

Question 1

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What does this method do on a linked list (like the ones we have programmed in class), where first is the reference to the first node in the linked list?

```
public void method(){
    if(first != null){
        Node aux = first;
        while(aux.getNext()!=null){
            aux = aux.getNext();
        }
        System.out.println(aux.getInfo());
    }
}
```

Select one:

- ☐ a. It prints the information contained in the second-to-last (penultimate) element of the linked list.
- ☒ b. It prints the information contained in the last element of the linked list. ✓
- ☐ c. It prints the information contained in all the elements of the linked list.
- ☐ d. It prints the information contained in first element of the linked list.

Question 2

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We have 1000 strings and we store them both in an array with a capacity for 1000 elements and in a linked list with 1000 nodes. Which of the following operations is more efficient on the linked list than on the array?

Select one:

- ☐ a. Access to the string that is the position number 20 in the array/list
- ☐ b. Access to the second string stored in the array/list
- ☐ c. Access to the last string stored in the array/list
- ☒ d. Extraction of the first string stored in the array/list ✓

Question 3

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The complexity of the Selection Sort algorithm is:

Select one:

- ☐ a. Logarithmic
- ☐ b. Linear
- ☐ c. Exponential
- ☒ d. Quadratic ✓

Question 4

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Given a linked list with 10 elements and with first the reference to the first node of the list, how many elements has the linked list after running the following code?

```
public void m() {  
    while(first != null) {  
        System.out.print(first.getInfo());  
        first = first.getNext();  
    }  
}
```

Select one:

- ☐ a. 1
- ☐ b. We cannot know it.
- ☒ c. 0
- ☐ d. 10



Question 5

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Given the following code, what is shown on screen when running the program? Note: % in java calculates the remainder of the integer division.

```
public class R{  
    public static String m(int i){  
        if (i<0)  
            return "";  
        else if ( (i%3) != 0)  
            return "" + m(i-1);  
        else  
            return i + " " + m(i-1);  
    }  
    public static void main(String args []){  
        System.out.println(R.m(10));  
    }  
}
```

Select one:

- ☐ a. The program leads to a StackOverflowError as the recursion is not well formed
- ☐ b. 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
- ☐ c. 10 7 4 1 0
- ☒ d. 9 6 3 0



Question 6

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Given an empty stack, what does the call to top() return after the next sequence of method calls are executed: push(1); top(); pop(); push(2); push(3); pop(); push(4); top(); pop();

Select one:

- ☐ a. 4
- ☒ b. 2
- ☐ c. 3
- ☐ d. null or an exception would be thrown because the stack is empty.



Question **7**

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Given the following method:

```
public static int m(int x, int y) {  
    if (x<=1) {  
        return y;  
    }  
    else {  
        return m(x-1, x + m(x-2,y));  
    }  
}
```

Select one:

- ☐ a. It is a mutual recursion.
- ☐ b. It is not recursive.
- ☒ c. It is a nested recursion.
- ☐ d. It is a linear recursion.



Question **8**

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Given the binary tree represented by the array of integers {101, 237, 381, 0, 0, 490, 518}. Indicate the height and depth of the node whose value is 490.

Select one:

- ☐ a. height: 0, depth: 3
- ☐ b. height: 3, depth: 0
- ☒ c. height: 0; depth: 2
- ☐ d. height: 2, depth: 0



Question **9**

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Given a min-heap represented by the array {1, 4, 6, 8, 12}, what would be the content of the heap after executing the following operations: insert(2); extract();

Select one:

- ☐ a. 6, 4, 2, 8, 12.
- ☒ b. 2, 4, 6, 8, 12.
- ☐ c. 1, 4, 2, 8, 12, 6
- ☐ d. 4, 8, 2, 6, 12.



Question **10**

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How many swaps does the Bubble Sort algorithm needs to sort this array of integers from the lowest to the highest?

{47, 29, 32, 14}

Select one:

- ☐ a. 4
- ☐ b. 3
- ☒ c. 5
- ☐ d. 2

