



15. What is Searching?

English: Finding an element in a data structure.

Marathi: .

16. What is Linear Search?

English: Search each element one by one.

Marathi: .

17. What is Binary Search?

English: Search by dividing the array in half repeatedly.

Marathi: Array .

18. What is Hashing?

English: Technique to store data using a hash function.

Marathi: Hash function .

19. What is Recursion?

English: A function calling itself.

Marathi: .

20. What is Algorithm?

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

Marathi: .

21. What is Time Complexity?

English: Time taken by an algorithm to execute.

Marathi: Algorithm .

22. What is Space Complexity?

English: Memory required by an algorithm.

Marathi: Algorithm .

23. What is a Node?

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

Marathi: Linked List .

24. What is a Pointer?

English: A variable that stores memory address.

Marathi: .

25. What is Dynamic Memory Allocation?

English: Allocating memory at runtime.

Marathi: .

26. What is Stack Overflow?

English: When stack memory is full.

Marathi: Stack .

27. What is Queue Overflow?

English: When queue is full.

Marathi: Queue .

28. What is Infix Expression?

English: Operator is between operands.

Marathi: .

29. What is Postfix Expression?

English: Operator comes after operands.

Marathi: .

30. What is Prefix Expression?

English: Operator comes before operands.

Marathi: **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

31. What is Tree Traversal?

English: Visiting all nodes in a tree.

Marathi: Tree **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

32. Types of Tree Traversal?

English: Inorder, Preorder, Postorder.

Marathi: Inorder, Preorder, Postorder **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

33. What is a Graph Traversal?

English: Visiting all vertices in a graph.

Marathi: Graph **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** vertices **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

34. What is a Degree of Node?

English: Number of edges connected to node.

Marathi: Node **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** edges **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

35. What is Self Loop?

English: An edge connecting vertex to itself.

Marathi: **प्र०** vertex **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

36. What is an Edge?

English: A link between two vertices.

Marathi: **प्र०** vertices **प्र०** **प्र०**.

37. What is Adjacency Matrix?

English: 2D array to represent graph.

Marathi: Graph **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** 2D array.

38. What is Adjacency List?

English: List of vertices and their neighbors.

Marathi: **प्र०** vertex **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

39. What is Circular Queue?

English: Queue connects last position back to first.

Marathi: **प्र०** position **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

40. What is Priority Queue?

English: Queue where elements have priorities.

Marathi: **प्र०** **प्र०** priority **प्र०** **प्र०**.

41. What is AVL Tree?

English: Self-balancing Binary Search Tree.

Marathi: **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** Binary Search Tree.

42. What is Binary Search Tree?

English: Left child < parent < right child.

Marathi: **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

43. What is Heap?

English: Complete binary tree with heap property.

Marathi: Heap property **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** binary tree.

44. What is Depth of Tree?

English: Number of levels in a tree.

Marathi: Tree **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०** **प्र०**.

45. What is Leaf Node?

English: Node without children.

Marathi:  node.

46. What is Parent Node?

English: Node which has children.

Marathi:  node.

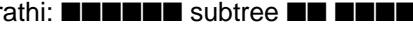
47. What is Child Node?

English: Node which is derived from parent.

Marathi: Parent  node.

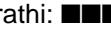
48. What is Balanced Tree?

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: .