

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Array and Array Operations

1. Which of these best describes an array?

- a) A data structure that shows a hierarchical behavior
- b) Container of objects of similar types
- c) Container of objects of mixed types
- d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: b

Explanation: Array contains elements only of the same type.

2. How do you initialize an array in C?

- a) int arr[3] = {1,2,3};
- b) int arr(3) = {1,2,3};
- c) int arr[3] = {1,2,3};
- d) int arr(3) = (1,2,3);

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Answer: c

Explanation: This is the syntax to initialize an array in C.

3. How do you instantiate an array in Java?

- a) int arr[] = new int(3);
- b) int arr[];
- c) int arr[] = new int[3];
- d) int arr() = new int(3);

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Answer: c

Explanation: Note that option b is declaration whereas option c is to instantiate an array.

4. Which of the following is a correct way to declare a multidimensional array in Java?

- a) int[][] arr;
- b) int arr[][];
- c) int []arr[];
- d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: d

Explanation: All the options are syntactically correct.

a) 3 and 5

b) 5 and 3

c) 2 and 4

d) 4 and 2

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Answer: a

Explanation: Array indexing starts from 0.

a) 4

b) 5

c) `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`

d) `InvalidInputException`

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Answer: c

Explanation: Trying to access an element beyond the limits of an array gives `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException`.

7. When does the `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` occur?

- a) Compile-time
- b) Run-time
- c) Not an error
- d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: b

Explanation: `ArrayIndexOutOfBoundsException` is a run-time exception and the compilation is error-free.

8. Which of the following concepts make extensive use of arrays?

- a) Binary trees
- b) Scheduling of processes
- c) Caching
- d) Spatial locality

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Answer: d

Explanation: Whenever a particular memory location is referred, it is likely that the locations nearby are also referred, arrays are stored as contiguous blocks in memory, so if you want to access array elements, spatial locality makes it to access quickly.

9. What are the advantages of arrays?

- a) Easier to store elements of same data type
- b) Used to implement other data structures like stack and queue
- c) Convenient way to represent matrices as a 2D array
- d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: d

Explanation: Arrays are simple to implement when it comes to matrices of fixed size and type, or to implement other data structures.

10. What are the disadvantages of arrays?

- a) We must know before hand how many elements will be there in the array
- b) There are chances of wastage of memory space if elements inserted in an array are lesser than than the allocated size
- c) Insertion and deletion becomes tedious
- d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: d

Explanation: Arrays are of fixed size, hence during the compile time we should know its size and type, since arrays are stored in contiguous locations, insertion and deletion becomes time consuming.

11. Assuming int is of 4bytes, what is the size of `int arr[15];`?

- a) 15
- b) 19
- c) 11
- d) 60

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Answer: d

Explanation: Since there are 15 int elements and each int is of 4bytes, we get $15 \times 4 = 60$ bytes.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Stack Operations – 1

1. Process of inserting an element in stack is called _____

- a) Create
- b) Push
- c) Evaluation
- d) Pop

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Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Process of removing an element from stack is called _____

- a) Create
- b) Push
- c) Evaluation
- d) Pod

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. In a stack, if a user tries to remove an element from empty stack it is called _____

- a) Underflow
- b) Empty collection
- c) Overflow
- d) Garbage Collection

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Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. Pushing an element into stack already having five elements and stack size of 5 , then stack becomes

- a) Overflow
- b) Crash
- c) Underflow
- d) User flow

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Answer: a

Explanation: None.

5. Entries in a stack are “ordered”. What is the meaning of this statement?

- a) A collection of stacks is sortable
- b) Stack entries may be compared with the ‘<’ operation
- c) The entries are stored in a linked list
- d) There is a Sequential entry that is one by one

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Answer : d

Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following applications may use a stack?

- a) A parentheses balancing program
- b) Tracking of local variables at run time

c) Compiler Syntax Analyzer

d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: d

Explanation: All are applications of stack.

7. Consider the usual algorithm for determining whether a sequence of parentheses is balanced.

The maximum number of parentheses that appear on the stack AT ANY ONE TIME when the algorithm analyzes: (())(()) are:

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4 or more

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Applying the postfix expression evaluation.

8. Consider the usual algorithm for determining whether a sequence of parentheses is balanced.

Suppose that you run the algorithm on a sequence that contains 2 left parentheses and 3 right parentheses (in some order).

The maximum number of parentheses that appear on the stack AT ANY ONE TIME during the computation?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4 or more

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Answer: b

Explanation: Applying the postfix expression evaluation.

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

a) Something between -5 and -15

b) Something between 5 and -5

c) Something between 5 and 15

d) Something between 15 and 100

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Answer: d

Explanation: On solving the postfix expression the answer comes out to 18.

10. Here is an infix expression: $4 + 3 * (6 * 3 - 12)$. Suppose that we are using the usual stack algorithm to 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?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

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Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Stack Operations – 2

1. The postfix form of the expression $(A+B)*(C*D-E)*F/G$ is?

- a) $AB+CD*E-FG/**$
- b) $AB+CD*E-F**G/$
- c) $AB+CD*E-*F*G/$
- d) $AB+CDE*-*F*G/$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Applying the postfix expression evaluation.

2. The data structure required to check whether an expression contains balanced parenthesis is?

- a) Stack
- b) Queue
- c) Array
- d) Tree

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Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. What data structure would you mostly likely see in a non recursive implementation of a recursive algorithm?

- a) Linked List
- b) Stack
- c) Queue
- d) Tree

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Answer: b

Explanation: None.

4. The process of accessing data stored in a serial access memory is similar to manipulating data on a _____

- a) Heap
- b) Binary Tree
- c) Array
- d) Stack

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Answer: d

Explanation: None.

5. The postfix form of $A*B+C/D$ is?

- a) $*AB/CD+$
- b) $AB*CD/+$
- c) $A*BC+/D$
- d) $ABCD+/*$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Applying the postfix expression evaluation.

6. Which data structure is needed to convert infix notation to postfix notation?

- a) Branch
- b) Tree

c) Queue

d) Stack

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

7. The prefix form of A-B/ (C * D ^ E) is?

a) -*^ACBDE

b) -ABCD*^DE

c) -A/B*C^DE

d) -A/BC*^DE

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Applying the prefix expression evaluation.

8. What is the result of the following operation

Top (Push (S, X))

a) X

b) Null

c) S

d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: a

Explanation: None.

9. The prefix form of an infix expression p + q - r * t is?

a) + pq - *rt

b) - +pqr * t

c) - +pq * rt

d) - + * pqrt

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Answer: c

Explanation: Applying the prefix expression evaluation.

10. Which data structure is used for implementing recursion?

a) Queue

b) Stack

c) Array

d) List

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Answer: b

Explanation: Stacks are used for implementation of Recursion.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Stack Operations – 3

1. The result of evaluating the postfix expression $5, 4, 6, +, *, 4, 9, 3, /, +, *$ is?
- a) 600
 - b) 350
 - c) 650
 - d) 588

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Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. Convert the following infix expressions into its equivalent postfix expressions

- $(A + B \wedge D)/(E - F) + G$
- a) $(A B D \wedge + E F - / G +)$
 - b) $(A B D + \wedge E F - / G +)$
 - c) $(A B D \wedge + E F / - G +)$
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Applying the postfix expression evaluation.

3. Convert the following Infix expression to Postfix form using a stack

- $x + y * z + (p * q + r) * s$, Follow usual precedence rule and assume that the expression is legal.
- a) $xyz^*+pq^*r+s^*+$
 - b) $xyz^*+pq^*r+s+^*$
 - c) $xyz+^*pq^*r+s^*+$
 - d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: a

Explanation: Applying the postfix expression evaluation.

4. Which of the following statement(s) about stack data structure is/are NOT correct?

- a) Linked List are used for implementing Stacks
- b) Top of the Stack always contain the new node
- c) Stack is the FIFO data structure
- d) Null link is present in the last node at the bottom of the stack

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Answer: c

Explanation: Stack follows LIFO.

5. Consider the following operation performed on a stack of size 5.

Push(1);
Pop();
Push(2);
Push(3);
Pop();
Push(4);
Pop();
Pop();
Push(5);

After the completion of all operation, the number of elements present in stack are

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

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Answer: a

Explanation: None.

6. Which of the following is not an inherent application of stack?

- a) Reversing a string
- b) Evaluation of postfix expression
- c) Implementation of recursion
- d) Job scheduling

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Answer: d

Explanation: Job Scheduling is not performed using stacks.

7. The type of expression in which operator succeeds its operands is?

- a) Infix Expression
- b) Prefix Expression
- c) Postfix Expression
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

8. Assume that the operators +, -, X are left associative and ^ is right associative.

The order of precedence (from highest to lowest) is ^, X, +, -. The postfix expression for the infix expression $a + b X c - d ^ e ^ f$ is

- a) abc X+ def ^^-
- b) abc X+ de^f^-
- c) ab+c Xd- e ^f^
- d) -+aXbc^ ^def

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Applying the postfix expression evaluation.

9. If the elements “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” are placed in a stack and are deleted one at a time, what is the order of removal?

- a) ABCD
- b) DCBA
- c) DCAB
- d) ABDC

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Answer: b

Explanation: Stack follows LIFO(Last In First Out).

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Queue Operations

1. A linear list of elements in which deletion can be done from one end (front) and insertion can take place only at the other end (rear) is known as a ?

- a) Queue
- b) Stack
- c) Tree
- d) Linked list

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Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. The data structure required for Breadth First Traversal on a graph is?

- a) Stack
- b) Array
- c) Queue
- d) Tree

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Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. A queue is a ?

- a) FIFO (First In First Out) list
- b) LIFO (Last In First Out) list
- c) Ordered array
- d) Linear tree

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Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. In Breadth First Search of Graph, which of the following data structure is used?

- a) Stack
- b) Queue
- c) Linked list
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

5. If the elements “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” are placed in a queue and are deleted one at a time, in what order will they be removed?

- a) ABCD
- b) DCBA
- c) DCAB
- d) ABDC

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Answer: a

Explanation: Queue follows FIFO approach.

6. A data structure in which elements can be inserted or deleted at/from both the ends but not in the middle is?

- a) Queue

- b) Circular queue
- c) Dequeue
- d) Priority queue

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Answer: c

Explanation: None.

7. A normal queue, if implemented using an array of size MAX_SIZE, gets full when

- a) Rear = MAX_SIZE – 1
- b) Front = (rear + 1)mod MAX_SIZE
- c) Front = rear + 1
- d) Rear = front

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Answer: a

Explanation: Condition for size of queue.

8. Queues serve major role in

- a) Simulation of recursion
- b) Simulation of arbitrary linked list
- c) Simulation of limited resource allocation
- d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: c

Explanation: Rest all are implemented using other data structures.

9. Which of the following is not the type of queue?

- a) Ordinary queue
- b) Single ended queue
- c) Circular queue
- d) Priority queue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Queue always has two ends.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Singly Linked List Operations – 1

1. A linear collection of data elements where the linear node is given by means of pointer is called?

- a) Linked list
- b) Node list
- c) Primitive list
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

2. Consider an implementation of unsorted singly linked list. Suppose it has its representation with a head pointer only.

Given the representation, which of the following operation can be implemented in O(1) time?

- i) Insertion at the front of the linked list
 - ii) Insertion at the end of the linked list
 - iii) Deletion of the front node of the linked list
 - iv) Deletion of the last node of the linked list
- a) I and II
 - b) I and III
 - c) I, II and III
 - d) I, II and IV

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Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. In linked list each node contain minimum of two fields. One field is data field to store the data second field is?

- a) Pointer to character
- b) Pointer to integer
- c) Pointer to node
- d) Node

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Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. What would be the asymptotic time complexity to add a node at the end of singly linked list, if the pointer is initially pointing to the head of the list?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) $\theta(n)$
- d) $\theta(1)$

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Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. What would be the asymptotic time complexity to add an element in the linked list?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) $O(n^2)$
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

6. What would be the asymptotic time complexity to find an element in the linked list?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(n^2)
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

7. What would be the asymptotic time complexity to insert an element at the second position in the linked list?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(n^2)
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

8. The concatenation of two list can performed in O(1) time. Which of the following variation of linked list can be used?

- a) Singly linked list
- b) Doubly linked list
- c) Circular doubly linked list
- d) Array implementation of list

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Answer: c

Explanation: None.

Which of the following c code is used to create new node?

- a) `ptr = (NODE*)malloc(sizeof(NODE));`
- b) `ptr = (NODE*)malloc(NODE);`
- c) `ptr = (NODE*)malloc(sizeof(NODE*));`
- d) `ptr = (NODE)malloc(sizeof(NODE));`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: As it represents the right way to create a node.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Singly Linked List Operations – 2

1. What kind of linked list is best to answer question like “What is the item at position n?”

- a) Singly linked list
- b) Doubly linked list
- c) Circular linked list
- d) Array implementation of linked list

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Answer: d

Explanation: None.

2. Linked lists are not suitable to for the implementation of?

- a) Insertion sort
- b) Radix sort
- c) Polynomial manipulation
- d) Binary search

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Answer: d

Explanation: It cannot be implemented using linked lists.

3. Linked list is considered as an example of _____ type of memory allocation.

- a) Dynamic
- b) Static
- c) Compile time
- d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: a

Explanation: As memory is allocated at the run time.

4. In Linked List implementation, a node carries information regarding

- a) Data
- b) Link
- c) Data and Link
- d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: b

Explanation: None.

5. Linked list data structure offers considerable saving in

- a) Computational Time
- b) Space Utilization
- c) Space Utilization and Computational Time
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Linked lists saves both space and time.

6. Which of the following points is/are true about Linked List data structure when it is compared with array

- a) Arrays have better cache locality that can make them better in terms of performance
- b) It is easy to insert and delete elements in Linked List

- c) Random access is not allowed in a typical implementation of Linked Lists
- d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: d

Explanation: None.

- a) Prints all nodes of linked lists
- b) Prints all nodes of linked list in reverse order
- c) Prints alternate nodes of Linked List
- d) Prints alternate nodes in reverse order

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: fun1() prints the given Linked List in reverse manner.

For Linked List 1->2->3->4->5, fun1() prints 5->4->3->2->1.

8. Which of the following sorting algorithms can be used to sort a random linked list with minimum time complexity?

- a) Insertion Sort
- b) Quick Sort
- c) Heap Sort
- d) Merge Sort

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Answer: d

Explanation: Both Merge sort and Insertion sort can be used for linked lists. The slow random-access performance of a linked list makes other algorithms (such as quicksort) perform poorly, and others (such as heapsort) completely impossible. Since worst case time complexity of Merge Sort is $O(n\log n)$ and Insertion sort is $O(n^2)$, merge sort is preferred.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Singly Linked List Operations – 3

3. The following C function takes a simply-linked list as input argument.
It modifies the list by moving the last element to the front of the list and returns
the modified list. Some part of the code is left blank. Choose the correct alternative
to replace the blank line.

```
typedef struct node
{
    int value;
    struct node *next;
}Node;

Node *move_to_front(Node *head)
{
    Node *p, *q;
    if ((head == NULL) || (head->next == NULL))
        return head;
    q = NULL; p = head;
    while (p-> next !=NULL)
    {
        q = p;
        p = p->next;
    }
    _____
    return head;
}
```

What should be added in place of “/*ADD A STATEMENT HERE*/”, so that the function correctly reverses a linked list.

- a) *head_ref= prev;
- b) *head_ref= current;
- c) *head_ref= next;
- d) *head_ref= NULL;

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Answer: a

Explanation: *head_ref = prev; At the end of while loop, the prev pointer points to the last node of original linked list.
We need to change *head_ref so that the head pointer now starts pointing to the last node.

3. The following C function takes a simply-linked list as input argument.
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the modified list. Some part of the code is left blank. Choose the correct alternative
to replace the blank line.

```
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    int value;
    struct node *next;
}Node;

Node *move_to_front(Node *head)
{
    Node *p, *q;
    if ((head == NULL) || (head->next == NULL))
        return head;
    q = NULL; p = head;
    while (p-> next !=NULL)
    {
        q = p;
        p = p->next;
    }
    _____
    return head;
}
```

- a) 1 4 6 6 4 1
- b) 1 3 5 1 3 5
- c) 1 2 3 5
- d) 1 3 5 5 3 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: fun() prints alternate nodes of the given Linked List, first from head to end, and then from end to head. If Linked List has even number of nodes, then skips the last node.

3. The following C function takes a simply-linked list as input argument. It modifies the list by moving the last element to the front of the list and returns the modified list. Some part of the code is left blank. Choose the correct alternative to replace the blank line.

```
typedef struct node
{
    int value;
    struct node *next;
}Node;

Node *move_to_front(Node *head)
{
    Node *p, *q;
    if ((head == NULL) || (head->next == NULL))
        return head;
    q = NULL; p = head;
    while (p->next != NULL)
    {
        q = p;
        p = p->next;
    }
    _____
    return head;
}
```

- a) q = NULL; p->next = head; head = p;
- b) q->next = NULL; head = p; p->next = head;
- c) head = p; p->next = q; q->next = NULL;
- d) q->next = NULL; p->next = head; head = p;

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

3. The following C function takes a simply-linked list as input argument. It modifies the list by moving the last element to the front of the list and returns the modified list. Some part of the code is left blank. Choose the correct alternative to replace the blank line.

```
typedef struct node
{
    int value;
    struct node *next;
}Node;

Node *move_to_front(Node *head)
{
    Node *p, *q;
    if ((head == NULL) || (head->next == NULL))
        return head;
    q = NULL; p = head;
    while (p->next != NULL)
    {
```

```

        q = p;
        p = p->next;
    }

    return head;
}

```

- a) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- b) 2, 1, 4, 3, 6, 5, 7
- c) 1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 7, 6
- d) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1

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Answer: b

Explanation: The function rearrange() exchanges data of every node with its next node. It starts exchanging data from the first node itself.

3. The following C function takes a simply-linked list as input argument.
It modifies the list by moving the last element to the front of the list and returns
the modified list. Some part of the code is left blank. Choose the correct alternative
to replace the blank line.

```

typedef struct node
{
    int value;
    struct node *next;
}Node;

Node *move_to_front(Node *head)
{
    Node *p, *q;
    if ((head == NULL) || (head->next == NULL))
        return head;
    q = NULL; p = head;
    while (p->next != NULL)
    {
        q = p;
        p = p->next;
    }

    return head;
}

```

5. In the worst case, the number of comparisons needed to search a singly linked list of length n for a given element is

- a) $\log_2 n$
- b) $n/2$
- c) $\log_2 n - 1$
- d) n

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In the worst case, the element to be searched has to be compared with all elements of linked list.

3. The following C function takes a simply-linked list as input argument.
It modifies the list by moving the last element to the front of the list and returns
the modified list. Some part of the code is left blank. Choose the correct alternative
to replace the blank line.

```

typedef struct node
{
    int value;
    struct node *next;
}Node;

Node *move_to_front(Node *head)

```

```
{
    Node *p, *q;
    if ((head == NULL) || (head->next == NULL))
        return head;
    q = NULL; p = head;
    while (p->next != NULL)
    {
        q = p;
        p = p->next;
    }
    -----
    return head;
}
```

6. Given pointer to a node X in a singly linked list. Only one pointer is given, pointer to head node is not given, can we delete the node X from given linked list?

- a) Possible if X is not last node
- b) Possible if size of linked list is even
- c) Possible if size of linked list is odd
- d) Possible if X is not first node

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Answer: a

Explanation:

Following are simple steps.

```
struct node *temp = X->next;
X->data = temp->data;
X->next = temp->next;
free(temp);
```

3. The following C function takes a singly-linked list as input argument.

It modifies the list by moving the last element to the front of the list and returns the modified list. Some part of the code is left blank. Choose the correct alternative to replace the blank line.

```
typedef struct node
{
    int value;
    struct node *next;
}Node;

Node *move_to_front(Node *head)
{
    Node *p, *q;
    if ((head == NULL) || (head->next == NULL))
        return head;
    q = NULL; p = head;
    while (p->next != NULL)
    {
        q = p;
        p = p->next;
    }
    -----
    return head;
}
```

7. You are given pointers to first and last nodes of a singly linked list, which of the following operations are dependent on the length of the linked list?

- a) Delete the first element
- b) Insert a new element as a first element
- c) Delete the last element of the list
- d) Add a new element at the end of the list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: a) Can be done in O(1) time by deleting memory and changing the first pointer.

b) Can be done in O(1) time, see push() here

c) Delete the last element requires pointer to previous of last, which can only be obtained by traversing the list.

d) Can be done in O(1) by changing next of last and then last.

3. The following C function takes a simply-linked list as input argument.

It modifies the list by moving the last element to the front of the list and returns the modified list. Some part of the code is left blank. Choose the correct alternative to replace the blank line.

```
typedef struct node
{
    int value;
    struct node *next;
}Node;

Node *move_to_front(Node *head)
{
    Node *p, *q;
    if ((head == NULL) || (head->next == NULL))
        return head;
    q = NULL; p = head;
    while (p->next !=NULL)
    {
        q = p;
        p = p->next;
    }
    _____
    return head;
}
```

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8. In the worst case, the number of comparisons needed to search a singly linked list of length n for a given element is

a) $\log_2 n$

b) $n/2$

c) $\log_2 n - 1$

d) n

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Maximum number used in case of worst case.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Singly Linked List

1. Which of the following is not a disadvantage to the usage of array?

- a) Fixed size
- b) You know the size of the array prior to allocation
- c) Insertion based on position
- d) Accessing elements at specified positions

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Array elements can be accessed in two steps. First, multiply the size of the data type with the specified position, second, add this value to the base address. Both of these operations can be done in constant time, hence accessing elements at a given index/position is faster.

2. What is the time complexity of inserting at the end in dynamic arrays?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(logn)
- d) Either O(1) or O(n)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Depending on whether the array is full or not, the complexity in dynamic array varies. If you try to insert into an array which is not full, then the element is simply stored at the end, this takes O(1) time. If you try to insert into an array which is full, first you will have to allocate an array with double the size of the current array and then copy all the elements into it and finally insert the new element, this takes O(n) time.

3. What is the time complexity to count the number of elements in the linked list?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(logn)
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: To count the number of elements, you have to traverse through the entire list, hence complexity is O(n).

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since you have to traverse to the end of the list and delete the last node, you need two reference pointers. ‘cur’ to traverse all the way and find the last node, and ‘temp’ is a trailing pointer to ‘cur’. Once you reach the end of the list, setNext of ‘temp’ to null, ‘cur’ is not being pointed to by any node, and hence it is available for garbage collection.

- a) Inserting a node at the beginning of the list
- b) Deleting a node at the beginning of the list
- c) Inserting a node at the end of the list
- d) Deleting a node at the end of the list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The for loop traverses through the list and then inserts a new node as `cur.setNext(node);`

6. What is the space complexity for deleting a linked list?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) Either O(1) or O(n)
- d) O(logn)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: You need a temp variable to keep track of current node, hence the space complexity is O(1).

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Loop through the list to get into position one behind the actual position given. `temp.setNext(temp.getNext().getNext())` will delete the specified node.

8. Which of these is an application of linked lists?

- a) To implement file systems
- b) For separate chaining in hash-tables
- c) To implement non-binary trees
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Linked lists can be used to implement all of the above mentioned applications.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: ‘cur’ pointer traverses through list and increments the size variable until the end of list is reached.

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Set the ‘next’ pointer point to the head of the list and then make this new node as the head.

- a) Find and delete a given element in the list
- b) Find and return the given element in the list
- c) Find and return the position of the given element in the list
- d) Find and insert a new element in the list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: When temp is equal to data, the position of data is returned.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Doubly Linked List

1. Which of the following is false about a doubly linked list?
 - a) We can navigate in both the directions
 - b) It requires more space than a singly linked list
 - c) The insertion and deletion of a node take a bit longer
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A doubly linked list has two pointers ‘left’ and ‘right’ which enable it to traverse in either direction. Compared to singly linked list which has only a ‘next’ pointer, doubly linked list requires extra space to store this extra pointer. Every insertion and deletion requires manipulation of two pointers, hence it takes a bit longer time.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: First create a new node whose ‘prev’ points to the node pointed to by the ‘prev’ of tail. The ‘next’ of the new node should point to tail. Set the ‘prev’ of tail to point to new node and the ‘prev’ of new node to point to the new node.

3. What is a memory efficient double linked list?

- a) Each node has only one pointer to traverse the list back and forth
- b) The list has breakpoints for faster traversal
- c) An auxiliary singly linked list acts as a helper list to traverse through the doubly linked list
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

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Answer: a

Explanation: Memory efficient doubly linked list has been proposed recently which has only one pointer to traverse the list back and forth. The implementation is based on pointer difference.

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If the position to be deleted is not the head, advance to the given position and manipulate the previous and next pointers of next and previous nodes respectively.

5. How do you calculate the pointer difference in a memory efficient double linked list?

- a) head xor tail
- b) pointer to previous node xor pointer to next node
- c) pointer to previous node – pointer to next node
- d) pointer to next node – pointer to previous node

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The pointer difference is calculated using option b.

6. What is the time complexity of inserting a node in a doubly linked list?

- a) O(nlogn)
- b) O(logn)
- c) O(n)
- d) O(1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In the worst case, the position to be inserted maybe at the end of the list, hence you have to traverse through the entire list to get to

the correct position, hence O(n).

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The new node's previous pointer will point to head and next pointer will point to the current next of head.

- a) head-0-1-2-3-4-5-6-tail
- b) head-1-2-3-4-5-6-tail
- c) head-6-1-2-3-4-5-0-tail
- d) head-0-1-2-3-4-5-tail

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The given sequence of operations perform addition of nodes at the head and tail of the list.

- a) Return the element at the tail of the list but do not remove it
- b) Return the element at the tail of the list and remove it from the list
- c) Return the last but one element from the list but do not remove it
- d) Return the last but one element at the tail of the list and remove it from the list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The previous and next pointers of the tail and the last but one element are manipulated, this suggests that the last node is being removed from the list.

- a) head-6-1-2-3-4-5-tail
- b) head-6-1-2-3-4-tail
- c) head-1-2-3-4-5-6-tail
- d) head-1-2-3-4-5-tail

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A new node is added to the head of the list and a node is deleted from the tail end of the list.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Circular Linked List

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && (!(temp.getItem() == data)))
        {
            temp = temp.getNext();
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag)
        System.out.println("success");
    else
        System.out.println("fail");
}
```

1. What differentiates a circular linked list from a normal linked list?
a) You cannot have the ‘next’ pointer point to null in a circular linked list
b) It is faster to traverse the circular linked list
c) You may or may not have the ‘next’ pointer point to null in a circular linked list
d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The ‘next’ pointer points to null only when the list is empty, otherwise it points to the head of the list.

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && (!(temp.getItem() == data)))
        {
            temp = temp.getNext();
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag)
        System.out.println("success");
    else
        System.out.println("fail");
}
```

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If the head is null, it means that the list is empty. Otherwise, traverse the list until the head of the list is reached.

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && (!(temp.getItem() == data)))
        {
            temp = temp.getNext();
            flag = 1;
        }
    }
    if(flag)
        System.out.println("success");
    else
        System.out.println("fail");
}
```

```
        flag = 1;
        break;
    }
}
if(flag)
    System.out.println("success");
else
    System.out.println("fail");
}
```

- a) Print success if a particular element is not found
- b) Print fail if a particular element is not found
- c) Print success if a particular element is equal to 1
- d) Print fail if the list is empty

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The function prints fail if the given element is not found. Note that this option is inclusive of option d, the list being empty is one of the cases covered.

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && !(temp.getItem() == data))
        {
            temp = temp.getNext();
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag)
        System.out.println("success");
    else
        System.out.println("fail");
}
```

4. What is the time complexity of searching for an element in a circular linked list?

- a) O(n)
- b) O(nlogn)
- c) O(1)
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In the worst case, you have to traverse through the entire list of n elements.

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && !(temp.getItem() == data))
        {
            temp = temp.getNext();
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag)
        System.out.println("success");
    else
        System.out.println("fail");
}
```

5. Which of the following application makes use of a circular linked list?

- a) Undo operation in a text editor
- b) Recursive function calls
- c) Allocating CPU to resources
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Generally, round robin fashion is employed to allocate CPU time to resources which makes use of the circular linked list data structure.

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && (!(temp.getItem() == data)))
        {
            temp = temp.getNext();
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag)
        System.out.println("success");
    else
        System.out.println("fail");
}
```

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If the list is empty make the new node as ‘head’, otherwise traverse the list to the end and make its ‘next’ pointer point to the new node, set the new node’s next point to the current head and make the new node as the head.

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && (!(temp.getItem() == data)))
        {
            temp = temp.getNext();
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag)
        System.out.println("success");
    else
        System.out.println("fail");
}
```

- a) Return data from the end of the list
- b) Returns the data and deletes the node at the end of the list
- c) Returns the data from the beginning of the list
- d) Returns the data and deletes the node from the beginning of the list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: First traverse through the list to find the end node, then manipulate the ‘next’ pointer such that it points to the current head’s next node, return the data stored in head and make this next node as the head.

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && !(temp.getItem() == data))
        {
            temp = temp.getNext();
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag)
        System.out.println("success");
    else
        System.out.println("fail");
}
```

- a) Return data from the end of the list
- b) Returns the data and deletes the node at the end of the list
- c) Returns the data from the beginning of the list
- d) Returns the data and deletes the node from the beginning of the list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: First traverse through the list to find the end node, also have a trailing pointer to find the penultimate node, make this trailing pointer's 'next' point to the head and return the data stored in the 'temp' node.

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && !(temp.getItem() == data))
        {
            temp = temp.getNext();
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if(flag)
        System.out.println("success");
    else
        System.out.println("fail");
}
```

9. Which of the following is false about a circular linked list?

- a) Every node has a successor
- b) Time complexity of inserting a new node at the head of the list is O(1)
- c) Time complexity for deleting the last node is O(n)
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Time complexity of inserting a new node at the head of the list is O(n) because you have to traverse through the list to find the tail node.

```
public void function(int data)
{
    int flag = 0;
    if( head != null)
    {
        Node temp = head.getNext();
        while((temp != head) && !(temp.getItem() == data))
```

```
{  
    temp = temp.getNext();  
    flag = 1;  
    break;  
}  
}  
if(flag)  
    System.out.println("success");  
else  
    System.out.println("fail");  
}
```

10. Consider a small circular linked list. How to detect the presence of cycles in this list effectively?

- a) Keep one node as head and traverse another temp node till the end to check if its 'next' points to head
- b) Have fast and slow pointers with the fast pointer advancing two nodes at a time and slow pointer advancing by one node at a time
- c) Cannot determine, you have to pre-define if the list contains cycles
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Advance the pointers as mentioned in 'b', check to see if at any given instant of time if the fast pointer points to slow pointer or if the fast pointer's 'next' points to the slow pointer. Note that this trick is useful only if the list is small.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Stack using Array

1. Which of the following real world scenarios would you associate with a stack data structure?

- a) piling up of chairs one above the other
- b) people standing in a line to be serviced at a counter
- c) offer services based on the priority of the customer
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Stack follows Last In First Out(LIFO) policy. Piling up of chairs one above the other is based on LIFO, people standing in a line is a queue and if the service is based on priority, then it can be associated with a priority queue.

- a) full stack
- b) invalid index
- c) empty stack
- d) infinite stack

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: An empty stack is represented with the top-of-the-stack('top' in this case) to be equal to -1.

3. What does 'stack underflow' refer to?

- a) accessing item from an undefined stack
- b) adding items to a full stack
- c) removing items from an empty stack
- d) index out of bounds exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Removing items from an empty stack is termed as stack underflow.

- a) stack is full
- b) 20
- c) 0
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The first call to pop() returns 10, whereas the second call to pop() would result in stack underflow and the program returns -999.

5. What is the time complexity of pop() operation when the stack is implemented using an array?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(logn)
- d) O(nlogn)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: pop() accesses only one end of the structure, and hence constant time.

6. Which of the following array position will be occupied by a new element being pushed for a stack of size N elements(capacity of stack > N).

- a) S[N-1].
- b) S[N].
- c) S[1].

d) S[0].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Elements are pushed at the end, hence N.

7. What happens when you pop from an empty stack while implementing using the Stack ADT in Java?

- a) Undefined error
- b) Compiler displays a warning
- c) EmptyStackException is thrown
- d) NoStackException is thrown

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The Stack ADT throws an EmptyStackException if the stack is empty and a pop() operation is tried on it.

- a) print alternate elements of array
- b) duplicate the given array
- c) parentheses matching
- d) reverse the array

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Every element from the given array 'a' is pushed into the stack, and then the elements are popped out into the array 'b'. Stack is a LIFO structure, this results in reversing the given array.

9. ‘Array implementation of Stack is not dynamic’, which of the following statements supports this argument?

- a) space allocation for array is fixed and cannot be changed during run-time
- b) user unable to give the input for stack operations
- c) a runtime exception halts execution
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: You cannot modify the size of an array once the memory has been allocated, adding fewer elements than the array size would cause wastage of space, and adding more elements than the array size at run time would cause Stack Overflow.

10. Which of the following array element will return the top-of-the-stack-element for a stack of size N elements(capacity of stack > N).

- a) S[N-1].
- b) S[N].
- c) S[N-2].
- d) S[N+1].

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Array indexing start from 0, hence N-1 is the last index.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Stack using Linked List

d)

```
public Object pop()
{
    if(size == 0)
        System.out.println("underflow");
    else
    {
        first = first.getNext().getNext();
        Object o = first.getEle();
        size--;
        return o;
    }
}
```

1. What is the complexity of searching for a particular element in a Singly Linked List?

- a) O(n)
- b) O(1)
- c) log n
- d) n log n

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Singly Linked List allows you to traverse in one direction only, hence if the element to be found is at the tail of the list, the complexity of searching is O(n) to traverse the entire list.

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d)

```
public Object pop()
{
    if(size == 0)
        System.out.println("underflow");
    else
    {
        first = first.getNext().getNext();
        Object o = first.getEle();
        size--;
        return o;
    }
}
```

2. Which of the following statements are correct with respect to Singly Linked List(SLL) and Doubly Linked List(DLL)?

- a) Complexity of Insertion and Deletion at known position is O(n) in SLL and O(1) in DLL
- b) SLL uses lesser memory per node than DLL
- c) DLL has more searching power than SLL
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: To insert and delete at known positions requires complete traversal of the list in worst case in SLL, SLL consists of an item and a node field, while DLL has an item and two node fields, hence SLL occupies lesser memory, DLL can be traversed both ways(left and right), while SLL can traverse in only one direction, hence more searching power of DLL.

d)

```
public Object pop()
{
    if(size == 0)
        System.out.println("underflow");
    else
```

```
{  
    first = first.getNext().getNext();  
    Object o = first.getEle();  
    size--;  
    return o;  
}  
}
```

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: pop() should return the Object pointed to by the node ‘first’. The sequence of operations is, first, get the element stored at node ‘first’ using getEle(), and second, make the node point to the next node using getNext().

d)

```
public Object pop()  
{  
    if(size == 0)  
        System.out.println("underflow");  
    else  
    {  
        first = first.getNext().getNext();  
        Object o = first.getEle();  
        size--;  
        return o;  
    }  
}
```

- a) pop
- b) delete the top-of-the-stack element
- c) retrieve the top-of-the-stack element
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: This code is only retrieving the top element, note that it is not equivalent to pop operation as you are not setting the ‘next’ pointer point to the next node in sequence.

d)

```
public Object pop()  
{  
    if(size == 0)  
        System.out.println("underflow");  
    else  
    {  
        first = first.getNext().getNext();  
        Object o = first.getEle();  
        size--;  
        return o;  
    }  
}
```

- a) reverse the list
- b) display the list
- c) display the list excluding top-of-the-stack-element
- d) reverse the list excluding top-of-the-stack-element

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: An alias of the node ‘first’ is created which traverses through the list and displays the elements.

d)

```
public Object pop()
{
    if(size == 0)
        System.out.println("underflow");
    else
    {
        first = first.getNext().getNext();
        Object o = first.getEle();
        size--;
        return o;
    }
}
```

6. What does ‘stack overflow’ refer to?

- a) accessing item from an undefined stack
- b) adding items to a full stack
- c) removing items from an empty stack
- d) index out of bounds exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Adding items to a full stack is termed as stack underflow.

d)

```
public Object pop()
{
    if(size == 0)
        System.out.println("underflow");
    else
    {
        first = first.getNext().getNext();
        Object o = first.getEle();
        size--;
        return o;
    }
}
```

d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: To push an element into the stack, first create a new node with the next pointer point to the current top-of-the-stack node, then make this node as top-of-the-stack by assigning it to ‘first’.

d)

```
public Object pop()
{
    if(size == 0)
        System.out.println("underflow");
    else
    {
        first = first.getNext().getNext();
        Object o = first.getEle();
        size--;
        return o;
    }
}
```

- a) 20
- b) 4
- c) stack underflow
- d) 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: 20 and 4 which were pushed are popped by the two pop() statements, the recent push() is 5, hence top() returns 5.

d)

```
public Object pop()
{
    if(size == 0)
        System.out.println("underflow");
    else
    {
        first = first.getNext().getNext();
        Object o = first.getEle();
        size--;
        return o;
    }
}
```

9. Which of the following data structures can be used for parentheses matching?

- a) n-ary tree
- b) queue
- c) priority queue
- d) stack

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: For every opening brace, push it into the stack, and for every closing brace, pop it off the stack. Do not take action for any other character. In the end, if the stack is empty, then the input has balanced parentheses.

d)

```
public Object pop()
{
    if(size == 0)
        System.out.println("underflow");
    else
    {
        first = first.getNext().getNext();
        Object o = first.getEle();
        size--;
        return o;
    }
}
```

10. Minimum number of queues to implement stack is _____

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 1
- d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Use one queue and one counter to count the number of elements in the queue.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Queue using Array

1. Which of the following properties is associated with a queue?

- a) First In Last Out
- b) First In First Out
- c) Last In First Out
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Queue follows First In First Out structure.

2. In a circular queue, how do you increment the rear end of the queue?

- a) rear++
- b) (rear+1) % CAPACITY
- c) (rear % CAPACITY)+1
- d) rear-

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Ensures rear takes the values from 0 to (CAPACITY-1).

3. What is the term for inserting into a full queue known as?

- a) overflow
- b) underflow
- c) null pointer exception
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Just as stack, inserting into a full queue is termed overflow.

4. What is the time complexity of enqueue operation?

- a) O(logn)
- b) O(nlogn)
- c) O(n)
- d) O(1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Enqueue operation is at the rear end, it takes O(1) time to insert a new item into the queue.

- a) Dequeue
- b) Enqueue
- c) Return the front element
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: q[front] gives the element at the front of the queue, since we are not moving the ‘front’ to the next element, it is not a dequeue operation.

6. What is the need for a circular queue?

- a) effective usage of memory
- b) easier computations

- c) all of the mentioned
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In a linear queue, dequeue operation causes the starting elements of the array to be empty, and there is no way you can use that space, while in a circular queue, you can effectively use that space.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Dequeue removes the first element from the queue, and ‘front’ points to the front end of the queue. Note that even though option d is performing the dequeue operation, it is returning from the function before decrementing the count value.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A common technique to expand the size of array at run time is simply to double the size. Create a new array of double the previous size and copy all the elements, after copying do not forget to assign front = 0 and rear = size()-1, as these are necessary to maintain the decorum of the queue operations.

9. What is the space complexity of a linear queue having n elements?

- a) O(n)
- b) O(nlogn)
- c) O(logn)
- d) O(1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Because there are n elements.

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-
- a) 3 3
 - b) 3 6
 - c) 6 6
 - d) 10 6

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: First enqueue 10 and 3 into the queue, followed by a dequeue(removes 10), followed by an enqueue(6), At this point, 3 is at the front end of the queue and 6 at the rear end, hence a call to frontElement() will return 3 which is displayed twice.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Queue using Linked List

1. In linked list implementation of queue, if only front pointer is maintained, which of the following operation take worst case linear time?
- a) Insertion
 - b) Deletion
 - c) To empty a queue
 - d) Both Insertion and To empty a queue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Since front pointer is used for deletion, so worst time for the other two cases.

2. In linked list implementation of a queue, where does a new element be inserted?
- a) At the head of link list
 - b) At the centre position in the link list
 - c) At the tail of the link list
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Since queue follows FIFO so new element inserted at last.

3. In linked list implementation of a queue, front and rear pointers are tracked. Which of these pointers will change during an insertion into a NONEMPTY queue?
- a) Only front pointer
 - b) Only rear pointer
 - c) Both front and rear pointer
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Since queue follows FIFO so new element inserted at last.

4. In linked list implementation of a queue, front and rear pointers are tracked. Which of these pointers will change during an insertion into EMPTY queue?
- a) Only front pointer
 - b) Only rear pointer
 - c) Both front and rear pointer
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Since its the starting of queue, so both values are changed.

5. In case of insertion into a linked queue, a node borrowed from the _____ list is inserted in the queue.
- a) AVAIL
 - b) FRONT
 - c) REAR
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: All the nodes are collected in AVAIL list.

6. In linked list implementation of a queue, from where is the item deleted?

- a) At the head of link list
- b) At the centre position in the link list
- c) At the tail of the link list
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since queue follows FIFO so new element deleted from first.

7. In linked list implementation of a queue, the important condition for a queue to be empty is?

- a) FRONT is null
- b) REAR is null
- c) LINK is empty
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Because front represents the deleted nodes.

8. The essential condition which is checked before insertion in a linked queue is?

- a) Underflow
- b) Overflow
- c) Front value
- d) Rear value

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: To check whether there is space in the queue or not.

9. The essential condition which is checked before deletion in a linked queue is?

- a) Underflow
- b) Overflow
- c) Front value
- d) Rear value

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: To check whether there is element in the list or not.

10. Which of the following is true about linked list implementation of queue?

- a) In push operation, if new nodes are inserted at the beginning of linked list, then in pop operation, nodes must be removed from end
- b) In push operation, if new nodes are inserted at the beginning, then in pop operation, nodes must be removed from the beginning
- c) In push operation, if new nodes are inserted at the end, then in pop operation, nodes must be removed from end
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It can be done by both the methods.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Priority Queue

```
public void insert_key(int key, Object item)
{
    if(key<0)
    {
        System.out.println("invalid");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    else
    {
        Node temp = new Node(key, item, null);
        if(count == 0)
        {
            head.setNext(temp);
            temp.setNext(trail);
        }
        else
        {
            Node dup = head.getNext();
            Node cur = head;
            while((key>dup.getKey()) && (dup!=trail))
            {
                dup = dup.getNext();
                cur = cur.getNext();
            }
            cur.setNext(dup);
            temp.setNext(cur);
        }
        count++;
    }
}
```

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1. With what data structure can a priority queue be implemented?

- a) Array
- b) List
- c) Heap
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Priority queue can be implemented using an array, a list, a binary search tree or a heap, although the most efficient one being the heap.

