# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Jenell S G

Email: 240701212@rajalakshmi.edu.in

Roll no: 2116240701212 Phone: 7418493255

Branch: REC

Department: I CSE AH

Batch: 2028

Degree: B.E - CSE



# NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 3\_MCQ\_Updated

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 20

Marks Obtained: 20

Section 1: MCQ

1. The result after evaluating the postfix expression 10 5 + 60 6 / \* 8 - is

Answer

142

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

2. The user performs the following operations on the stack of size 5 then at the end of the last operation, the total number of elements present in the stack is

push(1); pop(); push(2); push(3);

pop(); push(4); pop(); pop(); push(5); **Answer** 1

Status: Correct

Marks: 1/1

3. In the linked list implementation of the stack, which of the following operations removes an element from the top?

Answer

Pop

Marks: 1/1 Status: Correct

4. What is the advantage of using a linked list over an array for implementing a stack?

## **Answer**

Linked lists can dynamically resize

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

5. Pushing an element into the stack already has five elements. The stack size is 5, then the stack becomes

Answer

Overflow

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

6. What is the primary advantage of using an array-based stack with a fixed size?

Efficient memory usage
Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

7. What will be the output of the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
       #define MAX_SIZE 5
       int stack[MAX_SIZE];
       int top = -1;
       void display() {
       (if (top == -1) {
            printf("Stack is empty\n");
         } else {
            printf("Stack elements: ");
            for (int i = top; i >= 0; i--) {
              printf("%d", stack[i]);
            printf("\n");
         }
       }
       void push(int value) {
         if (top == MAX_SIZE - 1) {
            printf("Stack Overflow\n");
         } else {
            stack[++top] = value;
         }
       }
       int main() {
         display();
         push(10);
         push(20);
          push(30);
         display();
push(40);
push(50);
push(60)
```

```
display();
return 0;
```

#### Answer

Stack is emptyStack elements: 30 20 10Stack OverflowStack elements: 50 40 30 20 10

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

8. In an array-based stack, which of the following operations can result in a Stack underflow?

#### Answer

Popping an element from an empty stack

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

9. What is the value of the postfix expression 6 3 2 4 + - \*?

#### Answer

-18

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

10. Here is an Infix Expression: 4+3\*(6\*3-12). Convert the expression from Infix to Postfix notation. The maximum number of symbols that will appear on the stack AT ONE TIME during the conversion of this expression?

### **Answer**

4

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

11. Consider a linked list implementation of stack data structure with three operations:

push(value): Pushes an element value onto the stack.pop(): Pops the top

element from the stack.top(): Returns the item stored at the top of the stack.

Given the following sequence of operations:

```
push(10);pop();push(5);top();
```

What will be the result of the stack after performing these operations?

#### Answer

The top element in the stack is 5

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

12. Which of the following operations allows you to examine the top element of a stack without removing it?

**Answer** 

Peek

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1

13. What will be the output of the following code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#define MAX_SIZE 5
void push(int* stack, int* top, int item) {
   if (*top == MAX_SIZE - 1) {
      printf("Stack Overflow\n");
      return;
   }
   stack[++(*top)] = item;
}
int pop(int* stack, int* top) {
   if (*top == -1) {
      printf("Stack Underflow\n");
      return -1;
   }
   return stack[(*top)--];
```

```
int main() {
        int stack[MAX_SIZE];
        int top = -1;
        push(stack, &top, 10);
        push(stack, &top, 20);
        push(stack, &top, 30);
        printf("%d\n", pop(stack, &top));
        printf("%d\n", pop(stack, &top));
        printf("%d\n", pop(stack, &top));
        printf("%d\n", pop(stack, &top));
        return 0;
      Answer
      302010Stack Underflow-1
      Status: Correct
                                                                        Marks: 1/1
      14. Consider the linked list implementation of a stack.
      Which of the following nodes is considered as Top of the stack?
      Answer
      First node
      Status: Correct
                                                                        Marks: 1/
      15. A user performs the following operations on stack of size 5 then
      which of the following is correct statement for Stack?
      push(1);
      pop();
      push(2);
      push(3);
      pop();
      push(2);
pop();
```

276	pop(); push(4); pop(); pop(); push(5);	217624070
	Answer	
	Underflow Occurs	
	Status: Correct	Marks : 1/1
2716	16. In a stack data structure, what is the fundamental rule the for performing operations?  Answer  Last In First Out  Status: Correct	at is followed  Marks: 1/1
	17. Which of the following Applications may use a Stack?	
	Answer	
216	All of the mentioned options  Status: Correct  18. Elements are Added on of the Stack.	Marks : 1/1,0
	Answer	
	Тор	
	Status: Correct	Marks : 1/1
2,16	19. What will be the output of the following code? #include <stdio.h> #define MAX_SIZE 5</stdio.h>	211624010

```
int stack[MAX_SIZE];
  int top = -1;
Vint isEmpty() {
    return (top == -1);
  int isFull() {
    return (top == MAX_SIZE - 1);
  void push(int item) {
    if (isFull())
       printf("Stack Overflow\n");
    else
       stack[++top] = item;
int main() {
    printf("%d\n", isEmpty());
    push(10);
    push(20);
    push(30);
    printf("%d\n", isFull());
    return 0;
  }
  Answer
  10
  Status: Correct
```

20. When you push an element onto a linked list-based stack, where does the new element get added?

Marks : 1/1

#### Answer

At the beginning of the list

Status: Correct Marks: 1/1