

## CS301 Data Structures Update MCQS For MidTerm Solve By Vu Topper RM



## **80 To 100% Marks**



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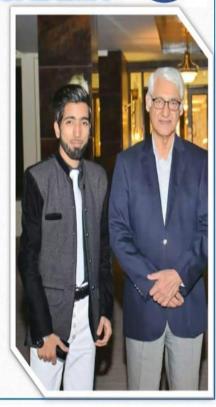
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<b>Question No:1</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which one is the correct	function call for the follo	* *
calculating cube?		
A. cube(num)		
B. cube(*num)		
C. cube(#)		
D. cube(&#)		
<b>Question No:2</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In a complete binary tree	e, for 25000 nodes the dej	pth will be
A. 14		
B. 13		
C. 12		
D.11		
Ouestion No:3	(Marks:1)/	Vu-Topper RM

structure is used.

A. Queue

B. Stack

C. Tree

D. Heap

Question No:4 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM If both left and right nodes of a node are NULL then this type of node is called a -----node.

In level-order traversal for Binary Search Tree, \_\_\_\_\_ data

A. Leaf

B. Node

C. Both

D. None of these

Question No:5  For searching a particular numpresent), the maximum number comparison(s) at each level.  A.1  B. 2  C. 3  D. 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
D.4		
<b>Question No:6</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In a complete binary tree the n	number of nodes at le	vel 5 are
A. 32		
B. 30		
C. 23		
D. 40		
<b>Question No:7</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
While implementing non-recu	rsive traversal for Bir	nary Search Tree, we
need to implement		
A. Stack	Y	
B. Tree		
C. Heap		
D. Pointer		
Question No:8	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
is used for Reference va	ariables in C++.	
A. &		
B. @		
C. #		
D. *		



Question No:9 Left, right, info, and parer structure.  A. Tree B. Heap C. Stack D. Pointer	(Marks:1)  It are the operations of	Vu-Topper RM data
<b>Question No:10</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
	e call as the last statement, i	
A. Local		
B. Last		
C. Function		
D. Tail recursive		
<b>Question No:11</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The abstract data type refe	ers to the basic mathematica	al concept that
defines the		
A. Variable		
B. Functions		
C. Pointer		
D. Data type		
	(Marks:1) other function, the paramete ction are put in	Vu-Topper RM ers and return
B. Tree		
C. Heap		
D. Pointer		

**Question No:13** 

(Marks:1)

**Vu-Topper RM** 

The balance of a node in a binary tree is defined as the height of its \_\_\_\_\_ sub tree minus height of its right sub tree.

- A. Left
- B. Right
- C. Upper
- D. Lower

**Question No:14** 

(Marks:1)

**Vu-Topper RM** 

Function signatures are also called:

- A. Function definition
- **B.** Function prototype
- C. Function overriding
- D. Function overloading

**Question No:15** 

(Marks:1)

**Vu-Topper RM** 

If we return the reference of a local variable from a function it will cause:

- A. Dangling reference
- B. reference overloading
- C. duplication of local variable
- D. deletion of local variable from memory

**Question No:16** 

(Marks:1)

**Vu-Topper RM** 

In the perspective of memory organization each process is divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_ sections.

- A. 2
- **B. 4**
- C. 6
- D. 8

<b>Question No:17</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The process of getting the	value of a variable usi	ng pointers is called:
A. Referencing		
B. Dereferencing		
C. Memory allocation		
D. Memory deallocation		
O4° Nr. 10	(N/L 1 - 1)	V T
Question No:18	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
We allocate memory dynar	nically by using	operator.
A. New		
B. This		
C. Increment		
D. Decrement		
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Question No:19	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
*	ter passing (by value of	or by reference) is
similar to PASCAL.		
A. C++		
B. JAVA		
C. COBOL		
D. FORTRAN		
Question No:20	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following is l		<b></b>
Structure?	ciiowii as Last-iii, i ii	si-Out of Lift of Data
A. Tree		
B. Stack		
C. Heap		
D. Dointon		