```
public void insert_key(int key, Object item)
{
    if(key<0)
    {
        System.out.println("invalid");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    else
    {
        Node temp = new Node(key, item, null);
        if(count == 0)
        {
            head.setNext(temp);
            temp.setNext(trail);
        }
        else
        {
            Node dup = head.getNext();
            Node cur = head;
            while((key>dup.getKey()) && (dup!=trail))
            {
                dup = dup.getNext();
                cur = cur.getNext();
            }
            cur.setNext(dup);
            temp.setNext(cur);
        }
        count++;
    }
}
```

```

        }
        cur.setNext(dup);
        temp.setNext(cur);
    }
    count++;
}
}

```

2. Which of the following is not an application of priority queue?

- a) Huffman codes
- b) Interrupt handling in operating system
- c) Undo operation in text editors
- d) Bayesian spam filter

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Undo operation is achieved using a stack.

```

public void insert_key(int key, Object item)
{
    if(key<0)
    {
        System.out.println("invalid");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    else
    {
        Node temp = new Node(key, item, null);
        if(count == 0)
        {
            head.setNext(temp);
            temp.setNext(trail);
        }
        else
        {
            Node dup = head.getNext();
            Node cur = head;
            while((key>dup.getKey()) && (dup!=trail))
            {
                dup = dup.getNext();
                cur = cur.getNext();
            }
            cur.setNext(dup);
            temp.setNext(cur);
        }
        count++;
    }
}

```

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Have two temporary pointers ‘dup’ and ‘cur’ with ‘cur’ trailing behind ‘dup’. Traverse through the list until the given key is greater than some element with a lesser key, insert the new node ‘temp’ in that position.

```

public void insert_key(int key, Object item)
{
    if(key<0)
    {
        System.out.println("invalid");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    else
    {
        Node temp = new Node(key, item, null);
        if(count == 0)

```

```

    {
        head.setNext(temp);
        temp.setNext(trail);
    }
    else
    {
        Node dup = head.getNext();
        Node cur = head;
        while((key>dup.getKey()) && (dup!=trail))
        {
            dup = dup.getNext();
            cur = cur.getNext();
        }
        cur.setNext(dup);
        temp.setNext(cur);
    }
    count++;
}
}

```

4. What is the time complexity to insert a node based on key in a priority queue?

- a) O(nlogn)
- b) O(logn)
- c) O(n)
- d) O(n²)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In the worst case, you might have to traverse the entire list.

```

public void insert_key(int key, Object item)
{
    if(key<0)
    {
        System.out.println("invalid");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    else
    {
        Node temp = new Node(key,item,null);
        if(count == 0)
        {
            head.setNext(temp);
            temp.setNext(trail);
        }
        else
        {
            Node dup = head.getNext();
            Node cur = head;
            while((key>dup.getKey()) && (dup!=trail))
            {
                dup = dup.getNext();
                cur = cur.getNext();
            }
            cur.setNext(dup);
            temp.setNext(cur);
        }
        count++;
    }
}

```

- a) Delete the second element in the list
- b) Return but not delete the second element in the list
- c) Delete the first element in the list
- d) Return but not delete the first element in the list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A pointer is made to point at the first element in the list and one more to point to the second element, pointer manipulations are done such that the first element is no longer being pointed by any other pointer, its value is returned.

```
public void insert_key(int key, Object item)
{
    if(key<0)
    {
        System.out.println("invalid");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    else
    {
        Node temp = new Node(key, item, null);
        if(count == 0)
        {
            head.setNext(temp);
            temp.setNext(trail);
        }
        else
        {
            Node dup = head.getNext();
            Node cur = head;
            while((key>dup.getKey()) && (dup!=trail))
            {
                dup = dup.getNext();
                cur = cur.getNext();
            }
            cur.setNext(dup);
            temp.setNext(cur);
        }
        count++;
    }
}
```

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6. What is not a disadvantage of priority scheduling in operating systems?

- a) A low priority process might have to wait indefinitely for the CPU
- b) If the system crashes, the low priority systems may be lost permanently
- c) Interrupt handling
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: It is in fact an advantage, interrupts should be given more priority than the task at hand so that the interrupt can be serviced.

```
public void insert_key(int key, Object item)
{
    if(key<0)
    {
        System.out.println("invalid");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    else
    {
        Node temp = new Node(key, item, null);
        if(count == 0)
        {
            head.setNext(temp);
            temp.setNext(trail);
        }
        else
        {
            Node dup = head.getNext();
            Node cur = head;
            while((key>dup.getKey()) && (dup!=trail))
            {
                dup = dup.getNext();
                cur = cur.getNext();
            }
            dup = dup.getNext();
            cur = cur.getNext();
```

```
        }
        cur.setNext(dup);
        temp.setNext(cur);
    }
    count++;
}
}
```

7. What are the advantages of priority queues?

- a) Easy to implement
- b) Processes with different priority can be efficiently handled
- c) Applications with differing requirements
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All of these properties of priority queue help in achieving its applications like Huffman coding, priority scheduling and the like.

```
public void insert_key(int key, Object item)
{
    if(key<0)
    {
        System.out.println("invalid");
        System.exit(0);
    }
    else
    {
        Node temp = new Node(key, item, null);
        if(count == 0)
        {
            head.setNext(temp);
            temp.setNext(trail);
        }
        else
        {
            Node dup = head.getNext();
            Node cur = head;
            while((key>dup.getKey()) && (dup!=trail))
            {
                dup = dup.getNext();
                cur = cur.getNext();
            }
            cur.setNext(dup);
            temp.setNext(cur);
        }
        count++;
    }
}
```

8. What is the time complexity to insert a node based on position in a priority queue?

- a) O(nlogn)
- b) O(logn)
- c) O(n)
- d) O(n²)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In the worst case, you might have to traverse the entire list.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Double Ended Queue (Dequeue)

```
public void function(Object item)
{
    Node temp=new Node(item,trail);
    if(isEmpty())
    {
        head.setNext(temp);
        temp.setNext(trail);
    }
    else
    {
        Node cur=head.getNext();
        while(cur.getNext()!=trail)
        {
            cur=cur.getNext();
        }
        cur.setNext(temp);
    }
    size++;
}
```

1. What is a dequeue?

- a) A queue with insert/delete defined for both front and rear ends of the queue
- b) A queue implemented with a doubly linked list
- c) A queue implemented with both singly and doubly linked lists
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A dequeue or a double ended queue is a queue with insert/delete defined for both front and rear ends of the queue.

```
public void function(Object item)
{
    Node temp=new Node(item,trail);
    if(isEmpty())
    {
        head.setNext(temp);
        temp.setNext(trail);
    }
    else
    {
        Node cur=head.getNext();
        while(cur.getNext()!=trail)
        {
            cur=cur.getNext();
        }
        cur.setNext(temp);
    }
    size++;
}
```

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Create a new node, if the current list is empty, the ‘head’ points to this node and this new node points to ‘trail’. Otherwise, ‘head’ points to the new node and this in turn points to the current first element(head.getNext()).

```
public void function(Object item)
{
    Node temp=new Node(item,trail);
    if(isEmpty())
    {
        head.setNext(temp);
    }
}
```

```

        temp.setNext(trail);
    }
    else
    {
        Node cur=head.getNext();
        while(cur.getNext()!=trail)
        {
            cur=cur.getNext();
        }
        cur.setNext(temp);
    }
    size++;
}

```

- a) Insert at the front end of the dequeue
- b) Insert at the rear end of the dequeue
- c) Fetch the element at the rear end of the dequeue
- d) Fetch the element at the front end of the dequeue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: If the list is empty, this new node will point to ‘trail’ and will be pointed at by ‘head’. Otherwise, traverse till the end of the list and insert the new node there.

```

public void function(Object item)
{
    Node temp=new Node(item,trail);
    if(isEmpty())
    {
        head.setNext(temp);
        temp.setNext(trail);
    }
    else
    {
        Node cur=head.getNext();
        while(cur.getNext()!=trail)
        {
            cur=cur.getNext();
        }
        cur.setNext(temp);
    }
    size++;
}

```

4. What are the applications of deque?

- a) A-Steal job scheduling algorithm
- b) Can be used as both stack and queue
- c) To find the maximum of all sub arrays of size k
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All of the mentioned can be implemented with a deque.

```

public void function(Object item)
{
    Node temp=new Node(item,trail);
    if(isEmpty())
    {
        head.setNext(temp);
        temp.setNext(trail);
    }
    else
    {
        Node cur=head.getNext();
        while(cur.getNext()!=trail)
        {

```

```

        cur=cur.getNext();
    }
    cur.setNext(temp);
}
size++;
}

```

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Have two pointers, one(temp) pointing to the first element and the other(cur) pointing to the second element. Make the 'head' point to the second element, this removes all reference for 'temp'.

```

public void function(Object item)
{
    Node temp=new Node(item,trail);
    if(isEmpty())
    {
        head.setNext(temp);
        temp.setNext(trail);
    }
    else
    {
        Node cur=head.getNext();
        while(cur.getNext()!=trail)
        {
            cur=cur.getNext();
        }
        cur.setNext(temp);
    }
    size++;
}

```

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- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Traverse till the end of the list with a pointer 'temp' and another 'cur' which is trailing behind temp, make 'cur' point to trail, this removes all reference for 'temp'.

```

public void function(Object item)
{
    Node temp=new Node(item,trail);
    if(isEmpty())
    {
        head.setNext(temp);
        temp.setNext(trail);
    }
    else
    {
        Node cur=head.getNext();
        while(cur.getNext()!=trail)
        {
            cur=cur.getNext();
        }
        cur.setNext(temp);
    }
    size++;
}

```

7. What is the time complexity of deleting from the rear end of the dequeue implemented with a singly linked list?

- a) O(nlogn)
- b) O(logn)
- c) O(n)
- d) O(n²)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Since a singly linked list is used, first you have to traverse till the end, so the complexity is O(n).

```
public void function(Object item)
{
    Node temp=new Node(item,trail);
    if(isEmpty())
    {
        head.setNext(temp);
        temp.setNext(trail);
    }
    else
    {
        Node cur=head.getNext();
        while(cur.getNext()!=trail)
        {
            cur=cur.getNext();
        }
        cur.setNext(temp);
    }
    size++;
}
```

- a) 10 30 10 15
- b) 20 30 40 15
- c) 20 30 40 10
- d) 10 30 40 15

[View Answer](#)

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Answer: d

Explanation: A careful tracing of the given operation yields the result.

10
20 10
20 10 30
10 30
10 30 40
10 30 40 10
10 30 40
10 30 40 15

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Queue using Stacks

1. A Double-ended queue supports operations such as adding and removing items from both the sides of the queue. They support four operations like addFront(adding item to top of the queue), addRear(adding item to the bottom of the queue), removeFront(removeing item from the top of the queue) and removeRear(removeing item from the bottom of the queue). You are given only stacks to implement this data structure. You can implement only push and pop operations. What are the total number of stacks required for this operation?(you can reuse the stack)

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The addFront and removeFront operations can be performed using one stack itself as push and pop are supported (adding and removing element from top of the stack) but to perform addRear and removeRear you need to pop each element from the current stack and push it into another stack, push or pop the element as per the asked operation from this stack and in the end pop elements from this stack to the first stack.

2. You are asked to perform a queue operation using a stack. Assume the size of the stack is some value ‘n’ and there are ‘m’ number of variables in this stack. The time complexity of performing deQueue operation is (Using only stack operations like push and pop)(Tightly bound).

- a) O(m)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(m*n)
- d) Data is insufficient

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Answer: a

Explanation: To perform deQueue operation you need to pop each element from the first stack and push it into the second stack. In this case you need to pop ‘m’ times and need to perform push operations also ‘m’ times. Then you pop the first element from this second stack (constant time) and pass all the elements to the first stack (as done in the beginning)(‘m-1’ times). Therfore the time complexity is O(m).

3. Consider you have an array of some random size. You need to perform dequeue operation. You can perform it using stack operation (push and pop) or using queue operations itself(enQueue and Dequeue). The output is guaranteed to be same. Find some differences?

- a) They will have different time complexities
- b) The memory used will not be different
- c) There are chances that output might be different
- d) No differences

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: To perform operations such as Dequeue using stack operation you need to empty all the elements from the current stack and push it into the next stack, resulting in a O(number of elements) complexity whereas the time complexity of dequeue operation itself is O(1). And there is a need of a extra stack. Therefore more memory is needed.

4. Consider you have a stack whose elements in it are as follows.

5 4 3 2 << top

Where the top element is 2.

You need to get the following stack

6 5 4 3 2 << top

The operations that needed to be performed are (You can perform only push and pop):

- a) Push(pop()), push(6), push(pop())
- b) Push(pop()), push(6)
- c) Push(pop()), push(pop()), push(6)
- d) Push(6)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: By performing push(pop()) on all elements on the current stack to the next stack you get 2 3 4 5 << top.Push(6) and perform push(pop()) you'll get back 6 5 4 3 2 << top. You have actually performed enQueue operation using push and pop.

5. A double-ended queue supports operations like adding and removing items from both the sides of the queue. They support four operations like addFront(adding item to top of the queue), addRear(adding item to the bottom of the queue), removeFront(removeing item from the top of the queue) and removeRear(removeing item from the bottom of the queue). You are given only stacks to implement this data structure. You can implement only push and pop operations. What's the time complexity of performing addFront and addRear? (Assume 'm' to be the size of the stack and 'n' to be the number of elements)

- a) O(m) and O(n)
- b) O(1) and O(n)
- c) O(n) and O(1)
- d) O(n) and O(m)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: addFront is just a normal push operation. Push operation is of O(1). Whereas addRear is of O(n) as it requires two push(pop()) operations of all elements of a stack.

6. Why is implementation of stack operations on queues not feasible for a large dataset (Asssume the number of elements in the stack to be n)?

- a) Because of its time complexity O(n)
- b) Because of its time complexity O(log(n))
- c) Extra memory is not required
- d) There are no problems

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: To perform Queue operations such as enQueue and deQueue there is a need of emptying all the elements of a current stack and pushing elements into the next stack and vice versa. Therfore it has a time complexity of O(n) and the need of extra stack as well, may not be feasible for a large dataset.

7. Consider yourself to be in a planet where the computational power of chips to be slow. You have an array of size 10. You want to perform enqueue some element into this array. But you can perform only push and pop operations .Push and pop operation both take 1 sec respectively. The total time required to perform enQueue operation is?

- a) 20
- b) 40
- c) 42
- d) 43

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: First you have to empty all the elements of the current stack into the temporary stack, push the required element and empty the elements of the temporary stack into the original stack. Therfore taking $10+10+1+11+11= 43$ seconds.

8. You have two jars, one jar which has 10 rings and the other has none. They are placed one above the other. You want to remove the last ring in the jar. And the second jar is weak and cannot be used to store rings for a long time.

- a) Empty the first jar by removing it one by one from the first jar and placing it into the second jar
- b) Empty the first jar by removing it one by one from the first jar and placing it into the second jar and empty the second jar by placing all the rings into the first jar one by one
- c) There exists no possible way to do this
- d) Break the jar and remove the last one

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: This is similar to performing queue operation using push and pop only. The required operation here is deQueue and it is option b which matches it.

9. Given only a single array of size 10 and no other memory is available. Which of the following operation is not feasible to implement (Given only push and pop operation)?

- a) Push
- b) Pop
- c) Enqueue
- d) Return top

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: To perform Enqueue using just push and pop operations, there is a need of another array of same size. But as there is no extra available memory, the given operation is not feasible.

10. Given an array of size n, let's assume an element is 'touched' if and only if some operation is performed on it(for example, for performing a pop operation the top element is 'touched'). Now you need to perform Dequeue operation. Each element in the array is touched atleast?

- a) Once
- b) Twice
- c) Thrice
- d) Four times

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: First each element from the first stack is popped, then pushed into the second stack, dequeue operation is done on the top of the stack and later the each element of second stack is popped then pushed into the first stack. Therefore each element is touched four times.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Stack using Queues

c)

```
public void pop()
{
    q1.poll();
    q2.poll();
}
```

1. To implement a stack using queue(with only enqueue and dequeue operations), how many queues will you need?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Either the push or the pop has to be a costly operation, and the costlier operation requires two queues.

c)

```
public void pop()
{
    q1.poll();
    q2.poll();
}
```

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Stack follows LIFO principle, hence a new item added must be the first one to exit, but queue follows FIFO principle, so when a new item is entered into the queue, it will be at the rear end of the queue. If the queue is initially empty, then just add the new element, otherwise add the new element to the second queue and dequeue all the elements from the second queue and enqueue it to the first one, in this way, the new element added will be always in front of the queue. Since two queues are needed to realize this push operation, it is considered to be costlier.

c)

```
public void pop()
{
    q1.poll();
    q2.poll();
}
```

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: As the push operation is costly, it is evident that the required item is in the front of the queue, so just dequeue the element from the queue.

c)

```
public void pop()
{
    q1.poll();
    q2.poll();
}
```

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Assuming its a push costly implementation, the top of the stack will be in the front end of the queue, note that peek() just returns the front element, while poll() removes the front element from the queue.

c)

```
public void pop()
{
    q1.poll();
    q2.poll();
}
```

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: If both the queues are empty, then the stack also is empty.

c)

```
public void pop()
{
    q1.poll();
    q2.poll();
}
```

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Here the pop operation is costly, hence we need two queues, other than the first element, all the elements from one queue are dequeued and enqueue to the second queue, hence only one element remains in the first queue which is the item we want, so dequeue it and return the result.

c)

