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Welcome!
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My Assessment

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Quiz · 15 mins

1. int a = 0, b = 0;

```
for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
{
a = a + rand();
}
for (j = 0; j < M; j++)
{
b = b + rand();
}
```

- ○ O(N * M) time, O(1) space

- (●) O(N + M) time, O(1) space
- ( ) O(N * M) time, O(N + M) space

2. The complexity of linear search algorithm is

- (●) O(n)
- ( ) O(log n)
- ( ) O(n2)
- ( ) O(n log n)

3. int a = 0;

```
for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
{
for (j = N; j > i; j–)
{
a = a + i + j;
}
```

- ○ O(n)
- ○ O(N*log(N))
- ○ O(N * Sqrt(N))
- ◉ O(N*N)

4. The Worst case occur in linear search algorithm when

- ○ Item is somewhere in the middle of the array
- ○ Item is not in the array at all
- ○ Item is the last element in the array
- ◉ Item is the last element in the array or is not there at all

5. int i, j, k = 0;

```
for (i = n / 2; i < = n; i++)
{
```

```
k = k + n / 2;
}
}
```

- ○ O(n)
- ◉ O(nLogn)
- ○ O(n^2)
- ○ O(n^2Logn)

6. The worst case occur in quick sort when

- ○ Pivot is the median of the array
- ○ Pivot is the smallest element
- ○ Pivot is the middle element
- ○ None of the mentioned

more efficient than Y?

- X will always be a better choice for small inputs
- X will always be a better choice for large inputs
- Y will always be a better choice for small inputs
- X will always be a better choice for all inputs

8. The complexity of Fibonacci series is

- O(2n)
- O(log n)
- O(n2)
- O(n log n)

9. int a = 0, i = N;

```
a += i;
i /= 2;
}
```

- ○ O(n)
- ○ O(Sqrt(N))
- ○ O(N / 2)
- ○ O(log N)

10. The complexity of Binary search algorithm is

- ○ O(n)
- ○ O(log)
- ○ O(n2)
- ○ O(n log n)

- ○ O(n)
- ○ O(log n)
- ○ O(n2)
- ○ O(n log n)

12. The complexity of Bubble sort algorithm is

- ○ O(n)
- ○ O(log n)
- ○ O(n2)
- ○ O(n log n)

13. The worst case complexity for insertion sort is

- ○ O(n)

- O(n2)
- O(n log n)

14. The worst case complexity of quick sort is

- O(n)
- O(log n)
- O(n2)
- O(n log n)

15. If for an algorithm time complexity is given by O(1) then complexityof it is:

A. constant

- constant
- polynomial
- exponential

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