<b>Question No:21</b> Following is a keyword of C++	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
A. Delete		
B. Update		
C. Remove		
D. Eliminate		
Question No:22	(Marks:1)	77
If the root of a tree is at level ze	ero, its two child	ren (subtrees) i.e. nodes
will be at		
A. Level 1		Y
B. Level 2		
C. Level 3		
D. Level 4		
<b>Question No:23</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
If the root of a tree is at level th		
nodes will be at		,
A. 4	AY	
B. 6	Y	
C.8		
D. 10		
Question No:24	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Suppose we have the following	values to be ins	erted in constructing
AVL		
tree, 10, 13, 15, 5, 7, 8 Tell when fi	rst rotation will	take place,
A. After inserting the node 1		•
B. After inserting the node	15	
C. After inserting the node 2		
D. After inserting the node 2		

Question No:25 Which data structure is n expression? A. Tree B. Stack C. Heap D. Pointer	(Marks:1) eeded to convert infix ex	Vu-Topper RM apression to postfix
<b>Question No:26</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In AVL tree during inser	tion, a single rotation car	n fix the balance in
cases and.		Y
A. 1		
B. 2		
C. 3		
D. 4		
<b>Question No:27</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which type of rotation ca	an balance the following	AVL tree?
A. Single left		
B. Single right		
C. Double right-left		
D. Double left-right		
Question No:28	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
If the root of a tree is at l		nplete binary tree i.e
nodes will be atA. 2		
C. 6		
D. 8		



Question No:29	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
To search an element in A	ALV tree, it takes maximum	1.88 Log2n time.
A. False		
B. True		
C. In some cases		
D. Searching cannot be	e performed in AVL tree	
Question No:30	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Local variables of a func	tion are stored in,	
A. Stack		
B. Tree		
C. Heap		
D. Pointer		
<b>Question No:31</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
For making Binary Searc	ch Tree for Strings we need, _	<b></b>
type.		
A. Int		
B. Char		
C. Float	Y	
D. Double		
Question No:32	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
We can make a lexicogra	aphic order of characters base	d on their
A. ASCII values		
B. Binary digits		
C. Random choice		
D. Memory addresses		
<b>Question No:33</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
A BST generated from the	ne data in ascending order is _	•
A. Linear		
B. Un sorted		
, A		
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<b>Question No:34</b> The of a node in	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
left subtree minus height of i	•	ermed as the neight of its
A. Width	is fight subtree.	
B. Level		
C. Height		
D. Balance		
D. Dalance		
Question No:35	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
All the objects created using	ope	erator have to be explicitly
destroyed using the delete op	perator.	
A. New		
B. Build	7	
C. Create		
D. Construct		
Question No:36	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following is a r	nonlinear data stru	icture?
A. Tree		
B. Heap		
C. Stack		
D. Pointer		
Question No:37	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Consider the following push	operations of a St	tack:
A. Stack.push(4);		
B. Stack.push(6);		
C. Stack.push(5);		
D. Stack.push(8);		

Question No:38	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
~BinarySearchTree()	is a	
A. Destructor		
B. Constructor		
C. Switch case		
D. Template method	d call	
Question No:39	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
	otation are there in AVL tree?	vu Toppel Kivi
A. 2	otation are there in 11 v E tree.	
B. 4		
C. 6		
D. 8		
<b>D.</b> 0		
<b>Question No:40</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
tree has been nar	ned after two persons Adelson	-Velskii and Landis.
A.AVL		
B. RED		
C. Tree		
D. Binary search	Y	
•		
Question No:41	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
If there is a strictly con	mplete binary tree of depth 3, the	he total number of
nodes in it will be?		
A.2K		
B. 0k		
C. 1k		
D. 3k		
Question No:42	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
There arec	eases of Rotation in AVL tree.	
A. 2		
B. 4		
	e4 ava 4 ava 44	na)
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C. 6		
D. 8		
Question No:43	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
If one converts the above	e expression into postf	ix, what would be the
resultant expression?		
<b>A.78/9</b> +		
B. 87/9+		
C. +78/*		
D. 9/78+		
<b>Question No:44</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In simple or singly linker	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	pointer/s in each
node.		
A. One		
B. Two		
C. Four		
D. Three		
<b>Question No:45</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
		ventional array is that the
order of the linked items		the order that the data
items are stored in memo	ory.	
A. Same		
B. Different		
C. Both D. None of these		
D. None of these		
<b>Question No:46</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The computer memory c		<b></b>
A. Tree		<del></del>
B. Array		
C. Heap		
	el on l	ه. مبم اه
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D. Pointer		
<b>Question No:47</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Suppose we have a value	e for Queue: 2 1 4 6 3Wh	nere front is at 2 and
rear is at 3, after dequeu	e one element from that	Queue, what will be the
resultant Queue?		
A. 2146		
B. 2141		
C. 4621		
D. 2147		
<b>Question No:48</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The is a decrement op	erator in C++ that decrea	ases the value of the
operand by		
A. One		
B. Two		
C. Five		
D. Six		
<b>Question No:49</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In Left-Right case of rot	cation in tree. A	A double rotation is
performed.		
A.AVL		
B. VLA		
C. EVL		
D. LVA		
<b>Question No:50</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Theof every no	ode should be 1, 0 or -1 o	therwise, it will not be
an AVL tree.		
A. Tree		
D AVI		



