

DSA Viva 50 Questions and Answers (English + Marathi)

1. What is Data Structure?

English: Data Structure is a way to organize and store data efficiently.

Marathi: Data Structure ██████████ ██████████ ████████████████ ███ ████████████████ ████████████████ ████████████████ ████████████████

2. What are types of Data Structures?

English: Linear and Non-linear.

Marathi: Linear Non-linear .

3. What is an Array?

English: Array is a collection of similar elements stored in contiguous memory.

Marathi: Array ██████████ ████████████████████ ████████████████████ █████ ████████████████████ ██████████.

4. What is a Stack?

English: Stack is a linear structure that follows LIFO (Last In First Out).

Marathi: Stack ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ █████ ████████████ █████ ███████████ ██████████.

5. What is Queue?

English: Queue follows FIFO (First In First Out).

Marathi: Queue ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████ ██████████

6. What is Linked List?

English: A collection of nodes connected by pointers.

Marathi: Nodes pointers ■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■.

7. Types of Linked List?

English: Singly, Doubly, and Circular Linked List.

Marathi: Singly, Doubly ■■■ Circular Linked List.

8. What is a Tree?

English: A non-linear structure with a root node.

Marathi: Root node ■■■■■ non-linear ■■■■ ■■■■■ Tree.

9. What is Binary Tree?

English: A tree where each node has at most two children.

Marathi: ■■■■■■■■■■ node ■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■

10. What is Graph?

English: Collection of vertices and edges.

Marathi: Graph vertices edges .

11. What is DFS?

English: Depth First Search traverses deep before moving to next node.

Marathi: DFS ████████ ████████ node ████████████████ ███ ████████ ██████████ ██████.

12. What is BFS?

English: Breadth First Search visits all neighbors before moving deeper.

Marathi: BFS ██████ ██████ ████████ nodes █████ ██████.

13. What is Sorting?

English: Arranging data in ascending or descending order.

Marathi: Data ██████████ ████████ ████████████ ██████████ ████████.

14. Types of Sorting?

English: Bubble, Selection, Insertion, Quick, Merge.

Marathi: Bubble, Selection, Insertion, Quick, Merge Sorting.

15. What is Searching?

English: Finding an element in a data structure.

Marathi: शोधणे म्हणजे एका डेटा स्ट्रक्चरमध्ये एका घटकाला शोधणे.

16. What is Linear Search?

English: Search each element one by one.

Marathi: रेषीय शोध म्हणजे प्रत्येक घटकाला एक by एक शोधणे.

17. What is Binary Search?

English: Search by dividing the array in half repeatedly.

Marathi: Array मध्ये आधी मध्यावरून शोधणे आणि पुढील शोध अर्ध्या अर्ध्यात करणे.

18. What is Hashing?

English: Technique to store data using a hash function.

Marathi: Hash function वापरून डेटा साठवण्याची पद्धत.

19. What is Recursion?

English: A function calling itself.

Marathi: एका फंक्शनने स्वतःचालू करणे म्हणजे रिकर्शन.

20. What is Algorithm?

English: Step-by-step process to solve a problem.

Marathi: एखाद्या समस्या सोडवण्यासाठी घ्याव्यात असलेल्या चरमरम पायऱ्यांची क्रमवारी.

21. What is Time Complexity?

English: Time taken by an algorithm to execute.

Marathi: एका एल्गोरिदमने एखाद्या कार्य पूर्ण करायला लागलेल्या वेळाचा अभ्यास.

22. What is Space Complexity?

English: Memory required by an algorithm.

Marathi: एका एल्गोरिदमने एखाद्या कार्य पूर्ण करायला लागलेल्या मेमोर्याचा अभ्यास.

23. What is a Node?

English: Basic unit of a data structure like Linked List.

Marathi: लिंक्ड लिस्ट किंवा इतर डेटा स्ट्रक्चरमधील प्रत्येक घटक किंवा प्रत्येक घटकाला जोडण्यासाठी लागणारे घटक.

24. What is a Pointer?

English: A variable that stores memory address.

Marathi: मेमोर्याचा पत्ता साठवण्यासाठी वापरले जाणारे चर किंवा वेरिएबल.

25. What is Dynamic Memory Allocation?

English: Allocating memory at runtime.

Marathi: रन टाइमवर मेमोर्याची आवक करणे किंवा मेमोर्याची आवक करणे.

26. What is Stack Overflow?

English: When stack memory is full.

Marathi: स्टॅक मेमोर्या पूर्ण झाल्यामुळे स्टॅक ओव्हरफ्लो होणे.

27. What is Queue Overflow?

English: When queue is full.

Marathi: क्वीव्ह मेमोर्या पूर्ण झाल्यामुळे क्वीव्ह ओव्हरफ्लो होणे.

28. What is Infix Expression?

English: Operator is between operands.

Marathi: एका ऑपरेटरच्या दोन्ही बाजूंना ऑपेरान्ड्स येणे.

29. What is Postfix Expression?

English: Operator comes after operands.

Marathi: ऑपरेटर ऑपेरान्ड्सनंतर येणे.

30. What is Prefix Expression?

English: Operator comes before operands.

Marathi: ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■■ ■■■■.

31. What is Tree Traversal?

English: Visiting all nodes in a tree.

Marathi: Tree ■■■■ ■■■■ nodes ■■ ■■■■ ■■■■.

32. Types of Tree Traversal?

English: Inorder, Preorder, Postorder.

Marathi: Inorder, Preorder, Postorder ■■■■■■.

33. What is a Graph Traversal?

English: Visiting all vertices in a graph.

Marathi: Graph ■■■■ ■■■■ vertices ■■ ■■■■ ■■■■.

34. What is a Degree of Node?

English: Number of edges connected to node.

Marathi: Node ■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ edges ■■ ■■■■■■.

35. What is Self Loop?

English: An edge connecting vertex to itself.

Marathi: ■■ vertex ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■.

36. What is an Edge?

English: A link between two vertices.

Marathi: ■■■ vertices ■■■■ ■■■.

37. What is Adjacency Matrix?

English: 2D array to represent graph.

Marathi: Graph ■■■■■■■■■■■■ 2D array.

38. What is Adjacency List?

English: List of vertices and their neighbors.

Marathi: ■■■■■■■■ vertex ■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■.

39. What is Circular Queue?

English: Queue connects last position back to first.

Marathi: ■■■■■■ position ■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■.

40. What is Priority Queue?

English: Queue where elements have priorities.

Marathi: ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ priority ■■■■ ■■■■.

41. What is AVL Tree?

English: Self-balancing Binary Search Tree.

Marathi: ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ Binary Search Tree.

42. What is Binary Search Tree?

English: Left child < parent < right child.

Marathi: ■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■ ■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■.

43. What is Heap?

English: Complete binary tree with heap property.

Marathi: Heap property ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ binary tree.

44. What is Depth of Tree?

English: Number of levels in a tree.

Marathi: Tree ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■.

45. What is Leaf Node?

English: Node without children.

Marathi: ■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■ node.

46. What is Parent Node?

English: Node which has children.

Marathi: ■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■ node.

47. What is Child Node?

English: Node which is derived from parent.

Marathi: Parent ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ node.

48. What is Balanced Tree?

English: Left and right subtree heights differ by at most 1.

Marathi: ■■■■■■ subtree ■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■ 1 ■■■■.

49. What is Graph Cycle?

English: Path that starts and ends at same vertex.

Marathi: ■■■■ vertex ■■ ■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ path.

50. What is Data Abstraction?

English: Showing essential features and hiding details.

Marathi: ■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■■■■■ ■■■■ ■■■■■■ ■■■■■■.