
 ADS using Java Exam-1 Exam

■ Unattempted

■ Attempted

 00:08:18

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Question No: 1

Which of the following is NOT an advantage of linked lists?

Options:

☐ Dynamic size

☒ Random access

☐ Efficient insertions/deletions


☐ Nodes can contain different data types (in certain languages)

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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Question No: 2
Which of the following statements is true about linked lists?

Options:


- ☐ They have a fixed size.
- ☐ They are always sorted.
- ☐ They are implemented using arrays.
- ☒ They can grow and shrink dynamically.


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 00:08:02

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Question No: 3

Which operation can be performed more efficiently in a doubly linked list compared to a singly linked list?

Options:

☐ Traversing the list

☐ Searching for a node

☒ Deleting a specific node

☐ Inserting a node at the beginning

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Question No: 3

Which operation can be performed more efficiently in a doubly linked list compared to a singly linked list?

Options:

☐ Traversing the list

☐ Searching for a node

☒ Deleting a specific node

☐ Inserting a node at the beginning


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javascript:void(0);



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Question No: 4
What is a primary advantage of using a doubly linked list over a singly linked list?

Options:



- ☐ It is faster to search.
- ☐ It uses less memory
- ☐ It is easier to implement.
- ☒ It allows traversal in both directions.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
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Question No: 5

To delete the first node of in a singly linked list, which of the following steps is required?

Options:

☐ Set the head pointer to null

☒ Change the head pointer to point to the second node

☐ Traverse the list to find the last node

☐ Nothing, it iss automatically handled

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Question No: 6

What is the time complexity to search an element in a singly linked list?

Options:

☐ $O(1)$

☐ $O(\log n)$

☒ $O(n)$



☐ $O(n^2)$

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123456789101112131415

Question No: 7

In a circular queue, when the rear pointer reaches the end of the queue and there are empty spaces at the front, what happens?

Options:

☒

It goes back to the start.

☐

It stays at the end

☐

It causes an overflow

☐

It resets the queue

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

Question No: 8

What is the time complexity for inserting a node at the beginning of a doubly linked list?

Options:

☒ $O(1)$

☐ $O(\log n)$

☐ $O(n)$

☐ $O(n^2)$

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 **9** 10 11 12 13 14 15

Question No: 9

If a queue has size of 5 elements and currently 3 elements are added to it, what is the maximum number of elements it can enqueue?

Options:

☐ 1

☒ 2

☐ 3


☐ 5

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 **10** 11 12 13 14 15

Question No: 10

What is the condition to check for queue full, in a circular queue implemented using an array of n elements?

Options:

☐ rear == n - 1

☒ front == (rear + 1) % n

☐ rear == (front - 1) % n

☐ front == rear

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Question No: 11
What is the main principle that defines a queue?


Options:
☐ Sorted Order
☐ Random Access
☒ First In, First Out (FIFO)
☐ Last In, First Out (LIFO)

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Question No: 12

What is the time complexity to push an element on a stack?

Options:

☒ $O(1)$

☐ $O(\log n)$

☐ $O(n)$

☐ $O(n^2)$

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Question No: 13

Which of the following statements is true for arrays?

Options:

☐ Arrays can easily grow or shrink in size

☐ Arrays allow for quick insertions and deletions at any position

☒ The size of an array must be defined at the time of declaration


☐ Arrays can store elements of different data types

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Question No: 14

What is the time complexity to inserting an element at the beginning of an array?

Options:

☐ $O(1)$

☐ $O(\log n)$

☒ $O(n)$



☐ $O(n^2)$

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Question No: 15

What is the time complexity for accessing an element in an array by its index?

Options:

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

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