C. Pointer

		n	1		
		К	വ	เลา	100
J	•		CI.	ш	

Question No:51	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In singly linked list a no	de comprises of	
A. Two		
B. One		
C. Six		
D. Five		
Question No:52	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
int htdiff = height(root->	<pre>&gt;getLeft()) height(root-</pre>	>getRight()); The above
line of code is taken from	n AVL insert method. C	omplete it by selecting
an appropriate symbol.		
A. Minus (-)		
B. Add		
C. Sub		
D. Multiple		
<b>Question No:53</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Each operator in a postfi	x expression refers to th	e previous
operand(s).		
A. Two		
B. Three		
C. Four		
D. Five		
Question No:54	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The method of	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
lastCurrentNode at the s	*	
A. Start		
B. End		
C. Middle		
D. None of these		
	4 000 1 00	4 000 (4

Question No:55	(Marks:1) e time of memory alloc	Vu-Topper RM
manner.	e time of memory unoc	
A. Heap		
B. Stack		
C. Array		
D. Function		
<b>Question No:56</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
What will be the result of	evaluating following e	xpression? $5+3*2/(6-3)$
A. 1		$\wedge$
B. 3		
C.7		
D. 5		
Question No:57	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following is	s the correct conversion	<b></b>
expression?		•
A. Z+B-(D-H)/K		
B. ZB+DH-K/-	<b>Y</b>	
C. Z+B-(H-D)/K		
D. Z+B-(D-H)		
<b>Question No:58</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The of a bina	ry tree is the maximum	level of its leaves (also
called the depth).		,
A. Width		
B. Level		
C. Height		
D. Balance		



Question No:59 Memory address is stored in A. Array B. Int C. Pointer D. Function	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Question No:60 If numbers 5, 222, 4, 48 are in removed first?  A.5 B. 6 C. 7 D. 8		
Question No:61  Consider the following infix example:  A. 7/8 + 9  B. 8/7+9  C7/8+9  D. 78/+9	(Marks:1) xpression.	Vu-Topper RM
Question No:62 is the major factor to A. Time B. Cost C. Maintance D. None of these	(Marks:1) see the efficiency of a	Vu-Topper RM a program.
Question No:63 There are four cases of rotation A.AVL B. Tree		Vu-Topper RM ee.
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C. Binary		
D. Heap		
Question No:64	(Marks:1)	
The back() method decreases	s the value of variat	ole current by
A. One B. Two		
C. Four		
D. Three		
Question No:65	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Each node in singly linked li	st contains	
A. One Pointers		
B. Two Pointers		
C. Six Pointers		
D. Five Pointers		
Question No:66	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The symbol is used w	hen we want to get	the value of a variable
using pointer		
A.*		
B. @		
C. &		
D.#		
Question No:67	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
A zigzag rotation is performe		
tree.		
False		
Ture		

(Marks:1) **Question No:68** Vu-Topper RM The lifetime of a transient object cannot exceed that of the application. False **Question No:69** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** AVL tree is nonlinear data structure. True False (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM Question No:70** AVI, tree is linear data structure. **False** True (Marks:1) **Question No:71 Vu-Topper RM** AVL tree is a binary search tree True False (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM **Question No:72** Elements in a queue data structure are added from and removed from----? Rear end. front end **Question No:73** (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM Which of the following traversal method traverses the binary tree in



sorted order?

inOrder() method

Question No:74	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In which traversal method	d, the recursive calls can	be used to traverse a
binary tree?		
In preorder traversal		
<b>Question No:75</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following is	TRUE for search operat	ions in a binary tree as
compared to linked list or	an array?	
It increases the number	of comparisons	My I
<b>Question No:76</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In a tree, we link the node structure.	es in such a way that it _	a linear
Does not remain		
<b>Question No:77</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
When a function calling i	tself is called as	·
Recursion		
<b>Question No:78</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In a program a reference		<b></b>
int &x		
<b>Question No:79</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
A binary tree is said to be	e a binary tree if ev	very non-leaf node in a
binary tree has nonempty	left and right subtrees.	
Strictly binary tree		
<b>Question No:80</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
We can calculate the	of a subtree by	counting its levels
from the bottom.		
Height		