```
public void pop()
{
    q1.poll();
    q2.poll();
}
```

- a) Perform push() with push as the costlier operation
- b) Perform push() with pop as the costlier operation
- c) Perform pop() with push as the costlier operation
- d) Perform pop() with pop as the costlier operation

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: offer() suggests that it is a push operation, but we see that it is performed with only one queue, hence the pop operation is costlier.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Decimal to Binary using Stacks

1. Express -15 as a 6-bit signed binary number.

- a) 001111
- b) 101111
- c) 101110
- d) 001110

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The first 4 1s from the right represent the number 15, 2 more bits are padded to make it 6 digits and the leftmost bit is a 1 to represent that it is -15.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Take the modulus by 2 of the number and store in an array while halving the number during each iteration and then display the contents of the array.

3. Which is the predefined method available in Java to convert decimal to binary numbers?

- a) toBinaryInteger(int)
- b) toBinaryValue(int)
- c) toBinaryNumber(int)
- d) toBinaryString(int)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The method toBinaryString() takes an integer argument and is defined in java.lang package. Usage is `java.lang.Integer.toBinaryString(int)` this returns the string representation of the unsigned integer value.

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Here instead of adding the digits to an array, you push it into a stack and while printing, pop it from the stack.

5. What is the time complexity for converting decimal to binary numbers?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(logn)
- d) O(nlogn)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Since each time you are halving the number, it can be related to that of a binary search algorithm, hence the complexity is O(logn).

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Whenever a '(' is encountered, push it into the stack, and when a ')' is encountered check the top of the stack to see if there is a matching '(', if not return false, continue this till the entire string is processed and then return true.

7. What is the time complexity of the above code?

- a) O(logn)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(1)
- d) O(nlogn)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: All the characters in the string have to be processed, hence the complexity is $O(n)$.

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Whenever a '(' is encountered, push the index of that character into the stack, so that whenever a corresponding ')' is encountered, you can pop and print it.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Evaluation of an Infix Expression (Not Parenthesized)

1. How many stacks are required for applying evaluation of infix expression algorithm?

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three
- d) four

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Two stacks are required for evaluation of infix expression – one for operands and one for operators.

2. How many passes does the evaluation of infix expression algorithm makes through the input?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Evaluation of infix expression algorithm is linear and makes only one pass through the input.

3. Identify the infix expression from the list of options given below.

- a) $a/b+(c-d)$
- b) $abc^*+d+ab+cd+^*ce-f$
- c) $ab-c-$
- d) $+ab$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: $a/b+(c-d)$ is an infix expression since the operators are placed in between the operands.

4. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to evaluation of infix expression algorithm?

- a) Operand is pushed on to the stack
- b) If the precedence of operator is higher, pop two operands and evaluate
- c) If the precedence of operator is lower, pop two operands and evaluate
- d) The result is pushed on to the operand stack

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: If the precedence of the operator is higher than the stack operator, then it is pushed on to the stack operator.

5. Evaluate the following statement using infix evaluation algorithm and choose the correct answer. $1+2*3-2$

- a) 3
- b) 6
- c) 5
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: According to precedence of operators, * is evaluated first. + and – have equal priorities. Hence, $1+6-2=5$.

6. Evaluation of infix expression is done based on precedence of operators.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: During evaluation of infix expression, the operators with higher precedence are evaluated first, followed by operators with lower precedence.

7. Of the following choices, which operator has the lowest precedence?

- a) ^
- b) +
- c) /
- d) #

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The operator with the lowest precedence is #, preceded by +, / and then ^.

8. The system throws an error if parentheses are encountered in an infix expression evaluation algorithm.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The algorithm holds good for infix expression with parentheses. The system does not throw error.

9. Evaluate the following and choose the correct answer.

$a/b+c*d$ where $a=4$, $b=2$, $c=2$, $d=1$.

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: * and / have higher priority. Hence, they are evaluated first. Then, + is evaluated. Hence, $2+2=4$.

10. Evaluate the following statement using infix evaluation algorithm and choose the correct answer. $4*2+3-5/5$

- a) 10
- b) 11
- c) 16
- d) 12

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: $4*2$ and $5/5$ are evaluated first and then, $8+3-1$ is evaluated and the result is obtained as 10.

11. Using the evaluation of infix expression, evaluate a^b+c and choose the correct answer. ($a=2$, $b=2$, $c=2$)

- a) 12
- b) 8
- c) 10
- d) 6

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: $^$ has the highest precedence. Hence, 2^2 is evaluated and then $4+2$ gives 6.

12. Evaluate the following infix expression using algorithm and choose the correct answer. $a+b*c-d/e^f$ where $a=1$, $b=2$, $c=3$, $d=4$, $e=2$, $f=2$.

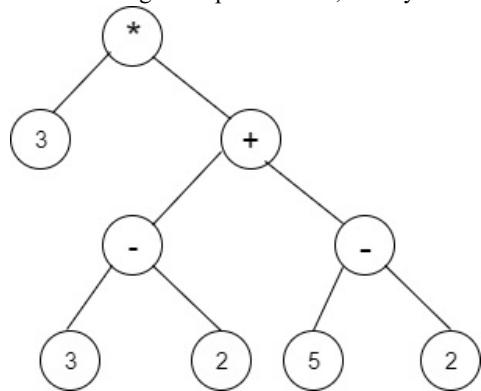
- a) 6
- b) 8
- c) 9
- d) 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: \wedge has the highest order of precedence. Hence, 2^2 is evaluated first, and then, $2*3$ and $4/4$ are evaluated. Therefore, $1+6-1=6$.

13. From the given expression tree, identify the infix expression, evaluate it and choose the correct result.



- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 12
- d) 16

[View Answer](#)

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Answer: c

Explanation: From the given expression tree, the result of the infix expression is evaluated to be 12.

Evaluation of a Prefix Expression Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. How many stacks are required for evaluation of prefix expression?

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three
- d) four

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: 2 stacks are required for evaluation of postfix expression, one for integers and one for characters.

2. While evaluating a prefix expression, the string is read from?

- a) left to right
- b) right to left
- c) center to right
- d) center to left to right

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The string is read from right to left because a prefix string has operands to its right side.

3. The associativity of an exponentiation operator \wedge is right side.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The associativity of \wedge is right side while the rest of the operators like $+, -, *, /$ has its associativity to its left.

4. How many types of input characters are accepted by this algorithm?

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three
- d) four

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Three kinds of input are accepted by this algorithm- numbers, operators and new line characters.

5. What determines the order of evaluation of a prefix expression?

- a) precedence and associativity
- b) precedence only
- c) associativity only
- d) depends on the parser

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Precedence is a very important factor in determining the order of evaluation. If two operators have the same precedence, associativity comes into action.

6. Find the output of the following prefix expression

$*+2-2\ 1/-4\ 2+-5\ 3\ 1$

- a) 2
- b) 12

c) 10

d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The given prefix expression is evaluated using two stacks and the value is given by $(2+2-1)*(4-2)/(5-3+1)= 2$.

7. An error is thrown if the character ‘\n’ is pushed in to the character stack.

a) true

b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The input character ‘\n’ is accepted as a character by the evaluation of prefix expression algorithm.

8. Using the evaluation of prefix algorithm, evaluate +-9 2 7.

a) 10

b) 4

c) 17

d) 14

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Using the evaluation of prefix algorithm, +-9 2 7 is evaluated as $9-2+7=14$.

9. If $-*+abcd = 11$, find a, b, c, d using evaluation of prefix algorithm.

a) a=2, b=3, c=5, d=4

b) a=1, b=2, c=5, d=4

c) a=5, b=4, c=7,d=5

d) a=1, b=2, c=3, d=4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The given prefix expression is evaluated as $((1+2)*5)-4 =11$ while a=1, b=2, c=5, d=4.

a) 1

b) 9

c) 10

d) 11

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The stack’s top position is incremented twice at the same time. So, when the next element is pushed, there is unit gap between this element and the previous element.

Evaluation of a Postfix Expression Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. What is the other name for a postfix expression?

- a) Normal polish Notation
- b) Reverse polish Notation
- c) Warsaw notation
- d) Infix notation

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Reverse polish Notation is the other name for a postfix expression whereas Polish Notation, Warsaw notation are the other names for a prefix expression.

2. Which of the following is an example for a postfix expression?

- a) $a^*b(c+d)$
- b) abc^*+de
- c) $+ab$
- d) $a+b-c$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: abc^*+de is a postfix expression. $+ab$ is a prefix expression and others are infix expressions.

3. Reverse Polish Notation is the reverse of a Polish Notation

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Reverse Polish Notation is not the reverse of a polish notation. Though both NPN and RPN read the expression from left to right, they follow different strategies.

4. What is the time complexity of evaluation of postfix expression algorithm?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(N \log N)$
- c) $O(N^2)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The time complexity of evaluation of infix, prefix and postfix expressions is $O(N)$.

5. In Postfix expressions, the operators come after the operands.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In postfix expressions, the operators follow operands. In prefix expressions, the operands follow operators.

6. Which of these operators have the highest order of precedence?

- a) ‘(‘ and ‘)’
- b) ‘*’ and ‘/’
- c) ‘~’ and ‘^’
- d) ‘+’ and ‘-’

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The highest order of precedence is \sim and \wedge followed by $*$, $/$, $+$, $-$ and then braces $(\)$.

7. Which of the following is not an application of stack?

- a) evaluation of postfix expression
- b) conversion of infix to postfix expression
- c) balancing symbols
- d) line at ticket counter

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Line at ticket counter is an application of queue whereas conversion of infix to postfix expression, balancing symbols, line at ticket counter are stack applications.

8. While evaluating a postfix expression, when an operator is encountered, what is the correct operation to be performed?

- a) push it directly on to the stack
- b) pop 2 operands, evaluate them and push the result on to the stack
- c) pop the entire stack
- d) ignore the operator

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: When an operator is encountered, the first two operands are popped from the stack, they are evaluated and the result is pushed into the stack.

9. Which of the following statement is incorrect?

- a) Postfix operators use value to their right
- b) Postfix operators use value to their left
- c) Prefix operators use value to their right
- d) In postfix expression, operands are followed by operators

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: All prefix operators use values to their right and all postfix operators use values to their left.

10. What is the result of the given postfix expression? abc^*+ where $a=1$, $b=2$, $c=3$.

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The infix expression is $a+b*c$. Evaluating it, we get $1+2*3=7$.

11. What is the result of the following postfix expression?

$ab*cd^*+$ where $a=2, b=2, c=3, d=4$.

- a) 16
- b) 12
- c) 14
- d) 10

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The infix expression is $a*b+c*d$. Evaluating it, we get, $2*2+3*4=16$.

12. Consider the stack

| 5 |
| 4 |
| 3 |
| 2 |.

At this point, '*' is encountered. What has to be done?

- a) $5*4=20$ is pushed into the stack
- b) '*' is pushed into the stack
- c) $2*3=6$ is pushed into the stack
- d) '*' is ignored

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When an operator is encountered, the first two operands of the stack are popped, evaluated and the result is pushed into the stack.

13. Evaluate the postfix expression $ab + cd/-$ where $a=5$, $b=4$, $c=9$, $d=3$.

- a) 23
- b) 15
- c) 6
- d) 10

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The infix expression is $(a+b)-c/d$. Evaluating it, $(5+4)-9/3$ gives 6.

14. Evaluate and write the result for the following postfix expression

$abc^*+de^*f+g^*+$ where $a=1$, $b=2$, $c=3$, $d=4$, $e=5$, $f=6$, $g=2$.

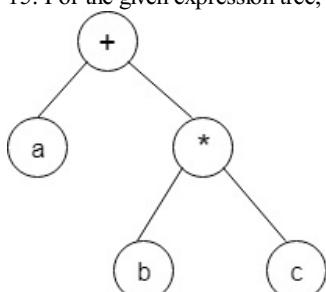
- a) 61
- b) 59
- c) 60
- d) 55

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The infix expression is $a+b*c+(d*e+f)*g$. Evaluating it, $1+2*3+(4*5+6)*2$ gives 59.

15. For the given expression tree, write the correct postfix expression.



- a) abc^*+
- b) $abc+^*$
- c) $ab+c^*$
- d) $a+bc^*$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Evaluating the given expression tree gives the infix expression $a+b*c$. Converting it to postfix, we get, abc^*+ .

Infix to Prefix Conversion Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

(A*B) + (C*D)

1. What data structure is used when converting an infix notation to prefix notation?

- a) Stack
- b) Queue
- c) B-Trees
- d) Linked-list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: First you reverse the given equation and carry out the algorithm of infix to postfix expression. Here, the data structure used is stacks.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

(A*B) + (C*D)

- a) +A*CB
- b) *B+AC
- c) +A*BC
- d) *A+CB

[View Answer](#)

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Answer: c

Explanation: Reverse the equation or scan the equation from right to left. Apply the infix-postfix algorithm. The equation inside the bracket evaluates to CB* and outside the bracket evaluates to A+ therefore getting CB*A+. Reversing this and we get +A*BC.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

(A*B) + (C*D)

- a) +*AB*CD
- b) *+AB*CD
- c) **AB+CD
- d) +*BA*CD

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Reverse the equation or scan the equation from right to left. Apply the infix-postfix algorithm. The equation inside the brackets evaluate to DC* and BA* respectively giving us DC*BA*+ in the end. Reversing this we get the +*AB*CD.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

(A*B) + (C*D)

- a) +A*B^CD
- b) +A^B*CD
- c) *A+B^CD
- d) ^A*B+CD

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Reverse the equation or scan the equation from right to left. Apply the infix-prefix algorithm. The preference order in ascending order are as follows +*^. Operators are pushed into the stack and popped if its preference is greater than the one which is getting pushed. In

the end all operators are popped. The equation evaluates to $DC^B * A +$. Reversing this we get our following answer.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

$(A * B) + (C * D)$

5. Out of the following operators (^, *, +, &, \$), the one having highest priority is _____

- a) +
- b) \$
- c) ^
- d) &

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: According to the algorithm (infix-prefix), it follows that the exponentiation will have the highest priority.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

$(A * B) + (C * D)$

6. Out of the following operators (|, *, +, &, \$), the one having lowest priority is _____

- a) +
- b) \$
- c) |
- d) &

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: According to the algorithm (infix-prefix), it follows that the logical OR will have the lowest priority.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

$(A * B) + (C * D)$

- a) ^^^ABCD
- b) ^A^B^CD
- c) ABCD^^^
- d) AB^C^D

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Reverse the equation or scan the equation from right to left. Apply the infix-prefix algorithm. Here we have to remember that the exponentiation has order of associativity from right to left. Therefore the stack goes on pushing ^. Therefore resulting in ^^^ABCD.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

$(A * B) + (C * D)$

- a) |&-+ab/cdef
- b) &|-+ab/cdef
- c) |&-ab+/cdef
- d) |&-+/abcdef

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Reverse the equation or scan the equation from right to left. Apply the infix-prefix algorithm. The preference order in ascending order are as follows |&+*/.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

$(A^*B) + (C^*D)$

- a) $-+a^*/^bcdef$
- b) $-+a^*/bc^def$
- c) $-+a^*b/c^def$
- d) $-a^*/bc^def$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Reverse the equation or scan the equation from right to left. Apply the infix-prefix algorithm. The preference order in ascending order are as follows $+*/^$. Brackets have the highest priority. The equations inside the brackets are solved first.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

$(A^*B) + (C^*D)$

- a) $++ABC$ and $AB+C+$
- b) $AB+C+$ and $++ABC$
- c) $ABC++$ and $AB+C+$
- d) $ABC+$ and $ABC+$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: For prefix notation there is a need of reversing the giving equation and solving it as a normal infix-postfix question. We see that it doesn't result as same as normal infix-postfix conversion.

3. What would be the Prefix notation for the given equation?

$(A^*B) + (C^*D)$

- a) $a|&bc$
- b) $|ab&c$
- c) $|abc&$
- d) $ab&|c$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The order of preference of operators is as follows (descending): $\&$ $|$. Therefore the following equation for prefix notation evaluates to $|ab&c$.

Infix to Postfix Conversion Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. When an operand is read, which of the following is done?

- a) It is placed on to the output
- b) It is placed in operator stack
- c) It is ignored
- d) Operator stack is emptied

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: While converting an infix expression to a postfix expression, when an operand is read, it is placed on to the output. When an operator is read, it is placed in the operator stack.

2. What should be done when a left parenthesis '(' is encountered?

- a) It is ignored
- b) It is placed in the output
- c) It is placed in the operator stack
- d) The contents of the operator stack is emptied

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: When a left parenthesis is encountered, it is placed on to the operator stack. When the corresponding right parenthesis is encountered, the stack is popped until the left parenthesis and remove both the parenthesis.

3. Which of the following is an infix expression?

- a) $(a+b)*(c+d)$
- b) $ab+c^*$
- c) $+ab$
- d) $abc+^*$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: $(a+b)*(c+d)$ is an infix expression. $+ab$ is a prefix expression and $ab+c^*$ is a postfix expression.

4. What is the time complexity of an infix to postfix conversion algorithm?

- a) $O(N \log N)$
- b) $O(N)$
- c) $O(N^2)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The time complexity of an infix to postfix expression conversion algorithm is mathematically found to be $O(N)$.

- a) abc^*+de^*
- b) $abc+^*de^*$
- c) $a+bc^*de+^*$
- d) $abc^*+(de)^*$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Using the infix to postfix expression conversion algorithm, the corresponding postfix expression is found to be abc^*+de^* .

6. Parentheses are simply ignored in the conversion of infix to postfix expression.

- a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: When a parenthesis is encountered, it is placed on the operator stack. When the corresponding parenthesis is encountered, the stack is popped until the other parenthesis is reached and they are discarded.

7. It is easier for a computer to process a postfix expression than an infix expression.

a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Computers can easily process a postfix expression because a postfix expression keeps track of precedence of operators.

a) -ab-c

b) abc-

c) -abc

d) -ab-c

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The corresponding postfix expression for the given infix expression is found to be -ab-c and not abc- -.

a) abc^d-

b) ab/cd^-

c) ab/^cd-

d) abcd^/-

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Using the infix to postfix conversion algorithm, the corresponding postfix expression for the infix expression is found to be abc^d-.

10. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to infix to postfix conversion algorithm?

a) operand is always placed in the output

b) operator is placed in the stack when the stack operator has lower precedence

c) parenthesis are included in the output

d) higher and equal priority operators follow the same condition

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Parentheses are not included in the output. They are placed in the operator stack and then discarded.

11. In infix to postfix conversion algorithm, the operators are associated from?

a) right to left

b) left to right

c) centre to left

d) centre to right

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In infix, prefix and postfix expressions, the operators are associated from left to right and not right to left.

a) ab*+cd/

b) ab+*cd/

c) abc*+/d

d) $abc^{+*}d/$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Using the infix to postfix conversion algorithm, the corresponding postfix expression is obtained as $abc^{+*}d/$.

a) $ab^{*}cdef^{/^*}g-h^{+}$

b) $abc^{*}def^{^*}/g^{*-}h^{*}+$

c) $abcd^{*^*}ed/g^{*-}h^{*}+$

d) $abc^{*}de^{^*}fg^{*-*}h^{+}$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Using the infix to postfix expression conversion algorithm using stack, the corresponding postfix expression is found to be $abc^{*}def^{^*}/g^{*-}h^{*}+$.

a) $abc^{^*}de-fg^{+*^{^*}+i-}$

b) $abcde^{^*}-fg^{*+*^{^*}h^{*}+i-}$

c) $abcd^{^*}e-fgh^{*+^{^*}+i-}$

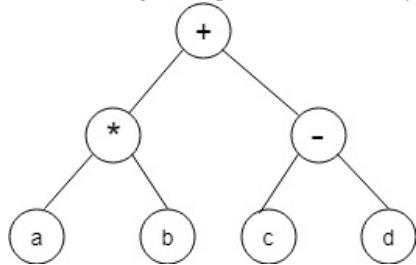
d) $ab^{^*}-dc^{*+ef^{^*}gh^{*}+i-}$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The postfix expression for the given infix expression is found to be $abcd^{^*}e-fgh^{*+^{^*}+i-}$ when we use infix to postfix conversion algorithm.

15. From the given Expression tree, identify the correct postfix expression from the list of options.



a) $ab^{*}cd^{*}+$

b) $ab^{*}cd-+$

c) $abcd-^{*}+$

d) $ab^{*+}cd-$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: From the given expression tree, the infix expression is found to be $(a*b)+(c-d)$. Converting it to postfix, we get, $ab^{*}cd-+$.

Prefix to Infix Conversion Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

- a) 2
- b) 5
- c) 10
- d) 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The infix notation of the given prefix notation is $5+10/5-5$ which gives us 2 as our answer.

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 2
- d) 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The infix notation to the given prefix notation is $16/4/2/1$ which gives us 1 as our answer. The infix notation is got from the prefix notation by traversing the equation from the right.

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

- a) 14
- b) 15
- c) 18
- d) 12

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The infix notation for the given prefix notation is $(9+(3*(8/4)))$ which solves to 15. So 15 is correct answer.

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

- a) 6
- b) -6
- c) 3
- d) -3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The infix notation for the given prefix notation is $(1+2)-3*(6/2)$. The result of the given equation is -6.

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

- a) 1
- b) 0
- c) -1
- d) -2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The infix notation for the given prefix notation is $(1*5)-(6/3)*6/2$. The result of the equation is -1.

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

- a) 12
- b) 7.5
- c) 9
- d) 13.5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The infix notation of the given prefix notation is $((1+2)/(4/2))*(3+5)$ which solves to $(3/2)*8$ which by solving gives us 12.

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

7. Given a prefix and a postfix notation what are the difference between them?

- a) The postfix equation is solved starting from the left whereas the prefix notation is solved from the right
- b) The postfix equation is solved starting from the right whereas the prefix notation is solved from the left
- c) Both equations are solved starting from the same side(right)
- d) Both equations are solved starting from the same side(left)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The postfix notation is solved starting from left but whereas the prefix notation is reversed after creating them, therefore it's solved starting from right.

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

8. When converting the prefix notation into an infix notation, the first step to be followed is _____

- a) Reverse the equation
- b) Push the equation to the stack
- c) Push the equation onto the queue
- d) Push the equation to the stack or queue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The steps that are followed are: the equation is reversed, pushed onto a stack, popped one by one and solved. Therefore the first step is reversing the equation.

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

9. The time complexity of converting a prefix notation to infix notation is _____

- a) O(n) where n is the length of the equation
- b) O(n) where n is number of operands

- c) O(1)
- d) O(logn) where n is length of the equation

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The processes that are involved are reversing the equation (O(n)), pushing them all onto the stack(O(n)), and popping them one by one and solving them (O(n)). Hence the answer is O(n) where n is the length of the equation.

3. What would be the solution to the given prefix notation?

+ 9 * 3 / 8 4

10. Given two processes (conversion of postfix equation to infix notation and conversion of prefix notation to infix notation), which of the following is easier to implement?

- a) Both are easy to implement
- b) Conversion of postfix equation to infix equation is harder than converting a prefix notation to infix notation
- c) Conversion of postfix equation to infix equation is easier than converting a prefix notation to infix notation
- d) Insufficient data

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: As the conversion of prefix notation to infix notation involves reversing the equation, the latter is harder to implement than postfix to infix process.

Postfix to Infix Conversion Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which of the following data structure is used to convert postfix expression to infix expression?

- a) Stack
- b) Queue
- c) Linked List
- d) Heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: To convert the postfix expression into infix expression we need stack. We need stack to maintain the intermediate infix expressions. We use stack to hold operands.

2. The postfix expression $abc+de/*-$ is equivalent to which of the following infix expression

- a) $abc+-de*/$
- b) $(a+b)-d/e*c$
- c) $a-(a+b)*(d/e)$
- d) $abc+*-d/e)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Given postfix expression : $abc+de/*-$

infix $\Rightarrow a(b+c)(d/e)*-$

$\Rightarrow a(b+c)^*(d/e)-$

$\Rightarrow a-(b+c)^*(d/e)$

Hence, correct choice is $a-(a+b)^*(d/e)$.

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3. The equivalent infix expression and value for the postfix form $1\ 2\ +\ 3\ *\ 4\ 5\ * -$ will be

- a) $1 + 2 * 3 - 4 * 5$ and -13
- b) $(2 + 1) * (3 - 4) * 5$ and 13
- c) $1 + 2 * (3 - 4) * 5$ and -11
- d) $(1 + 2) * 3 - (4 * 5)$ and -11

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Given postfix expression : $1\ 2\ +\ 3\ *\ 4\ 5\ * -$

$\Rightarrow (1 + 2) 3 * 4 5 * -$

$\Rightarrow ((1 + 2) * 3) 4 5 * -$

$\Rightarrow ((1 + 2) * 3) (4 * 5) -$

$\Rightarrow ((1 + 2) * 3) - (4 * 5)$

So, the equivalent infix expression is $(1 + 2) * 3 - (4 * 5)$ and it's value is -11.

4. What is the value of the postfix expression $2\ 3\ +\ 4\ 5\ 6\ --\ *$

- a) 19
- b) 21
- c) 23
- d) -2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Given postfix expression : $2\ 3\ +\ 4\ 5\ 6\ --\ *$

infix $\Rightarrow (2 + 3) 4 (5 - 6) - *$

$\Rightarrow (2 + 3) * 4 - (5 - 6)$

Hence, value = $(2 + 3) * 4 - (5 - 6) = 5 * 4 - (-1) = 20 + 1 = 21$.

5. The prefix expression of the postfix expression AB+CD-* is

- a) (A+B)*(C-D)
- b) +AB*-CD
- c) A+*BCD-
- d) *+AB-CD

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: To convert from postfix to prefix, we first convert it to infix and then to prefix.

postfix : AB+CD-*

infix $\Rightarrow (A+B) * (C-D)$

So, prefix $\Rightarrow +AB*-CD,$

$\Rightarrow *+AB-CD.$

Therefore, correct choice is *+AB-CD.

6. Consider the postfix expression 4 5 6 a b 7 8 a c, where a, b, c are operators. Operator a has higher precedence over operators b and c.

Operators b and c are right associative. Then, equivalent infix expression is

- a) 4 a 5 6 b 7 8 a c
- b) 4 a 5 c 6 b 7 a 8
- c) 4 b 5 a 6 c 7 a 8
- d) 4 a 5 b 6 c 7 a 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Given postfix expression: 4 5 6 a b 7 8 a c

infix $\Rightarrow 4 (5 a 6) b (7 a 8) c$

$\Rightarrow (4 b (5 a 6)) (7 a 8) c$

$\Rightarrow (4 b (5 a 6)) c (7 a 8)$

So, the required infix expression is 4 b 5 a 6 c 7 a 8.

7. To convert the postfix expression into the infix expression we use stack and scan the postfix expression from left to right.

- a) True

- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Stack is used to convert postfix expression to infix expression. And to convert we follow the following steps: (i) Scan the expression from left to right. (ii) If operand is found, push it on stack.(iii) If operator is found, the two operands are popped and the combined infix expression is formed and pushed onto the stack.

8. Which of the following is valid reverse polish expression?

- a) a op b
- b) op a b
- c) a b op
- d) both op a b and a b op

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The postfix expression is also known as the reverse polish expression. In postfix expressions, the operators come after the operands. So, the correct expression is a b op and hence a b op is correct.

9. The result of the postfix expression 5 3 * 9 + 6 / 8 4 / + is

- a) 8
- b) 6
- c) 10
- d) 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Given postfix expression: 5 3 * 9 + 6 / 8 4 / +

Result = 5 3 * 9 + 6 / 8 4 / +

= (5 * 3) 9 + 6 / (8 / 4) +

= ((5 * 3) + 9) / 6 + (8 / 4) = (24 / 6) + 2 = 4 + 2 = 6.

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Data Structure Questions and Answers – Towers of Hanoi

1. Which data structure can be used suitably to solve the Tower of Hanoi problem?

- a) Tree
- b) Heap
- c) Priority queue
- d) Stack

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The Tower of Hanoi involves moving of disks ‘stacked’ at one peg to another peg with respect to the size constraint, it is conveniently done using stacks, although it is also possible using priority queues. Since stack approach is widely used, the more suitable option would be ‘d’ stack.

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: First transfer all the disks to the auxiliary and then to the end peg, this is achieved by making auxiliary peg as the end peg in the first recursive call, in the second recursive call, the auxiliary becomes the start peg from where the disks are transferred to the end peg.

3. Which among the following is not a palindrome?

- a) Madam
- b) Dad
- c) Malayalam
- d) Maadam

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: By definition, a palindrome is a string which is the same forward and backward, here, option d doesn’t adhere to this definition.

4. Which data structure can be used to test a palindrome?

- a) Tree
- b) Heap
- c) Stack
- d) Priority queue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Stack is a convenient option as it involves pushing and popping of characters.

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Push all the characters in the input string to a stack, now pop them and append to a new string which is checked for equality with the original string.

6. What is the number of moves required in the Tower of Hanoi problem for k disks?

- a) $2k - 1$
- b) $2k + 1$
- c) $2^k + 1$
- d) $2^k - 1$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Tracing of the moves in the above ToH problem will prove this result, instead you can simply add a count for each recursive call to check the number of moves.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Although, it is possible to reverse the string without using stack, it is done by looping through the string from the end character by character.

In Java, it is also possible to use the `StringBuilder` and `StringBuffer` classes which have a built-in method ‘reverse’. Note its similarity to `PalindromeTest`.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Reverse a Word using Stack

1. Reversing a word using stack can be used to find if the given word is a palindrome or not.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: This application of stack can also be used to find if the given word is a palindrome because, if the reversed is same as that of the original word, the given word is a palindrome.

2. Which is the most appropriate data structure for reversing a word?

- a) queue
- b) stack
- c) tree
- d) graph

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Stack is the most appropriate data structure for reversing a word because stack follows LIFO principle.

3. Operations required for reversing a word or a string using stack are push() and pop().

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: Push operation inserts a character into the stack and pop operation pops the top of the stack.

4. What is the time complexity of reversing a word using stack algorithm?

- a) $O(N \log N)$
- b) $O(N^2)$
- c) $O(N)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The time complexity of reversing a stack is mathematically found to be $O(N)$ where N is the input.

5. What will be the word obtained if the word “abbcabb” is reversed using a stack?

- a) bbabbca
- b) abbcabb
- c) bbacbba
- d) bbacabb

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The string “abbcabb” is pushed on to the stack. If the characters are popped one by one, the word obtained will be bbacbba.

6. How many stacks are required for reversing a word algorithm?

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three
- d) four

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Only 1 stack is required for reversing a word using stack. In that stack, push and pop operations are carried out.

7. What will be result if the given stack is popped?



- a) pat
- b) tap
- c) atp
- d) apt

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The word 'pat' is pushed on to the stack. When the characters of the stack are popped one by one, the word 'tap' is obtained.

8. What will be output if the following sequence of operations are executed?

Push(a,s);

Push(b,s);

Pop(b);

Push(c,s);

- a) abc
- b) b
- c) ac
- d) acb

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Answer: b

Explanation: The element 'b' is popped out of the stack. Hence the output of the following sequence of operations will be 'b'.

9. What are the set of functions that are to be executed to get the following output?

cat

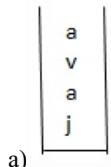
- a) push(c, s); push(a, s); push(t, s);
pop(s); pop(s); pop(s);
- b) push(c,s); pop(s); push(a,s); pop(s);push(t,s);pop(s);
- c) pop(c); pop(a); pop(t);
- d) push(c,s); push(a,s); pop(t);

[View Answer](#)

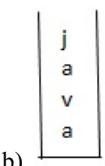
Answer: b

Explanation: During push operation, the characters 'c', 'a', 't' are inserted into the stack and popped immediately after push.

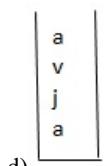
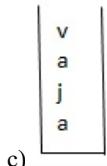
10. How will your stack look like if the word 'java' is pushed?



a)



b)



[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When a character is pushed, it stays on the top of the stack. While popping, the word occurs in reverse order since stack follows LIFO principle.

- a) run time error
- b) compile time error
- c) pop operation is performed, but top moved in wrong direction
- d) pop operation is performed properly

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The statement `printf("%s", stack[top++])` does a pop, but top gets incremented which is not correct. The statement `stack[top++]` should be replaced with `stack[top--]` in order to pop an operand and maintain stack properly.

- a) sanfoundry
- b) san foundry
- c) yrdnuof nas
- d) foundry nas

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: First, the string ‘san foundry’ is pushed one by one into the stack.
When it is popped, the output will be as ‘yrdnuof nas’.

Balanced Parenthesis Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. What is the time complexity of balancing parentheses algorithm?

- a) O (N)
- b) O (N log N)
- c) O (M log N)
- d) O (N²)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The time complexity of balancing parentheses algorithm is mathematically found to be O (N).

2. Which application of stack is used to ensure that the pair of parentheses is properly nested?

- a) Balancing symbols
- b) Reversing a stack
- c) Conversion of an infix to postfix expression
- d) Conversion of an infix to prefix expression

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Balancing symbols application ensures that the pair of parentheses are properly nested while reversing stack reverses a stack.

3. In balancing parentheses algorithm, the string is read from?

- a) right to left
- b) left to right
- c) center to right
- d) center to left

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Any string is read by the compiler from left to right and not from right to left.

4. Which is the most appropriate data structure for applying balancing of symbols algorithm?

- a) stack
- b) queue
- c) tree
- d) graph

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Stack is the most appropriate data structure for balancing symbols algorithm because stack follows LIFO principle (Last In First Out).

5. Which of the following does the balancing symbols algorithm include?

- a) balancing double quotes
- b) balancing single quotes
- c) balancing operators and brackets
- d) balancing parentheses, brackets and braces

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The balancing symbols algorithm using stack only includes balancing parentheses, brackets and braces and not any other symbols.

6. Which of the following statement is incorrect with respect to balancing symbols algorithm?

- a) {[0]}

b) ([])

c) {()}}

d) { [] }

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: ([]) is incorrect because ')' occurs before the corresponding ']' is encountered.

7. What should be done when an opening parentheses is read in a balancing symbols algorithm?

a) push it on to the stack

b) throw an error

c) ignore the parentheses

d) pop the stack

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When an opening bracket/braces/parentheses is encountered, it is pushed on to the stack. When the corresponding end bracket/braces/parentheses is not found, throw an error.

8. When the corresponding end bracket/braces/parentheses is not found, what happens?

a) The stack is popped

b) Ignore the parentheses

c) An error is reported

d) It is treated as an exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: When the corresponding end bracket/braces/parentheses is not found, throw an error since they don't match.

9. If the corresponding end bracket/braces/parentheses is encountered, which of the following is done?

a) push it on to the stack

b) pop the stack

c) throw an error

d) treated as an exception

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: When the corresponding end bracket/braces/parentheses is encountered, the stack is popped. When an opening bracket/braces/parentheses is encountered, it is pushed on to the stack.

10. An error is reported when the stack is not empty at the end.

a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When the stack contains elements at the end, it means that the given string of parentheses is not balanced.

11. Is the given statement ((A+B) + [C-D]) valid with respect to balancing of symbols?

a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The given statement is invalid with respect to balancing of symbols because the last bracket does not correspond to the opening braces.

12. How many passes does the balancing symbols algorithm makes through the input?

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three
- d) four

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The balancing symbols algorithm makes only one pass through the input since it is linear.

13. Which of the following statement is invalid with respect to balancing symbols?

- a) $[(A+B) + (C-D)]$
- b) $[\{A+B\} - \{C-[D+E]\}]$
- c) $((A+B) + (C+D))$
- d) $\{(A+B) + [C+D]\}$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: $((A+B) + (C+D))$ is invalid because the last close brace is not found in the statement.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Bit Array

1. What is a bit array?
 - a) Data structure for representing arrays of records
 - b) Data structure that compactly stores bits
 - c) An array in which most of the elements have the same value
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: It compactly stores bits and exploits bit-level parallelism.

2. Which of the following bitwise operations will you use to set a particular bit to 1?

- a) OR
- b) AND
- c) XOR
- d) NOR

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: $1 \text{ OR } 1 = 1$, $0 \text{ OR } 1 = 1$, any bit OR'ed with 1 gives 1.

3. Which of the following bitwise operations will you use to set a particular bit to 0?

- a) OR
- b) AND
- c) XOR
- d) NAND

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: $1 \text{ AND } 0 = 0$, $0 \text{ AND } 0 = 0$, any bit AND with 0 gives 0.

4. Which of the following bitwise operations will you use to toggle a particular bit?

- a) OR
- b) AND
- c) XOR
- d) NOT

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: $1 \text{ XOR } 1 = 0$, $0 \text{ XOR } 1 = 1$, note that NOT inverts all the bits, while XOR toggles only a specified bit.

5. Which of the following is an advantage of bit array?

- a) Exploit bit level parallelism
- b) Maximal use of data cache
- c) Can be stored and manipulated in the register set for long periods of time
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Because bit arrays are compact, they outperform many other data structures.

6. Identify the disadvantages of bit array.

- a) Without compression, they might become sparse
- b) Accessing individual bits is expensive

- c) Compressing bit array to byte/word array, the machine also has to support byte/word addressing
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Without compression, they become sparse in both time and space, also if random access is more common than sequential access, then they have to be compressed to byte/word array.

7. What are some of the applications of bit arrays?

- a) Used by the Linux kernel
- b) For the allocation of memory pages
- c) Bloom filter
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Used in priority queues data structure in the Linux kernel, for allocation of memory pages, a bitmap is used.

8. Which class in Java can be used to represent bit array?

- a) BitSet
- b) BitVector
- c) BitArray
- d) BitStream

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The BitSet class creates a special type of array that can hold bit values.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Dynamic Array

1. What is a dynamic array?
 - a) A variable size data structure
 - b) An array which is created at runtime
 - c) The memory to the array is allocated at runtime
 - d) An array which is reallocated everytime whenever new elements have to be added

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It is a varying-size list data structure that allows items to be added or removed, it may use a fixed sized array at the back end.

2. What is meant by physical size in a dynamic array?
 - a) The size allocated to elements
 - b) The size extended to add new elements
 - c) The size of the underlying array at the back-end
 - d) The size visible to users

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Physical size, also called array capacity is the size of the underlying array, which is the maximum size without relocation of data.

3. The number of items used by the dynamic array contents is its _____
 - a) Physical size
 - b) Capacity
 - c) Logical size
 - d) Random size

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

4. How will you implement dynamic arrays in Java?
 - a) Set
 - b) Map
 - c) HashMap
 - d) List

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: ArrayList is used to implement dynamic arrays in Java.

5. Which of the following is the correct syntax to declare an ArrayList in Java?
 - a) ArrayList al = new ArrayList();
 - b) ArrayList al = new ArrayList[];
 - c) ArrayList al() = new ArrayList();
 - d) ArrayList al[] = new ArrayList[];

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: This is a non-generic way of creating an ArrayList.

6. In what type of dynamic array do you divide the array into two parts?
 - a) Hashed Array Tree
 - b) Geometric Array

- c) Bounded-size dynamic array
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The first part stores the items of the dynamic array and the second part is reserved for new allocations.

7. What are the advantages of dynamic arrays?

- a) Locality of reference
- b) Data cache utilization
- c) Random access
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Dynamic arrays share the advantage of arrays, added to it is the dynamic addition of elements to the array.

8. What is the time complexity for inserting/deleting at the beginning of the array?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(logn)
- d) O(nlogn)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: All the other elements will have to be moved, hence O(n).

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Parallel Array

1. What are parallel arrays?
 - a) Arrays of the same size
 - b) Arrays allocated one after the other
 - c) Arrays of the same number of elements
 - d) Arrays allocated dynamically

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Different arrays can be of different data types but should contain same number of elements. Elements at corresponding index belong to a record.

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: All the arrays must have equal length, that is, contain same number of elements.

3. What are the advantages of parallel arrays over the traditional arrays?

- a) When a language does not support records, parallel arrays can be used
- b) Increased locality of reference
- c) Ideal cache behavior
- d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: d

Explanation: In a record, if a field contains only 1 bit, extra space is needed to pad the bits, instead you can use parallel arrays to save space. Sequential access improves locality of reference and cache behavior.

4. What are some of the disadvantages of parallel arrays?

- a) Poor locality of reference for non-sequential access
- b) Very little direct language support
- c) Expensive to shrink or grow
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: They share the drawbacks of arrays.

5. What is a sorted array?

- a) Arrays sorted in numerical order
- b) Arrays sorted in alphabetical order
- c) Elements of the array are placed at equally spaced addresses in the memory
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The array can be sorted in any way, numerical, alphabetical or any other way but the elements are placed at equally spaced addresses.

6. To search for an element in a sorted array, which searching technique can be used?

- a) Linear Search
- b) Jump Search
- c) Binary Search

d) Fibonacci Search

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Since the array is sorted, binary search is preferred as its time complexity is $O(\log n)$.

7. What are some of the applications of sorted arrays?

- a) Commercial computing
- b) Priority Scheduling
- c) Discrete Mathematics
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Sorted arrays have widespread applications as all commercial computing involves large data which is very useful if it is sorted. It makes best use of locality of reference and data cache.

8. What is the worst case time complexity of inserting an element into the sorted array?

- a) $O(n\log n)$
- b) $O(\log n)$
- c) $O(n)$
- d) $O(n^2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In the worst case, an element must be added to the front of the array, which means that rest of the elements have to be shifted, hence the worst case time complexity becomes $O(n)$.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Sparse Array

1. What is a sparse array?
 - a) Data structure for representing arrays of records
 - b) Data structure that compactly stores bits
 - c) An array in which most of the elements have the same value
 - d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: They are set to a default value, usually 0 or null.

2. When do you use a sparse array?
 - a) When there are unique elements in the array
 - b) When the array has more occurrence of zero elements
 - c) When the data type of elements differ
 - d) In all of the mentioned cases

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: It need not necessarily be zero, it could be any default value, usually zero or null.

3. What is the difference between a normal(naive) array and a sparse array?
 - a) Sparse array can hold more elements than a normal array
 - b) Sparse array is memory efficient
 - c) Sparse array is dynamic
 - d) A naive array is more efficient

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A naive implementation allocates space for the entire size of the array, whereas a sparse array(linked list implementation) allocates space only for the non-default values.

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Create a new node and traverse through the list until you reach the correct position, check for duplicate and nullity of the list and then insert the node.

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: You travers through the array until the end is reached or the index is found and return the element at that index, null otherwise.

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A simple ‘for loop’ to count the non-null elements.

7. Suppose the contents of an array A are, A = {1, null, null, null, null, 10};

What would be the size of the array considering it as a normal array and a sparse array?

- a) 6 and 6

b) 6 and 2

c) 2 and 6

d) 2 and 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A normal array considers null also as an element, but in the sparse array only a non-zero or a non-null element is considered.

8. What is sparsity of a matrix?

a) The fraction of zero elements over the total number of elements

b) The fraction of non-zero elements over the total number of elements

c) The fraction of total number of elements over the zero elements

d) The fraction of total number of elements over the non-zero elements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: This is the definition of sparsity(density) of a matrix.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Each row in a sparse matrix acts as a sparse array, hence this row with the specified col_index is the array and the specified position where the element is stored.

a) Store the element in the specified position

b) Get the element from the specified position

c) Alter the element in the specified position

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The fetch method of SparseArray class is called , the row specified by row_index makes it an array and the col_index denotes the specified position.

11. What are the advantages of sparse matrices over normal matrices?

a) Size

b) Speed

c) Easily compressible

d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: As the the matrix is easily compressible by not storing the zero/null elements, they require less memory space, also only the non zero elements have to be computed, hence computational speed increases.

Suffix Array Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is false?
 - a) Suffix array is always sorted
 - b) Suffix array is used in string matching problems
 - c) Suffix array is always unsorted
 - d) Suffix array contains all the suffixes of the given string

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Answer: c

Explanation: Suffix array is always sorted as it contains all the suffixes of a string in sorted order. Suffix arrays are used to solve problems related to string, like string matching problems.

2. Suffix array of the string “statistics” is _____
 - a) 2 8 7 4 9 0 5 1 6 3
 - b) 2 7 4 9 8 0 5 1 6 3
 - c) 2 4 9 0 5 7 8 1 6 3
 - d) 2 8 7 0 5 1 6 9 4 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The suffix array of the string statistics will be:

2 atistics
8 cs
7 ics
4 istics
9 s
0 statistics
5 stics
1 tatistics
6 tics
3 tistics

In Suffix array, we only store the indices of suffixes. So, correct option is 2 8 7 4 9 0 5 1 6 3.

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3. Suffix array can be created by performing _____ traversal of a suffix tree.
 - a) breadth-first
 - b) level order
 - c) depth-first
 - d) either breadth-first or level order

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A suffix tree is a trie, which contains all the suffixes of the given string as their keys and positions in the string as their values. So, we can construct a suffix array by performing the depth-first traversal of a suffix tree.

4. Suffix array is space efficient and faster than the suffix tree.
 - a) True
 - b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Suffix arrays are more space efficient than the suffix trees as they just store the original string and an array of integer. But working with suffix tree is faster than that of the suffix array.

5. If comparison based sorting algorithm is used to construct the suffix array, then what will be time required to construct the suffix array?

- a) $O(n\log n)$
- b) $O(n^2)$
- c) $O(n^2 \log n)$
- d) $O(n^2) + O(\log n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: On average comparison based sorting algorithms require $O(n\log n)$ comparisons. But comparing a suffix takes $O(n)$. So, overall time to construct the suffix array will be $O(n\log n) * O(n) = O(n^2 \log n)$.

6. What will be the suffix array of the string “engineering”?

- a) 2 3 8 4 9 1 7 5 0 6 10
- b) 5 0 6 1 4 9 1 7 0 2 3 8
- c) 5 0 6 10 2 4 9 1 7 3 8
- d) 5 0 6 10 2 3 8 4 9 1 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Correct choice is : 5 0 6 10 2 3 8 4 9 1 7.

Because the suffix array formed will be: 5 eering 0 engineering 6 ering 10 g 2 gineering 3 ineering 8 ing 4 neering 9 ng 1 ngineering 7 ring.

7. LCP array and _____ is used to construct suffix tree.

- a) Hash tree
- b) Hash trie
- c) Suffix array
- d) Balanced tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Suffix tree can be created using an LCP array and a suffix array. If we are given a string of length $(n + 1)$ and its suffix array and LCP array, we can construct the suffix tree in linear time i.e in $O(n)$ time.

8. What is the time required to locate the occurrences of a pattern P of length m in a string of length n using suffix array?

- a) $O(nm)$
- b) $O(n^2)$
- c) $O(mn\log n)$
- d) $O(m\log n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Suffix arrays are used to find the occurrences of a pattern in a string. Pattern of length m will require m characters to compare, so using suffix array we can find occurrences of a pattern in the string of length n in $O(m\log n)$ time.

9. Suffix array can be created in $O(n\log n)$ time.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Suffix array can be constructed in $O(n^2 \log n)$ time using sorting algorithms but it is possible to build the suffix array in $O(n\log n)$ time using prefix doubling.

10. Which of the following is/are advantages suffix array over suffix tree?

- I. Lesser space requirement
- II. Improved cache locality
- III. Easy construction in linear time

- a) Only I
- b) All I, II and III
- c) Only I and III
- d) Only II and III

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Advantages of the suffix array over suffix tree are : (i) Lesser space requirement (ii) Improved cache locality and (iii) Simple algorithms to construct suffix arrays in linear time.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Matrix

1. What is the order of a matrix?

- a) number of rows X number of columns
- b) number of columns X number of rows
- c) number of rows X number of rows
- d) number of columns X number of columns

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: By definition, the order of a matrix is number of rows X number of columns, generally denoted by mXn(not compulsory).

2. Which of the following property does not hold for matrix multiplication?

- a) Associative
- b) Distributive
- c) Commutative
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In matrix multiplication, $AB \neq BA$

3. How do you allocate a matrix using a single pointer in C?(r and c are the number of rows and columns respectively)

- a) `int *arr = malloc(r * c * sizeof(int));`
- b) `int *arr = (int *)malloc(r * c * sizeof(int));`
- c) `int *arr = (int *)malloc(r + c * sizeof(int));`
- d) `int *arr = (int *)malloc(r * c * sizeof(arr));`

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Total number of elements in the matrix will be $r*c$

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The corresponding elements from the row and column are multiplied and a cumulative sum is formed.

- a) Normal of a matrix
- b) Trace of a matrix
- c) Square of a matrix
- d) Transpose of a matrix

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Trace of a matrix is the sum of the principal diagonal elements.

6. If row-major order is used, how is the following matrix stored in memory?

- a b c
 - d e f
 - g h i
- a) ihgfedcba
 - b) abcdefghi
 - c) cfibehadg
 - d) adgbehcfi

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: It starts with the first element and continues in the same row until the end of row is reached and then proceeds with the next row. C follows row-major order.

7. If column-major order is used, how is the following matrix stored in memory?

- a b c
 - d e f
 - g h i
- a) ihgfedcba
 - b) abcdefghi
 - c) cfibehadg
 - d) adgbehcfi

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: It starts with the first element and continues in the same column until the end of column is reached and then proceeds with the next column. Fortran follows column-major order.

8. Which of the following are the uses of matrices?

- a) In solving linear equations
- b) Image processing
- c) Graph theory
- d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: d

Explanation: Solving linear equations is a separate field in Mathematics involving matrices, Image processing stores the pixels in the form of matrices, and the graphs are represented with the help of matrices to indicate the nodes and edges.

9. What is the disadvantage of matrices?

- a) Internal complexity
- b) Searching through a matrix is complex
- c) Not space efficient
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Time complexity of a matrix is $O(n^2)$ and sometimes the internal organization becomes tedious.

10. Matrix A when multiplied with Matrix C gives the Identity matrix I, what is C?

- a) Identity matrix
- b) Inverse of A
- c) Square of A
- d) Transpose of A

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Any square matrix when multiplied with its inverse gives the identity matrix. Note that non square matrices are not invertible.

Sparse Matrix Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which matrix has most of the elements (not all) as Zero?

- a) Identity Matrix
- b) Unit Matrix
- c) Sparse Matrix
- d) Zero Matrix

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Answer: c

Explanation: Sparse Matrix is a matrix in which most of the elements are Zero. Identity Matrix is a matrix in which all principle diagonal elements are 1 and rest of the elements are Zero. Unit Matrix is also called Identity Matrix. Zero Matrix is a matrix in which all the elements are Zero.

2. What is the relation between Sparsity and Density of a matrix?

- a) Sparsity = 1 – Density
- b) Sparsity = 1 + Density
- c) Sparsity = Density * Total number of elements
- d) Sparsity = Density / Total number of elements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Sparsity of a matrix is equal to 1 minus Density of the matrix. The Sparsity of matrix is defined as the total number of Zero Valued elements divided total number of elements.

3. Who coined the term Sparse Matrix?

- a) Harry Markowitz
- b) James Sylvester
- c) Chris Messina
- d) Arthur Cayley

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Harry Markowitz coined the term Sparse Matrix. James Sylvester coined the term Matrix. Chris Messina coined the term Hashtag and Arthur Cayley developed the algebraic aspects of a matrix.

4. Is O(n) the Worst case Time Complexity for addition of two Sparse Matrix?

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: In Addition, the matrix is traversed linearly, hence it has the time complexity of O(n) where n is the number of non-zero elements in the largest matrix amongst two.

5. The matrix contains m rows and n columns. The matrix is called Sparse Matrix if _____

- a) Total number of Zero elements > (m*n)/2
- b) Total number of Zero elements = m + n
- c) Total number of Zero elements = m/n
- d) Total number of Zero elements = m-n

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: For matrix to be Sparse Matrix, it should contain Zero elements more than the non-zero elements. Total elements of the given matrix is m*n. So if Total number of Zero elements > (m*n)/2, then the matrix is called Sparse Matrix.

6. Which of the following is not the method to represent Sparse Matrix?

- a) Dictionary of Keys
- b) Linked List
- c) Array
- d) Heap

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Answer: d

Explanation: Heap is not used to represent Sparse Matrix while in Dictionary, rows and column numbers are used as Keys and values as Matrix entries, Linked List is used with each node of Four fields (Row, Column, Value, Next Node) (2D array is used to represent the Sparse Matrix with three fields (Row, Column, Value).

7. Is Sparse Matrix also known as Dense Matrix?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Sparse Matrix is a matrix with most of the elements as Zero elements while Dense Matrix is a matrix with most of the elements as Non-Zero element.

8. Which one of the following is a Special Sparse Matrix?

- a) Band Matrix
- b) Skew Matrix
- c) Null matrix
- d) Unit matrix

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Answer: a

Explanation: A band matrix is a sparse matrix whose non zero elements are bounded to a diagonal band, comprising the main diagonal and zero or more diagonals on either side.

9. In what way the Symmetry Sparse Matrix can be stored efficiently?

- a) Heap
- b) Binary tree
- c) Hash table
- d) Adjacency List

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Since Symmetry Sparse Matrix arises as the adjacency matrix of the undirected graph. Hence it can be stored efficiently as an adjacency list.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Skip List

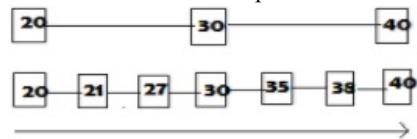
1. What is a skip list?
 - a) a linkedlist with size value in nodes
 - b) a linkedlist that allows faster search within an ordered sequence
 - c) a linkedlist that allows slower search within an ordered sequence
 - d) a tree which is in the form of linked list

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Answer: b

Explanation: It is a datastructure, which can make search in sorted linked list faster in the same way as binary search tree and sorted array (using binary search) are faster.

2. Consider the 2-level skip list



How to access 38?

- a) travel 20-30-35-38
- b) travel 20-30-40-38
- c) travel 20-38
- d) travel 20-40-38

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Answer: a

Explanation: Let us call the nodes 20, 30, 40 as top line elements and the nodes between them as normal lines. the advantage of skip lists is we can skip all the elements between the top line elements as required.

3. Skip lists are similar to which of the following datastructure?

- a) stack
- b) heap
- c) binary search tree
- d) balanced binary search tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: As all elements lesser than the top line elements are placed in front of it and greater ones after it. please refer question for clarity. skip lists have the same asymptotic time complexities as balanced trees.

4. What is the time complexity improvement of skip lists from linked lists in insertion and deletion?

- a) O(n) to O(log n) where n is number of elements
- b) O(n) to O(1) where n is number of elements
- c) no change
- d) O(n) to O(n²) where n is number of elements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

5. To which datastructure are skip lists similar to in terms of time complexities in worst and best cases?

- a) balanced binary search trees
- b) binary search trees
- c) binary trees
- d) linked lists

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Skip lists are similar to any randomly built binary search tree. a BST is balanced because to avoid skew tree formations in case of sequential input and hence achieve $O(\log n)$ in all 3 cases. now skip lists can guarantee that $O(\log n)$ complexity for any input.

6. The nodes in a skip list may have many forward references. their number is determined

- a) probabilistically
- b) randomly
- c) sequentially
- d) orthogonally

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The number of forward references are determined probabilistically, that is why skip list is a probabilistic algorithm.

7. Are the below statements true about skiplists?

In a sorted set of elements skip lists can implement the below operations

- i.given a element find closest element to the given value in the sorted set in $O(\log n)$
- ii.find the number of elements in the set whose values fall a given range in $O(\log n)$

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: To achieve above operations augment with few additional stuff like partial counts.

8. How to maintain multi-level skip list properties when insertions and deletions are done?

- a) design each level of a multi-level skip list with varied probabilities
- b) that cannot be maintained
- c) rebalancing of lists
- d) reconstruction

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: For example consider a 2 level skip list. the level-2 skip list can skip one node on average and at some places may skip 2 nodes, depending on probabilities. this ensures $O(\log n)$.

9. Is a skip list like balanced tree?

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Skip list behaves as a balanced tree with high probability and can be commented as such because nodes with different heights are mixed up evenly.

10. What is indexed skip list?

- a) it stores width of link in place of element
- b) it stores index values
- c) array based linked list
- d) indexed tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The width is defined as number of bottom layer links that are being traversed by each of higher layer elements. e.g. for a level-2 skip lists, all level-1 nodes have 1 as width, for level-2 width will be 2.

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Self Organizing List Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. The self organizing list improves the efficiency of _____

- a) binary search
- b) jump search
- c) sublist search
- d) linear search

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Linear search in a linked list has time complexity $O(n)$. To improve the efficiency of the linear search the self organizing list is used. A self-organizing list improves the efficiency of linear search by moving more frequently accessed elements towards the head of the list.

2. Which of the following is true about the Move-To-Front Method for rearranging nodes?

- a) node with highest access count is moved to head of the list
- b) requires extra storage
- c) may over-reward infrequently accessed nodes
- d) requires a counter for each node

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In Move-To-front Method the element which is searched is moved to the head of the list. And if a node is searched even once, it is moved to the head of the list and given maximum priority even if it is not going to be accessed frequently in the future. Such a situation is referred to as over-rewarding.

3. What technique is used in Transpose method?

- a) searched node is swapped with its predecessor
- b) node with highest access count is moved to head of the list
- c) searched node is swapped with the head of list
- d) searched nodes are rearranged based on their proximity to the head node

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In Transpose method, if any node is searched, it is swapped with the node in front unless it is the head of the list. So, in Transpose method searched node is swapped with its predecessor.

4. The worst case running time of a linear search on the self organizing list is _____

- a) $O(1)$
- b) $O(\log n)$
- c) $O(n)$
- d) $O(n^2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Worst case occurs when the element is located at the very end of list. So n comparisons must be made to locate the element. So the worst case running time of linear search on self organizing list is $O(n)$.

5. Which of the following data structure is preferred to have lesser search time when the list size is small?

- a) search tree
- b) sorted list
- c) self organizing list
- d) linked list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Self-organizing list is easy and simple to implement than search tree and it requires no additional space. So using self organizing list is preferred when list size is small.

6. In _____ method, whenever a node is accessed, it might move to the head of the list if its number of accesses becomes greater than the records preceding it.

- a) least recently used
- b) count
- c) transpose
- d) exchange

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In the count method, the number of times a node was accessed is counted and is stored in a counter variable associated with each node. Then the nodes are arranged in descending order based on their access counts. And the node with highest access count is head of the list.

7. Symbol tables during compilation of program is efficiently implemented using _____

- a) a singly linked list
- b) a doubly linked list
- c) a self organizing list
- d) an array

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Self organizing list allows fast sequential search and it is simple to implement and requires no extra storage. Self-organizing list is used to implement the symbol table.

8. Which of the following method performs poorly when elements are accessed in sequential order?

- a) count method
- b) move to front method
- c) transpose meth
- d) ordering method

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Move-to-front method performs poorly when the elements are accessed in sequential order, especially if that sequential order is then repeated multiple times.

9. The self organizing list improves _____

- a) average access time
- b) insertion
- c) deletion
- d) binary search

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The self-organizing list rearranges the nodes based on the access probabilities of the nodes. So the required elements can be located efficiently. Therefore, self-organizing list is mainly used to improve the average access time.

10. Which of the following is not the rearranging method used to implement self-organizing lists?

- a) count method
- b) move to front method
- c) ordering method
- d) least frequently used

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Least frequently used is a buffer replacement policy, while other three are methods to reorder the nodes in the self-organizing lists

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based on their access probability.

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Data Structure Questions and Answers – Xor Linked List

1. What is xor linked list ?

- a) uses of bitwise XOR operation to decrease storage requirements for doubly linked lists
- b) uses of bitwise XOR operation to decrease storage requirements for linked lists
- c) uses of bitwise operations to decrease storage requirements for doubly linked lists
- d) just another form of linked list

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Why we use bitwise XOR operation is to decrease storage requirements for doubly linked lists.

2. What does a xor linked list have ?

- a) every node stores the XOR of addresses of previous and next nodes
- b) actual memory address of next node
- c) every node stores the XOR of addresses of previous and next two nodes
- d) every node stores xor 0 and the current node address

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Every node stores the XOR of addresses.

3. What does first and last nodes of a xor linked lists contain ? (let address of first and last be A and B)

- a) NULL xor A and B xor NULL
- b) NULL and NULL
- c) A and B
- d) NULL xor A and B

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: NULL xor A and B xor NULL.

4. Disadvantages of xor lists

- a) Almost of debugging tools cannot follow the XOR chain, making debugging difficult
- b) You need to remember the address of the previously accessed node in order to calculate the next node's address
- c) In some contexts XOR of pointers is not defined
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All the listed options are right.

5. What are the important properties of xor lists

- a) $X \oplus X = 0$
- b) $X \oplus 0 = X$
- c) $(X \oplus Y) \oplus Z = X \oplus (Y \oplus Z)$
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The above are properties of xor lists.

6. Which of the following statements are true ?

- i) practical application of XOR linked lists are in environments with limited space requirements, such as embedded devices.
- ii)xor lists are not suitable because most garbage collectors will fail to work properly with classes or structures that don't contain literal pointers

iii) in order to calculate the address of the next node you need to remember the address of the previous node
iv) xor lists are much efficient than single, doubly linked lists and arrays

- a) i, ii, iii, iv
- b) i, ii, iii
- c) i, ii
- d) i

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Xor lists requires same time for most of the operations as arrays would require.

-
- a) nothing wrong, everything is fine
 - b) type casting at return is missing
 - c) parameters are wrong
 - d) total logic is wrong

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: It must be typecasted— return (struct node*)((int)(a)(int)(b));

8. Given 10,8,6,7,9

swap the above numbers such that finally you got 6,7,8,9,10

so now reverse 10

9,7,6,8,10

now reverse 9

8,6,7,9,10

7,6,8,9,10

6,7,8,9,10

at this point 6 is ahead so no more reversing can be done so stop.

To implement above algorithm which datastructure is better and why ?

- a) linked list. because we can swap elements easily
- b) arrays. because we can swap elements easily
- c) xor linked list. because there is no overhead of pointers and so memory is saved
- d) doubly linked list. because you can traverse back and forth

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: As in the option, you will store xored value of pointer rather than two pointers.

-
- c) that cannot be achieved
 - d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: They code for the english is

