- c)  $O(m+n)$
- d)  $O(\log m + \log n)$

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**ANSWER: C**

**27. A sorting technique is called stable if it**

- a) Takes  $O(n \log n)$  times
- b) Maintains the relative order of occurrence of non-distinct elements
- c) Uses divide-and-conquer paradigm
- d) Takes  $O(n)$  space

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**ANSWER: B**

**28. In a heap with  $n$  elements with the smallest element at the root, the seventh smallest element can be found in time**

- a)  $\theta(n \log n)$
- b)  $\theta(n)$
- c)  $\theta(\log n)$
- d)  $\theta(1)$

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**ANSWER: A**

**29. What would be the worst case time complexity of the insertion sort algorithm, if the inputs are restricted to permutation of  $1, \dots, n$  with at most  $n$  inversion?**

- a)  $\theta(n^2)$
- b)  $\theta(n \log n)$
- c)  $\theta(n^{1.5})$
- d)  $\theta(n)$

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**ANSWER: D**

**30. In a binary max heap containing  $n$  numbers, the smallest element can be found in time**

- a)  $\theta(n)$
- b)  $\theta(\log n)$
- c)  $\theta(\log \log n)$
- d)  $\theta(1)$

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**ANSWER: A**





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## Discussion

**RE: MCQs on Sorting with answers -Aarav Pant (08/14/20)**

Thank for the mcqs with answers.

**In a heap with  $n$  elements with the smallest element at the root, the seventh smallest element can be found in time -Abhishek Kumar (09/16/18)**

Answer- $O(1)$ .

For  $k-1$  times repeat the following :

Extract the root of the new min-heap using extract-min and insert the 2 children of the extracted root from the original heap into the new heap. Resulting heap will contain  $k$  elements and root of which will be our  $k$ th smallest in the original heap. This grows the new heap by one on every removal (remove one, add two), which means it will never hold more than  $K$  elements, and so the remove-one-add-two will take  $O(3 \cdot \log(K))$ . After  $k$  iterations, it is  $O(3 \cdot k \cdot \log k) = O(k \cdot \log k)$ .

In order to implement this, Nodes in the new heap should store indexes of their corresponding nodes in the original heap, rather than the node values themselves.

For 7 elements, it will take  $7 \log 7 = O(1)$  time as new heap will create only 7 elements.

**RE: MCQs on Sorting with answers -Sushil Tiwari (03/17/17)**

Under the section of sorting question number 11 which is something like "Time complexity of bubble sort in best case is ?"

Answer for this question is  $O(n^2)$  not  $O(n)$  as your explanation says. You could verify the correction on Wikipedia or other standard references.

**RE: MCQs on Sorting with answers -Tim (01/09/17)**








I think Q28 should have a more suitable answer as  $O(\log n)$ .

We got a "seventh smallest" as a constant, but we still have to adjust the heap in  $O(\log n)$  time.

**RE: MCQs on Sorting with answers -praffulla (08/14/16)**

Q28 should have answer as  $O(1)$ .

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