Question No:81		
In C++, we place the class int .cpp file	errace in	nie.
Question No:82	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In which traversal method roo  Post-order Traversal	ot node is visited at	last step?
Question No:83	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
For a complete binary tree with	th n numbers of no	des, the depth is
calculated as		
log2(number of nodes+1)-1		
A is a tree in whi		Vu-Topper RM cept possibly the last, is
completely filled.		
Complete binary tree		
Question No:85	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Local variables defined inside		<b>-</b> -
the end of function execution.	<i>)</i>	
Destroyed		
Question No:86	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
BinarySearchTree () is	?	
Destroyed		
<b>Question No:87</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Sub-tree of binary search tree	should be	_,
Rinary search tree		



		Vu-Topper RM
Josephus problem is resolved Circular linked list	i by the implements	ation of
Question No:89	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In which of the following tre greater than left child and sm		
Binary search tree		
Question No:90	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
If we use singly linked list to	implement list, the	en there is an issue that it
gives difficulty when we:		
We will increase its size		
Question No:91	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In a list, tail() method of curr	rent pointer	<u> </u>
Moves the "current" pointe	r to the very last e	lement
Overtion No.02	(Markat)	V., Tonnor DM
Question No:92 Two common models of sim	(Marks:1)	v u-1 opper Kivi
Time –based simulation an		
	bused sin	
Question No:93	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
When add() operation of a lin	nked list is called th	ne following action is
done		
A new node is made		
Question No:94	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
What will be the postfix expr	ression of following	gintix
expression?  A B + C D/ + E -		



<b>Question No:95</b> Stack and Queue can be implented	(Marks:1) nented using	Vu-Topper RM
Singly Link List		
Question No:96 What will be postfix expression	(Marks:1)	<b>-</b> -
Infix Expression  Abc*+d-	for the following minx e	expression:
<b>Question No:97</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
method returns the top e	lement of the stack with	out removing it.
Top()		
Question No:98 In tree, the search operation is	(Marks:1) as compared	
Very fast	<b>(</b> )	
	(Marks:1)	<b>-</b> -
In, a programmer use point to next node and the other		
Linked list	to point to the previous	, node.
Question No:100	(Marks:1)	<b>Vu-Topper RM</b>
A queue is a data structure whe		
Inserted and removed from b	oth ends	
Question No:101	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The stack implementing an arra		<b>-</b> -
insertion and deletion of an elec-	ment done from	
Beginning of an array		



Question No:102  If a node is inserted in outer sid make it AVL tree,  We may have to apply single in the side of	·	* *
Question No:103 Stack.push(15) will push 15 on Top of the stack	(Marks:1) 	Vu-Topper RM
Question No:104	(Marks:1)	<b>Vu-Topper RM</b>
During the execution of a proce things for that process. Which of process? Liked list		
Question No:105	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Suppose there are three nodes to		* *
Following is not a permutation,		
(4,4, 15)	OZ	
Question No:106  The type of expression in which isexpression.  Postfix	(Marks:1) n operator succeeds its o	Vu-Topper RM perands
Question No:107	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
The function calls are made wit Queue		
Question No:108	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In case of insertion of right inne		11
Left rotation then right to ma		



Question No:109	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which operation of queue	e data structure is used to	get front element
from the queue and then r		
Remove()	one to a real tree questo	
Temove()		
<b>Question No:110</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
In various cel	ls of memory are not loca	ated continuously.
Linked list	·	
<b>Question No:111</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which operation of queue		
the Queue?	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Enqueuer()		
Enqueuer()		
Question No:112	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
		<b>–</b> –
From Operating System p		e function cans are
made with the help of		
Queue		
O N 112		77 (F) 10 M
Question No:113	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Array cells are	_ in computer memory.	
Contiguous		
<b>Question No:114</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Leaf node of binary searc	h tree contains	
One null pointer		
<b>Question No:115</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
dequeue() operation of qu	eue data structure is usec	l to
	the front and veture !t	