```
node* next = XOR ((*head_ref)->npx, NULL);  
(*head_ref)->npx = XOR (new_node, next);
```

10. In the above question would using arrays and swaping of elements in place of xor linked list would have been more efficient ?

- a) no not all
- b) yes arrays would have been better than xor lists
- c) both would be same in efficiency
- d) can't say

[View Answer](#)

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Answer: b

Explanation: The locality of a normal array is faster in memory and moreover one has to traverse n-nodes to reach the target to reverse in case of xor linked list.

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Data Structure Questions and Answers – Free List

1. Free lists are used in
 - a) static memory allocation
 - b) dynamic memory allocation
 - c) contagious allocations
 - d) are used for speeding up linked list operations

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Their property is meant for dynamic allocations.

2. What are implicit and explicit implementations of freelist?
 - a) garbage collection and new or malloc operators respectively
 - b) new or malloc and garbage collection respectively
 - c) implicit implementation is not favored
 - d) explicit implementation is not favored

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Gc and new most widely known.

3. What datastructures can be used in implementing a free list?

- a) only linked list
- b) linked list or sort trees
- c) arrays
- d) trees

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Sort trees can also be used in implementing free lists which remain complex.

4. What are different ways of implementing free lists and which is simple among them?

- a) best fit, first fit, worst fit, simple-first fit
- b) best fit, first fit, worst fit, simple-best fit
- c) best fit, first fit, worst fit, simple-worst fit
- d) best fit simple-best fit

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The simplest form of memory management system can be called as first-fit. A device or system maintains a single list of free memory locations. When request to memory is sent, the list is searched and the first block that is large enough is returned.

5. What is buddy memory management of free lists ?

- a) modified version of first fit
- b) buddy allocation keeps several free lists, each one holds blocks which are of one particular size
- c) modified version of best fit
- d) a tree representation of free lists

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: When an allocation request is received, the list that holds blocks that are just large enough to satisfy the request are considered, and an open location is returned. If no free blocks that are smaller than two times the size that are requested are available, a larger block is split in two to satisfy the requirements.

6. How does implicit free lists(garbage collection) works in adding memory to free list ?
- a) whichever comes last will be added to free list
 - b) whichever comes first will be added to free list
 - c) certain blocks cannot be used if there are no pointers to them and hence they can be freed
 - d) makes a probabilistic guess

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: When no pointers pointing a block that means it is useless to be in memory.

7. What are the disadvantages in implementing buddy system algorithm for free lists ?
- a) internal fragmentation
 - b) it takes so much space
 - c) we no more have the hole lists in order of memory address, so it is difficult to detect if 2 holes remain adjacent in memory and shall be merged into one hole
 - d) both a and c are correct

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Internal fragmentation is an issue to be dealt and it takes so much space.

The above code represents what ?

- a) code for first fit
- b) code for best fit
- c) code for worst fit
- d) none of the mentioned

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Answer: a

Explanation: As z is start point and now from beginning we are moving and checking if we reached end and then checking size naively assigning the first block which is bigger than required size hence it is first fit.

9. How are free blocks linked together mostly and in what addressing order?
- a) circular linked list and increasing addressing order
 - b) linked list and decreasing addressing order
 - c) linked list and in no addressing order
 - d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A common way is circular linked list and address are arranged in increasing order because merging would be easier which is actually a problem in buddy memory allocation.

10. Accessing free list very frequently for wide range of addresses can lead to
- a) paging
 - b) segmentation fault
 - c) memory errors
 - d) cache problems

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Paging in/out of disk will be caused.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Binary Trees using Array

1. Binary trees can have how many children?

- a) 2
- b) any number of children
- c) 0 or 1 or 2
- d) 0 or 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Can have atmost 2 nodes.

2. Disadvantage of using array representation for binary trees is?

- a) difficulty in knowing children nodes of a node
- b) difficult in finding the parent of a node
- c) have to know the maximum number of nodes possible before creation of trees
- d) difficult to implement

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The array is fixed size (may be dynamic array or static array) but size is fixed.

3. What must be the ideal size of array if the height of tree is ‘l’?

- a) $2^l - 1$
- b) $l - 1$
- c) 1
- d) $2l$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since maximum elements in a tree (complete binary tree) of height l will be $2^l - 1$ so a good array size must be that (since a binary tree node may not always have 2 children but for safety a is correct).

4. What are the children for node ‘w’ of a complete-binary tree in an array representation?

- a) $2w$ and $2w+1$
- b) $2+w$ and $2-w$
- c) $w+1/2$ and $w/2$
- d) $w-1/2$ and $w+1/2$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since each node has 2 children and so counting from beginning, a particular node will have children as option a.

5. What is the parent for a node ‘w’ of a complete binary tree in an array representation when w is not 0?

- a) $\text{floor}(w-1/2)$
- b) $\text{ceil}(w-1/2)$
- c) $w-1/2$
- d) $w/2$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Floor of $w-1/2$ because we can't miss a node.

6. If the tree is not a complete binary tree then what changes can be made for easy access of children of a node in the array ?

- a) every node stores data saying which of its children exist in the array

- b) no need of any changes continue with $2w$ and $2w+1$, if node is at i
- c) keep a separate table telling children of a node
- d) use another array parallel to the array with tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Array cannot represent arbitrary shaped trees it can only be used in case of complete trees hence option a must be done which is one of several ways to use array in such situations.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The i value must skip through all nodes in the next level and current level must be $one+next$ level.

8. Consider a situation of writing a binary tree into a file with memory storage efficiency in mind, is array representation of tree is good?

- a) yes because we are overcoming the need of pointers and so space efficiency
- b) yes because array values are indexable
- c) No it is not efficient in case of sparse trees and remaining cases it is fine
- d) No linked list representation of tree is only fine

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In case of sparse trees(where one node per level in worst cases), the array size $(2^h)-1$ where h is height but only h indexes will be filled and $(2^h)-1-h$ nodes will be left unused leading to space wastage which was actually main theme of question.

Then why go with array representation when both are having same values ?

- a) arrays can store trees which are complete and heaps are by its property are complete
- b) lists representation takes more memory hence memory efficiency is less and go with arrays
- c) array have better caching
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In memory the pointer address for next node may not be adjacent or nearer to each other and also array have wonderful caching power from os and manipulating pointers is a overhead.

10. Can a tree stored in an array using either one of inorder or post order or pre order traversals be again reformed?

- a) yes just traverse through the array and form the tree
- b) No we need one more traversal to form a tree
- c) No in case of sparse trees
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: We need any two traversals for tree formation but if some additional stuff or techniques are used while storing a tree in an array then one traversal can facilitate like also storing null values of a node in array.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Binary Trees using Linked Lists

1. Advantages of linked list representation of binary trees over arrays?

- a) dynamic size
- b) ease of insertion/deletion
- c) ease in randomly accessing a node
- d) both dynamic size and ease in insertion/deletion

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: It has both dynamic size and ease in insertion and deletion as advantages.

2. Disadvantages of linked list representation of binary trees over arrays?

- a) Randomly accessing is not possible
- b) Extra memory for a pointer is needed with every element in the list
- c) Difficulty in deletion
- d) Random access is not possible and extra memory with every element

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Random access is not possible with linked lists.

3. How to travel a tree in linkedlist representation?

- a) using post order traversing
- b) using pre order traversing
- c) using post order traversing
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Also level order traversing is possible.

4. Level order traversal of a tree is formed with the help of

- a) breadth first search
- b) depth first search
- c) dijkstra's algorithm
- d) prims algorithm

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Level order is similar to bfs.

5. Why we prefer threaded binary trees?

- a) storage required by stack and queue is more
- b) pointers in most of nodes of a binary tree are NULL
- c) difficult to find a successor node
- d) all of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All the given options are properties for a threaded tree.

6. The following lines talks about deleting a node in a binary tree.(the tree property must not be violated after deletion)

- i) from root search for the node to be deleted
- ii)

iii) delete the node at

what must be statement ii) and fill up statement iii)

- a) ii)-find random node,replace with node to be deleted. iii)- delete the node
- b) ii)-find node to be deleted. iii)- delete the node at found location
- c) ii)-find deepest node,replace with node to be deleted. iii)- delete a node
- d) ii)-find deepest node,replace with node to be deleted. iii)- delete the deepest node

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: We just replace a to be deleted node with last leaf node of a tree. this must not be done in case of BST or heaps.

7. What may be the psuedo code for finding the size of a tree?

- a) find_size(root_node->left_node) + 1 + find_size(root_node->right_node)
- b) find_size(root_node->left_node) + find_size(root_node->right_node)
- c) find_size(root_node->right_node) - 1
- d) find_size(root_node->left_node) + 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Draw a tree and analyze the expression. we are always taking size of left subtree and right subtree and adding root value(1) to it and finally printing size.

a) code for having recursive calls to either only left tree or right trees or to both subtrees depending on their existence

b) code for having recursive calls to either only left tree or right trees

c) code for having recursive calls to either only left tree

d) code for having recursive calls to either only right trees

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: if(left subtree and right subtree) then move to both subtrees

else if only left subtree then move to left subtree carrying leftover_sum parameter

else if only right subtree then move to right subtree carrying leftover_sum parameter.

a) swapping of left and right nodes is missing

b) swapping of left with root nodes is missing

c) swapping of right with root nodes is missing

d) nothing is missing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Mirror is another tree with left and right children of nodes are interchanged as shown in the figure.

a) just printing all nodes

b) not a valid logic to do any task

c) printing ancestors of a node passed as argument

d) printing nodes from leaf node to a node passed as argument

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: We are checking if left or right node is what the argument sent or else if not the case then move to left node or right node and print all nodes while searching for the argument node.

Binary Tree Operations Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. What is the maximum number of children that a binary tree node can have?

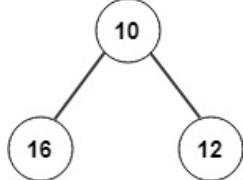
- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In a binary tree, a node can have atmost 2 nodes (i.e.) 0,1 or 2 left and right child.

2. The following given tree is an example for?



- a) Binary tree
- b) Binary search tree
- c) Fibonacci tree
- d) AVL tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The given tree is an example for binary search since the tree has got two children and the left and right children do not satisfy binary search tree's property.

3. A binary tree is a rooted tree but not an ordered tree.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A binary tree is a rooted tree and also an ordered tree (i.e) every node in a binary tree has at most two children.

4. How many common operations are performed in a binary tree?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Three common operations are performed in a binary tree- they are insertion, deletion and traversal.

5. What is the traversal strategy used in the binary tree?

- a) depth-first traversal
- b) breadth-first traversal
- c) random traversal
- d) preorder traversal

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Breadth first traversal, also known as level order traversal is the traversal strategy used in a binary tree. It involves visiting all the

nodes at a given level.

6. How many types of insertion are performed in a binary tree?

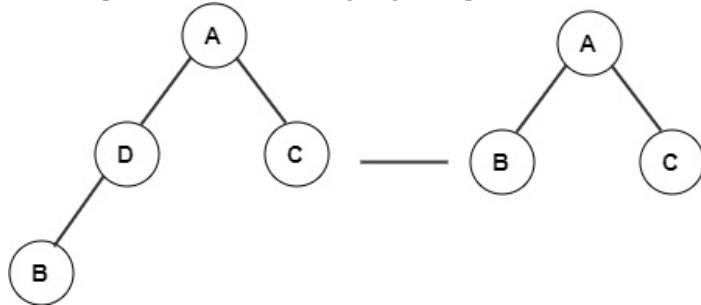
- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Two kinds of insertion operation is performed in a binary tree- inserting a leaf node and inserting an internal node.

7. What operation does the following diagram depict?



- a) inserting a leaf node
- b) inserting an internal node
- c) deleting a node with 0 or 1 child
- d) deleting a node with 2 children

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The above diagram is a depiction of deleting a node with 0 or 1 child since the node D which has 1 child is deleted.

8. General ordered tree can be encoded into binary trees.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: General ordered tree can be mapped into binary tree by representing them in a left-child-right-sibling way.

9. How many bits would a succinct binary tree occupy?

- a) $n+O(n)$
- b) $2n+O(n)$
- c) $n/2$
- d) n

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A succinct binary tree occupies close to minimum possible space established by lower bounds. A succinct binary tree would occupy $2n+O(n)$ bits.

10. The average depth of a binary tree is given as?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\sqrt{N})$
- c) $O(N^2)$
- d) $O(\log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The average depth of a binary tree is given as $O(\sqrt{N})$. In case of a binary search tree, it is $O(\log N)$.

11. How many orders of traversal can be applied to a binary tree?

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The three orders of traversal that can be applied to a binary tree are in-order, pre-order and post order traversal.

12. If binary trees are represented in arrays, what formula can be used to locate a left child, if the node has an index i ?

- a) $2i+1$
- b) $2i+2$
- c) $2i$
- d) $4i$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If binary trees are represented in arrays, left children are located at indices $2i+1$ and right children at $2i+2$.

13. Using what formula can a parent node be located in an array?

- a) $(i+1)/2$
- b) $(i-1)/2$
- c) $i/2$
- d) $2i/2$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: If a binary tree is represented in an array, parent nodes are found at indices $(i-1)/2$.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Preorder Traversal

c)

```
public void preorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    preorder(root.right);
    preorder(root.left);
}
```

1. For the tree below, write the pre-order traversal.
- a) 2, 7, 2, 6, 5, 11, 5, 9, 4
 - b) 2, 7, 5, 2, 6, 9, 5, 11, 4
 - c) 2, 5, 11, 6, 7, 4, 9, 5, 2
 - d) 2, 7, 5, 6, 11, 2, 5, 4, 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Pre order traversal follows NLR(Node-Left-Right).

c)

```
public void preorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    preorder(root.right);
    preorder(root.left);
}
```

2. For the tree below, write the post-order traversal.

- a) 2, 7, 2, 6, 5, 11, 5, 9, 4
- b) 2, 7, 5, 2, 6, 9, 5, 11, 4
- c) 2, 5, 11, 6, 7, 4, 9, 5, 2
- d) 2, 7, 5, 6, 11, 2, 5, 4, 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Post order traversal follows LRN(Left-Right-Node).

c)

```
public void preorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    preorder(root.right);
    preorder(root.left);
}
```

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Pre-order traversal follows NLR(Node-Left-Right).

c)

```
public void preorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    preorder(root.right);
}
```

```
    preorder(root.left);  
}
```

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Post order traversal follows NLR(Left-Right-Node).

c)

```
public void preorder(Tree root)  
{  
    System.out.println(root.data);  
    preorder(root.right);  
    preorder(root.left);  
}
```

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Add the root to the stack first, then continuously check for the right and left children of the top-of-the-stack.

c)

```
public void preorder(Tree root)  
{  
    System.out.println(root.data);  
    preorder(root.right);  
    preorder(root.left);  
}
```

- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The left and right children are added first to the stack, followed by the node, which is then popped. Post-order follows LRN policy.

c)

```
public void preorder(Tree root)  
{  
    System.out.println(root.data);  
    preorder(root.right);  
    preorder(root.left);  
}
```

7. What is the time complexity of pre-order traversal in the iterative fashion?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(logn)
- d) O(nlogn)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Since you have to go through all the nodes, the complexity becomes O(n).

c)

```
public void preorder(Tree root)  
{
```

```
        System.out.println(root.data);
        preorder(root.right);
        preorder(root.left);
    }
```

8. What is the space complexity of the post-order traversal in the recursive fashion? (d is the tree depth and n is the number of nodes)

- a) O(1)
- b) O(nlogd)
- c) O(logd)
- d) O(d)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In the worst case we have d stack frames in the recursive call, hence the complexity is O(d).

c)

```
public void preorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    preorder(root.right);
    preorder(root.left);
}
```

9. To obtain a prefix expression, which of the tree traversals is used?

- a) Level-order traversal
- b) Pre-order traversal
- c) Post-order traversal
- d) In-order traversal

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: As the name itself suggests, pre-order traversal can be used.

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Postorder Traversal Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. In postorder traversal of binary tree right subtree is traversed before visiting root.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Post-order method of traversing involves – i) Traverse left subtree in post-order, ii) Traverse right subtree in post-order, iii) visit the root.

2. What is the possible number of binary trees that can be created with 3 nodes, giving the sequence N, M, L when traversed in post-order.

- a) 15
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: 5 binary trees are possible and they are,

3. The post-order traversal of a binary tree is O P Q R S T. Then possible pre-order traversal will be _____

- a) T Q R S O P
- b) T O Q R P S
- c) T Q O P S R
- d) T Q O S P R

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The last, second last nodes visited in post-order traversal are root and its right child respectively. Option T Q R S O P can't be a pre-order traversal, because nodes O, P are visited after the nodes Q, R, S. Option T O Q R P S, can't be valid, because the pre-order sequence given in option T O Q R P S and given post-order traversal creates a tree with node T as root and node O as left subtree. Option T Q O P S R is valid. Option T Q O S P R is not valid as node P is visited after visiting node S.

4. A binary search tree contains values 7, 8, 13, 26, 35, 40, 70, 75. Which one of the following is a valid post-order sequence of the tree provided the pre-order sequence as 35, 13, 7, 8, 26, 70, 40 and 75?

- a) 7, 8, 26, 13, 75, 40, 70, 35
- b) 26, 13, 7, 8, 70, 75, 40, 35
- c) 7, 8, 13, 26, 35, 40, 70, 75
- d) 8, 7, 26, 13, 40, 75, 70, 35

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The binary tree contains values 7, 8, 13, 26, 35, 40, 70, 75. The given pre-order sequence is 35, 13, 7, 8, 26, 70, 40 and 75. So, the binary search tree formed is

Thus post-order sequence for the tree is 8, 7, 26, 13, 40, 75, 70 and 35.

5. Which of the following pair's traversals on a binary tree can build the tree uniquely?

- a) post-order and pre-order
- b) post-order and in-order
- c) post-order and level order
- d) level order and preorder

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A binary tree can uniquely be created by post-order and in-order traversals.

6. A full binary tree can be generated using _____

- a) post-order and pre-order traversal
- b) pre-order traversal
- c) post-order traversal
- d) in-order traversal

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Every node in a full binary tree has either 0 or 2 children. A binary tree can be generated by two traversals if one of them is in-order. But, we can generate a full binary tree using post-order and pre-order traversals.

7. The maximum number of nodes in a tree for which post-order and pre-order traversals may be equal is _____

- a) 3
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) any number

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The tree with only one node has post-order and pre-order traversals equal.

8. The steps for finding post-order traversal are traverse the right subtree, traverse the left subtree or visit the current node.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Left subtree is traversed first in post-order traversal, then the right subtree is traversed and then the output current node.

9. The pre-order and in-order are traversals of a binary tree are T M L N P O Q and L M N T O P Q. Which of following is post-order traversal of the tree?

- a) L N M O Q P T
- b) N M O P O L T
- c) L M N O P Q T
- d) O P L M N Q T

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The tree generated by using given pre-order and in-order traversal is

Thus, L N M O Q P T will be the post-order traversal.

10. For a binary tree the first node visited in in-order and post-order traversal is same.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

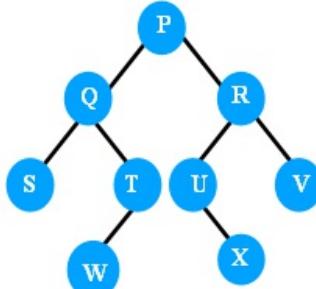
Answer: b

Explanation: Consider a binary tree,

Its in-order traversal – 13 14 16 19

Its post-order traversal- 14 13 19 16. Here the first node visited is not same.

11. Find the postorder traversal of the binary tree shown below.



- a) P Q R S T U V W X
- b) W R S Q P V T U X
- c) S W T Q X U V R P
- d) S T W U X V Q R P

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In postorder traversal the left subtree is traversed first and then the right subtree and then the current node. So, the postorder traversal of the tree is, S W T Q X U V R P.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Inorder Traversal

```
public void inorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    inorder(root.right);
    inorder(root.left);
}
```

1. For the tree below, write the in-order traversal.

- a) 2, 7, 2, 6, 5, 11, 5, 9, 4
- b) 2, 7, 5, 2, 6, 9, 5, 11, 4
- c) 2, 5, 11, 6, 7, 4, 9, 5, 2
- d) 2, 7, 5, 6, 11, 2, 5, 4, 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In-order traversal follows LNR(Left-Node-Right).

```
public void inorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    inorder(root.right);
    inorder(root.left);
}
```

2. For the tree below, write the level-order traversal.

- a) 2, 7, 2, 6, 5, 11, 5, 9, 4
- b) 2, 7, 5, 2, 6, 9, 5, 11, 4
- c) 2, 5, 11, 6, 7, 4, 9, 5, 2
- d) 2, 7, 5, 6, 11, 2, 5, 4, 9

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Level order traversal follows a breadth first search approach.

```
public void inorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    inorder(root.right);
    inorder(root.left);
}
```

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In-order traversal follows LNR(Left-Node-Right).

```
public void inorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    inorder(root.right);
    inorder(root.left);
}
```

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Firstly add the root node to the queue. Then for all the remaining nodes, pop the front end of the queue and print it, add the left and right children of the popped node to the queue.

```
public void inorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    inorder(root.right);
    inorder(root.left);
}
```

5. What is the space complexity of the in-order traversal in the recursive fashion? (d is the tree depth and n is the number of nodes)

- a) O(1)
- b) O(nlogd)
- c) O(logd)
- d) O(d)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In the worst case we have d stack frames in the recursive call, hence the complexity is O(d).

```
public void inorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    inorder(root.right);
    inorder(root.left);
}
```

6. What is the time complexity of level order traversal?

- a) O(1)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(logn)
- d) O(nlogn)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Since you have to go through all the nodes, the complexity becomes O(n).

```
public void inorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    inorder(root.right);
    inorder(root.left);
}
```

7. Which of the following graph traversals closely imitates level order traversal of a binary tree?

- a) Depth First Search
- b) Breadth First Search
- c) Depth & Breadth First Search
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Both level order tree traversal and breadth first graph traversal follow the principle that visit your neighbors first and then move on to further nodes.

