

1. Consider the following function definition and suppose that 1) the `node` class consists of an integer `data` element, and a node pointer called `next`, and 2) variable `head` is the address of a linked list of such nodes.

What does the function do?

```
void fun(node * curr) {  
    if (curr != NULL) {  
        cout << curr->data;  
        fun(curr->next);  
    }  
}  
  
node * head = NULL;  
// maybe insert data into the chain here  
fun(head);
```

- A. `fun` segfaults on lists of odd length.
- B. None of the other options is correct.
- C. `fun` prints every other element of the list.
- D. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] `fun` prints the elements of the list from `head` to the end.
- E. `fun` prints the reverse of the list.

2. Consider a class `List` that is implemented using a singly linked list with a `head` and `tail` pointer (i.e. pointers to the first and last nodes in the list).

Given that representation, which of the following operations could be implemented in $O(1)$ time?

- I. Insert item at the front of the list
- II. Insert item at the rear of the list
- III. Delete front item from list
- IV. Delete rear item from list

- A. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] I, II and III
- B. I, II and IV
- C. All of them
- D. I and III
- E. I and II

3. In a doubly linked list of size n , you are given the address of the last node. What will be the time required to access the data stored in the second last node?

- A. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] $O(1)$
- B. $O(\log \log n)$
- C. $O(n)$
- D. It cannot be accessed
- E. $O(\log n)$

4. In a singly linked list containing n nodes, the time required to find the maximum element is:

- A. $O(\log n)$.
- B. $O(1)$.
- C. $O(n^2)$.
- D. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] $O(n)$.
- E. $O(n \log n)$.

5. Which of the following List ADT implementations gives us an $O(1)$ time for `removeAtEnd`, i.e removing an element from the end of the list?

- I. A singly-linked list with only a `head` pointer.
- II. A singly-linked list with `head` and `tail` pointers.
- III. A doubly-linked list with only a `head` pointer.
- IV. A doubly-linked list with `head` and `tail` pointers.

- A. II and IV
- B. I, III and IV
- C. I and III
- D. I, II, III and IV
- E. [Correct Answer] [Your Answer] None of the other options is correct