Practice Test  Lab Assessment	Total points	76/80	?
Email *			
Name *			
Registration Number *			
✓ In circular linked list, insertion of node requires modi	fication of? *		2/2
One pointer  Two pointer  Three pointer  None			<b>✓</b>
Other:			

<b>✓</b>	The data structure required for Breadth First Traversal on a graph is? *	2/2
0	Stack	
•	Queue	<b>✓</b>
0	Tree	
0	Array	
<b>✓</b>	In delete operation of BST, we need inorder successor (or predecessor) of a node when the node to be deleted has both left and right child as non-empty. Which of the following is true about inorder successor needed in delete operation? *	2/2
0	Inorder Successor is always a leaf node	
•	Inorder successor is always either a leaf node or a node with empty left child	<b>✓</b>
0	Inorder successor may be an ancestor of the node	
0	Inorder successor is always either a leaf node or a node with empty right child	
<b>✓</b>	How to sort ArrayList elements? *	2/2
0	collection.sort (list);	
•	collections.sort (list);	<b>~</b>
0	Arrays.sort(list)	
0	Array.sort(list)	

~	Which of the following method is used to add element to map? *	2/2
0	add	
0	get	
•	put	<b>✓</b>
0	both a & c	
<b>~</b>	We can calculate the length of an array using *	2/2
0	sizeof(array)	
0	array.len	
•	array.length	<b>✓</b>
0	array.sizeof()	
<b>✓</b>	Which of the following traversal outputs the data in sorted order in a BST? *	2/2
0	Preorder	
•	Inorder	<b>✓</b>
0	Levelorder	
0	Postorder	

	Tradice lest	
~	Which of the following data type(s) can store 64 bit Value. *	2/2
0	boolean	
0	int	
0	float	
•	long	<b>✓</b>
×	What is the worst case time complexity for search, insert and delete operations in a general Binary Search Tree? *	0/2
•	O(Logn) for all	×
0	O(Logn) for search and insert, and O(n) for delete	
0	O(Logn) for search, and O(n) for insert and delete	
0	O(n) for all	
Corr	rect answer	
•	O(n) for all	

<b>~</b>	What is the value returned by function compareTo() if the invoking string is less than the string compared? *	2/2
0	zero	
•	value less than zero	/
0	value greater than zero	
0	None of the mentioned	
<b>/</b>	The following numbers are inserted into an empty binary search tree in the given order: 10, 1, 3, 5, 15, 12, 16. What is the height of the binary search tree (the height is the maximum distance of a leaf node from the root)? *	2/2
0	2	
•	3	/
0	4	
0	6	

✓ What will be the output of the program? \* 2/2 class Main { public static void main(String args[]) { int t; System.out.println(t); 0 garbage value compiler error runtime error

- The preorder traversal sequence of a binary search tree is 30, 20, 10, 15, 2/2 25, 23, 39, 35, 42. Which one of the following is the postorder traversal sequence of the same tree? \*
- 10, 20, 15, 23, 25, 35, 42, 39, 30
- 15, 10, 25, 23, 20, 42, 35, 39, 30
- 15, 20, 10, 23, 25, 42, 35, 39, 30
- 15, 10, 23, 25, 20, 35, 42, 39, 30

```
✓ What is the output of this program? *

                                                                               2/2
class average {
        public static void main(String args[])
           double num[] = {5.5, 10.1, 11, 12.8, 56.9, 2.5};
           double result;
           result = 0;
           for (int i = 0; i < 6; ++i)
                result = result + num[i];
     System.out.print(result/6);
     16.34
     16.5666664
     16.4666667
     16.76666667
✓ While inserting the elements 71, 65, 84, 69, 67, 83 in an empty binary
                                                                               2/2
    search tree (BST) in the sequence shown, the element in the lowest level
    is *
     65
     69
     83
```

> ✓ Which of these class is superclass of String and StringBuffer class? \* 2/2 java.util java.lang ArrayList None of the mentioned

```
What will be the output of the following Java code? *
                                                                                      2/2
1. public class Boxer1
        Integer i;
        int x;
       public Boxer1(int y)
            x = i+y;
            System.out.println(x);
10.
       public static void main(String[] args)
11.
           new Boxer1 (new Integer(4));
12.
13.
14. }
     The value "4" is printed at the command line
     Compilation fails because of an error in line
     A NullPointerException occurs at runtime
     An IllegalStateException occurs at runtime
```

<b>✓</b>	A binary search tree T contains n distinct elements. What is the time complexity of picking an element in T that is smaller than the maximum element in T? *	2/2
0	$\Theta(nlogn)$	
0	$\Theta(n)$	
0	Θ(logn)	
•	Θ(1)	<b>✓</b>
<b>~</b>	Identify the infix expression from the list of options given below. *	2/2
•	a/b+(c-d)	<b>✓</b>
0	abc*+d+ab+cd+*ce-f-	
0	ab-c-	
0	+ab	
<b>/</b>	Which of the following is not the application of stack? *	2/2
0	A parentheses balancing program	
0	Tracking of local variables at run time	
0	Compiler Syntax Analyzer	
•	Data Transfer between two asynchronous process	<b>✓</b>

> ✓ What will be the output of the following Java code? \* 2/2 class output public static void main(String args[]) String a = "hello i love java"; System.out.println(a.indexOf('i')+" "+a.indexOf('o') +" "+a.lastIndexOf('i')+" "+a.lastIndexOf('o'));6469 5459 7889 4369

```
What will be the output of the following Java code? *
                                                                   2/2
public class Test{
         public static void main(String args[]) {
                  String s1 = "java";
                  String s2 = "java";
                  System.out.println(s1.equals(s2));
                  System.out.println(s1 == s2);
         }
}
   false true
   false false
   true false
   true true
```