```
public void inorder(Tree root)
{
    System.out.println(root.data);
    inorder(root.right);
    inorder(root.left);
}
```

8. In a binary search tree, which of the following traversals would print the numbers in the ascending order?

- a) Level-order traversal
- b) Pre-order traversal

- c) Post-order traversal
- d) In-order traversal

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In a binary search tree, a node's left child is always lesser than the node and right child is greater than the node, hence an in-order traversal would print them in a non decreasing fashion.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Binary Tree Properties

1. The number of edges from the root to the node is called _____ of the tree.

- a) Height
- b) Depth
- c) Length
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

2. The number of edges from the node to the deepest leaf is called _____ of the tree.

- a) Height
- b) Depth
- c) Length
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

3. What is a full binary tree?

- a) Each node has exactly zero or two children
- b) Each node has exactly two children
- c) All the leaves are at the same level
- d) Each node has exactly one or two children

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

4. What is a complete binary tree?

- a) Each node has exactly zero or two children
- b) A binary tree, which is completely filled, with the possible exception of the bottom level, which is filled from right to left
- c) A binary tree, which is completely filled, with the possible exception of the bottom level, which is filled from left to right
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

5. What is the time complexity for finding the height of the binary tree?

- a) $h = O(\log \log n)$
- b) $h = O(n \log n)$
- c) $h = O(n)$
- d) $h = O(\log n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The nodes are either a part of left sub tree or the right sub tree, so we don't have to traverse all the nodes, this means the complexity is lesser than n , in the average case, assuming the nodes are spread evenly, the time complexity becomes $O(n)$.

6. Which of the following is not an advantage of trees?

- a) Hierarchical structure

- b) Faster search
- c) Router algorithms
- d) Undo/Redo operations in a notepad

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: This is an application of stack.

7. In a full binary tree if number of internal nodes is I, then number of leaves L are?

- a) $L = 2I$
- b) $L = I + 1$
- c) $L = I - 1$
- d) $L = 2I - 1$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

8. In a full binary tree if number of internal nodes is I, then number of nodes N are?

- a) $N = 2I$
- b) $N = I + 1$
- c) $N = I - 1$
- d) $N = 2I + 1$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

9. In a full binary tree if there are L leaves, then total number of nodes N are?

- a) $N = 2L$
- b) $N = L + 1$
- c) $N = L - 1$
- d) $N = 2L - 1$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

10. Which of the following is correct with respect to binary trees?

- a) Let T be a binary tree. For every $k \geq 0$, there are no more than 2^k nodes in level k
- b) Let T be a binary tree with λ levels. Then T has no more than $2^{\lambda} - 1$ nodes
- c) Let T be a binary tree with N nodes. Then the number of levels is at least $\text{ceil}(\log(N + 1))$
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: None.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Binary Search Tree

1. Which of the following is false about a binary search tree?

- a) The left child is always lesser than its parent
- b) The right child is always greater than its parent
- c) The left and right sub-trees should also be binary search trees
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All the options hold good for a binary search tree and can be considered as a definition for a BST.

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: As we know that the left child is lesser than the parent, if the root's key is greater than the given key, we look only into the left sub-tree, similarly for right sub-tree.

3. What is the speciality about the inorder traversal of a binary search tree?

- a) It traverses in a non increasing order
- b) It traverses in an increasing order
- c) It traverses in a random fashion
- d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: b

Explanation: As a binary search tree consists of elements lesser than the node to the left and the ones greater than the node to the right, an inorder traversal will give the elements in an increasing order.

- a) Preorder traversal
- b) Inorder traversal
- c) Postorder traversal
- d) Level order traversal

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In a postorder traversal, first the left child is visited, then the right child and finally the parent.

- a) Preorder traversal
- b) Inorder traversal
- c) Postorder traversal
- d) Level order traversal

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In a preorder traversal, first the parent is visited, then the left child and finally the right child.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since all the elements lesser than a given node will be towards the left, iterating to the leftmost leaf of the root will give the minimum element in a binary search tree.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Since all the elements greater than a given node are towards the right, iterating through the tree to the rightmost leaf of the root will

give the maximum element in a binary search tree.

8. What are the worst case and average case complexities of a binary search tree?

- a) $O(n)$, $O(n)$
- b) $O(\log n)$, $O(\log n)$
- c) $O(\log n)$, $O(n)$
- d) $O(n)$, $O(\log n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Worst case arises when the tree is skewed(either to the left or right) in which case you have to process all the nodes of the tree giving $O(n)$ complexity, otherwise $O(\log n)$ as you process only the left half or the right half of the tree.

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The property of a binary search tree is that the lesser elements are to the left and greater elements are to the right, we use this property here and iterate through the tree such that we reach a point where the 2 elements are on 2 different sides of the node, this becomes the least common ancestor of the 2 given elements.

10. What are the conditions for an optimal binary search tree and what is its advantage?

- a) The tree should not be modified and you should know how often the keys are accessed, it improves the lookup cost
- b) You should know the frequency of access of the keys, improves the lookup time
- c) The tree can be modified and you should know the number of elements in the tree before hand, it improves the deletion time
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

Balanced Binary Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. What will be the height of a balanced full binary tree with 8 leaves?

- a) 8
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A balanced full binary tree with l leaves has height h , where $h = \log_2 l + 1$.

So, the height of a balanced full binary tree with 8 leaves = $\log_2 8 + 1 = 3 + 1 = 4$.

2. The balance factor of a node in a binary tree is defined as _____

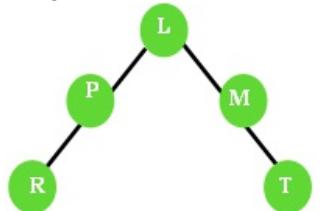
- a) addition of heights of left and right subtrees
- b) height of right subtree minus height of left subtree
- c) height of left subtree minus height of right subtree
- d) height of right subtree minus one

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: For a node in a binary tree, the difference between the heights of its left subtree and right subtree is known as balance factor of the node.

3. Figure below is a balanced binary tree. If a node inserted as child of the node R, how many nodes will become unbalanced?



- a) 2
- b) 1
- c) 3
- d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Only the node P will become unbalanced, with balance factor +2.

4. A binary tree is balanced if the difference between left and right subtree of every node is not more than _____

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 2
- d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In a balanced binary tree the heights of two subtrees of every node never differ by more than 1.

5. Which of the following tree data structures is not a balanced binary tree?

- a) AVL tree
- b) Red-black tree
- c) Splay tree

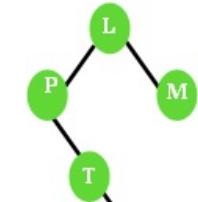
d) B-tree

[View Answer](#)

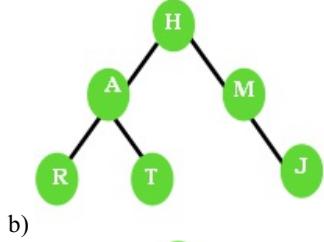
Answer: d

Explanation: All the tree data structures given in options are balanced, but B-tree can have more than two children.

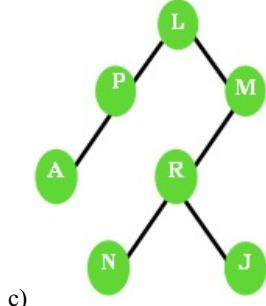
6. Which of following figures is a balanced binary tree?



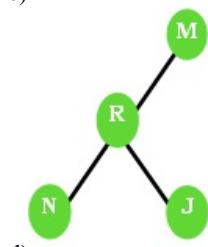
a)



b)



c)



d)
[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In Some tree diagrams, the root of tree has balance factor +2, so the tree is not balanced. If every node in the tree is balanced, then it's a balanced tree.

7. Balanced binary tree with n items allows the lookup of an item in ____ worst-case time.

- a) O(log n)
- b) O(nlog 2)
- c) O(n)
- d) O(1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Searching an item in balanced binary search tree is fast and worst-case time complexity of the search is $O(\log n)$.

8. Which of the following data structures can be efficiently implemented using height balanced binary search tree?

- a) sets
- b) priority queue
- c) heap
- d) both sets and priority queue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Height-Balanced binary search tree can provide an efficient implementation of sets, priority queues.

9. Two balanced binary trees are given with m and n elements respectively. They can be merged into a balanced binary search tree in _____ time.

- a) $O(m+n)$
- b) $O(mn)$
- c) $O(m)$
- d) $O(m\log n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: First we store the in-order traversals of both the trees in two separate arrays and then we can merge these sorted sequences in $O(m+n)$ time. And then we construct the balanced tree from this final sorted array.

10. Which of the following is an advantage of balanced binary search tree, like AVL tree, compared to binary heap?

- a) insertion takes less time
- b) deletion takes less time
- c) searching takes less time
- d) construction of the tree takes less time than binary heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Insertion and deletion, in both the binary heap and balanced binary search tree takes $O(\log n)$. But searching in balanced binary search tree requires $O(\log n)$ while binary heap takes $O(n)$. Construction of balanced binary search tree takes $O(n \log n)$ time while binary heap takes $O(n)$.

11. AVL trees are more balanced than Red-black trees.

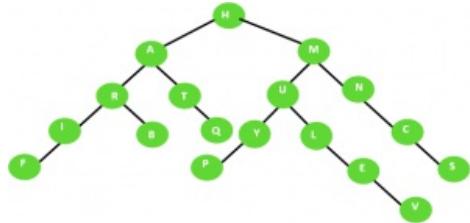
- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: AVL tree is more balanced than a Red-black tree because AVL tree has less height than Red-black tree given that both trees have the same number of elements.

12. The figure shown below is a balanced binary tree. If node P is deleted, which of the following nodes will get unbalanced?



- a) U
- b) M

c) H

d) A

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Node U will get unbalanced if node P is deleted, because it's balance factor will become -2.

Self Balancing Binary Search Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is not the self balancing binary search tree?

- a) AVL Tree
- b) 2-3-4 Tree
- c) Red – Black Tree
- d) Splay Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: 2-3-4 Tree is balanced search trees. But it is not a binary tree. So, it is not a self balancing binary tree. AVL tree, Red-Black Tree and Splay tree are self balancing binary search tree.

2. The binary tree sort implemented using a self – balancing binary search tree takes _____ time is worst case.

- a) $O(n \log n)$
- b) $O(n)$
- c) $O(n^2)$
- d) $O(\log n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The worst case running time of the binary tree sort is $O(n^2)$. But, the worst case running time can be improved to the $O(n \log n)$ using a self – balancing binary search tree.

3. An AVL tree is a self – balancing binary search tree, in which the heights of the two child sub trees of any node differ by _____

- a) At least one
- b) At most one
- c) Two
- d) At most two

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In an AVL tree, the difference between heights of the two child sub trees of any node is at most one. If the height differs by more than one, AVL tree performs rotations to balance the tree.

4. Associative arrays can be implemented using _____

- a) B-tree
- b) A doubly linked list
- c) A single linked list
- d) A self balancing binary search tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Associative arrays can be implemented using a self balancing binary search tree as the worst-case time performance of self – balancing binary search trees is $O(\log n)$.

5. Self – balancing binary search trees have a much better average-case time complexity than hash tables.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: For lookup, insertion and deletion hash table take $O(1)$ time in average-case while self – balancing binary search trees takes $O(\log n)$. Therefore, hash tables perform better in average-case.

6. Which of the following is a self – balancing binary search tree?

- a) 2-3 tree
- b) Threaded binary tree
- c) AA tree
- d) Treap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: An AA tree, which is a variation of red-black tree, is a self – balancing binary search tree. 2-3 is B-tree of order 3 and Treap is a randomized binary search tree. A threaded binary tree is not a balanced tree.

7. A self – balancing binary search tree can be used to implement _____

- a) Priority queue
- b) Hash table
- c) Heap sort
- d) Priority queue and Heap sort

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Self-balancing binary search trees can be used to construct and maintain ordered lists, to achieve the optimal worst case performance. So, self – balancing binary search tree can be used to implement a priority queue, which is ordered list.

8. In which of the following self – balancing binary search tree the recently accessed element can be accessed quickly?

- a) AVL tree
- b) AA tree
- c) Splay tree
- d) Red – Black tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In a Splay tree, the recently accessed element can be accessed quickly. In Splay tree, the frequently accessed nodes are moved towards the root so they are quick to access again.

9. The minimum height of self balancing binary search tree with n nodes is _____

- a) $\log_2(n)$
- b) n
- c) $2n + 1$
- d) $2n - 1$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Self – balancing binary trees adjust the height by performing transformations on the tree at key insertion times, in order to keep the height proportional to $\log_2(n)$.

10. Binary tree sort implemented using a self balancing binary search tree takes $O(n \log n)$ time in the worst case but still it is slower than merge sort.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The worst case performance of binary tree sort is $O(n \log n)$ when it is implemented using a self balancing binary search tree. Self balancing binary search trees perform transformations to balance the tree, which caused balancing overhead. Due to this overhead, binary tree sort is slower than merger sort.

Randomized Binary Search Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is a random tree?

- a) Treap
- b) Random Binary Tree
- c) Uniform Spanning Tree
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Treap, also known as random binary search tree, Random binary tree and Uniform spanning tree are all random tree. Random tree is a tree formed by a random process of addition and deletion of nodes.

2. Which process forms the randomized binary search tree?

- a) Stochastic Process
- b) Branching Process
- c) Diffusion Process
- d) Aggregation Process

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The randomized binary search tree is formed by the stochastic process. The stochastic process or also called random process is a mathematical tool or object including random variables.

3. How many randomized binary search trees can be formed by the numbers (1, 3, 2)?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: As there are 3 numbers (1, 3, 2) so total of 6 combinations can be formed using three numbers but Since (2, 1, 3) and (2, 3, 1) are same so in total there are 5 randomized binary search tree that can be formed.

4. What is the expected depth of a node in a randomized binary search tree?

- a) $\log n$
- b) $n!$
- c) n^2
- d) $2 \log n + O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The expected value of depth of a node that is for a node a, the expected value of length of path from root to node a is found to be at most $2 \log n + O(1)$.

5. What is the longest length path for a node x in random binary search tree for the insertion process?

- a) $\log x$
- b) x^2
- c) $x!$
- d) $4.311 \log x$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Although it is difficult to find the length of the longest path in randomized binary search tree, but it has been found that the longest

length is around $4.311 \log x$.

6. What is the range of β in finding the length of the longest path in a randomized binary search tree?

- a) (-1, 0)
- b) (1, 0)
- c) (0, 5)
- d) (0, 1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The longest path in a randomized binary search tree, but it has been found that the longest length is around $4.311 \log x$ for node x. This is also equal to $1/\beta \log x$ where β lies in the range (0, 1).

7. What is the expected number of leaves in a randomized binary search tree?

- a) $n + 1$
- b) $(n + 1)/3$
- c) $(n + 1)/2$
- d) $n + 3$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In a random mathematical model, the expected value of number of leaves in a randomized binary search tree is found to be exactly $(n + 1)/3$ using probability.

8. Is Treap a randomized tree.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation Treap is a type of data structure which is a combination of binary tree and heap. It is an example of a randomized binary search tree. It stores value in pairs.

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9. What is the probability of selecting a tree uniformly at random?

- a) Equal to Catalan Number
- b) Less Than Catalan Number
- c) Greater than Catalan Number
- d) Reciprocal of Catalan Number

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Catalan number is a sequence of natural number that is used in counting problem. Hence it is found that the selecting off a tree uniformly at random is reciprocal of Catalan number.

10. Is mathematical randomized tree can be generated using beta distribution.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Beta distribution can be used using a different shape to generate a randomized binary search tree to create a special type of tree known as a botanical tree.

AA Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. AA Trees are implemented using?

- a) Colors
- b) Levels
- c) Node size
- d) Heaps

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: AA Trees are implemented using levels instead of colors to overcome the disadvantages of Red-Black trees.

2. Which of the following is the correct definition for a horizontal link?

- a) connection between node and a child of equal levels
- b) connection between two nodes
- c) connection between two child nodes
- d) connection between root node and leaf node

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A horizontal link is a connection between a node and a child of equal levels.

3. How will you remove a left horizontal link in an AA-tree?

- a) by performing right rotation
- b) by performing left rotation
- c) by deleting both the elements
- d) by inserting a new element

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A left horizontal link is removed by right rotation. A right horizontal link is removed by left rotation.

4. What are the two different operations done in an AA-Tree?

- a) shift and color
- b) skew and split
- c) zig and zag
- d) enqueue and dequeue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A skew removes a left horizontal link by right rotation and a split removes a right horizontal link by left rotation.

5. In an AA-tree, we process split first, followed by a skew.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In an AA-tree, skew is processed first followed by a split.

6. How many different shapes does maintenance of AA-Tree need to consider?

- a) 7
- b) 5
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: An AA-Tree needs to consider only two shapes unlike a red-black tree which needs to consider seven shapes of transformation.

7. What is the prime condition of AA-tree which makes it simpler than a red-black tree?

- a) Only right children can be red
- b) Only left children can be red
- c) Right children should strictly be black
- d) There should be no left children

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The prime condition of AA-Tree is that only the right children can be red to eliminate possible restructuring cases.

8. Which of the following trees is similar to that of an AA-Tree?

- a) Splay Tree
- b) B+ Tree
- c) AVL Tree
- d) Red-Black Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: AA- Tree is a small variation of Red-Black tree. AA-Trees overcome the complexity faced in performing insertion and deletion in Red-Black Trees.

9. What is the worst case analysis of an AA-Tree?

- a) O(N)
- b) O(log N)
- c) O(N log N)
- d) O(N^2)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The worst case analysis of an AA-Tree is mathematically found to be O(log N).

10. AA-Trees makes more rotations than a red-black tree.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: AA- trees make more rotations than a red-black tree since only two shapes are considered for an AA-Tree whereas seven shapes are considered in Red-Black trees.

11. Who is the inventor of AA-Tree?

- a) Arne Anderson
- b) Daniel Sleator
- c) Rudolf Bayer
- d) Jon Louis Bentley

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: AA-tree is invented by Arne Anderson. Daniel Sleator invented Splay Tree. Rudolf Bayer invented a Red-Black tree. Jon Louis Bentley invented K-d tree.

12. What should be the condition for the level of a left node?

- a) It should be less than or equal to that of its parent
- b) It should be greater than that of its parent
- c) It should be strictly less than that of its parent
- d) The level should be equal to one

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The level of a left node should be strictly less than that of its parent. The level of a right node is less than or equal to that of its parent.

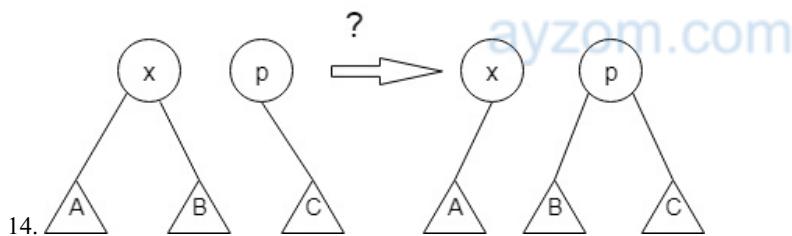
13. Of the following rules that are followed by an AA-tree, which of the following is incorrect?

- 1- Only right children can be red
 - 2- Procedures are coded recursively
 - 3- Instead of storing colors, the level of a node is stored
 - 4- There should not be any left children
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In an AA-Tree, both left and right children can be present. The only condition is that only right children can be red.



14. In the given figure, find ‘?’.

- a) left rotation
- b) right rotation
- c) insertion
- d) deletion

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: B is initially the right child of X. It is then rotated right side and now, B is the left child of P.

15. Comparing the speed of execution of Red-Black trees and AA-trees, which one has the faster search time?

- a) AA-tree
- b) Red-Black tree
- c) Both have an equal search time
- d) It depends

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since an AA-tree tends to be flatter, AA-tree has a faster search time than a Red-Black tree.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – AVL Tree

1. What is an AVL tree?

- a) a tree which is balanced and is a height balanced tree
- b) a tree which is unbalanced and is a height balanced tree
- c) a tree with three children
- d) a tree with atmost 3 children

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It is a self balancing tree with height difference atmost 1.

2. Why we need to a binary tree which is height balanced?

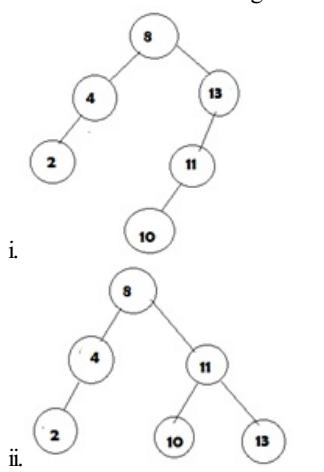
- a) to avoid formation of skew trees
- b) to save memory
- c) to attain faster memory access
- d) to simplify storing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In real world dealing with random values is often not possible, the probability that u are dealing with non random values(like sequential) leads to mostly skew trees, which leads to worst case. hence we make height balance by rotations.

3. Which of the below diagram is following AVL tree property?



- a) only i
- b) only i and ii
- c) only ii
- d) none of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The property of AVL tree is it is height balanced tree with difference of atmost 1 between left and right subtrees.

4. What is the maximum height of an AVL tree with p nodes?

- a) p
- b) $\log(p)$
- c) $\log(p)/2$
- d) $p/2$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Consider height of tree to be 'he', then number of nodes which totals to p can be written in terms of height as $N(\text{he})=N(\text{he}-1)+1+N(\text{he}-2)$. since $N(\text{he})$ which is p can be written in terms of height as the beside recurrence relation which on solving gives $N(\text{he})= O(\log p)$ as worst case height.

5. To restore the AVL property after inserting a element, we start at the insertion point and move towards root of that tree. is this statement true?

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It is interesting to note that after insertion, only the path from that point to node or only that subtrees are imbalanced in terms of height.

6. Given an empty AVL tree, how would you construct AVL tree when a set of numbers are given without performing any rotations?

- a) just build the tree with the given input
- b) find the median of the set of elements given, make it as root and construct the tree
- c) use trial and error
- d) use dynamic programming to build the tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Sort the given input, find the median element among them, make it as root and construct left and right subtrees with elements lesser and greater than the median element recursively. this ensures the subtrees differ only by height 1.

7. What maximum difference in heights between the leafs of a AVL tree is possible?

- a) $\log(n)$ where n is the number of nodes
- b) n where n is the number of nodes
- c) 0 or 1
- d) atmost 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: At every level we can form a tree with difference in height between subtrees to be atmost 1 and so there can be $\log(n)$ such levels since height of AVL tree is $\log(n)$.

Does the above code can check if a binary search tree is an AVL tree?

- a) yes
- b) no

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The condition to check the height difference between left and right subtrees is missing. if $(\text{absolute}(\text{left_tree_height} - \text{right_tree_height}) > 1)$ must be added.

What is missing?

- a) Height(w-left), x-height
- b) Height(w-right), x-height
- c) Height(w-left), x
- d) Height(w-left)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In the code we are trying to make the left rotation and so we need to find maximum of those two values.

10. Why to prefer red-black trees over AVL trees?
- a) Because red-black is more rigidly balanced
 - b) AVL tree store balance factor in every node which costs space
 - c) AVL tree fails at scale
 - d) Red black is more efficient

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Every node in an AVL tree need to store the balance factor (-1, 0, 1) hence space costs to $O(n)$, n being number of nodes. but in red-black we can use the sign of number (if numbers being stored are only positive) and hence save space for storing balancing information. there are even other reasons where redblack is mostly preferred.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Cartesian Tree

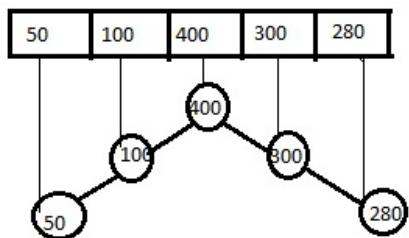
1. What is a Cartesian tree?
 - a) a skip list in the form of tree
 - b) a tree which obeys cartesian product
 - c) a tree which obeys heap property and whose inorder traversal yields the given sequence
 - d) a tree which obeys heap property only

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A tree with heap property (parent is either small or big than children) and when traversed in inorder yields the given input sequence. refer below diagram question for clarity.

2. Is the below tree representation of 50,100,400,300,280 correct way to represent cartesian tree?



- a) true
- b) false

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Answer: a

Explanation: A tree with heap property (parent is either small or big than children) and when traversed in inorder yields the given input sequence is called as a cartesian tree. as the above figure satisfies both the properties. note that even min heap tree can be generated. the above is a max heap tree.

3. Which of the below statements are true

- i.Cartesian tree is not a height balanced tree
 - ii.Cartesian tree of a sequence of unique numbers can be unique generated
- a) both statements are true
 - b) only i. is true
 - c) only ii. is true
 - d) both are untrue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A height balanced cartesian tree is not possible as seen in above question. also any time a unique sequence possess a unique cartesian tree, this can be proven through induction.

4. What is the speciality of cartesian sorting?

- a) it sorts partially sorted set of data quickly
- b) it considers cartesian product of elements
- c) it sorts elements in less than O(logn)
- d) it is a self balancing tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It can sort a set which requires only some sorting or displacements. for example consider 78, 79, 80, 82, 81, 83, In this only 81 and 82 must be swapped to make it a complete sorted set, in this case cartesian sort comes to the rescue.

5. Consider a sequence of numbers to have repetitions, how a cartesian tree can be constructed in such situations without violating any rules?

- a) use any tie-breaking rule between repeated elements
- b) cartesian tree is impossible when repetitions are present
- c) construct a max heap in such cases
- d) construct a min heap in such cases

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Consider any of the tie breaking rules, for example:- the element which appears first can be taken as small among the same elements and then apply cartesian tree rules.

6. After applying the below operations on a input sequence, what happens?

- i. construct a cartesian tree for input sequence
 - ii. put the root element of above tree in a priority queue
 - iii. if(priority queue is not empty) then
 - .search and delete minimum value in priority queue
 - .add that to output
 - .add cartesian tree children of above node to priority queue
- a) constructs a cartesian tree
 - b) sorts the input sequence
 - c) does nothing
 - d) produces some random output

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The above given steps are for sorting a cartesian tree. cartesian sort is beneficial in case of partially sorted set of elements. a cartesian sort can be considered as a selection or heap sort maintaining a priority queue.

7. Cartesian trees are most suitable for?

- a) searching
- b) finding nth element
- c) minimum range query and lowest common ancestors
- d) self balancing a tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In a cartesian tree minimum value can be found by finding lowest common ancestor for the extreme elements. consider 11,9,19,16 the lowest element is 9 and is a lowest common ancestor for 11 and 16. and by applying few techniques cartesian tree can be used to even find lowest common ancestors efficiently.

these can be done in constant time. tree can be constructed in linear time (this is the most efficient time for any tree construction) and takes space as many elements are there.

8. A treap is a cartesian tree with

- a) additional value, which is a priority value to the key generated randomly
- b) additional value, which is a priority value to the key generated sequentially
- c) additional heap rule
- d) additional operations like remove a range of elements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A cartesian tree, if feeded with a sorted sequence will generate a straight path (or in tree terminology a skew tree). moreover a cartesian tree basing on same values from the search keys doesn't work well. so a cartesian tree with priority value in addition to search key is called treap.

9. Cartesian trees solve range minimum query problem in constant time

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Range minimum query is finding the minimum element in a given subarray of a array. Constant time is achieved by storing the Cartesian trees for all the blocks in the array. Rmq's are used in string matchings, computing lowest common ancestor and longest common prefix of a string.

How to achieve the above operation efficiently?

- a) use linked lists
- b) use avl trees
- c) use red-black trees
- d) use treaps (cartesian trees)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: This can be solved efficiently using treap which is a modification of cartesian tree. an attribute like “boolean reverse” can me maintained with every node representing whether to reverse or not.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Weight Balanced Tree

1. What is a weight balanced tree?

- a) A binary tree that stores the sizes of subtrees in nodes
- b) A binary tree with an additional attribute of weight
- c) A height balanced binary tree
- d) A normal binary tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Unlike AVL and redblack trees which uses height and color as book keeping information, weight balanced trees use the size of subtrees.

2. What are the applications of weight balanced tree?

- a) dynamic sets, dictionaries, sequences, maps
- b) heaps
- c) sorting
- d) storing strings

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: They are a type of self balancing trees which are mostly used in storing key-value pairs, which is mostly used in functional programming languages. they are very useful to maintain big set of ordered objects.

3. A node of the weight balanced tree has

- a) key, left and right pointers, size
- b) key, value
- c) key, size
- d) key

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: As a weight balanced tree stores height of the subtrees, we need to use size as an additional attribute to every node. also value(for mappings) may be an optional attribute.

4. The size value of various nodes in a weight balanced tree are

leaf – zero
internal node – size of it's two children
is this true?
a) true
b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Size of a node k is $\text{size}[k] = \text{size}[\text{k.left}] + 1 + \text{size}[\text{k.right}]$ and based on this the weight will be given as $\text{weight}[k] = \text{size}[k] + 1$.

5. What is the condition for a tree to be weight balanced. where a is factor and n is a node?

- a) $\text{weight}[\text{n.left}] \geq a * \text{weight}[\text{n}]$ and $\text{weight}[\text{n.right}] \geq a * \text{weight}[\text{n}]$.
- b) $\text{weight}[\text{n.left}] \geq a * \text{weight}[\text{n.right}]$ and $\text{weight}[\text{n.right}] \geq a * \text{weight}[\text{n}]$.
- c) $\text{weight}[\text{n.left}] \geq a * \text{weight}[\text{n.left}]$ and $\text{weight}[\text{n.right}] \geq a * \text{weight}[\text{n}]$.
- d) $\text{weight}[\text{n}]$ is a non zero

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The tree is said to be a-balanced if the condition is satisfied. and 'a' value will be determined during tree formation. large value of 'a'

is more effective.

6. What are the operations that can be performed on weight balanced tree?

- a) all basic operations and set intersection, set union and subset test
- b) all basic operations
- c) set intersection, set union and subset test
- d) only insertion and deletion

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The speciality of a weight balanced tree is a part from basic operations we can perform collective operations like set intersection, which helps in rapid prototyping in functional programming languages.

7. Consider a weight balanced tree such that, the number of nodes in the left sub tree is at least half and at most twice the number of nodes in the right sub tree. The maximum possible height (number of nodes on the path from the root to the farthest leaf) of such a tree on k nodes can be described as

- a) $\log_2 n$
- b) $\log_{4/3} n$
- c) $\log_3 n$
- d) $\log_{3/2} n$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Total number of nodes can be described by the recurrence $T(n) = T((n-1)/3) + T(2(n-1)/3) + 1$ $T(1) = 1$. height of the tree will be $H(n) = H(2/3(n-1)) + 1$, $H(1)$. drawing a recurrence tree and the cost at each level is 1 and the height will be $\log(3/2)n$.

- a) when $x > t$, element Rotate-with-left-child should take place and vice versa
- b) the logic is incorrect
- c) the condition for rotating children is wrong
- d) insertion cannot be performed in weight balanced trees

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The rotations of children must be interchanged in the code.

9. What does the below definitions convey?

i. A binary tree is balanced if for every node it is gonna hold that the number of inner nodes in the left subtree and the number of inner nodes in the right subtree differ by at most 1.

ii. A binary tree is balanced if for any two leaves the difference of the depth is at most 1.

- a) weight balanced and height balanced tree definitions
- b) height balanced and weight balanced tree definitions
- c) definitions of weight balanced tree
- d) definitions of height balanced tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: They are the definitions of weight and height balanceness. height balanced trees wont convey weight balanceness but opposite can be true.

10. Elements in a tree can be indexed by its position under the ordering of the keys and the ordinal position of an element can be determined, both with good efficiency.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In a weight balanced tree we can even store the key information so as to use as a key value pair.

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Data Structure Questions and Answers – Red Black Tree

1. What is the special property of red-black trees and what root should always be?

- a) a color which is either red or black and root should always be black color only
- b) height of the tree
- c) pointer to next node
- d) a color which is either green or black

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: An extra attribute which is a color red or black is used. root is black because if it is red then one of red-black tree property which states that number of black nodes from root to null nodes must be same, will be violated.

2. Why do we impose restrictions like

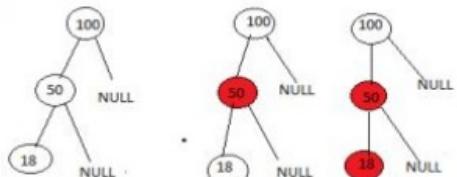
- . root property is black
 - . every leaf is black
 - . children of red node are black
 - . all leaves have same black
- a) to get logarithm time complexity
 - b) to get linear time complexity
 - c) to get exponential time complexity
 - d) to get constant time complexity

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: We impose such restrictions to achieve self balancing trees with logarithmic complexities for insertions, deletions, search.

3. Consider the below formations of red-black tree.



All the above formations are incorrect for it to be a red-black tree. then what may be the correct order?

- a) 50-black root, 18-red left subtree, 100-red right subtree
- b) 50-red root, 18-red left subtree, 100-red right subtree
- c) 50-black root, 18-black left subtree, 100-red right subtree
- d) 50-black root, 18-red left subtree, 100-black right subtree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Considering all the properties of red-black tree, 50 must be the black root and there are two possibilities for subtrees. one is option a and other is making all nodes of the tree to be black.

4. What are the operations that could be performed in $O(\log n)$ time complexity by red-black tree?

- a) insertion, deletion, finding predecessor, successor
- b) only insertion
- c) only finding predecessor, successor
- d) for sorting

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: We impose restrictions (refer question 2) to achieve logarithm time complexities.

5. Which of the following is an application of Red-black trees and why?

- a) used to store strings efficiently
- b) used to store integers efficiently
- c) can be used in process schedulers, maps, sets
- d) for efficient sorting

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: RB tree is used for Linux kernel in the form of completely fair scheduler process scheduling algorithm. It is used for faster insertions, retrievals.

6. When it would be optimal to prefer Red-black trees over AVL trees?

- a) when there are more insertions or deletions
- b) when more search is needed
- c) when tree must be balanced
- d) when $\log(\text{nodes})$ time complexity is needed

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Though both trees are balanced, when there are more insertions and deletions to make the tree balanced, AVL trees should have more rotations, it would be better to use red-black. but if more search is required AVL trees should be used.

7. Why Red-black trees are preferred over hash tables though hash tables have constant time complexity?

- a) no they are not preferred
- b) because of resizing issues of hash table and better ordering in redblack trees
- c) because they can be implemented using trees
- d) because they are balanced

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Redblack trees have $O(\log n)$ for ordering elements in terms of finding first and next elements. also whenever table size increases or decreases in hash table you need to perform rehashing which can be very expensive in real time. also red black stores elements in sorted order rather than input order.

8. How can you save memory when storing color information in Red-Black tree?

- a) using least significant bit of one of the pointers in the node for color information
- b) using another array with colors of each node
- c) storing color information in the node structure
- d) using negative and positive numbering

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The node pointers can be used to store color with the help of significant bits. the exceptions of this method are in languages like java where pointers are not used this may not work.

9. When to choose Red-Black tree, AVL tree and B-trees?

- a) many inserts, many searches and when managing more items respectively
- b) many searches, when managing more items respectively and many inserts respectively
- c) sorting, sorting and retrieval respectively
- d) retrieval, sorting and retrieval respectively

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Red black when frequent inserts and deletes, AVL when less frequent inserts and deletes, B-tree when using paging from a slow storage device.

- a) insert a new node

- b) delete a node
- c) search a node
- d) count the number of nodes

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explantaion: The code is taking the root node and to be inserted node and is performing insertion operation.

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Top Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which algorithm is used in the top tree data structure?

- a) Divide and Conquer
- b) Greedy
- c) Backtracking
- d) Branch

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Top tree is a type of data structure which is based on unrooted dynamic binary tree and is used to solve path related problems. It allows an algorithm called divide and conquer.

2. For how many vertices in a set, is top tree defined for underlying tree?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Top tree is defined for a set having a maximum of 2 vertices for its underlying tree. Those sets having at maximum 2 vertices is called External Boundary Vertices.

3. How many edges are present in path cluster?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: There are at least 2 edges present in path cluster. Cluster in data structure is defined as the subtree that is connect having maximum of 2 vertices known as Boundary Vertices.

4. How many edges does a leaf cluster contain?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If a cluster has no edges and contains only one vertex known as boundary vertex then, it is known as leaf cluster. So a leaf cluster doesn't contain any edges. It is also known as Point cluster.

5. How many edges are present in Edge cluster?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A cluster containing only single edge is known as Edge cluster. So there are in total 1 edge present in edge cluster. Cluster in data

structure is defined as the subtree that is connect having maximum of 2 vertices known as Boundary Vertices.

6. Which data structure is used to maintain a dynamic forest using a link or cut operation?

- a) Top Tree
- b) Array
- c) Linked List
- d) Stack

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Top tree data structure is used to maintain a dynamic forest using link or cut operations. Top tree is a type of data structure which is based on unrooted dynamic binary tree and is used to solve path related problems.

7. If $A \cap B$ (A and B are two clusters) is a singleton set then it is a Merge able cluster.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If $A \cap B$ is a singleton set where A and B are two clusters, that is there are only one node that is common between the clusters then they are known as Merge able cluster.

8. Is Top tree used for maintaining Dynamic set of trees called forest.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: Top tree data structure is used to maintain a dynamic forest using link or cut operations. Top tree is a type of data structure which is based on unrooted dynamic binary tree and is used to solve path related problems.

9. What is the time complexity for the initialization of top tree?

- a) $O(n)$
- b) $O(n^2)$
- c) $O(\log n)$
- d) $O(n!)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Generally, trees have weight on its edges. Also there is one to one correspondence of the edges with the top trees. Therefore, top trees can be initialized in $O(n)$ time.

10. How many top trees are there in a tree with single vertex?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Tree having a single vertex has no clusters of tree present in the structure. Therefore, there are empty top trees in a tree having a single vertex. Trees with one node are single node.

11. Which property makes top tree a binary tree?

- a) Nodes as Cluster
- b) Leaves as Edges

- c) Root is Tree Itself
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Top tree can be considered as a binary tree if the nodes form a cluster, leaves act as an edge and the root of the top tree acts as a tree itself. Then the top tree is called binary tree.

12. Which of the dynamic operations are used in Top Tree data structure implementation?

- a) Link
- b) Cut
- c) Expose
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Link returns a single tree having different vertices from top trees. Cut removes the edge from the top tree. Expose is used to implement queries on top trees. Hence all of the options are used as dynamic operations.

13. Which of the following are used as an internal operation in Top tree?

- a) Merge
- b) Cut
- c) Expose
- d) Link

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Link returns a single tree having different vertices from top trees. Cut removes the edge from the top tree. Expose is used to implement queries on top trees. While merge is an internal operation used to merge two clusters and return as a parent cluster.

14. What is the time complexity for maintaining a dynamic set of weighted trees?

- a) $O(n)$
- b) $O(n^2)$
- c) $O(\log n)$
- d) $O(n!)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A lot of applications have been implemented using Top tree interface. Maintaining a dynamic set of weighted trees is one such application which can be implemented with $O(\log n)$ time complexity.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Splay Tree

1. What are splay trees?

- a) self adjusting binary search trees
- b) self adjusting binary trees
- c) a tree with strings
- d) a tree with probability distributions

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Splay trees are height balanced, self adjusting BST's.

2. Which of the following property of splay tree is correct?

- a) it holds probability usage of the respective sub trees
- b) any sequence of j operations starting from an empty tree with h nodes atmost, takes $O(j \log h)$ time complexity
- c) sequence of operations with h nodes can take $O(\log h)$ time complexity
- d) splay trees are unstable trees

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: This is a property of splay tree that ensures faster access. we push the most recently used nodes to top which leads to faster access to recently used values.

3. Why to prefer splay trees?

- a) easier to program
- b) space efficiency
- c) easier to program and faster access to recently accessed items
- d) quick searching

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Whenever you insert an element or remove or read an element that will be pushed or stored at the top which facilitates easier access to recently used stuff.

4. Is it true that splay trees have $O(\log n)$ amortized complexity ?

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: We go with amortized time complexity when we feel that not all operations are worst and some can be efficiently done. in splay trees not all splay operations will lead to $O(\log n)$ worst case complexity.

5. What is a splay operation?

- a) moving parent node to down of child
- b) moving a node to root
- c) moving root to leaf
- d) removing leaf node

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Splay trees mainly work using splay operations. whenever we insert, delete and search for a node we splay the respective nodes to root. we have zig-zag and zig-zig operations.

6. Which of the following options is an application of splay trees?

- a) cache Implementation
- b) networks
- c) send values
- d) receive values

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Splay trees can be used for faster access to recently accessed items and hence used for cache implementations.

7. When we have red-black trees and AVL trees that can perform most of operations in logarithmic times, then what is the need for splay trees?

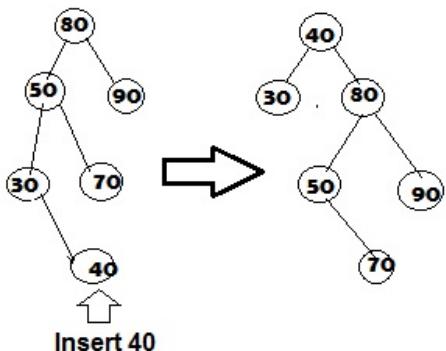
- a) no there is no special usage
- b) In real time it is estimated that 80% access is only to 20% data, hence most used ones must be easily available
- c) redblack and avl are not upto mark
- d) they are just another type of self balancing binary search trees

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: May be the stats showing 80-20% may be not accurate, but in real time that is the widely spread scenario seen. If you are into this type of situation, you must choose implementing splay trees.

8. After the insertion operation, is the resultant tree a splay tree?



- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: There is a zig-zag and right operation(zig) which gives the right hand side tree. refer splay operations for insertion in splay tree.

- a) right rotation of subtree
- b) left rotation of subtree
- c) zig-zag operation
- d) zig-zig operation

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When a right rotation is done the parent of the rotating node becomes its right node and its child becomes its left child.

10. What is the disadvantage of using splay trees?

- a) height of a splay tree can be linear when accessing elements in non decreasing order.
- b) splay operations are difficult
- c) no significant disadvantage
- d) splay tree performs unnecessary splay when a node is only being read

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

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Explanation: This will be the case after accessing all n elements in non-decreasing order. Since the height of a tree corresponds to the worst-case access time, this means that the actual cost of an operation can be high. However the amortized access cost of this worst case is logarithmic $O(\log n)$.

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Data Structure Questions and Answers – Threaded Binary Tree

1. What is a threaded binary tree traversal?

- a) a binary tree traversal using stacks
- b) a binary tree traversal using queues
- c) a binary tree traversal using stacks and queues
- d) a binary tree traversal without using stacks and queues

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: This type of tree traversal will not use stack or queue.

2. What are the disadvantages of normal binary tree traversals?

- a) there are many pointers which are null and thus useless
- b) there is no traversal which is efficient
- c) complexity in implementing
- d) improper traversals

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: As there are majority of pointers with null value going wasted we use threaded binary trees.

3. What may be the content of a node in threaded binary tree?

- a) leftchild_pointer, left_tag, data, right_tag, rightchild_pointer
- b) leftchild_pointer, left_tag
- c) leftchild_pointer, left_tag, right_tag, rightchild_pointer
- d) leftchild_pointer, left_tag, data

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It contains additional 2 pointers over normal binary tree node structure.

4. What are null nodes filled with in a threaded binary tree?

- a) inorder predecessor for left node and inorder successor for right node information
- b) right node with inorder predecessor and left node with inorder successor information
- c) they remain null
- d) some other values randomly

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If preorder or postorder is used then the respective predecessor and successor info is stored.

5. The null left pointer pointing to predecessor and null right pointer pointing to successor. how many types of threaded tree are possible with this convention?

- a) inorder, postorder, preorder traversals
- b) inorder
- c) postorder
- d) preorder

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Those are the three representations of binary threaded trees.

6. What are double and single threaded trees?

- a) when both left, right nodes are having null pointers and only right node is null pointer respectively

- b) having 2 and 1 node
- c) using single and double linked lists
- d) using heaps and priority queues

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: They are properties of double and single threaded binary trees respectively.

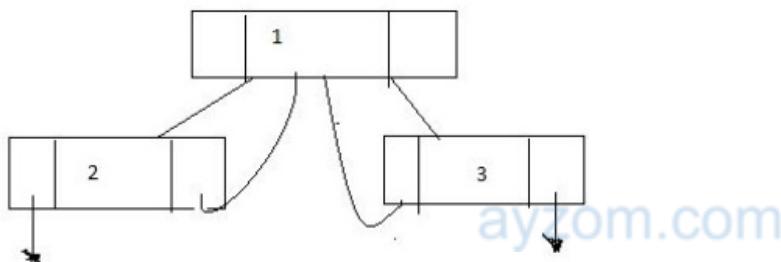
- a) inorder successor instead of inorder predecessor must be done
- b) code is correct
- c) it is code for post order
- d) it is code for pre order

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Property of inorder threaded binary tree is left node with inorder predecessor and right node with inorder successor information are stored.

8. What is inefficient with the below threaded binary tree picture?



- a) it has dangling pointers
- b) nothing inefficient
- c) incorrect threaded tree
- d) space is being used more

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The nodes extreme left and right are pointing to nothing which could be also used efficiently.

Tango Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Who developed the concept of tango tree?

- a) Erik Demaine
- b) Mihai Patrascu
- c) John Lacono
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Erik Demaine is a well-known professor of Computer Science at MIT. John Lacono is an American computer scientist specialized in data structure and algorithm while Mihai Patrascu was a Romanian- American computer scientist. All of them together developed the concept of Tango tree.

2. Which type of tree is tango tree?

- a) Ternary Tree
- b) AVL Tree
- c) Binary Search Tree
- d) K-ary Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Tango tree is an example of binary search tree which was developed by four famous scientists Erik Demaine, Mihai Patrascu, John Lacono and Harmon in the year 2004.

3. After which city is tango tree named?

- a) Vatican City
- b) Buenos Aires
- c) New York
- d) California

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Tango is a popular couple dance or partner dance that was originated in the 1880s somewhere between Argentina and Uruguay. Buenos Aires is a capital city off Argentina. Hence they named after Buenos Aires.

4. Which type of binary search tree or algorithm does tango tree use?

- a) Online
- b) Offline
- c) Static
- d) Dynamic

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Tango tree is an online binary search tree whose time complexity is $O(\log(\log n))$ when compared to the time complexity of offline binary search tree model. Online algorithm processes input or data provided piece by piece.

5. What is the time complexity of for achieving competitive ratio by tango tree?

- a) $O(\log n)$
- b) $O(n^2)$
- c) $O(n!)$
- d) $O(\log(\log n))$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Tango tree is an online binary search tree whose time complexity is $O(\log(\log n))$ when compared to the time complexity of offline binary search tree model. Online algorithm processes input or data provided piece by piece.

6. Which type of binary search tree is imitated for construction of tango tree?

- a) Complete Binary Search Tree
- b) Perfect Binary Search Tree
- c) Balanced Binary Search Tree