**Question No:116** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** The depth of a binary tree is Maximum level of a leaf **Question No:117** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** Which of the following operation returns but do not removes top value of the stack? Top **Ouestion No:118 Vu-Topper RM** (Marks:1) In doubly linked list a node consists of three parts: 2 pointer and 1 object **Question No:119 Vu-Topper RM** (Marks:1) Last node in circular linked list contains No null pointer (Marks:1) **Question No:120 Vu-Topper RM** A model attempts to model a real-world phenomenon Simulation (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM Question No:121** Factorial is an example of function. Recursive **Question No:122** (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM Which one of the following calling method does not change the original value of the argument in the calling function? Call by passing the value of the argument



Question No:123	(Marks:1)	
In level-order traversal for Bin	•	
each level before proceeding to	the next level, in a	order.
Left –to –right		
<b>Question No:124</b>	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Binary Search Tree voilates the	e condition of AVL tree	when any node
has balance equal to		
1or-1		Ny
Question No:125	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
is when function is	calling to itself.	
Recursion		
O 4 N 106		<b>X</b> 7 (D. <b>D</b> ) <b>X</b>
	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following function	on don't belongs to the sta	ack class?
Crash()		
<b>Question No:127</b>	(Marks:1)	<b>Vu-Topper RM</b>
copy() method of list data struc	cture	
Set one list to be a copy of an	other	
Question No:128	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
Following is true in case of usi	C	lls
The code becomes very short		
		<b>T</b> 7 (D. D. T.
Question No:129	(Marks:1)	Vu-Topper RM
is a self-balancing tre	ee.	
Binary Search Tree		



Question No:130 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

While implementing stack with an array and to achieve LIFO behavior, we used push and pop elements at

The start of the array

Question No:131 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Generalized code written for a class is called

**Structure** 

Question No:132 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following statement is false?

Pointers store the next data element of a list

Question No:133 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Want and de-allocating memory for linked lest nodes does take hrne than pre-allocated array

More

Question No:134 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Suppose you are writing a class for Node class and forgot to write the constructor of the class, then

Compiler will automatically generate a default constructor

Question No:135 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is the correct option for priority Queue?

The type of queues that is FIFO i.e. the person who comes first

should leave first.

Question No:136 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

add(12) method of linked list class will:

Add 12 as value in linked list

**Question No:137 Vu-Topper RM** (Marks:1) In singly linked list "next" field of node contains: Address of next node **Question No:138** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** Which of the following line of code is incorrect? The lifetime of a transient object can exceed that of the application which is accessing it. **Ouestion No:139 Vu-Topper RM** (Marks:1) A list is the collection of items of the Same type **Question No:140** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** back() method of List class is used to: Moves the "current" pointer to backward one element. (Marks:1) **Question No:141 Vu-Topper RM** is the maximum height of the AVL tree. 1.44log2n (Marks:1) **Ouestion No:142 Vu-Topper RM** length() method of List class is used to: Return the length of the list **Question No:143** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** Allocating and de-allocating memory for linked list nodes does take time than pre-allocated array. More



Question No:144 In which case of insertion we retree balance. None	( <b>Marks:1</b> ) equire double rotation to	<b></b>
Question No:145 In array list the worst case of re To remove the item from star		Vu-Topper RM
Question No:146 Whenever we call a function, the element of the stack is Return Address	-	
Question No:147 Whenever we call a function, the uses to fulfill this function call. Stack	ne compiler makes a	Vu-Topper RM that it
Question No:148 rule applies for evan expression None	(Marks:1) aluating operators of sar	
Question No:149 The postfix form of the express  Same	( <b>Marks:1</b> ) ion A + B * C and (A +	Vu-Topper RM B) * C will be
Question No:150  If we use array to implement list difficulty when:  We will access value randomle		Vu-Topper RM that it gives

During in-order traversal using recursive calls, if we found a node is NULL. It means this node will satisfy following condition. It will not have left child **Question No:152** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** Which one the following is more closer to AVL tree, (chose the best option) **Binary Search Tree Question No:153** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** In internal memory organization of a process, there is some area of memory for static data that holds variables. **Both Static and Global Question No:154** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** Which one is not the property of binary tree? Sibling node should be same parent **Question No:155** (Marks:1) **Vu-Topper RM** What's wrong with following loop? while (i < 10) & (i > 24) {} The Condition is always false

(Marks:1)

Vu-Topper RM

**Question No:151** 

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