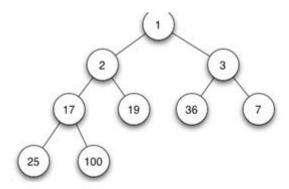
✓ What is the result of the following postfix expression?ab*cd*+ where a=2,b=2,c=3,d=4. *	2/2
O 12	
O 14	
O 10	
16	<b>✓</b>

For the given expression tree, write the correct postfix expression. \* 2/2 abc\*+ ab+c\* a+bc\*

Heap exhibits	the property of a binary tree? *	2/2
true		<b>✓</b>
False		
✓ What will be t	he output of the following Java code? *	2/2
	Test/	
public class	1630	
public class	lic static void main(String args[]) {	
	<pre>lic static void main(String args[]) {    String x = "hellow";</pre>	
	<pre>lic static void main(String args[]) {    String x = "hellow";    int y = 9;</pre>	
	<pre>lic static void main(String args[]) {    String x = "hellow";</pre>	
pub	<pre>lic static void main(String args[]) {    String x = "hellow";    int y = 9;</pre>	
pub. } }	<pre>lic static void main(String args[]) {    String x = "hellow";    int y = 9;</pre>	
pub. } }	<pre>lic static void main(String args[]) {    String x = "hellow";    int y = 9;    System.out.println(x += y);</pre>	*
pub:	<pre>lic static void main(String args[]) {    String x = "hellow";    int y = 9;    System.out.println(x += y);</pre>	*
pub: } Throws an excel hellow9	<pre>lic static void main(String args[]) {     String x = "hellow";     int y = 9;     System.out.println(x += y);  eption as string and int are not compatible for addition</pre>	<b>✓</b>

!

✓ If we implement heap as min-heap, deleting root node (value 1) from the 2/2 heap. What would be the value of root node after second iteration if leaf node (value 100) is chosen to replace the root at start. \*



- 100
- 17

> ✓ mWhat will be the output of the program? \* 2/2 class area { public static void main(String args[]) double r, pi, a; r = 9.8;pi = 3.14;a = pi \* r \* r; System.out.println(a); } 301.5656 301 301.56 301.57

> ✓ What will be the output of the following Java code? \* 2/2 class output public static void main(String args[]) String s1 = "Hello"; String s2 = new String(s1); String s3 = "HELLO"; System.out.println(s1.equals(s2) + " " + s2.equals(s3)); true true false false true false false true

> ✓ What will be the output of the following Java program? \* 2/2 class Output public static void main(String args[]) int a = 1; int b = 2; int c = 3; a |= 4; b >>= 1; c <<= 1; a ^= c; System.out.println(a + " " + b + " " + c); } 3 1 6 223 234 336

> What will be the output of the following Java code? \* 2/2 class bool\_operator public static void main(String args[]) boolean a = true; boolean b = !true; boolean c = a | b; boolean d = a & b; boolean e = d ? b : c; System.out.println(d + " " + e); false false true ture true false false true ✓ Which collection class allows you to associate its elements with key 2/2 values, and allows you to retrieve objects in FIFO (first-in, first-out) sequence? \* java.util.ArrayList java.util.LinkedHashMap java.util.HashMap java.util.TreeMap

> What will be the output of the following Java code? 2/2 class Output public static void main(String args[]) boolean a = true; boolean b = false; boolean c = a ^ b; System.out.println(!c); } false true

What will be the output of the following Java code? \* 2/2 class output public static void main(String args[]) String chars[] = {"a", "b", "c", "a", "c"}; for (int i = 0; i < chars.length; ++i)</pre> for (int j = i + 1; j < chars.length; ++j) if(chars[i].compareTo(chars[j]) == 0) System.out.print(chars[j]); } ab ca ✓ Which operator is used to invert all the digits in a binary representation 2/2 of a number? \*

✓ What is the location of a parent node for any arbitrary node i? *	2/2
(i/2) position	
(i+1)/ position	
floor(i/2) position	<b>✓</b>
ceil(i/2) position	
A normal queue, if implemented using an array of size MAX_SIZE, gets full when? *	2/2
Rear = MAX SI7F - 1	. /

Front = (rear + 1)mod MAX\_SIZE

Front = rear + 1

Rear = front

E

> X What is the functionality of the following code? \* 0/2 public void function(Node node) if(size == 0) head = node; else Node temp, cur; for(cur = head; (temp = cur.getNext())!=null; cur = temp); cur.setNext(node); size++; inserting anode at the end of the list Deleting a node at the beginning of the list Inserting a node at the beginning of the list X Deleting a node at the end of the list Correct answer inserting anode at the end of the list Which of these statements are incorrect? \* 2/2 The left shift operator, <<, shifts all of the bits in a value to the left specified number of times The right shift operator, >>, shifts all of the bits in a value to the right specified number of times The left shift operator can be used as an alternative to multiplying by 2 The right shift operator automatically fills the higher order bits with 0

```
What will be the output of the following Java program? *
                                                                                2/2
class leftshift_operator
   public static void main(String args[])
        byte x = 64;
        int i;
        byte y;
         i = x << 2;
        y = (byte) (x << 2)
        System.out.print(i + " " + y);
 0 64
 640
 0 256
 256 0
```

This form was created inside of SIKSHA 'O' ANUSANDHAN.

Google Forms