- d) Degenerate Binary Search Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Tango tree is constructed by simulating a complete binary search tree. This tree is also known as Reference tree, that contains all the elements of the tree. Also, the reference tree is never showed in actual implementation.

7. Which special balanced binary search tree is used to store the nodes of auxiliary tree?

- a) Red – Black Tree
- b) Red – Brown Tree
- c) Red – Yellow Tree
- d) Red – Tango Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The path starting from the root and following the path of preferred child node till the end of leaf node is known as preferred path. Nodes are stored in Red – Black tree for the representation of the preferred path.

8. Is tango tree represented as a tree of trees.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Partitioning method is used by tango tree which partitions a binary search tree into small sets of paths and then storing them to auxiliary trees. Hence tango tree is represented as a tree of trees.

9. Which operation is used to combine two auxiliary trees?

- a) Join
- b) Combinatorial
- c) Add
- d) Concatenation

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If the top node of one of the reference tree amongst the two, is the child of the bottom node of the other reference tree, then the join operation can be carried out to join the two auxiliary trees.

10. Is partitioning method used by Tango Tree.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Partitioning method is used by tango tree which partitions a binary search tree into small sets of paths and then storing them to auxiliary trees. Hence tango tree is represented as a tree of trees.

11. Which operation is used to break a preferred path into two sets of parts at a particular node?

- a) Differentiate

- b) Cut
- c) Integrate
- d) Join

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A preferred path is broken into two parts. One of them is known as top part while other is known as bottom part. To break a preferred path into two sets, cut operation is used at a particular node.

12. What is the upper bound for a tango tree if k is a number of interleaves?

- a) $k+2 O(\log(\log n))$
- b) $k O(\log n)$
- c) $K^2 O(\log n)$
- d) $k+1 O(\log(\log n))$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Upper bound is found to analyze the work done by a tango tree on a given set of sequences. In order to connect to the tango tree, the upper bound is found to be $k+1 O(\log(\log n))$.

13. What is the time complexity for searching $k+1$ auxiliary trees?

- a) $k+2 O(\log(\log n))$
- b) $k+1 O(\log n)$
- c) $K+2 O(\log n)$
- d) $k+1 O(\log(\log n))$

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Answer: d

Explanation: Since each search operation in the auxiliary tree takes $O(\log(\log n))$ time as auxiliary tree size is bounded by the height of the reference tree that is $\log n$. So for $k+1$ auxiliary trees, total search time is $k+1 O(\log(\log n))$.

14. What is the time complexity for the update cost on auxiliary trees?

- a) $O(\log(\log n))$
- b) $k-1 O(\log n)$
- c) $K^2 O(\log n)$
- d) $k+1 O(\log(\log n))$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The update cost also is bounded by the upper bound. We perform one cut as well as one join operation for the auxiliary tree, so the total update cost for the auxiliary tree is found to be $k+1 O(\log(\log n))$.

15. Which of the following is the self-adjusting binary search tree?

- a) AVL Tree
- b) Splay Tree
- c) Top Tree
- d) Ternary Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Splay tree is a self-adjusting binary search tree. It performs basic operations on the tree like insertion, deletion, loop up performing all these operations in $O(\log n)$ time.

Rope Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is also known as Rope data structure?

- a) Cord
- b) String
- c) Array
- d) Linked List

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Array is a linear data structure. Strings are a collection and sequence of codes, alphabets or characters. Linked List is a linear data structure having a node containing data input and the address of the next node. The cord is also known as the rope data structure.

2. Which type of data structure does rope represent?

- a) Array
- b) Linked List
- c) Queue
- d) Binary Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Rope is a special binary tree in which the end nodes contain the string and its length. The array is a linear data structure. Linked List is a linear data structure having a node containing data input and the address of the next node. The queue is a data structure working on the principle of FIFO.

3. What is the time complexity for finding the node at x position where n is the length of the rope?

- a) $O(\log n)$
- b) $O(n!)$
- c) $O(n^2)$
- d) $O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to find the node at x position in a rope data structure where N is the length of the rope, we start a recursive search from the root node. So the time complexity for worst case is found to be $O(\log N)$.

4. What is the time complexity for creating a new node and then performing concatenation in the rope data structure?

- a) $O(\log n)$
- b) $O(n!)$
- c) $O(n^2)$
- d) $O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In order to perform the concatenation on the rope data structure, one can create two nodes S1 and S2 and then performing the operation in constant time that is the time complexity is $O(1)$.

5. What is the time complexity for splitting the string into two new string in the rope data structure?

- a) $O(n^2)$
- b) $O(n!)$
- c) $O(\log n)$
- d) $O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In order to perform the splitting on the rope data structure, one can split the given string into two new strings S1 and S2 in O ($\log n$) time. So, the time complexity for worst case is O ($\log n$).

6. Which type of binary tree does rope require to perform basic operations?

- a) Unbalanced
- b) Balanced
- c) Complete
- d) Full

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: To perform the basic operations on a rope data structure like insertion, deletion, concatenation and splitting, the rope should be a balanced tree. After performing the operations one should again re-balance the tree.

7. What is the time complexity for inserting the string and forming a new string in the rope data structure?

- a) O ($\log n$)
- b) O ($n!$)
- c) O (n^2)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to perform the insertion on the rope data structure, one can insert the given string at any position x to form a new string in O ($\log n$) time. So, the time complexity for worst case is O ($\log n$). This can be done by one split operation and two concatenation operations.

8. Is insertion and deletion operation faster in rope than an array?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to perform the insertion on the rope data structure, the time complexity is O ($\log n$). In order to perform the deletion on the rope data structure, the time complexity for worst case is O ($\log n$). While for arrays the time complexity is O (n).

9. What is the time complexity for deleting the string to form a new string in the rope data structure?

- a) O (n^2)
- b) O ($n!$)
- c) O ($\log n$)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In order to perform the deletion on the rope data structure, one can delete the given string at any position x to form a new string in O ($\log n$) time. So, the time complexity for worst case is O ($\log n$). This can be done by two split operations and one concatenation operation.

10. Is it possible to perform a split operation on a string in the rope if the split point is in the middle of the string.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to perform the splitting on the rope data structure, one can split the given string into two new strings S1 and S2 in O ($\log n$) time. So, the time complexity for worst case is O ($\log n$). The split operation can be performed if the split point is either at the end of the string or in the middle of the string.

B-Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is the most widely used external memory data structure?

- a) AVL tree
- b) B-tree
- c) Red-black tree
- d) Both AVL tree and Red-black tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In external memory, the data is transferred in form of blocks. These blocks have data values and pointers. And B-tree can hold both the data values and pointers. So B-tree is used as an external memory data structure.

2. B-tree of order n is a order-n multiway tree in which each non-root node contains _____

- a) at most $(n - 1)/2$ keys
- b) exact $(n - 1)/2$ keys
- c) at least $2n$ keys
- d) at least $(n - 1)/2$ keys

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A non-root node in a B-tree of order n contains at least $(n - 1)/2$ keys. And contains a maximum of $(n - 1)$ keys and n sons.

3. A B-tree of order 4 and of height 3 will have a maximum of _____ keys.

- a) 255
- b) 63
- c) 127
- d) 188

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A B-tree of order m of height h will have the maximum number of keys when all nodes are completely filled. So, the B-tree will have $n = (m^{h+1} - 1)$ keys in this situation. So, required number of maximum keys = $4^{3+1} - 1 = 256 - 1 = 255$.

4. Five node splitting operations occurred when an entry is inserted into a B-tree. Then how many nodes are written?

- a) 14
- b) 7
- c) 11
- d) 5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: If 5 splits occur in a B-tree, $2s + 1$ nodes are written (2 halves of each split and the parent of the last node split). So, if 5 splits occurred, then $2 * 5 + 1$, i.e. 11 nodes are written.

5. B-tree and AVL tree have the same worst case time complexity for insertion and deletion.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Both the B-tree and the AVL tree have $O(\log n)$ as worst case time complexity for insertion and deletion.

6. 2-3-4 trees are B-trees of order 4. They are an isometric of _____ trees.

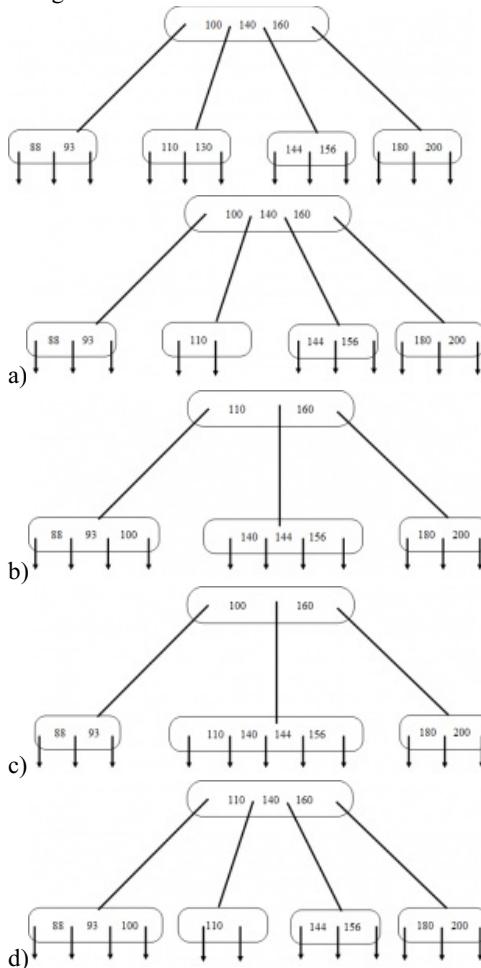
- a) AVL

- b) AA
 - c) 2-3
 - d) Red-Black
- [View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: 2-3-4 trees are isometric of Red-Black trees. It means that, for every 2-3-4 tree, there exists a Red-Black tree with data elements in the same order.

7. Figure shown below is B-tree of order 5. What is the result of deleting 130 from the tree?



[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Each non-root in a B-tree of order 5 must contain at least 2 keys. Here, when the key 130 is deleted the node gets underflowed i.e. number of keys in the node drops below 2. So we combine the node with key 110 with its brother node having keys 144 and 156. And this combined node will also contain the separator key from parent i.e. key 140, leaving the root with two keys 110 and 160.

8. What is the best case height of a B-tree of order n and which has k keys?

- a) $\log(n+1) - 1$
- b) nk
- c) $\log_k(n+1) - 1$
- d) $k \log_n$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: B-tree of order n and with height k has best case height h, where $h = \log(n+1) - 1$. The best case occurs when all the nodes are

completely filled with keys.

9. Compression techniques can be used on the keys to reduce both space and time requirements in a B-tree.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The front compression and the rear compression are techniques used to reduce space and time requirements in B-tree. The compression enables to retain more keys in a node so that the number of nodes needed can be reduced.

10. Which of the following is true?

- a) larger the order of B-tree, less frequently the split occurs
- b) larger the order of B-tree, more frequently the split occurs
- c) smaller the order of B-tree, more frequently the split occurs
- d) smaller the order of B-tree, less frequently the split occurs

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The average probability of the split is $1/(m/2 - 1)$, where m is the order of B-tree. So, if m larger, the probability of split will be less.

B+ Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. In a B+ tree, both the internal nodes and the leaves have keys.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In a B+ -tree, only the leaves have keys, and these keys are replicated in non-leaf nodes for defining the path for locating individual records.

2. Which of the following is true?

- a) B + tree allows only the rapid random access
- b) B + tree allows only the rapid sequential access
- c) B + tree allows rapid random access as well as rapid sequential access
- d) B + tree allows rapid random access and slower sequential access

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The B+ -tree being a variation of B-tree allows rapid random access. In a B+ -tree the leaves are linked together, so it also provides rapid sequential access.

3. A B+ tree can contain a maximum of 7 pointers in a node. What is the minimum number of keys in leaves?

- a) 6
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Maximum number of pointers in a node is 7, i.e. the order of the B+ -tree is 7. In a B+ tree of order n each leaf node contains at most $n - 1$ key and at least $\lceil (n - 1)/2 \rceil$ keys. Therefore, a minimum number of keys each leaf can have = $\lceil (7 - 1)/2 \rceil = 3$.

4. Which of the following is false?

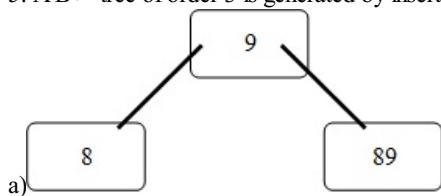
- a) A B+ -tree grows downwards
- b) A B+ -tree is balanced
- c) In a B+ -tree, the sibling pointers allow sequential searching
- d) B+ -tree is shallower than B-tree

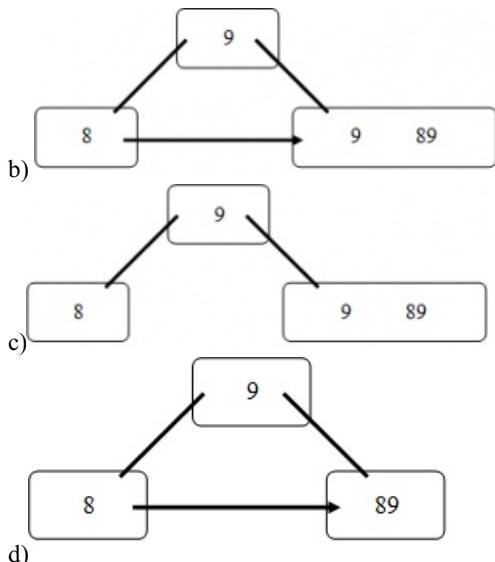
[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A B+ -tree always grows upwards. And In a B+tree – i)The path from the root to every leaf node is of the same length, so the tree is balanced. ii) Leaves are linked, so allow sequential searching. iii) An index is built with a single key per block of data rather than with one key per data record, so it is shallower than B-tree.

5. A B+ -tree of order 3 is generated by inserting 89, 9 and 8. The generated B+ -tree is _____





[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation:

6. Statement 1: When a node is split during insertion, the middle key is promoted to the parent as well as retained in right half-node.

Statement 2: When a key is deleted from the leaf, it is also deleted from the non-leaf nodes of the tree.

- a) Statement 1 is true but statement 2 is false
- b) Statement 2 is true but statement 1 is false
- c) Both the statements are true
- d) Both the statements are false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: During the split, the middle key is retained in the right half node and also promoted to parent node. When a key is deleted from the leaf, it is retained in non-leaves, because it can be still a valid separator between keys in nodes below.

7. Efficiency of finding the next record in B+ tree is _____

- a) O(n)
- b) O(log n)
- c) O(nlog n)
- d) O(1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In a B+ -tree finding the next record (successor) involves accessing an additional leaf at most. So, the efficiency of finding the next record is O(1).

8. What is the maximum number of keys that a B+ -tree of order 3 and of height 3 have?

- a) 3
- b) 80
- c) 27
- d) 26

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A B+ tree of order n and height h can have at most $n^h - 1$ keys. Therefore maximum number of keys = $3^3 - 1 = 27 - 1 = 26$.

9. Which of the following is false?

- a) Compared to B-tree, B+ -tree has larger fanout
- b) Deletion in B-tree is more complicated than in B+ -tree
- c) B+ -tree has greater depth than corresponding B-tree
- d) Both B-tree and B+ -tree have same search and insertion efficiencies

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A B+ -tree has larger fanout and therefore have a depth smaller than that of corresponding B-tree.

10. Which one of the following data structures are preferred in database-system implementation?

- a) AVL tree
- b) B-tree
- c) B+ -tree
- d) Splay tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The database-system implementations use B+ -tree data structure because they can be used for multilevel indexing.

2-3 Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. 2-3 tree is a specific form of _____

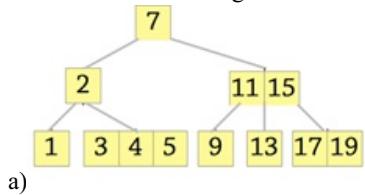
- a) B – tree
- b) B+ – tree
- c) AVL tree
- d) Heap

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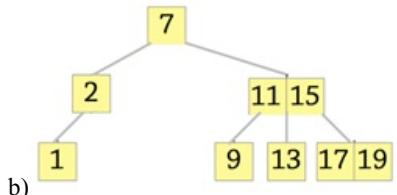
Answer: a

Explanation: The 2-3 trees is a balanced tree. It is a specific form the B – tree. It is B – tree of order 3, where every node can have two child subtrees and one key or 3 child subtrees and two keys.

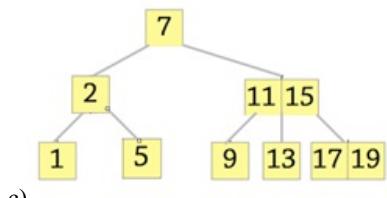
2. Which of the following is the 2-3 tree?



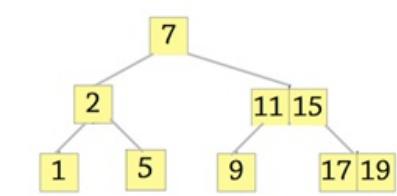
a)



b)



c)



d)

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Answer: c

Explanation: Tree should have two subtrees at node2, but it should not have three elements. The node with elements 11 and 15 should have three child subtrees.

3. The height of 2-3 tree with n elements is _____

- a) between $(n/2)$ and $(n/3)$
- b) $(n/6)$
- c) between (n) and $\log_2(n + 1)$
- d) between $\log_3(n + 1)$ and $\log_2(n + 1)$

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Answer: d

Explanation: The number of elements in a 2-3 tree with height h is between $2h - 1$ and $3h - 1$. Therefore, the 2-3 tree with n elements will have

the height between $\log_3(n + 1)$ and $\log_2(n + 1)$.

4. Which of the following the BST is isometric with the 2-3 tree?

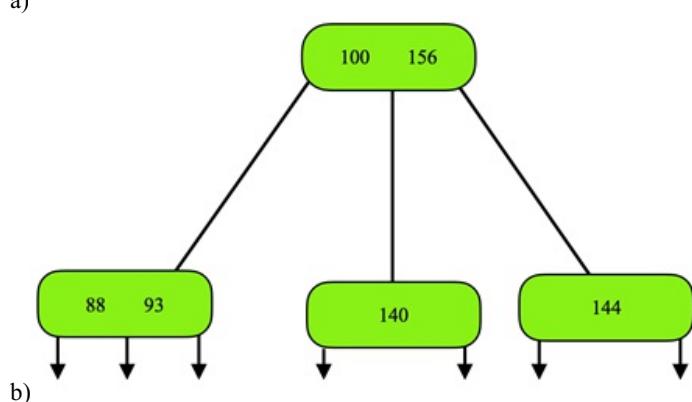
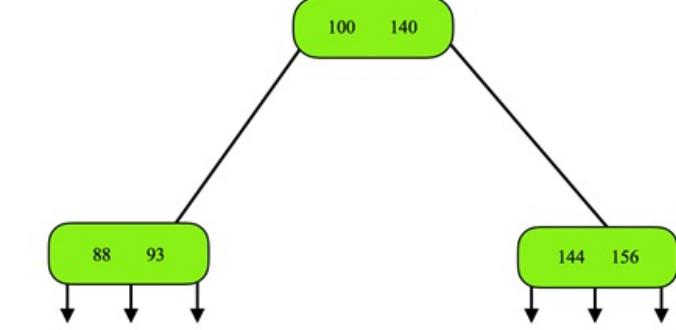
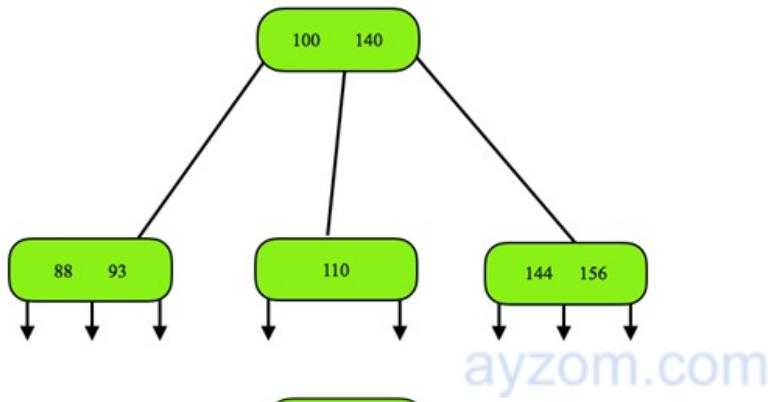
- a) Splay tree
- b) AA tree
- c) Heap
- d) Red – Black tree

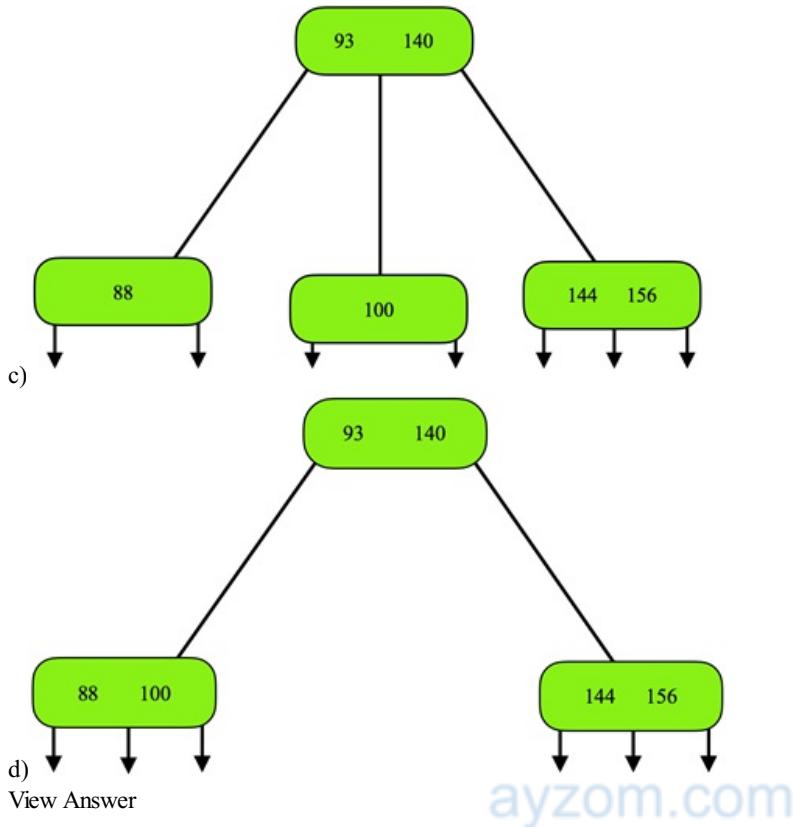
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Answer: b

Explanation: AA tree is isometric of the 2-3 trees. In an AA tree, we store each node a level, which is the height of the corresponding 2-3 tree node. So, we can convert a 2-3 tree to an AA tree.

5. The figure shown below is a 2-3 tree. What is the result of deleting 110 from the tree?





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Answer: c

Explanation: When 110 is deleted the respective node becomes empty, so the 2-3 tree properties get violated. Hence, the element from its sibling node, 93 is moved to the root and root node element 100 is fed to the empty node. So, the resultant 2-3 tree will be,

6. Which of the following data structure can provide efficient searching of the elements?

- a) unordered lists
- b) binary search tree
- c) treap
- d) 2-3 tree

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Answer: d

Explanation: The average case time for lookup in a binary search tree, treap and 2-3 tree is $O(\log n)$ and in unordered lists it is $O(n)$. But in the worst case, only the 2-3 trees perform lookup efficiently as it takes $O(\log n)$, while others take $O(n)$.

7. LLRB maintains 1-1 correspondence with 2-3 trees.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: LLRB (Left Leaning Red Black tree) is the data structure which is used to implement the 2-3 tree with very basic code. The LLRB is like the 2-3 tree where each node has one key and two links. In LLRB the 3-node is implemented as two 2-nodes connected by the red link that leans left. Thus, LLRB maintains 1-1 correspondence with 2-3 tree.

8. Which of the following is not true about the 2-3 tree?

- a) all leaves are at the same level
- b) it is perfectly balanced
- c) postorder traversal yields elements in sorted order

d) it is B-tree of order 3

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Answer: c

Explanation: In a 2-3 tree, leaves are at the same level. And 2-3 trees are perfectly balanced as every path from root node to the null link is of equal length. In 2-3 tree in-order traversal yields elements in sorted order.

9. AVL trees provide better insertion than 2-3 trees.

a) True

b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: Insertion in AVL tree and 2-3 tree requires searching for proper position for insertion and transformations for balancing the tree. In both, the trees searching takes $O(\log n)$ time, but rebalancing in AVL tree takes $O(\log n)$, while the 2-3 tree takes $O(1)$. So, 2-3 tree provides better insertions.

10. Which of the following is false?

a) 2-3 tree requires less storage than the BST

b) lookup in 2-3 tree is more efficient than in BST

c) 2-3 tree is shallower than BST

d) 2-3 tree is a balanced tree

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Answer: a

Explanation: Search is more efficient in the 2-3 tree than in BST. 2-3 tree is a balanced tree and performs efficient insertion and deletion and it is shallower than BST. But, 2-3 tree requires more storage than the BST.

Ternary Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs) – 1

1. How many child nodes does each node of Ternary Tree contain?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 5
- d) 3

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Answer: d

Explanation: Each node of Ternary tree contains at most 3 nodes. So Ternary tree can have 1, 2 or 3 child nodes but not more than that.

2. Which of the following is the name of the node having child nodes?

- a) Brother
- b) Sister
- c) Mother
- d) Parent

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Parent node is the node having child nodes and child nodes may contain references to their parents. Parent node is a node connected by a directed edge to its child.

3. What is the depth of the root node of the ternary tree?

- a) 2
- b) 1
- c) 0
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Depth is defined as the length of the path from root to the node. So the depth of root node in ternary tree is 0.

4. What is the Height of the root node of ternary tree?

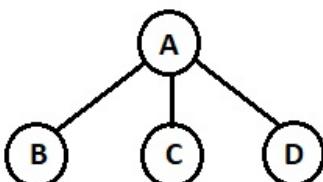
- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Height of ternary tree is defined as the length of path from root to deepest node in tree. Therefore, height off root node in ternary tree is 0.

5. Which node is the root node of the following ternary tree?



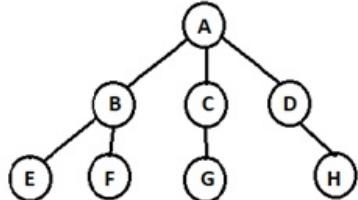
- a) A
- b) B
- c) C
- d) D

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Answer: a

Explanation: Node A is called the root node of the above ternary tree while the Node B, Node C, Node D are called Leaf node.

6. Which node is the Leaf node in the following ternary tree?



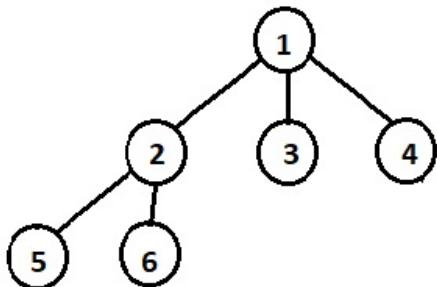
- a) A
- b) B
- c) D
- d) G

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Leaf node is any node that does not contain any children. Since Node G is the node without any children, So G is called Leaf Node. While Node A is root node and Node B, Node C, Node D is parent node of their children.

7. Which node is the parent node of Node 6?



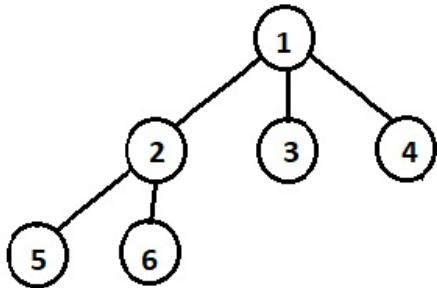
- a) 1
- b) 5
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Since Node 2 has two children Node 5 and Node 6, So Node 2 is the parent node of Node 6. While Node 1 is root node and Node 3 and Node 5 are Leaf node.

8. Is parent node of Node 3 and root node of the given ternary tree same?



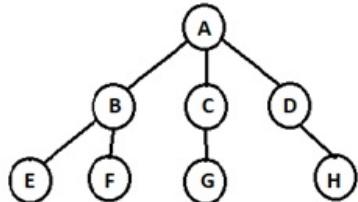
- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since Root node of the ternary tree is Node 1 and also Node 1 has three children that is Node 2, Node 3, Node 4. So parent node of Node 3 and the root node of the ternary tree are same.

9. Which node is the child node of Node D in the following ternary tree?



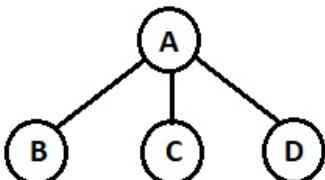
- a) A
- b) C
- c) G
- d) H

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Answer: d

Explanation: The Child node is the node that has a directed path from its parent node. Since Node D has a direct path to Node H, So Node H is the Child node.

10. Which node is the child node of the Node D in the following ternary tree?



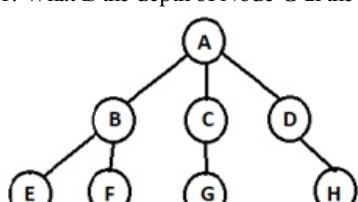
- a) A
- b) C
- c) B
- d) No child node

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Since Node D is the Leaf node of the above ternary tree and leaf node has no child node. So there is no child node for Node D in the above ternary tree.

11. What is the depth of Node G in the given ternary tree?



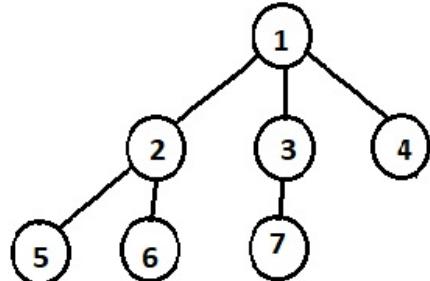
- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Depth of the node is the length of the path from root to the node. Here, length of path from root to Node G is 2. So depth of Node G is 2.

12. What is the Height of the given ternary tree?



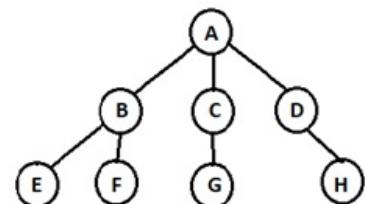
- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Height of the tree is defined as the length of the path from root node to the deepest node of the tree. Here deepest nodes are 5,6,7 which are at length 2. So the height of the ternary tree is 2.

13. Which nodes are the siblings of Node B of given ternary tree?



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- a) E
- b) C
- c) F
- d) Both E and F

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Answer: d

Explanation: Siblings are the nodes that share same parent. Since both the Node E and Node F have same parent Node B, So the sibling of Node B is Node E and Node F.

Ternary Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs) – 2

1. How many extra nodes are there in Full ternary tree than a complete ternary tree?

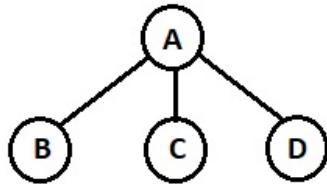
- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) Both have same number of nodes

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Every Full ternary tree is also a complete ternary tree. Therefore, both have same number of nodes.

2. Is Node A sibling of Node D in the given ternary tree?



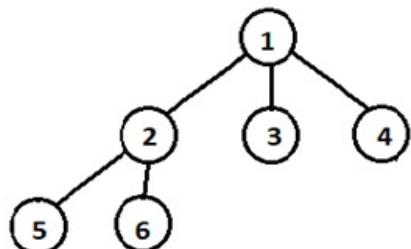
- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Node B, Node C are the siblings of Node D while Node A is the parent node of Node D.

3. What is the size of the given ternary tree?



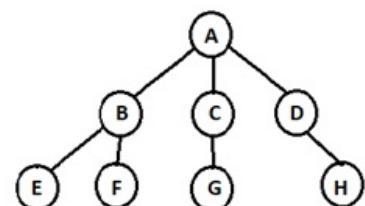
- a) 3
- b) 2
- c) 6
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Size of the ternary tree is defined as the total number of nodes present in the tree. Since there are total of 6 nodes in the ternary tree. So the size of the ternary tree is 6.

4. Who is the ancestor of Node G?



- a) C

b) F

c) H

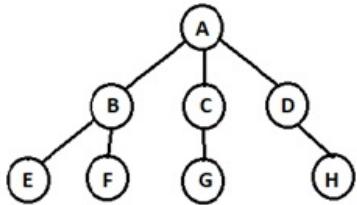
d) A

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Answer: a

Explanation: Ancestor node is a node that comes in between the path from the node to the root. Since Node C comes between node G and root, so Node C is called the ancestor node.

5. Who is descendant of Node B?



a) A

b) E

c) F

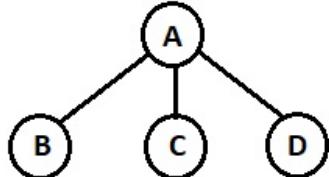
d) Both E and F

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Descendant node is a node which has a direct path from ancestor node. Since both E and F are connected to B, so Node E and Node F are the descendants of Node B.

6. What is the size of Node A?



a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Size of node is defined as the total number of descendants of that node including itself. So, size of Node A is 4.

7. Can leaf node be called child node in a ternary tree?

a) True

b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: Leaf node is a node that has no child. Since Leaf node will always be the node on the last level of ternary tree, so it can be called child node of given parent node in ternary tree.

8. Can child node be always called Leaf node in the ternary tree?

a) True

b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: Leaf node is any node that does not contain any children. Child node may or may not contain more nodes. Child node will only be called leaf Node if the node has no child node.

9. Which of the following is the implementation of the ternary tree?

- a) AVL Tree
- b) Ternary Heap
- c) Hash Table
- d) Dictionary

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Answer: b

Explanation: Ternary tree is used to implement ternary search tree and ternary heap. While AVL Tree, hash Table, dictionary are different types of Data Structures.

K-ary Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs) – 1

1. How many child nodes does each node of K-ary Tree contain?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) more than k
- d) at most k

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Answer: d

Explanation: Each node of K-ary tree contains at most k nodes. While tree with 2 nodes is called Binary tree and tree with 3 nodes is called Ternary tree.

2. Which of the following is the name of the node having child nodes?

- a) Brother
- b) Sister
- c) Mother
- d) Parent

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Answer: d

Explanation: Parent node is the node having child nodes and child nodes may contain references to their parents. Parent node is a node connected by a directed edge to its child.

3. What is the depth of the root node of K-ary tree?

- a) 2
- b) 1
- c) 0
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Depth is defined as the length of the path from root to the node. So the depth of root node in K-ary tree is 0.

4. What is the Height of the root node of K-ary tree?

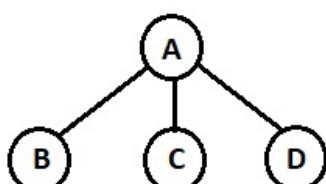
- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 0

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Answer: d

Explanation: Height of K-ary tree is defined as the length of path from root to deepest node in tree. Therefore, height of root node in K-ary tree is 0.

5. Which node is the root node of the following K-ary tree?



- a) A
- b) B
- c) C

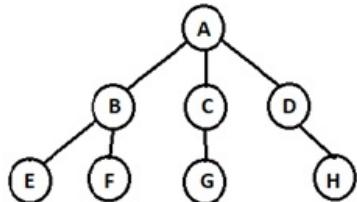
d) D

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Answer: a

Explanation: Node A is called the root node of the above K-ary tree while the Node B, Node C, Node D are called Leaf node.

6. Which node is the Leaf node in the following K-ary tree?



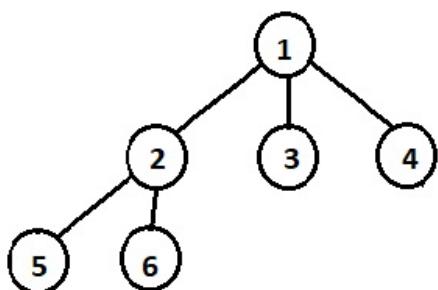
- a) A
- b) B
- c) D
- d) F

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Leaf node is any node that does not contain any children. Since Node F is the node without any children, So F is called Leaf Node. While Node A is root node and Node B, Node C, Node D is parent node of their children.

7. Which node is the parent node of Node 5?



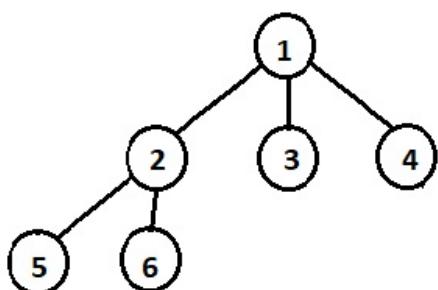
- a) 1
- b) 5
- c) 2
- d) 3

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Answer: c

Explanation: Since Node 2 has two children Node 5 and Node 6, So Node 2 is the parent node of Node 5. While Node 1 is root node and Node 3 and Node 5 are Leaf node.

8. Is parent node of Node 4 and root node of the given K-ary tree same?



- a) True

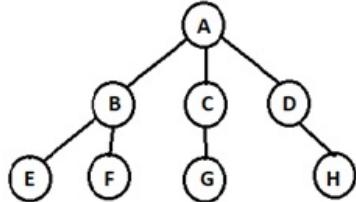
b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: Since Root node of the ternary tree is Node 1 and also Node 1 has three children that is Node 2, Node 3, Node 4. So parent node of Node 4 and the root node of the ternary tree are same.

9. Which node is the child node of Node C in the following K-ary tree?



a) A

b) C

c) G

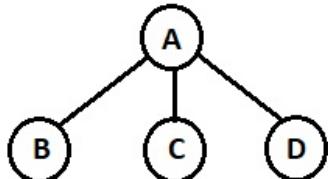
d) H

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Answer: c

Explanation: The Child node is the node that has a directed path from its parent node. Since Node C has a direct path to Node G, So Node G is the Child node.

10. Which node is the child node of the Node B in the following K-ary tree?



a) A

b) C

c) B

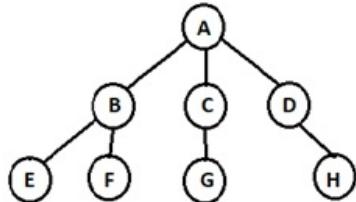
d) No child node

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Since Node B is the Leaf node of the above ternary tree and leaf node has no child node. So there is no child node for Node B in the above K-ary tree.

11. What is the depth of Node F in the given K-ary tree?



a) 0

b) 1

c) 2

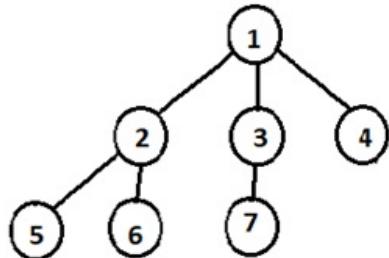
d) 3

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Answer: c

Explanation: Depth of the node is the length of the path from root to the node. Here, length of path from root to Node F is 2. So depth of Node F is 2.

12. What is the Height of the given K-ary tree?



- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 3

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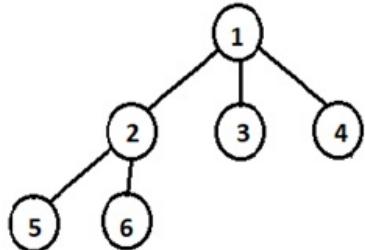
Answer: c

Explanation: Height of the tree is defined as the length of the path from root node to the deepest node of the tree. Here deepest nodes are 5,6,7 which are at length 2. So the height of the K-ary tree is 2.

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K-ary Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs) – 2

1. What is the size of the given K-ary tree?



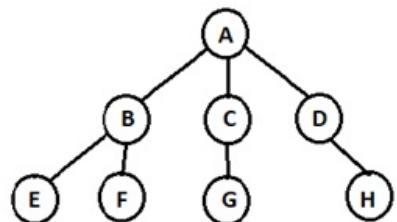
- a) 3
- b) 2
- c) 6
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Size of the K-ary tree is defined as the total number of nodes present in the tree. Since there are total of 6 nodes in the K-ary tree. So the size of the K-ary tree is 6.

2. Who is the ancestor of Node H?



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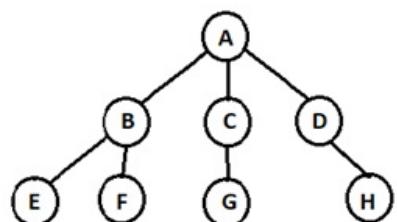
- a) D
- b) F
- c) H
- d) A

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Answer: a

Explanation: Ancestor node is a node that comes in between the path from the node to the root. Since Node D comes between node H and root, so Node D is called the ancestor node.

3. Who is descendant of Node C?



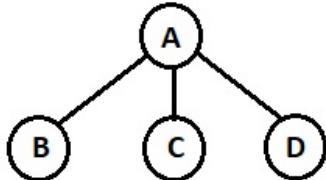
- a) A
- b) E
- c) D
- d) G

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Answer: d

Explanation: Descendant node is a node which has a direct path from ancestor node. Since Node G is connected to C, so Node G is the descendant of Node C.

4. What is the size of Node B in given K-ary tree?



- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

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Answer: a

Explanation: Size of node is defined as the total number of descendants of that node including itself. So, size of Node B is 1.

5. Can leaf node be called child node in a K-ary tree?

- a) True
- b) false

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Answer: a

Explanation: Leaf node is a node that has no child. Since Leaf node will always be the node on the last level of k-ary tree, so it can be called child node of given parent node in K-ary tree.

6. Can child node be always called Leaf node in the K-ary tree?

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: Leaf node is any node that does not contain any children. Child node may or may not contain more nodes. Child node will only be called leafNode if the node has no child node.

7. What is the upper bound for maximum leaves in K-ary tree with height h?

- a) K^*h
- b) K^h
- c) $K+h$
- d) $K-h$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In the K-ary tree having height h, the upper bound for having maximum number of leaves is k^h .

8. What is the height of a K-ary tree having only root node?

- a) 1
- b) 0
- c) 2
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Height of a K-ary tree does not include the root node. So the height of the K-ary tree is without root node is 0.

9. Which one of the following is the correct formulae to find the parent node at index I?

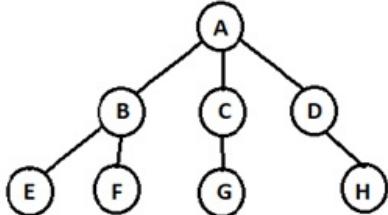
- a) $(I-1)/K$
- b) $(I+1)/K$
- c) $(I^*1)/K$
- d) $(I-2)/K$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The parent node for the node of index I in a K-ary tree is given by $(I-1)/K$.

10. Which nodes are the *siblings* of Node D of given ternary tree?



- a) E
- b) C
- c) F
- d) H

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Siblings are the nodes that share same parent. Since both the Node H is parent Node D, So the sibling of Node D is Node H.

11. How many extra nodes are there in Full K-ary tree than complete K-ary tree?

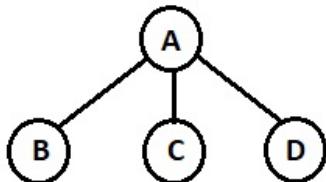
- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) Both have same number of nodes

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Every Full K-ary tree is also a complete K-ary tree. Therefore, both have same number of nodes.

12. Is Node A sibling of Node B in the given K-ary tree?



- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Node D, Node C are the *siblings* of Node B while Node A is the parent node of Node B.

Van Emde Boas Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. What is the other name or Van Emde Boas Tree data structure?

- a) Van Emde Boas Array
- b) Van Emde Boas Stack
- c) Van Emde Boas Priority Queue
- d) Van Emde Boas Heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The Van Emde Boas Tree data structure is also popularly known as Van Emde Boas Priority Queue. This data structure implements the array associatively for the given integer keys. It was formulated by Peter Van Emde Boas.

2. Who Invented The vEB also known as Van Emde Boas Tree?

- a) Peter Van Emde Boas
- b) Samuel F. B. Morse
- c) Friedrich Clemens Gerke
- d) Alexander Morse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The Van Emde Boas Tree data structure is also popularly known as Van Emde Boas Priority Queue. This data structure implements the array associatively for the given integer keys. It was formulated by Peter Van Emde Boas.

3. What is the time complexity for storing the maximum number of elements in Van Emde Boas tree if M is the maximum number of elements?

- a) O ($\log M$)
- b) O ($M!$)
- c) O (M)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In order to store the maximum number of elements in Van Emde Boas data structure where M is the maximum number of elements, the tree has great efficiency for storing them. So the time complexity for worst case is found to be O (M).

4. Does Van Emde Boas data structure perform all operation in O ($\log (\log M)$) time where $M = 2^m$.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: All the operations performed on the Van Emde Boas tree with an associative array like Insertion, Deletion, Searching and many more can be performed in O ($\log (\log M)$) time where $M = 2^m$.

5. What is the time complexity for searching a key or integer in Van Emde Boas data structure?

- a) O ($\log M!$)
- b) O ($M!$)
- c) O (M^2)
- d) O ($\log (\log M)$)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In order to search a key or integer in the Van Emde Boas data structure, the operation can be performed on an associative array. Hence, the time complexity for searching a key or integer in Van Emde Boas data structure is O ($\log (\log M)$).

6. Which type of tree does Van Emde Boas require to perform basic operations?

- a) Unbalanced
- b) Balanced
- c) Complete
- d) Non – Binary

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The Van Emde Boas Tree data structure is also popularly known as Van Emde Boas Priority Queue. This data structure implements the array associatively for the given integer keys. It was formulated by Peter Van Emde Boas. It is a non – binary type of tree.

7. What is the time complexity for inserting a key or integer in Van Emde Boas data structure?

- a) $O(\log M!)$
- b) $O(M!)$
- c) $O(M^2)$
- d) $O(\log(\log M))$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to insert a key or integer in the Van Emde Boas data structure, the operation can be performed on an associative array. Hence, the time complexity for inserting a key or integer in Van Emde Boas data structure is $O(\log(\log M))$.

8. In which year was Van Emde Boas tree invented?

- a) 1972
- b) 1973
- c) 1974
- d) 1975

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The Van Emde Boas Tree data structure is also popularly known as Van Emde Boas Priority Queue. This data structure implements the array associatively for the given integer keys. It was formulated by Peter Van Emde Boas in 1975.

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9. What is the time complexity for deleting a key or integer in Van Emde Boas data structure?

- a) $O(\log M!)$
- b) $O(\log(\log M))$
- c) $O(M!)$
- d) $O(M^2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In order to delete a key or integer in the Van Emde Boas data structure, the operation can be performed on an associative array. Hence, the time complexity for deleting a key or integer in Van Emde Boas data structure is $O(\log(\log M))$.

10. Can operation like Find Next and Find Previous be implemented.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since the Van Emde Boas data structure follows an associative array abstract data type to perform different operations. Hence, an operation like Find Next and Find Previous be implemented.

11. What is the time complexity for finding a maximum and minimum integer in Van Emde Boas data structure?

- a) $O(\log M!)$
- b) $O(M!)$

- c) O (1)
- d) O ($\log(\log M)$)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In order to find a maximum or minimum integer in the Van Emde Boas data structure, the operation can be performed on an associative array. Hence, the time complexity for finding a maximum or minimum integer in Van Emde Boas data structure is O (1).

12. On which abstract data type does van Emde Boas tree performs the operation?

- a) Tree
- b) Linked List
- c) Heap
- d) Associative Array

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The Van Emde Boas Tree data structure is also popularly known as Van Emde Boas Priority Queue. This data structure implements an abstract data type called associative array for the given integer keys.

13. Which operation find the value associated with a given key?

- a) Insert
- b) Find Next
- c) Look up
- d) Delete

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: This data structure implements an abstract data type called associative array for the given integer keys. Hence, to find the value associated with a given key, Look Up operation is performed.

Disjoint-Set Data Structure Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. How many properties will an equivalent relationship satisfy?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: An equivalent relationship will satisfy three properties – reflexive, symmetric and transitive.

2. A relation R on a set S, defined as $x R y$ if and only if $y R x$. This is an example of?

- a) reflexive relation
- b) symmetric relation
- c) transitive relation
- d) invalid relation

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A symmetric property in an equivalence relation is defined as $x R y$ if and only $y R x$.

3. Electrical connectivity is an example of equivalence relation.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Electrical connectivity is reflexive, symmetric and also transitive. Hence, electrical connectivity is an equivalence relation.

4. What is the worst case efficiency for a path compression algorithm?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(N \log N)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The worst case efficiency for a path compression algorithm is mathematically found to be $O(M \log N)$.

5. Does path compression algorithm work during?

- a) Create operation
- b) Insert operation
- c) Find operation
- d) Delete operation

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Path compression algorithm is performed during find operation and is independent of the strategy used to perform unions.

6. What is the definition for Ackermann's function?

- a) $A(1,i) = i+1$ for $i \geq 1$
- b) $A(i,j) = i+j$ for $i > j$
- c) $A(i,j) = i+j$ for $i = j$
- d) $A(1,i) = i+1$ for $i < 1$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The Ackermann's function is defined as $A(1,i) = i+1$ for $i \geq 1$. This form in text grows faster and the inverse is slower.

7. _____ is one of the earliest forms of a self-adjustment strategy used in splay trees, skew heaps.

- a) Union by rank
- b) Equivalence function
- c) Dynamic function
- d) Path compression

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Path compression is one of the earliest forms of self-adjustment used in extremely important strategies using theoretical explanations.

8. What is the depth of any tree if the union operation is performed by height?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(N \log N)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: If the Unions are performed by height, the depth of any tree is calculated to be $O(\log N)$.

9. When executing a sequence of Unions, a node of rank r must have at least 2^r descendants.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: By the induction hypothesis, each tree has at least 2^{r-1} descendants, giving a total of 2^r and establishing the lemma.

10. What is the value for the number of nodes of rank r ?

- a) N
- b) $N/2$
- c) $N/2^r$
- d) N^r

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Each node of a rank r is the root of a subtree of at least 2^r . Therefore, there are at most $N/2^r$ disjoint subtrees.

11. What is the worst-case running time of unions done by size and path compression?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log * N)$
- c) $O(N \log N)$
- d) $O(M \log^* N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The worst case running time of a union operation done by size and path compression is mathematically found to be $O(M \log^* N)$.

12. In the Union/Find algorithm, the ranks of the nodes on a path will increase monotonically from?

- a) leaf to root

- b) root to node
- c) root to leaf
- d) left subtree to right subtree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: One of the lemmas state that, in the Union/Find algorithm, the ranks of the nodes on a path will increase monotonically from leaf to root.

13. How many strategies are followed to solve a dynamic equivalence problem?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: There are two strategies involved to solve a dynamic equivalence problem- executing find instruction in worst-case time and executing union instruction in worst-case time.

14. What is the total time spent for N-1 merges in a dynamic equivalence problem?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(N \log N)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

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Answer: c

Explanation: The total time spent for N-1 merges in a dynamic equivalence problem is mathematically found to be $O(N \log N)$.

15. What is the condition for an equivalence relation if two cities are related within a country?

- a) the two cities should have a one-way connection
- b) the two cities should have a two-way connection
- c) the two cities should be in different countries
- d) no equivalence relation will exist between two cities

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: If the two towns are in the same country and have a two-way road connection between them, it satisfies equivalence property.

KD Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. In what time can a 2-d tree be constructed?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(N \log N)$
- c) $O(N^2)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A perfectly balanced 2-d tree can be constructed in $O(N \log N)$ time. This value is computed mathematically.

2. Insertion into a 2-d tree is a trivial extension of insertion into a binary search tree.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Insertion of elements in a 2-d tree is similar to that of a binary search tree. Hence, it is a trivial extension of the binary search tree.

3. In a two-dimensional search tree, the root is arbitrarily chosen to be?

- a) even
- b) odd
- c) depends on subtrees
- d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In a two- dimensional k-d tree (i.e.) 2-d tree, the root is arbitrarily chosen to be an odd level and it applies to all 2-d trees.

4. Which of the following is the simplest data structure that supports range searching?

- a) Heaps
- b) binary search trees
- c) AA-trees
- d) K-d trees

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: K-d trees are the simplest data structure that supports range searching and also it achieves the respectable running time.

5. In a k-d tree, k originally meant?

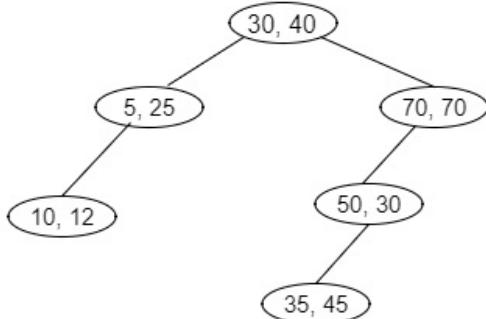
- a) number of dimensions
- b) size of tree
- c) length of node
- d) weight of node

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Initially, 2-d trees were created. Then, 3-d trees, 4-trees etc., where k meant the number of dimensions.

6. What will be the correct sequence of insertion for the following k-d tree?



- a) (30,40),(5,25),(70,70),(10,12),(50,30),(35,45)
- b) (40,30),(5,25),(12,10),(70,70),(30,50),(45,35)
- c) (30,40),(5,25),(10,12),(70,70),(50,30),(35,45)
- d) (40,30),(25,5),(12,10),(70,70),(50,30),(45,35)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The correct sequence of insertion of the above given tree is (30,40),(5,25),(10,12),(70,70),(50,30),(35,45). The insertion is given by, first left, then right.

7. Each level in a k-d tree is made of?

- a) dimension only
- b) cutting and dimension
- c) color code of node
- d) size of the level

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Answer: b

Explanation: Each level in a k-d tree is made of dimensions and cutting. Cutting and dimensions are used for insertion, deletion and searching purposes.

8. What is the worst case of finding the nearest neighbour?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(N \log N)$
- c) $O(\log N)$
- d) $O(N^3)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The worst case analysis of finding the nearest neighbour in a k-d tree is mathematically found to be $O(N)$.

9. What is the run time of finding the nearest neighbour in a k-d tree?

- a) $O(2 + \log N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(2^d \log N)$
- d) $O(N \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The run time of finding the nearest neighbour in a kd tree is given as $O(2^d \log N)$ where 2^d is the time taken to search the neighbourhood.

10. How many prime concepts are available in nearest neighbour search in a kd tree?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3

d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Three important concepts are available in finding the nearest neighbour. They are partial results, pruning, traversal order.

11. Reducing search space by eliminating irrelevant trees is known as?

- a) pruning
- b) partial results
- c) freeing space
- d) traversing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Pruning is eliminating irrelevant trees. Partial results are keeping best results and updating. Traversal is visiting all the nodes of a tree.

12. Several kinds of queries are possible on a k-d called as?

- a) partial queries
- b) range queries
- c) neighbour queries
- d) search queries

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Several range queries are possible on a k-d tree. One of the range queries is known as a partial match query.

13. What is the time taken for a range query for a perfectly balanced tree?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(\sqrt{N}+M)$
- d) $O(\sqrt{N})$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: For a perfectly balanced k-d tree, the range query could take $O(\sqrt{N}+M)$ in the worst case to report M matches.

14. The 2d search tree has the simple property that branching on odd levels is done with respect to the first key.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Branching on odd levels is done with respect to the first key and branching on even levels is done with respect to the second key in a 2-d tree.

15. Who invented k-d trees?

- a) Arne Andersson
- b) Jon Bentley
- c) Jon Von Newmann
- d) Rudolf Bayer

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Jon Bentley found k-d trees. Rudolf Bayer found red black trees. Arne Andersson found AA- trees.

Expression Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. The leaves of an expression tree always contain?

- a) operators
- b) operands
- c) null
- d) expression

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The leaves of an expression tree always contain the result of a given expression (i.e.) operands.

2. A node can have a minimum of one child.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It is possible for a node to have at least one child, as is the case with the unary minus operator.

3. What does the other nodes of an expression tree(except leaves) contain?

- a) only operands
- b) only operators
- c) both operands and operators
- d) expression

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Answer: b

Explanation: The nodes other than leaves always contain only operators. There cannot be any operand in those nodes.

4. An expression tree is a kind of?

- a) Binary search tree
- b) Fibonacci tree
- c) Binary tree
- d) Treap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The expression tree is a binary tree and not a binary search tree because it can have more than two children.

5. The expression obtained by recursively producing a left expression, followed by an operator, followed by recursively producing a right expression is called?

- a) prefix expression
- b) infix expression
- c) postfix expression
- d) parenthesized expression

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: It is an infix expression because the format of an infix expression is given by operand-operator-operand.

6. The average depth of a binary tree is given as?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(M \log N)$

d) $O(\sqrt{N})$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The average depth of a binary expression tree is mathematically found to be $O(\sqrt{N})$.

7. Only infix expression can be made into an expression tree.

a) true

b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: All infix, prefix and postfix expressions can be made into an expression tree using appropriate algorithms.

8. An expression tree is created using?

a) postfix expression

b) prefix expression

c) infix expression

d) parenthesized expression

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A postfix expression is converted into an expression tree by reading one symbol at a time and constructing a tree respectively.

9. $++a^*bc^*+defg$ is an?

a) postfix expression

b) infix expression

c) prefix expression

d) invalid expression

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: It is a prefix expression obtained from a preorder traversal since it is of the form operator-operand-operand.

10. An expression tree's nodes can be deleted by calling?

a) malloc

b) calloc

c) delete

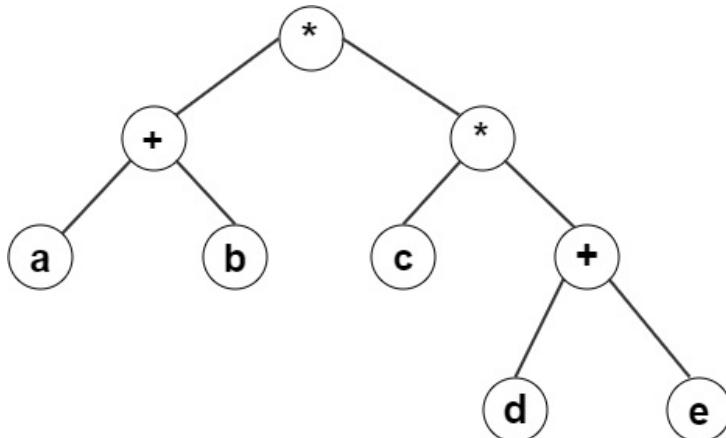
d) free

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In Binary trees, nodes are created by calling malloc and they are deleted by calling free.

11. What is the postfix expression for the following expression tree?



- a) abcde++**
- b) ab+cde+**
- c) abc+de+**
- d) abcd+*e+*

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: If the given expression tree is evaluated, the postfix expression ab+cde+** is obtained.

12. In an expression tree algorithm, what happens when an operand is encountered?

- a) create one node pointing to a stack
- b) pop the nodes from the stack
- c) clear stack
- d) merge all the nodes

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When an operand is encountered, create one node trees and push it on to the stack. When an operator is encountered, pop the pointers from last two trees from the stack.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Heap

1. In a max-heap, element with the greatest key is always in the which node?

- a) Leaf node
- b) First node of left sub tree
- c) root node
- d) First node of right sub tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: This is one of the property of max-heap that root node must have key greater than its children.

2. Heap exhibits the property of a binary tree?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Yes, Because the leaf nodes are present at height h or h-1, which is a property of complete binary tree.

3. What is the complexity of adding an element to the heap.

- a) $O(\log n)$
- b) $O(h)$
- c) $O(\log n) \& O(h)$
- d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: c

Explanation: The total possible operation in re locating the new location to a new element will be equal to height of the heap.

4. The worst case complexity of deleting any arbitrary node value element from heap is

- a) $O(\log n)$
- b) $O(n)$
- c) $O(n\log n)$
- d) $O(n^2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The total possible operation in deleting the existing node and re locating new position to all its connected nodes will be equal to height of the heap.

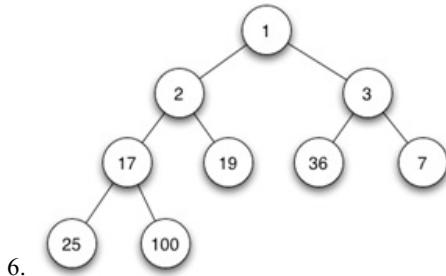
5. Heap can be used as _____

- a) Priority queue
- b) Stack
- c) A decreasing order array
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The property of heap that the value of root must be either greater or less than both of its children makes it work like a priority queue.



6.

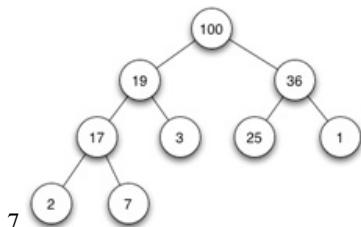
If we implement heap as min-heap , deleting root node (value 1)from the heap. What would be the value of root node after second iteration if leaf node (value 100) is chosen to replace the root at start.

- a) 2
- b) 100
- c) 17
- d) 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: As the root is deleted and node with value 100 is used as replaced one. There is a violation of property that root node must have value less than its children. So there will be shuffling of node with value 100 with node of value 2. And thus 2 becomes root. And it will remain to be at root after all the possible operations . So the value at root will be 2.



7.

If we implement heap as maximum heap , adding a new node of value 15 to the left most node of right subtree . What value will be at leaf nodes of the right subtree of the heap.

- a) 15 and 1
- b) 25 and 1
- c) 3 and 1
- d) 2 and 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: As 15 is less than 25 so there would be no violation and the node will remain at that position. So leaf nodes with value 15 and 1 will be at the position in right sub tree.

8. An array consist of n elements. We want to create a heap using the elements. The time complexity of building a heap will be in order of
a) $O(n*n*\log n)$

- b) $O(n*\log n)$
- c) $O(n*n)$
- d) $O(n * \log n * \log n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The total time taken will be N times the complexity of adding a single element to the heap. And adding a single element takes $\log N$ time, so That is equal to $N*\log N$.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Binary Heap

3. Given the code ,choose the correct option that is consistent with the code

```
build(A,i)
left-> 2*i
right->2*i +1
temp- > i
if(left<= heap_length[A] ans A[left] >A[temp])
temp -> left
if (right = heap_length[A] and A[right] > A[temp])
temp->right
if temp!= i
swap(A[i],A[temp])
build(A,temp)
```

1. What is the space complexity of searching in a heap?

- a) O(logn)
- b) O(n)
- c) O(1)
- d) O(nlogn)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

3. Given the code ,choose the correct option that is consistent with the code

```
build(A,i)
left-> 2*i
right->2*i +1
temp- > i
if(left<= heap_length[A] ans A[left] >A[temp])
temp -> left
if (right = heap_length[A] and A[right] > A[temp])
temp->right
if temp!= i
swap(A[i],A[temp])
build(A,temp)
```

2. What is the best case complexity in building a heap?

- a) O(nlogn)
- b) O(n^2)
- c) O($n * \log n * \log n$)
- d) O(n)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The best case complexity occur in bottom-up construction when we have a sorted array given.

3. Given the code ,choose the correct option that is consistent with the code

```
build(A,i)
left-> 2*i
right->2*i +1
temp- > i
if(left<= heap_length[A] ans A[left] >A[temp])
temp -> left
if (right = heap_length[A] and A[right] > A[temp])
temp->right
if temp!= i
swap(A[i],A[temp])
build(A,temp)
```

Here A is the heap

- a) It is the build function of max heap
- b) It is the build function of min heap
- c) It is general build function of any heap
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Since in every condition we are comparing the current value is less than the parent of that node. So this is build function of Max heap.

3. Given the code ,choose the correct option that is consistent with the code

```
build(A,i)
left-> 2*i
right->2*i +1
temp- > i
if(left<= heap_length[A] ans A[left] >A[temp])
temp -> left
if (right = heap_length[A] and A[right] > A[temp])
temp->right
if temp!= i
swap(A[i],A[temp])
build(A,temp)
```

4. What is the location of parent node for any arbitrary node i?

- a) (i/2) position
- b) (i+1)/ position
- c) floor(i/2) position
- d) ceil(i/2) position

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: For any node child nodes are located at either $2*i$, $2*i+1$ So the parent node could be found by taking the floor of the half of child node.

3. Given the code ,choose the correct option that is consistent with the code

```
build(A,i)
left-> 2*i
right->2*i +1
temp- > i
if(left<= heap_length[A] ans A[left] >A[temp])
temp -> left
if (right = heap_length[A] and A[right] > A[temp])
temp->right
if temp!= i
swap(A[i],A[temp])
build(A,temp)
```

- a) O(n)
- b) O(logn)
- c) O(1)
- d) O(n logn)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Deletion in a min-heap is in O(1) time.

3. Given the code ,choose the correct option that is consistent with the code

```
build(A,i)
left-> 2*i
```

```
right->2*i +1  
temp- > i  
if(left<= heap_length[A] ans A[left] >A[temp])  
temp -> left  
if (right = heap_length[A] and A[right] > A[temp])  
temp->right  
if temp!= i  
swap(A[i],A[temp])  
build(A,temp)
```

6. Given an array of element 5,7,9,1,3,10,8,4. Tick all the correct sequences of elements after inserting all the elements in a min-heap.

- a) 1,3,4,7,8,9,10
- b) 1,4,3,8,9,5,7,10
- c) 1,3,4,5,8,7,9,10
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Building a min-heap the result will a sorted array so the 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 is correct. If we change the implementation strategy 1, 4, 3, 8, 9, 5, 7, 10 is also correct. (First filling the right child rather than left child first).

3. Given the code ,choose the correct option that is consistent with the code

```
build(A,i)  
left-> 2*i  
right->2*i +1  
temp- > i  
if(left<= heap_length[A] ans A[left] >A[temp])  
temp -> left  
if (right = heap_length[A] and A[right] > A[temp])  
temp->right  
if temp!= i  
swap(A[i],A[temp])  
build(A,temp)
```

- a) Line -3
- b) Line – 5
- c) Line – 6
- d) Line - 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The condition under while condition is wrong for a (min) binary heap The correct condition should be while(i!=0 && harr[parent(i)] > harr[i]). Otherwise the constructed heap will be a max-binary heap.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Weak Heap

1. Choose the correct properties of weak-heap.

- a) Every node has value greater than the value of child node
- b) Every right child of node has greater value than parent node
- c) Every left child of node has greater value than parent node
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: This is the property of a weak -heap.

2. Left child of parent node has value lesser than the parent node.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Weak heap has no left child.

3. What is the other name of weak heap?

- a) Min-heap
- b) Max-heap
- c) Relaxed -heap
- d) Leonardo heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Relaxed heap is just another name of weak heap.

4. What is the worst case time in searching minimum value in weak -heap?

- a) $O(\log n)$
- b) $O(n)$
- c) $O(n \log n)$
- d) $O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Weak heap is an array based form that supports the operation of finding minimum in $O(1)$.

5. The total comparisons in finding both smallest and largest elements are

- a) $2*n+2$
- b) $n + ((n+1)/2) - 2$
- c) $n+\log n$
- d) n^2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

- a) $O(\log n)$
- b) amortized $O(1)$
- c) $O(n)$
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Use a buffer array to store a fixed number of elements when the buffer is full the content of buffer is moved to heap. As a result the complexity is amortized O(1).

7. Does there exist a heap with seven distinct elements so that the Inorder traversal gives the element in sorted order.

- a) Yes
- b) No

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: No, The inorder traversal will not give elements in sorted order. As heap is implemented as either min-heap or max-heap, the root will be have highest or lowest value than remaining values of the nodes. So this traversal will not give a sorted list.

8. The leaf node for a heap of height h will be at which position.

- a) h
- b) h-1
- c) h or h-1
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A complete binary tree is also a heap so by the property of binary tree the leaf nodes will be must at height h or h-1.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Binomial and Fibonacci Heap

1. The main distinguishable characteristic of a binomial heap from a binary heap is that
- a) it allows union operations very efficiently
 - b) it does not allow union operations that could easily be implemented in binary heap
 - c) the heap structure is not similar to complete binary tree
 - d) the location of child node is not fixed i.e child nodes could be at level $(h-2)$ or $(h-3)$, where h is height of heap and $h \geq 4$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The main use of binomial heap is to unify two different heap efficiently.

2. The number of trees in a binomial heap with n nodes is

- a) $\log n$
- b) n
- c) $n \log n$
- d) $n/2$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: At each depth there is a binomial tree in a binomial heap.

3. In a binomial heap the root value is greater than left child and less than right child.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: Binomial tree used in making binomial heap follows min heap property.

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- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Binomial heap has a property that root value is less than both the child node's value. So the given function of merging two different heap is correct.

5. What is order of resultant heap after merging two tree of order k ?

- a) 2^k
- b) $k+1$
- c) k^k
- d) $k+\log k$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: This could be easily verified by looking at the structure of a binomial heap.

6. Time taken in decreasing the node value in a binomial heap is

- a) $O(n)$
- b) $O(1)$
- c) $O(\log n)$
- d) $O(n \log n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Decreasing a node value may result in violating the min property. As a result there would be exchange in the value of parent and child which at max goes up to height of the heap.

- a) Last added element to heap
- b) First element added to heap
- c) Root of the heap
- d) Leftmost node of the heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The function return minimum value in the heap_Array which is equal to the root value of the heap.

8. Which of these operations have same complexities?

- a) Insertion, find_min
- b) Find_min, union
- c) Union, Insertion
- d) Deletion, Find_max

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: With proper implementation using link list find_min and find_max operation can be done in O(1), while the remaining takes O(logn) time.

9. The Statement “Fibonacci heap has better amortized running time in compare to a binomial heap”.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Overall complexity of insertion, merging, deleting is in order of $O((a+b)\log n)$ For Fibonacci the complexity reduces to $O(a+b\log n)$.

10. Given a heap of n nodes. The maximum number of tree for building the heap is.

- a) n
- b) n-1
- c) n/2
- d) logn

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Each node could be seen as a tree with only one node and as a result maximum subtree in the heap is equal to number of nodes in the heap.

11. Choose the option with function having same complexity for a fibonacci heap.

- a) Insertion, Union
- b) Insertion, Deletion
- c) extract_min, insertion
- d) Union, delete

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: For a fibonacci heap insertion, union take O(1) while remaining take O(logn) time.

- a) Line -11
- b) Line -3

c) Line 9

d) Line 7

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The main characteristics of a fibonacci heap is violated since $\min[H]$ must contain one with smallest value.

a) $n+1$

b) $n+n/2$

c) $n\log n$

d) $2*n$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Union of two trees increase the order of the resultant by atmost value 1.

D-ary Heap Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. d-heap is similar to that of a?

- a) binary heap
- b) fibonacci heap
- c) leftist heap
- d) treap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A d-heap is similar to that of a binary heap except that binary heaps have two children and d-heaps have d children.

2. d-heap is shallower than a binary heap.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: d-heap is much shallower than a binary heap with respect to performance efficiency of insert and delete operations.

3. Which operation cannot be directly performed in a d-heap?

- a) insert
- b) delete
- c) find
- d) create

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Answer: c

Explanation: Find operation in a d-heap cannot be performed as in other heaps. This is the main weakness of d-heap.

4. Which operation is not efficiently performed in a d-heap?

- a) insert
- b) delete
- c) find
- d) merge

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Unlike find operation, which cannot be performed in a d-heap, the task of merging two d-heaps is very difficult.

5. What is the run time efficiency of an insertion algorithm in d-heap?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(\log_d N)$
- d) $O(N^d)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The run time efficiency of an insertion algorithm in a d-heap is found to be $O(\log_d N)$ where d is the number of children.

6. How many comparisons will occur while performing a delete-min operation?

- a) d
- b) $d-1$
- c) $d+1$
- d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Since, the delete-min operation is more expensive and the heap is shallow, the minimum of d elements can be found using $d-1$ comparisons.

7. How many basic operations can be performed in a d-heap?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The two basic operations performed in a d-heap are insert and delete-min operations.

8. What is the run time efficiency of delete-min operation?

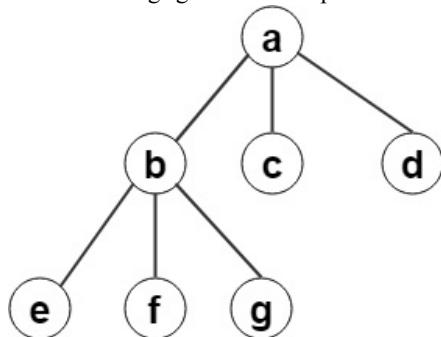
- a) $O(\log N)$
- b) $O(\log_d N)$
- c) $O(d \log_d N)$
- d) $O(d)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The run time efficiency of a delete-min algorithm using $d-1$ comparisons is mathematically found to be $O(d \log_d N)$.

9. The following figure is an example for



- a) d-heap
- b) binary heap
- c) leftist heap
- d) skew heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The given heap is a d-heap since it looks like a binary heap with d- children. Here, d=3.

10. Multiplication and division to find children and parents cannot be implemented in a d-heap.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Multiplication and division for finding children and parents can be implemented in a d-heap but d should be a power of 2.

11. How many secondary operations are performed in a d-heap?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The other operations that can be performed in a d-heap are increasekey, decreasekey, buildheap and delete.

12. On which data structure is a d-ary heap based?

- a) stack
- b) queue
- c) linked list
- d) priority queue

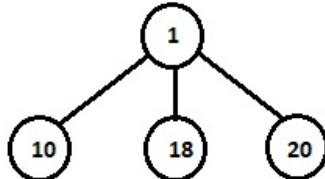
[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: d-ary heap is a priority queue based data structure that is a generalization of binary heaps.

Ternary Heap Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs) – 1

1. What is the smallest element of the given minimum ternary heap?



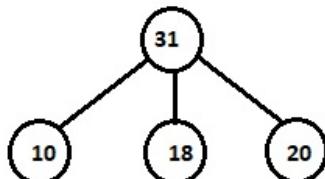
- a) 1
- b) 10
- c) 18
- d) 20

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Answer: a

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. Minimum ternary heap has the smallest element as its root node. The parent node is all either equal or less than children node in a minimum ternary heap.

2. What is the highest element of the given maximum ternary heap?



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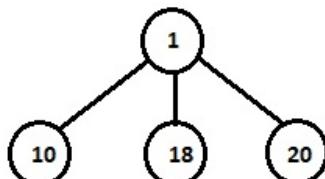
- a) 31
- b) 10
- c) 18
- d) 20

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. Maximum ternary heap has the highest element as its root node. The parent node is all either equal or greater than children node in a maximum ternary heap.

3. What is the child of smallest element of the given minimum ternary heap?



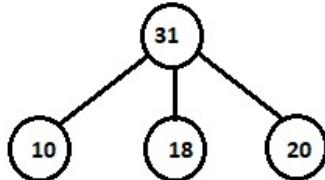
- a) 1
- b) 10
- c) 22
- d) 24

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Answer: b

Explanation: Minimum ternary heap has the smallest element as its root node. The parent node is all either equal or less than children node in a minimum ternary heap. In the above minimum ternary heap, the smallest element is 1 and its children are 10, 18, 20.

4. What are the siblings of smallest element of the given maximum ternary heap?



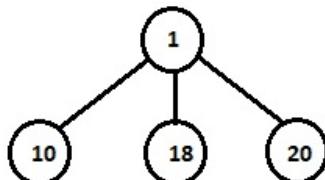
- a) 31
- b) 12
- c) 18
- d) 22

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Maximum ternary heap has the highest element as its root node. The parent node is all either equal or greater than children node in a maximum ternary heap. The smallest element in the maximum ternary heap is 10 and its siblings are 18, 20.

5. What is the height of a given minimum ternary heap?



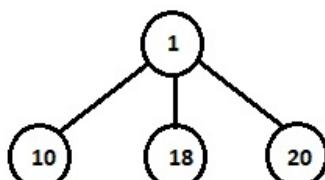
- a) 1
- b) 10
- c) 2
- d) 24

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Minimum ternary heap has the smallest element as its root node. The parent node is all either equal or less than children node in a minimum ternary heap. Height is the total length from the root node to the leaf node. So the height of the minimum ternary heap is 1.

6. What is the ancestor of the leaf node in a given minimum ternary heap?



- a) 1
- b) 10
- c) 18
- d) 20

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Minimum ternary heap has the smallest element as its root node. The parent node is all either equal or less than children node in a minimum ternary heap. Ancestor is the node falling on the path from that node to the root node. So here ancestor of all leaf nodes is 1.

7. Which property should ternary heap hold for execution?

- a) Associative
- b) Commutative
- c) Tree
- d) Heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. So, it should hold all the properties of Heap that is all the levels of the heap has to be filled from left to right.

8. Should leaves in ternary heap be distributed from left to right.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. So, it should hold all the properties of Heap that is all the levels of the heap has to be filled from left to right.

9. What is the process of building a ternary heap called?

- a) Heapify
- b) Hashing
- c) Linking
- d) Merging

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. So, the process of building a ternary heap is known as Heapify.

10. Which type of data structure is a ternary heap?

- a) Array
- b) Hash
- c) Priority Queue
- d) Priority Stack

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. It is a priority queue type of data structure that follows all the property of heap.

11. Is the priority queue abstract data type.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Priority queue is an abstract data type. It is also the extension of the Queue data structure where all the elements have been assigned some priority and on the basis of this priority, the elements are dequeued from the structure.

12. What is a ternary heap?

- a) An array with three elements
- b) Linked list with three elements
- c) Tree with three children
- d) Heap with all nodes having three children

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. So, it follows all the property of heap. Therefore, all the nodes in the ternary heap have 3 nodes.

13. Who invented d-ary heap?

- a) Carl Rick
- b) Alan Turing
- c) Donald Johnson
- d) Euclid

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. The d-ary heap was invented by Donald Johnson in the year 1975.

Ternary Heap Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs) – 2

1. What is the time complexity for inserting a new item in a ternary heap of n elements?

- a) O ($\log n / \log 3$)
- b) O ($n!$)
- c) O (n)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to insert a new item in a ternary heap data structure having n elements, the heap has great efficiency for inserting them. So the time complexity for worst case is found to be O ($\log n / \log 3$).

2. Is decrease priority operation performed more quickly in a ternary heap with respect to the binary heap.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. Due to the swapping process, the decrease priority operation performs more quickly in a ternary heap.

3. What is the time complexity for decreasing priority of key in a minimum ternary heap of n elements?

- a) O ($\log n / \log 3$)
- b) O ($n!$)
- c) O (n)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to decrease the priority of an item in a ternary heap data structure having n elements, the heap has great efficiency for decreasing them. So the time complexity for worst case is found to be O ($\log n / \log 3$). This is due to the upwards swapping process.

4. What is the time complexity for increasing priority of key in a maximum ternary heap of n elements?

- a) O ($\log n / \log 3$)
- b) O ($n!$)
- c) O (n)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to increase the priority of an item in a ternary heap data structure having n elements, it performs upwards swapping. So the time complexity for worst case is found to be O ($\log n / \log 3$).

5. What is the time complexity for deleting root key in a ternary heap of n elements?

- a) O ($\log n / \log 3$)
- b) O ($3\log n / \log 3$)
- c) O (n)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In order to delete a root key in a ternary heap data structure having n elements, it performs downward swapping. So the time complexity for worst case is found to be O ($3\log n / \log 3$).

6. What is the time complexity for increasing priority of key in a minimum ternary heap of n elements?

- a) O ($\log n / \log 3$)
- b) O ($3\log n / \log 3$)
- c) O (n)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In order to increase the priority of key in a minimum ternary heap data structure having n elements, it performs downward swapping. So the time complexity for worst case is found to be O ($3\log n / \log 3$).

7. What is the time complexity for decreasing priority of key in a maximum ternary heap of n elements?

- a) O ($\log n / \log 3$)
- b) O ($3\log n / \log 3$)
- c) O (n)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In order to decrease the priority of key in a maximum ternary heap data structure having n elements, it performs downward swapping. So the time complexity for worst case is found to be O ($3\log n / \log 3$).

8. Do ternary heap have better memory cache behavior than binary heap.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: Ternary heap is a type of data structure in the field of computer science. It is a part of the Heap data structure family. Due to the swapping process, they have better memory cache behavior.

9. What is the time complexity for creating a ternary heap using swapping?

- a) O ($\log n / \log 3$)
- b) O (n!)
- c) O (n)
- d) O (1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Ternary Heap can be formed by two swapping operations. Therefore, the time complexity for creating a ternary heap using two swapping operation is found to be O (n).

10. Which of the following is the application of minimum ternary heap?

- a) Prim's Algorithm
- b) Euclid's Algorithm
- c) Eight Queen Puzzle
- d) Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: When working on the graph in the computer science field, the Prim's Algorithm for spanning trees uses a minimum ternary heap as there are delete operation equal to a number of edges and decrease priority operation equal to the number of vertices associated with the graph.

Pairing Heap Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. What is the reason for the efficiency of a pairing heap?

- a) simplicity
- b) time-efficient
- c) space-efficient
- d) advanced

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The reason for the simplicity of a pairing heap is its simplicity as it is simpler and outperform other heap structures.

2. How is a pairing heap represented?

- a) binary tree
- b) fibonacci tree
- c) heap ordered tree
- d) treap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A pairing heap is represented as a heap-ordered tree and the analysis of pairing heap is open.

3. The actual pairing heap implementation uses the right child and left child representation.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The actual pairing heap implementation uses a left child and right sibling representation since it follows heap order property.

4. Which node contains a pointer to its parent?

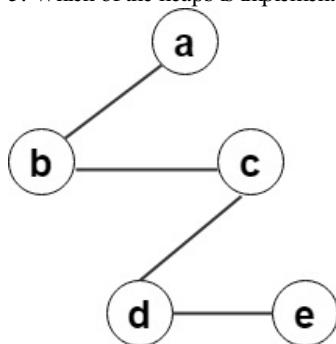
- a) root node
- b) right most child
- c) left most child
- d) left sibling

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A node that is a leftmost node contains a pointer to its parent, otherwise, the node is a right sibling.

5. Which of the heaps is implemented by the following figure?



- a) fibonacci heaps
- b) pairing heap
- c) skew heap

d) leftist heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The above figure is a representation of a pairing heap because it has left children and right siblings.

6. What is the basic operation performed in a pairing heap?

- a) merge
- b) deletion
- c) insertion
- d) swapping

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The basic operation performed in a pairing heap is merging. Insertion is also done by merging.

7. If there are c children of the root, how many calls to the merge procedure is required to reassemble the heap?

- a) c
- b) c+1
- c) c-1
- d) 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: If there are c children of the root, then c-1 merges are required to reassemble the pairing heap.

8. Which of the following methods is the best choice for complex applications?

- a) binary heap
- b) d-heap
- c) treap
- d) pairing heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Pairing heap is the best choice for complex applications because it is simple and better than the others.

9. Pairing heaps time complexity was inspired by that of?

- a) splay tree
- b) treap
- c) red-black tree
- d) avl tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The pairing heaps insertion, deletion and search time complexity was initially inspired by that of splay trees.

10. The roots of the elements of the subtrees are smaller than the root of the heap.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The heap ordering property requires that all the root elements of the subtrees in the list are not smaller than the root element of the heap.

11. The amortized time efficiency for performing deletion of a minimum element is?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(N^2)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The amortized time efficiency for performing deletion of a minimum element is mathematically found to be $O(\log N)$.

12. Out of the following given options, which is the fastest algorithm?

- a) fibonacci heap
- b) pairing heap
- c) d-ary heap
- d) binary heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Although pairing heap is an efficient algorithm, it is worse than the Fibonacci heap. Also, pairing heap is faster than d-ary heap and binary heap.

13. What is the run time efficiency of an insertion algorithm?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(N^2)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

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Answer: a

Explanation: The run time efficiency of an insertion algorithm in a pairing heap is mathematically found to be $O(N)$.

Leftlist Heap Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Pointer manipulation is generally more time-consuming than multiplication and division.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Use of pointers for merging reduces the speed of other operations. This is the main drawback of all advanced data structures.

2. How many properties does a leftist heap support?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A leftist heap supports two properties- structural property, ordering property and a heap order property.

3. In a leftist heap, the null path length of a null node is defined as?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) null
- d) -1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In a leftist heap tree, the null path length of a null node with no children is defined as -1.

4. How many nodes does a leftist tree with r nodes must have?

- a) 2^r
- b) 2^r-1
- c) $2r$
- d) $2r-1$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A leftist tree with r nodes on the right path is proved to have at least 2^r-1 nodes. This theorem is proved by induction.

5. Which of the following operations does not destroy the leftist heap property?

- a) insert
- b) merge
- c) delete
- d) swap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Performing insert and merge operations on the right path could destroy the leftist heap property. It is extremely easy to restore that property.

6. What is the fundamental operation on leftist heap?

- a) insertion
- b) merging
- c) deletion

d) swapping

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The fundamental operations on leftist heaps is merge. Insertion operation is a merge of a one-node heap with a larger heap.

7. A leftist heap is also said to be a binary heap.

a) true

b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A leftist heap has a structural property and an ordering property which is similar to that of a binary heap. Hence, leftist heap is also said to be binary heap.

8. What is the efficiency of merge used in leftist heaps?

a) $O(N)$

b) $O(N \log N)$

c) $O(M \log N)$

d) $O(\log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The efficiency of merge operations in leftist heap is mathematically found to be $O(\log N)$ which is the same in binary heaps.

9. What is the node path length of a node with 0 or 1 child?

a) 1

b) -1

c) 0

d) null

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The length of the shortest path from a node to a node without two children is defined as 0.

10. Why is this heap named leftist heap?

a) only left subtrees exist

b) the tree is biased to get deep down the left

c) it is balanced

d) right trees are unbalanced

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The heap is named as leftist heap because it tends to have deep left paths. It follows that the right path ought to be short.

11. In a leftist heap, all the operations should be performed on?

a) left path

b) centre path

c) right path

d) root

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: All the operations are performed on the right path because right paths are short. However, insertion and merges cannot be performed on the right path.

12. What would be the result if the left subtree of the root has a null path length of 1 and the right subtree has a null path length of 2?

- a) merge occurs without violation
- b) violation at left subtree
- c) violation at right subtree
- d) violation at the root

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: When two leftist heaps are merged, if the left subtree of the root has a null path length of 1 and the right subtree has a null path length of 2, leftist property is violated at the root.

13. What happens if the null path length is not updated?

- a) error occurs
- b) all null path lengths will be 0
- c) all null path lengths will be -1
- d) all null path lengths will be 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: While performing insertion via merge operation in a leftist heap, if the null path length is not updated, all null path lengths will be 0.

14. What is the time taken to delete a minimum element in a leftist heap?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(N \log N)$
- c) $O(\log N)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

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Answer: c

Explanation: The time taken to delete a minimum element in a leftist heap is mathematically found to be $O(\log N)$.

15. In what time can a leftist heap be built?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(N \log N)$
- c) $O(\log N)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The mathematical calculation yields a result that, a leftist heap can be built in $O(N)$ time by building a binary heap.

Skew Heap Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. _____ is a self-adjusting version of a leftist heap.

- a) Rightist heap
- b) Skew heap
- c) d-heap
- d) Binary heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A skew heap is a self-adjusting version of a leftist heap and it is simpler to implement.

2. The worst case running time of all operations in a skew heap is given as?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(N \log N)$
- c) $O(N^2)$
- d) $O(M \log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The worst case running time of all operations in a skew heap is mathematically found to be $O(N)$.

3. What is the amortized cost per operation of a skew heap?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(N \log N)$
- c) $O(N^2)$
- d) $O(\log N)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The amortized cost per operation of a skew heap is $O(\log N)$ since the worst case analysis of skew heap is $O(N)$ and splay tree is $O(M \log N)$.

4. The relationship of skew heaps to leftist heaps is analogous to that of?

- a) Splay tree and AVL tree
- b) Red black tree and AVL tree
- c) Binary tree and Splay tree
- d) Binary tree and Red black tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Splay tree is a self-adjusting version of AVL tree. Similarly, skew heap is a self-adjusting version of leftist heap.

5. What is the fundamental operation performed in skew heaps?

- a) intersection
- b) difference
- c) merging
- d) sorting

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The fundamental operation of skew heaps is merging. Hence, it is similar to that of a leftist heap.

6. What is the time per operation of merging, insertion and deletion operations in a skew heap?

- a) $O(N)$

- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(N \log N)$
- d) $O(N^2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Skew heaps support merging, insertion and deletion all effectively in $O(\log N)$ time per operation.

7. Why would a recursive implementation fail in skew heaps?

- a) skew heaps are self adjusting
- b) efficiency gets reduced
- c) lack of stack space
- d) time complexity

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In skew heaps, a recursive implementation could fail because of lack of stack space even though performance is acceptable.

8. Which of the following is difficult to determine the right path length?

- a) Skew heaps
- b) Binomial tree
- c) Leftist heap
- d) d-heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It is an open problem to determine precisely the expected right path length of both leftist and skew heaps and comparatively, the latter is difficult.

9. The worst case analysis for a naïve merge is given as?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(N \log N)$
- d) $O(N^2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The worst-case analysis for the naïve merge is an insertion in a right heavy tree. So, insertion takes $O(N)$.

10. How many types of the merge are available in skew heaps?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Two kinds of the merge are available in skew heaps- naïve merge and skew merge.

11. Naïve merge cannot be done in a skew merge.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: One way of doing skew merge is to begin with naïve merge and then swapping the left and right children of the tree.

12. What is the amortized efficiency of skew merge?

- a) $O(N)$
- b) $O(\log N)$
- c) $O(N \log N)$
- d) $O(N^2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The amortized efficiency of a skew heap is mathematically found to be $O(\log N)$.

13. In skew heaps, certain constraints are to be met in order to perform swapping.

- a) true
- b) false

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In skew heaps, swaps are unconditional. It is done with the exception that the largest of all nodes does not have its children swapped.

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Min/Max Heap Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Descending priority queue can be implemented using _____

- a) max heap
- b) min heap
- c) min-max heap
- d) trie

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Descending priority queue arranges the elements based on their priority or value and allows removing the elements in descending order. So, it can be efficiently implemented using max heap.

2. Min heap can be used to implement selection sort.

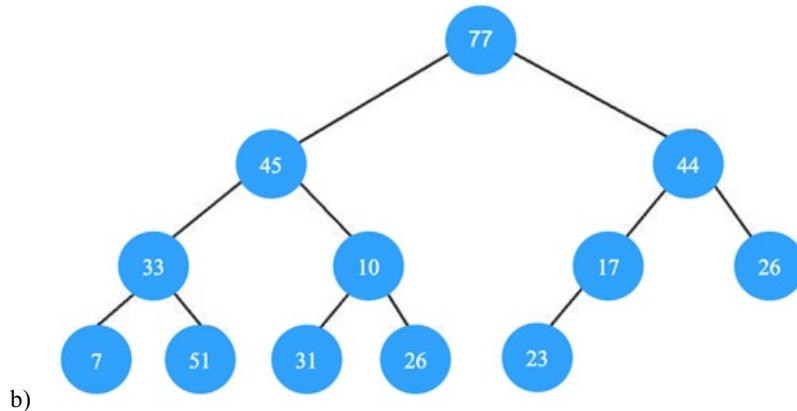
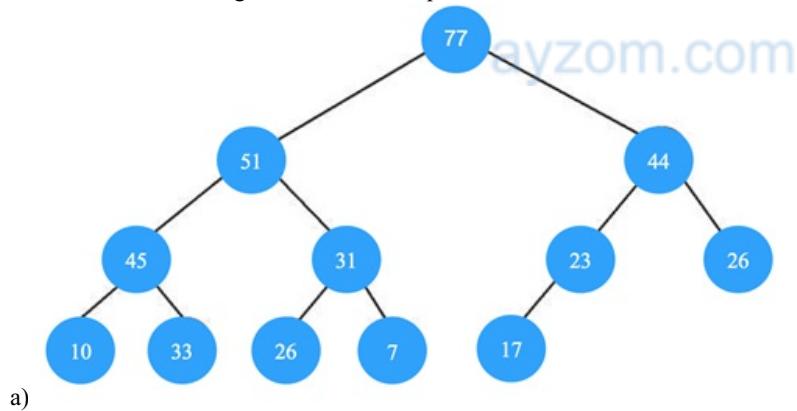
- a) True
- b) False

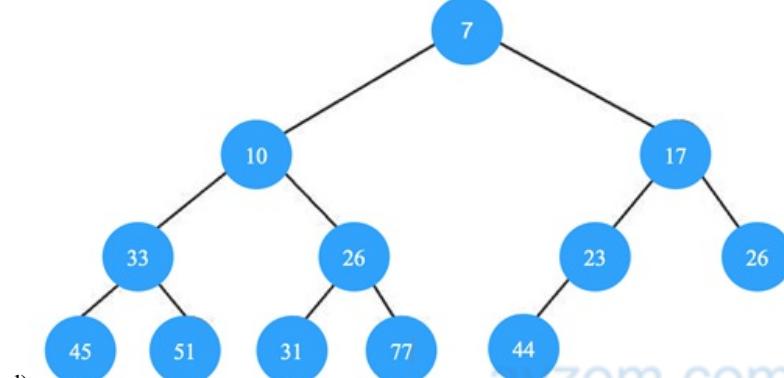
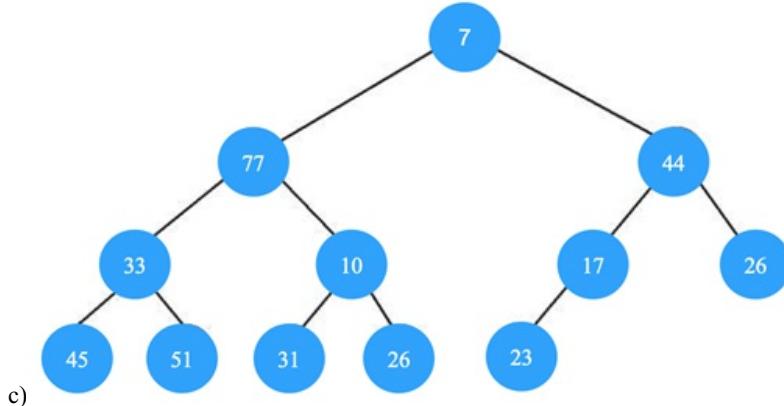
[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In min heap, the insertion and deletion operation takes $O(\log n)$ time. Therefore, a selection sort with n insertions and n deletions can be implemented using a min heap in $O(n \log n)$ operations.

3. Which of the following is the valid min heap?





[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In min heap the smallest is located at the root and the largest elements are located at the leaf nodes. So, all leaf nodes need to be checked to find the largest element.

- a) if $A[m] > A[\text{parent}(m)]$ then
swap $A[m]$ and $A[\text{parent}(m)]$
- b) if $A[m] > A[\text{parent}(m)]$ then
swap $A[i]$ and $A[\text{parent}(m)]$
- c) if $A[m] < A[\text{parent}(m)]$ then
swap $A[m]$ and $A[\text{parent}(m)]$
- d) if $A[m] > A[\text{parent}(m)]$ then
swap $A[i]$ and $A[\text{parent}(m)]$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In `TrickleDownMin()` procedure, we maintain the min-ordering of the min heap. In this procedure, we locate the lowest child or grandchild of the element at positions i. If the lowest element is grandchild then we check that it is smaller than both, its parent and $A[i]$.

5. The ascending heap property is _____

- a) $A[\text{Parent}(i)] = A[i]$
- b) $A[\text{Parent}(i)] \leq A[i]$
- c) $A[\text{Parent}(i)] \geq A[i]$
- d) $A[\text{Parent}(i)] > 2 * A[i]$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The min heap is also known as ascending heap. Min heap of size n is an almost complete binary tree of n nodes such that the element at each node is greater than or equal to the element at its parent node.

6. The procedure FindMin() to find the minimum element and the procedure DeleteMin() to delete the minimum element in min heap take

- a) logarithmic and linear time constant respectively
- b) constant and linear time respectively
- c) constant and quadratic time respectively
- d) constant and logarithmic time respectively

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In the min heap, the root is the maximum element in the tree. So, locating it takes constant time, but deleting it takes logarithmic time. Because after deleting it, the root is replaced with last element and then the procedure to maintain the min ordering is invoked.

7. Which one of the following array elements represents a binary min heap?

- a) 12 10 8 25 14 17
- b) 8 10 12 25 14 17
- c) 25 17 14 12 10 8
- d) 14 17 25 10 12 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A tree is min heap when data at every node in the tree is smaller than or equal to its children's data. So, only 8 10 12 25 14 17 generates required tree.

8. In a binary min heap containing n elements, the largest element can be found in _____ time.

- a) O(n)
- b) O(nlogn)
- c) O(logn)
- d) O(1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In min heap the smallest is located at the root and the largest elements are located at the leaf nodes. So, all leaf nodes need to be checked to find the largest element. Thus, worst case time will be O (n).

9. Min heap is a complete binary tree.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A tree, in which all levels are fully filled, except possibly the last level, is called as the complete binary tree. And min heap maintains shape property, so it is a complete binary tree. The shape property ensures that all levels in the min heap are fully filled, except the last one, and, if the last level is not filled completely, then fill the elements from left to right.

10. What will be the position of 5, when a max heap is constructed on the input elements 5, 70, 45, 7, 12, 15, 13, 65, 30, 25?

- a) 5 will be at root
- b) 5 will be at last level
- c) 5 will be at second level
- d) 5 can be anywhere in heap

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In max heap the greatest element is at the root and the smallest elements are at the last level. As 5 is the smallest input element, it will be at the last level.

Trie Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Trie is also known as _____

- a) Digital Tree
- b) Treap
- c) Binomial Tree
- d) 2-3 Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Trie is a very useful data structure which is based on the prefix of a string. Trie is used to represent the “Retrieval” of data and thus the name Trie. And it is also known as a digital tree.

2. What traversal over trie gives the lexicographical sorting of the set of the strings?

- a) postorder
- b) preorders
- c) inorder
- d) level order

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In trie, we store the strings in such a way that there is one node for every common prefix. Therefore the inorder traversal over trie gives the lexicographically sorted set of strings.

3. Which of the following is the efficient data structure for searching words in dictionaries?

- a) BST
- b) Linked List
- c) Balanced BST
- d) Trie

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In a BST, as well as in a balanced BST searching takes time in order of $m \log n$, where m is the maximum string length and n is the number of strings in tree. But searching in trie will take $O(m)$ time to search the key.

4. Which of the following special type of trie is used for fast searching of the full texts?

- a) Ctrie
- b) Hash tree
- c) Suffix tree
- d) T tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Suffix tree, a special type of trie, contains all the suffixes of the given text at the key and their position in the text as their values. So, suffix trees are used for fast searching of the full texts.

- a) node = node.children[index];
- b) node = node.children[str.charAt(i + 1)];
- c) node = node.children[index++];
- d) node = node.children[index++];

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In the insert() method we search if the string is present or not. If the string is not present, then we insert the string into the trie. If it is present as the prefix, we mark the leaf node. So, correct option is node = node.children[index];

6. Which of the following is not true?

- a) Trie requires less storage space than hashing
- b) Trie allows listing of all the words with same prefix
- c) Tries are collision free
- d) Trie is also known as prefix tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Both the hashing and the trie provides searching in the linear time. But trie requires extra space for storage and it is collision free. And trie allows finding all the strings with same prefix, so it is also called prefix tree.

7. A program to search a contact from phone directory can be implemented efficiently using _____

- a) a BST
- b) a trie
- c) a balanced BST
- d) a binary tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Dictionaries, phone directories can be implemented efficiently using the trie. Because it trie provides the efficient linear time searching over the entries.

8. What can be the maximum depth of the trie with n strings and m as the maximum sting the length?

- a) $\log_2 n$
- b) $\log_2 m$
- c) n
- d) m

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In the trie, the strings are stored efficiently based on the common prefixes. And trie has maximum fan-out 26 if english alphabets are considered. Owing to this, the maximum depth is equal to the maximum string length.

9. Which of the following is true about the trie?

- a) root is letter a
- b) path from root to the leat yields the string
- c) children of nodes are randomly ordered
- d) each node stores the associated keys

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A trie is an ordered tree where (i) the root represents an empty string("") (ii) each node other than root is labeled with a character (iii) the children of a nodes are lexicographically ordered (iv) the paths from the leaves to the root yields the strings.

10. Auto complete and spell checkers can be implemented efficiently using the trie.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Trie provides fast searching and storing of the words. And tries stores words in lexicographical order so, trie is the efficient data structure for implementation of spell checkers and auto complete.

Suffix Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs) – 1

1. What is the other name for Suffix Tree?

- a) Array
- b) Stack
- c) Priority Queue
- d) PAT Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In computer science, a suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position.

2. Which tree allows fast implementation of string operation?

- a) Rope Tree
- b) Suffix Tree
- c) Tango Tree
- d) Top Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In computer science, a suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. It allows fast string operation to be carried out by the user.

3. How much time does construction of suffix tree take?

- a) $O(\log M)$
- b) $O(M!)$
- c) Exponential to Length of Tree
- d) Linear to Length of Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. It allows fast string operation. Total time taken for construction of suffix tree is linear to the length of the tree.

4. How much space does construction of suffix tree takes?

- a) $O(\log M)$
- b) Exponential to Length of Tree
- c) $O(M!)$
- d) Linear to Length of Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. It allows fast string operation. Total space taken for construction of a suffix tree is linear to the length of the tree.

5. Which tree provides a linear time solution for substring operation?

- a) Rope Tree
- b) Suffix Tree
- c) Tango Tree
- d) Top Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. It allows fast string operation to be carried out by the user. The substring operation can be performed by suffix tree in linear time.

6. Who proposed the concept of Suffix Tree?

- a) Weiner
- b) Samuel F. B. Morse
- c) Friedrich Clemens Gerke
- d) Alexander Morse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In computer science, a suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. The concept of Suffix Tree was introduced by Weiner in 1973.

7. Who among the following provided the first online contribution of Suffix Tree?

- a) Weiner
- b) Samuel F. B. Morse
- c) Ukkonen
- d) Alexander Morse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In computer science, a suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. The concept of Suffix Tree was introduced by Weiner in 1973. Ukkonen provided the first online contribution of Suffix tree which had the time complexity of the fastest algorithm of that period.

8. What is the time complexity of Ukkonen's algorithm?

- a) $O(\log n!)$
- b) $O(n!)$
- c) $O(n^2)$
- d) $O(n \log n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The concept of Suffix Tree was introduced by Weiner in 1973. Ukkonen provided the first online contribution of Suffix tree which had the time complexity of the fastest algorithm of that period. Ukkonen's algorithm had a time complexity of $n \log n$.

9. Who among the following provided the first suffix tree contribution for all alphabet?

- a) Weiner
- b) Farach
- c) Ukkonen
- d) Alexander Morse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The concept of Suffix Tree was introduced by Weiner in 1973. Ukkonen provided the first online contribution of Suffix tree which had the time complexity of the fastest algorithm of that period. Farach gave the first suffix tree contribution for all alphabets in 1997.

10. Who among the following algorithm is used in external memory and compression of the suffix tree?

- a) Weiner's algorithm
- b) Farach's algorithm
- c) Ukkonen's algorithm
- d) Alexander Morse

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The concept of Suffix Tree was introduced by Weiner in 1973. Ukkonen provided the first online contribution of the Suffix tree.

Farach gave the first suffix tree contribution for all alphabets in 1997. Farach's algorithm is used in external memory and compression.

11. Which statement is correct of suffix tree with a string of length n?

- a) The tree has n leaves.
- b) The tree has n roots
- c) Height of Tree is n
- d) Depth of tree is n

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In computer science, a suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. For a string of length n, the suffix tree has leaves equal to n.

12. Do all the nodes have at least two children in suffix tree.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. All the nodes (internal) except for the root nodes have at least two children.

13. Can the two edges that are coming out of a node have labels of string beginning with the same character?

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. All the nodes (internal) except for the root nodes have at least two children. No two edges that are coming out of a node have labels of string beginning with the same character.

14. Which tree allows fast implementation of a set of string operation?

- a) Rope Tree
- b) Tango Tree
- c) Generalized Suffix Tree
- d) Top Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In computer science, the generalized suffix is a special suffix tree which contains a set of strings or set of words instead of a single string like suffix tree. Hence Different operation can be performed on a set of strings using a generalized suffix tree.

15. What is a time complexity for checking a string of length n is substring or not?

- a) O (log n!)
- b) O (n!)
- c) O (n²)
- d) O (n)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. It allows fast string operation. Total time taken for construction of suffix tree is linear to the length of the tree. To check if a substring is present in a string of a length of n, the time complexity for such operation is found to be O (n).

Suffix Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs) – 2

1. What is a time complexity for x pattern occurrence of length n?

- a) O ($\log n!$)
- b) $\Theta (n!)$
- c) O (n^2)
- d) $\Theta (n + x)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. It allows fast string operation. To check if a substring is present in a string of a length of n, the time complexity for such operation is found to be O (n). The time complexity for x pattern occurrence of length n is $\Theta (n + x)$.

2. What is a time complexity for finding the longest substring that is common in string S1 and S2?

- a) O ($\log n!$)
- b) $\Theta (n!)$
- c) O ($n^2 + n_1$)
- d) $\Theta (n_1 + n_2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Suffix Tree allows fast string operation. To check if a substring is present in a string of a length of n, the time complexity for such operation is found to be O (n). The time complexity for finding the longest substring that is common in string S1 and S2 is $\Theta (n_1 + n_2)$.

3. What is a time complexity for finding the longest substring that is repeated in a string?

- a) O ($\log n!$)
- b) $\Theta (n!)$
- c) O ($n^2 + n_1$)
- d) $\Theta (n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Suffix Tree allows fast string operation. To check if a substring is present in a string of a length of n, the time complexity for such operation is found to be O (n). The time complexity for finding the longest substring that is repeated in a string is $\Theta (n)$.

4. What is a time complexity for finding frequently occurring of a substring of minimum length in a string?

- a) $\Theta (n)$
- b) $\Theta (n!)$
- c) O ($n^2 + n_1$)
- d) O ($\log n!$)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Suffix Tree allows fast string operation. To check if a substring is present in a string of a length of n, the time complexity for such operation is found to be O (n). The time complexity for finding frequently occurring of a substring of minimum length in a string is $\Theta (n)$.

5. What is a time complexity for finding the longest prefix that is common between suffix in a string?

- a) $\Theta (n)$
- b) $\Theta (n!)$
- c) $\Theta (1)$
- d) O ($\log n!$)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Suffix Tree allows fast string operation. To check if a substring is present in a string of a length of n, the time complexity for such

operation is found to be $O(n)$. The time complexity for finding the longest prefix that is common between suffix in a string is $\Theta(1)$.

6. What is a time complexity for finding all the maximal palindrome in a string?

- a) $\Theta(n)$
- b) $\Theta(n!)$
- c) $\Theta(1)$
- d) $O(\log n!)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Palindrome is a string that is the same when reading forward as well as backward. To check if a substring is present in a string of a length of n , the time complexity for such operation is found to be $O(n)$. The time complexity for finding all the maximal palindrome in a string is $\Theta(n)$.

7. What is a time complexity for finding all the tandem repeats?

- a) $\Theta(n)$
- b) $\Theta(n!)$
- c) $\Theta(1)$
- d) $O(n \log n + z)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Tandem Repeats are formed in DNA when the nucleotides pattern repeats more than once. To check if a substring is present in a string of a length of n , the time complexity for such operation is found to be $O(n)$. The time complexity for finding all the tandem repeats in a string is $O(n \log n + z)$.

8. What is a time complexity for finding the longest palindromic substring in a string by using the generalized suffix tree?

- a) Linear Time
- b) Exponential Time
- c) Logarithmic Time
- d) Cubic Time

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Palindrome is a string that is same when reading forward as well as backward. The time complexity for finding the longest palindromic substring in a string by using generalized suffix tree is linear time.

9. Which of the following algorithm of data compression uses a suffix tree?

- a) Weiner's algorithm
- b) Farach's algorithm
- c) Lempel – Ziv – Welch's algorithm
- d) Alexander Morse's algorithm

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The concept of Suffix Tree was introduced by Weiner in 1973. Ukkonen provided the first online contribution of the Suffix tree. Farach gave the first suffix tree contribution for all alphabets in 1997. Lempel – Ziv – Welch's algorithm of data compression uses a suffix tree.

10. Which of the following data clustering algorithm uses suffix tree in search engines?

- a) Weiner's algorithm
- b) Farach's algorithm
- c) Lempel – Ziv – Welch's algorithm
- d) Suffix Tree Clustering

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The concept of Suffix Tree was introduced by Weiner in 1973. Ukkonen provided the first online contribution of Suffix. Farach

gave the first suffix tree contribution for all alphabets in 1997. Suffix Tree Clustering is a data clustering algorithm that uses suffix tree in search engines.

11. What is a time complexity for finding the total length of all string on all edges of a tree?

- a) $\Theta(n)$
- b) $\Theta(n!)$
- c) $\Theta(1)$
- d) $O(n^2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: To check if a substring is present in a string of a length of n, the time complexity for such operation is found to be $O(n)$. The time complexity for finding the total length of all string on all edges of a tree is $O(n^2)$.

12. Can suffix tree be used in string problems occurring in a text editor.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. So, the suffix tree can be used in string problems occurring in a text editor. The time taken to solve the problem is linear to the length of the string.

13. Can suffix tree be used in bioinformatics problems and solutions.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: It is a compressed search tree or prefix tree in which keys contain the suffix of text values as the text position. So, a suffix tree is used in bioinformatics problems and solutions like pattern searching in DNA and protein sequences.

14. For what size of nodes, the worst case of usage of space in suffix tree seen?

- a) n Nodes
- b) 2^n Nodes
- c) $2n$ nodes
- d) $n!$ nodes

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In computer science, the worst case of usage of space in a suffix tree is found to be for a Fibonacci word for a full $2n$ nodes. The time complexity for usage of space is found to be $O(n)$.

15. What is a time complexity for inserting an alphabet in the tree using hash maps?

- a) $O(\log n!)$
- b) $O(n!)$
- c) $O(n^2)$
- d) $O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Suffix tree is also known as PAT tree or position tree. It allows fast string operation. Total time taken for construction of suffix tree is linear to the length of the tree. The time complexity for inserting an alphabet in the tree using hash maps is constant, $O(1)$.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Hash Tables

1. What is a hash table?
 - a) A structure that maps values to keys
 - b) A structure that maps keys to values
 - c) A structure used for storage
 - d) A structure used to implement stack and queue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A hash table is used to implement associative arrays which has a key-value pair, so the has table maps keys to values.

2. If several elements are competing for the same bucket in the hash table, what is it called?

- a) Diffusion
- b) Replication
- c) Collision
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. What is direct addressing?

- a) Distinct array position for every possible key
- b) Fewer array positions than keys
- c) Fewer keys than array positions
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Direct addressing is possible only when we can afford to allocate an array that has one position for every possible key.

4. What is the search complexity in direct addressing?

- a) $O(n)$
- b) $O(\log n)$
- c) $O(n \log n)$
- d) $O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Since every key has a unique array position, searching takes a constant time.

5. What is a hash function?

- a) A function has allocated memory to keys
- b) A function that computes the location of the key in the array
- c) A function that creates an array
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In a hash table, there are fewer array positions than the keys, so the position of the key in the array has to be computed, this is done using the hash function.

6. What can be the techniques to avoid collision?

- a) Make the hash function appear random

- b) Use the chaining method
- c) Use uniform hashing
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Making the hash function random is not really a good choice, although it is considered one of the techniques to avoid collisions along with chaining and simple uniform hashing.

7. What is the load factor?

- a) Average array size
- b) Average key size
- c) Average chain length
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In simple chaining, load factor is the average number of elements stored in a chain, and is given by the ratio of number of elements stored to the number of slots in the array.

8. What is simple uniform hashing?

- a) Every element has equal probability of hashing into any of the slots
- b) A weighted probabilistic method is used to hash elements into the slots
- c) All of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

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Answer: a

Explanation: In simple uniform hashing, any given element is equally likely to hash into any of the slots available in the array.

9. In simple uniform hashing, what is the search complexity?

- a) $O(n)$
- b) $O(\log n)$
- c) $O(n \log n)$
- d) $O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: There are two cases, once when the search is successful and when it is unsuccessful, but in both the cases, the complexity is $O(1 + \alpha)$ where 1 is to compute the hash function and α is the load factor.

10. In simple chaining, what data structure is appropriate?

- a) Singly linked list
- b) Doubly linked list
- c) Circular linked list
- d) Binary trees

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Deletion becomes easier with doubly linked list, hence it is appropriate.

Hash Tables Chaining using Linked Lists Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. The case in which a key other than the desired one is kept at the identified location is called?

- a) Hashing
- b) Collision
- c) Chaining
- d) Open addressing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: When some other value is placed at a specified location other than the desired key, it is said to be a collision.

2. What data organization method is used in hash tables?

- a) Stack
- b) Array
- c) Linked list
- d) Queue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The data structure used to organize data for hash tables is linked list. It contains a data field and a pointer field.

3. The task of generating alternative indices for a node is called?

- a) Collision handling
- b) Collision detection
- c) Collision recovery
- d) Closed hashing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Collision handling involves the process of formulating alternative indices for a key.

4. Which of the following is not a collision resolution technique?

- a) Separate chaining
- b) Linear probing
- c) Quadratic probing
- d) Hashing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Hashing is a technique of placing data items in specific locations. Collision may occur in hashing but hashing is not a collision resolution technique.

5. Hashing is the problem of finding an appropriate mapping of keys into addresses.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Hashing is a data structure which is used to locate data in a table based on a key value.

6. In a hash table of size 10, where is element 7 placed?

- a) 6
- b) 7
- c) 17

d) 16

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The hash location is defined as $\text{hash}(f) = \text{key mod table_size}$.

$7 \bmod 10$ gives 7. It is placed in 7th position.

7. What should be the load factor for separate chaining hashing?

a) 0.5

b) 1

c) 1.5

d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: For hashing using separate chaining method, the load factor should be maintained as 1. For open addressing method, it should not exceed 0.5.

8. Which of the following operations are done in a hash table?

a) Insert only

b) Search only

c) Insert and search

d) Replace

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Hash tables are used to implement Insert and Find operations in constant average time. This is the prime purpose of hashing.

9. Which of the following is identical to that of a separate chaining hash node?

a) Linked list

b) Array

c) Stack

d) Queue

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The hash node in separate chaining is similar to that of a linked list. The separate chaining hash table is an array of linked lists.

10. Which of the following is the hashing function for separate chaining?

a) $H(x) = (\text{hash}(x) + f(i)) \bmod \text{table size}$

b) $H(x) = \text{hash}(x) + i^2 \bmod \text{table size}$

c) $H(x) = x \bmod \text{table size}$

d) $H(x) = x \bmod (\text{table size} * 2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The hashing function for separate chaining is given by $H(x) = \text{key mod table size}$. $H(x) = \text{hash}(x) + i^2 \bmod \text{table size}$ defines quadratic probing.

11. What is the correct notation for a load factor?

a) Ω

b) ∞

c) Σ

d) λ

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In general, load factor is denoted as λ . In separate chaining method, load factor is maintained as 1.0.

12. In hash tables, how many traversal of links does a successful search require?

- a) $1+\lambda$
- b) $1+\lambda^2$
- c) $1+(\lambda/2)$
- d) λ^3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A successful search requires about $1+(\lambda/2)$ links to be traversed. There is a guarantee that at least one link must be traversed.

13. Which of the following is a disadvantage of using separate chaining using linked lists?

- a) It requires many pointers
- b) It requires linked lists
- c) It uses array
- d) It does not resolve collision

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: One of the major disadvantages of using separate chaining is the requirement of pointers. If the number of elements are more, it requires more pointers.

14. What is the worst case search time of a hashing using separate chaining algorithm?

- a) $O(N \log N)$
- b) $O(N)$
- c) $O(N^2)$
- d) $O(N^3)$

[View Answer](#)

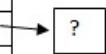
Answer: b

Explanation: The worst case search time of separate chaining algorithm using linked lists is mathematically found to be $O(N)$.

15. From the given table, find '?'.

Given: $\text{hash}(x) = x \bmod 10$

0
1
2
3
4



- a) 13
- b) 16
- c) 12
- d) 14

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: From the given options, $12 \bmod 10$ hashes to 2 and hence $'?'$ = 12.

Hash Tables with Linear Probing Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which of the following problems occur due to linear probing?

- a) Primary collision
- b) Secondary collision
- c) Separate chaining
- d) Extendible hashing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Primary collision occurs due to linear probing technique. It is overcome using a quadratic probing technique.

2. How many probes are required on average for insertion and successful search?

- a) 4 and 10
- b) 2 and 6
- c) 2.5 and 1.5
- d) 3.5 and 1.5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Using formula, the average number of probes required for insertion is 2.5 and for a successful search, it is 1.5.

3. What is the load factor for an open addressing technique?

- a) 1
- b) 0.5
- c) 1.5
- d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The load factor for an open addressing technique should be 0.5. For separate chaining technique, the load factor is 1.

4. Which of the following is not a collision resolution strategy for open addressing?

- a) Linear probing
- b) Quadratic probing
- c) Double hashing
- d) Rehashing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Linear probing, quadratic probing and double hashing are all collision resolution strategies for open addressing whereas rehashing is a different technique.

5. In linear probing, the cost of an unsuccessful search can be used to compute the average cost of a successful search.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Using random collision resolution algorithm, the cost of an unsuccessful search can be used to compute the average cost of a successful search.

6. Which of the following is the correct function definition for linear probing?

- a) $F(i)=1$
- b) $F(i)=i$

c) $F(i)=i^2$

d) $F(i)=i+1$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The function used in linear probing is defined as, $F(i)=i$ where $i=0,1,2,3,\dots,n$.

7. _____ is not a theoretical problem but actually occurs in real implementations of probing.

a) Hashing

b) Clustering

c) Rehashing

d) Collision

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Clustering is not a theoretical problem but it occurs in implementations of hashing. Rehashing is a kind of hashing.

8. What is the hash function used in linear probing?

a) $H(x)=\text{key mod table size}$

b) $H(x)=(\text{key}+ F(i^2)) \text{ mod table size}$

c) $H(x)=(\text{key}+ F(i)) \text{ mod table size}$

d) $H(x)=X \text{ mod } 17$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The hash function used in linear probing is defined to be $H(x)=(\text{key}+ F(i)) \text{ mod table size}$ where $i=0,1,2,3,\dots,n$.

9. Hashing can be used in online spelling checkers.

a) True

b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If misspelling detection is important, an entire dictionary can be pre-hashed and words can be checked in constant time.

a) 7

b) 6

c) 2

d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Initially, collision occurs while hashing 49 for the first time.

Hence, after setting $f(i)=1$, the hashed location is found to be 0.

11. What is the formula to find the expected number of probes for an unsuccessful search in linear probing?

a) $\frac{1}{2}(1+1/(1-\lambda))$

b) $\frac{1}{2}(1+1/(1-\lambda)^2)$

c) $\frac{1}{2}(1+1/(1+\lambda))$

d) $\frac{1}{2}(1+1/(1+\lambda)(1-\lambda))$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The mathematical formula for calculating the number of probes for an unsuccessful search is $\frac{1}{2}(1+1/(1-\lambda))$. For insertion, it is $\frac{1}{2}(1+1/(1-\lambda)^2)$.

Hash Tables with Quadratic Probing Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which of the following schemes does quadratic probing come under?

- a) rehashing
- b) extended hashing
- c) separate chaining
- d) open addressing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Quadratic probing comes under open addressing scheme to resolve collisions in hash tables.

2. Quadratic probing overcomes primary collision.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Quadratic probing can overcome primary collision that occurs in linear probing but a secondary collision occurs in quadratic probing.

3. What kind of deletion is implemented by hashing using open addressing?

- a) active deletion
- b) standard deletion
- c) lazy deletion
- d) no deletion

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Standard deletion cannot be performed in an open addressing hash table, because the cells might have caused collision. Hence, the hash tables implement lazy deletion.

4. In quadratic probing, if the table size is prime, a new element cannot be inserted if the table is half full.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: If quadratic probing is used and if the table size is prime, then, a new element can be inserted if the table is half empty.

5. Which of the following is the correct function definition for quadratic probing?

- a) $F(i)=i^2$
- b) $F(i)=i$
- c) $F(i)=i+1$
- d) $F(i)=i^2+1$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The function of quadratic probing is defined as $F(i)=i^2$. The function of linear probing is defined as $F(i)=i$.

6. How many constraints are to be met to successfully implement quadratic probing?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: 2 requirements are to be met with respect to table size. The table size should be a prime number and the table size should not be more than half full.

7. Which among the following is the best technique to handle collision?

- a) Quadratic probing
- b) Linear probing
- c) Double hashing
- d) Separate chaining

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Quadratic probing handles primary collision occurring in the linear probing method. Although secondary collision occurs in quadratic probing, it can be removed by extra multiplications and divisions.

8. Which of the following techniques offer better cache performance?

- a) Quadratic probing
- b) Linear probing
- c) Double hashing
- d) Rehashing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Linear probing offers better cache performance than quadratic probing and also it preserves locality of reference.

9. What is the formula used in quadratic probing?

- a) Hash key = key mod table size
- b) Hash key=(hash(x)+F(i)) mod table size
- c) Hash key=(hash(x)+F(i^2)) mod table size
- d) $H(x) = x \text{ mod } 17$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Hash key=(hash(x)+F(i^2)) mod table size is the formula for quadratic probing. Hash key = (hash(x)+F(i)) mod table size is the formula for linear probing.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 7
- d) 6

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Initially, 58 collides at position 8. Another collision occurs one cell away. Hence, $F(2)=4$. Using quadratic probing formula, the location is obtained as 2.

Hashing Functions Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which scheme uses a randomization approach?

- a) hashing by division
- b) hashing by multiplication
- c) universal hashing
- d) open addressing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Universal hashing scheme uses a randomization approach whereas hashing by division and hashing by multiplication are heuristic in nature.

2. Which hash function satisfies the condition of simple uniform hashing?

- a) $h(k) = \text{lowerbound}(km)$
- b) $h(k) = \text{upperbound}(mk)$
- c) $h(k) = \text{lowerbound}(k)$
- d) $h(k) = \text{upperbound}(k)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: If the keys are known to be random real numbers k independently and uniformly distributed in the range $0 \leq k \leq 1$, the hash function which satisfies the condition of simple uniform hashing is $h(k) = \text{lowerbound}(km)$.

3. A good hash approach is to derive the hash value that is expected to be independent of any patterns that might exist in the data.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A hash value is expected to be unrelated or independent of any patterns in the distribution of keys.

- a) 14963
- b) 14392
- c) 12784
- d) 14452

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The given character string can be interpreted as (112,116) (Ascii values) then expressed as a radix-128 integer, hence the value is $112*128 + 116 = 14452$.

5. What is the hash function used in the division method?

- a) $h(k) = k/m$
- b) $h(k) = k \bmod m$
- c) $h(k) = m/k$
- d) $h(k) = m \bmod k$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In division method for creating hash functions, k keys are mapped into one of m slots by taking the remainder of k divided by m .

6. What can be the value of m in the division method?

- a) Any prime number

- b) Any even number
- c) $2^p - 1$
- d) 2^p

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A prime number not too close to an exact power of 2 is often a good choice for m since it reduces the number of collisions which are likely to occur.

7. Which scheme provides good performance?

- a) open addressing
- b) universal hashing
- c) hashing by division
- d) hashing by multiplication

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Universal hashing scheme provides better performance than other schemes because it uses a unique randomisation approach.

8. Using division method, in a given hash table of size 157, the key of value 172 be placed at position ____

- a) 19
- b) 72
- c) 15
- d) 17

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The key 172 can be placed at position 15 by using the formula

$$\begin{aligned}H(k) &= k \bmod m \\H(k) &= 172 \bmod 157 \\H(k) &= 15.\end{aligned}$$

9. How many steps are involved in creating a hash function using a multiplication method?

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 3
- d) 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In multiplication method 2 steps are involved. First multiplying the key value by a constant. Then multiplying this value by m.

10. What is the hash function used in multiplication method?

- a) $h(k) = \text{floor}(m(kA \bmod 1))$
- b) $h(k) = \text{ceil}(m(kA \bmod 1))$
- c) $h(k) = \text{floor}(kA \bmod m)$
- d) $h(k) = \text{ceil}(kA \bmod m)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The hash function can be computed by multiplying m with the fractional part of kA ($kA \bmod 1$) and then computing the floor value of the result.

11. What is the advantage of the multiplication method?

- a) only 2 steps are involved
- b) using constant

- c) value of m not critical
- d) simple multiplication

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The value of m can be simply in powers of 2 since we can easily implement the function in most computers. $m=2^p$ where p is an integer.

12. What is the table size when the value of p is 7 in multiplication method of creating hash functions?

- a) 14
- b) 128
- c) 49
- d) 127

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In multiplication method of creating hash functions the table size can be taken in integral powers of 2.

$$\begin{aligned}m &= 2^p \\m &= 2^7 \\m &= 128.\end{aligned}$$

13. What is the value of $h(k)$ for the key 123456?

Given: $p=14$, $s=2654435769$, $w=32$

- a) 123
- b) 456
- c) 70
- d) 67

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: $A = s/2^w$

$$A = 2654435769 / 2^{32}$$

$$k.A = 123456 * (2654435769 / 2^{32})$$

$$= (76300 * 2^{32}) + 17612864$$

Hence $r_1 = 76300$; $r_0 = 17612864$

Since $w=14$ the 14 most significant bits of r_0 yield the value of $h(k)$ as 67.

14. What is the average retrieval time when n keys hash to the same slot?

- a) Theta(n)
- b) Theta(n^2)
- c) Theta($n \log n$)
- d) Big-Oh(n^2)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The average retrieval time when n keys hash to the same slot is given by Theta(n) as the collision occurs in the hash table.

15. Collisions can be reduced by choosing a hash function randomly in a way that is independent of the keys that are actually to be stored.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Because of randomization, the algorithm can behave differently on each execution, providing good average case performance for any input.

Double Hashing Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Double hashing is one of the best methods available for open addressing.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Double hashing is one of the best methods for open addressing because the permutations produced have many characteristics of randomly chosen permutations.

2. What is the hash function used in Double Hashing?

- a) $(h_1(k) - i \cdot h_2(k)) \bmod m$
- b) $h_1(k) + h_2(k)$
- c) $(h_1(k) + i \cdot h_2(k)) \bmod m$
- d) $(h_1(k) + h_2(k)) \bmod m$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Double hashing uses a hash function of the form $(h_1(k) + i \cdot h_2(k)) \bmod m$ where h_1 and h_2 are auxiliary hash functions and m is the size of the hash table.

3. On what value does the probe sequence depend on?

- a) c_1
- b) k
- c) c_2
- d) m

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The probe sequence depends in upon the key k since the initial probe position, the offset or both may vary.

4. The value of $h_2(k)$ can be composite relatively to the hash table size m .

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The value $h_2(k)$ must be relatively prime to the hash table size m for the entire hash table to be searched. It can be ensured by having m in powers of 2 and designing h_2 so that it produces an odd number.

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The values $h_1(k)$ and $h_2(k)$ are $k \bmod m$ and $1 + (k \bmod m')$ respectively where m is a prime number and m' is chosen slightly less than m . ($m' = m - 1$).

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The running time of double hashing is $\Theta(m)$ since each possible $(h_1(k), h_2(k))$ pair yields a distinct probe sequence. Hence the performance of double hashing is better.

7. Which technique has the greatest number of probe sequences?

- a) Linear probing
- b) Quadratic probing
- c) Double hashing

d) Closed hashing

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Double hashing has the greatest number of probe sequences thereby efficiently resolves hash collision problems.

a) 3

b) 10

c) 4

d) 6

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The number 72 must be inserted at index 6.

$$H(k) = k \bmod m$$

$$H(72) = 72 \bmod 11$$

$$H(72) = 6.$$

a) 2

b) 9

c) 4

d) 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Here the hash table is of size 13 with $h_1(k) = k \bmod 13$ and $h_2(k) = 1 + k \bmod 11$. Since $14 = 1 \pmod{13}$ and $14 = 3 \pmod{11}$, the key 14 is inserted into empty slot 9.

10. What is the value of m' if the value of m is 19?

a) 11

b) 18

c) 17

d) 15

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The value of m' is chosen as a prime number slightly less than the value of m . Here the value of m is 19, hence the value of m' can be chosen as 17.

Hash Tree Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Hash tree is generalization of _____

- a) Heap
- b) Hash list
- c) BST
- d) B – tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Hash list is the list of hashes of the blocks in a set file. Hash tree is a generalization of the hash list in which leaves are labeled with the hash of a data block and every non-leaf node is hash of the labels of its children.

2. Hash tree is used in effective data verification in distributed systems.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Hash trees are used in distributed systems for efficient data verification. Hash tree used hashes instead of the full files, hence they are efficient. Because Hashes are ways of encoding files that are much smaller than the actual file itself.

3. Which of the following is a widely used form of the hash tree?

- a) B+ – tree
- b) T tree
- c) Tiger tree hash
- d) Htree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The general form the hash tree which is used widely is the Tiger tree hash. It uses a binary hash tree, usually has a data block size of 1024 bytes and uses the Tiger hash.

4. Which of the following is true for a Hash tree?

- a) Hashing is used for sequential access
- b) Indexing is used for direct access
- c) Hash tree allows only sequential access
- d) Hashing is used for direct access

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Hash tree allows direct as well as sequential access of the records. Hashing is used for direct access and indexing is generally used for the sequential access.

5. Hash tree is also known as _____

- a) Merkle tree
- b) T -tree
- c) Hash table
- d) B^X-tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Hash tree is generally known as Merkle tree after Ralph Merkle who patented it in 1979. Typically Merkle trees have a branching factor of 2, meaning that each node has up to 2 children.

6. What will be the height of the hash tree with branching factor 2 and with 8 records?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 4
- d) 6

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Consider 8 records A B C D E F G H. These records are stored in Hash tree in as shown in figure below.

7. Where is the hash tree used?

- a) in digital currency
- b) in sorting of large data
- c) for indexing in databases
- d) in encryption of data

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Using Hash tree the data verification, data synchronisation and the consistency verification can be done efficiently. So, the hash tree are digital currencies to organise the transactions.

8. What is the worst case time complexity of the insertion in the hash tree?

- a) $O(\log_k(n))$
- b) $O(n^2)$
- c) $O(n \log_k(n))$
- d) $O(kn)$

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Answer: a

Explanation: To insert a record in the hash tree the key is compressed and hashed to get the slot for the entry. So, a hash tree with branching factor k takes $O(\log_k(n))$ for insertion in worst case.

9. Sequential access in a Hash tree is faster than in B-trees.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The sequential access in the hash tree is more efficient and faster than in B-tree. Because while constructing the hash tree in the expansions and contractions of the file is an estimated.

10. Hash tree is used in data synchronisation. In the worst case the data synchronisation takes _____ time.

- a) $O(\log n)$
- b) $O(n^2)$
- c) $O(n \log n)$
- d) $O(n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In average scenarios, the synchronisation takes $O(\log n)$ because it is based on the traversal and searching. The worst case occurs when there are no nodes in common, so the synchronisation takes $O(n)$ time.

Min Hash Multiple Choice Questions and Answers (MCQs)

1. Which technique is used for finding similarity between two sets?

- a) MinHash
- b) Stack
- c) Priority Queue
- d) PAT Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In computer science as well as data mining, to find the similarity between two given sets, a technique called MinHash or min-wise independent permutation scheme is used. It helps in the quick estimation of the similarity between two sets.

2. Who invented the MinHash technique?

- a) Weiner
- b) Samuel F. B. Morse
- c) Friedrich Clemens Gerke
- d) Andrei Broder

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In computer science as well as data mining, to find the similarity between two given sets, a technique called MinHash or min-wise independent permutation scheme is used. It helps in the quick estimation of the similarity between two sets. It was invented by Andrei Broder in 1997.

3. Which technique was firstly used to remove duplicate web pages from search results in AltaVista search engine?

- a) MinHash
- b) Stack
- c) Priority Queue
- d) PAT Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In computer science as well as data mining, to find the similarity between two given sets, a technique called MinHash or min-wise independent permutation scheme is used. It helps in the quick estimation of the similarity between two sets. It is used in removing duplicate web pages from search results in AltaVista search engine.

4. Which technique was firstly used clustering documents using the similarity of two words or strings?

- a) MinHash
- b) Stack
- c) Priority Queue
- d) PAT Tree

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In computer science as well as data mining, to find the similarity between two given sets, a technique called MinHash or min-wise independent permutation scheme is used. It helps in the quick estimation of similarity between two sets. It is used in clustering documents using the similarity of two words or strings.

5. Which indicator is used for similarity between two sets?

- a) Rope Tree
- b) Jaccard Coefficient
- c) Tango Tree
- d) MinHash Coefficient

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In computer science as well as data mining, to find the similarity between two given sets, a technique called MinHash or min-wise independent permutation scheme is used. It helps in the quick estimation of similarity between two sets. Jaccard Coefficient is used for similarity between two sets.

6. Which of the following is defined as the ratio of total elements of intersection and union of two sets?

- a) Rope Tree
- b) Jaccard Coefficient Index
- c) Tango Tree
- d) MinHash Coefficient

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: MinHash helps in the quick estimation of similarity between two sets. Jaccard Coefficient is used for similarity between two sets. Jaccard Coefficient Index is defined as the ratio of total elements of intersection and union of two sets.

7. What is the value of the Jaccard index when the two sets are disjoint?

- A) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: MinHash helps in the quick estimation of similarity between two sets. Jaccard Coefficient is used for similarity between two sets. Jaccard Coefficient Index is defined as the ratio of total elements of intersection and union of two sets. For two disjoint sets, the value of the Jaccard index is zero.

8. When are the members of two sets more common relatively?

- a) Jaccard Index is Closer to 1
- b) Jaccard Index is Closer to 0
- c) Jaccard Index is Closer to -1
- d) Jaccard Index is Farther to 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Jaccard Coefficient Index is defined as the ratio of total elements of intersection and union of two sets. For two disjoint sets, the value of the Jaccard index is zero. The members of two set more common relatively when the Jaccard Index is Closer to 1.

9. What is the expected error for estimating the Jaccard index using MinHash scheme for k different hash functions?

- a) $O(\log k!)$
- b) $O(k!)$
- c) $O(k^2)$
- d) $O(1/k^{1/2})$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Jaccard Coefficient Index is defined as the ratio of total elements of intersection and union of two sets. For two disjoint sets, the value of the Jaccard index is zero. The expected error for estimating the Jaccard index using MinHash scheme for k different hash functions is $O(1/k^{1/2})$.

10. How many hashes will be needed for calculating Jaccard index with an expected error less than or equal to 0.05?

- a) 100
- b) 200
- c) 300
- d) 400

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The expected error for estimating the Jaccard index using MinHash scheme for k different hash functions is $O(1/k^{1/2})$. 400 hashes will be needed for calculating Jaccard index with an expected error less than or equal to 0.05.

11. What is the expected error by the estimator Chernoff bound on the samples performed without replacement?

- a) $O(\log k!)$
- b) $O(k!)$
- c) $O(k^2)$
- d) $O(1/k^{1/2})$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The expected error for estimating the Jaccard index using MinHash scheme for k different hash functions is $O(1/k^{1/2})$. The expected error by the estimator Chernoff bound on the samples performed without replacement is $O(1/k^{1/2})$.

12. What is the time required for single variant hashing to maintain the minimum hash queue?

- a) $O(\log n!)$
- b) $O(n!)$
- c) $O(n^2)$
- d) $O(n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The expected error for estimating the Jaccard index using MinHash scheme for k different hash functions is $O(1/k^{1/2})$. The time required for single variant hashing to maintain the minimum hash queue is $O(n)$.

13. How many bits are needed to specify the single permutation by min-wise independent family?

- a) $O(\log n!)$
- b) $O(n!)$
- c) $\Omega(n^2)$
- d) $\Omega(n)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The time required for single variant hashing to maintain the minimum hash queue is $O(n)$. $\Omega(n)$ bits are needed to specify the single permutation by min-wise independent family.

14. Is MinHash used as a tool for association rule learning.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: MinHash was originally used to remove the duplicate webpages from a search engine. But in data mining, MinHash used as a tool for association rule learning by Cohen at 2001.

15. Did Google conduct a large evaluation for comparing the performance by two technique MinHash and SimHash.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: MinHash was originally used to remove the duplicate webpages from a search engine. But in data mining, MinHash used as a tool for association rule learning by Cohen at 2001. Google conducted a survey to compare the performance by two technique MinHash and

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Data Structure Questions and Answers – Direct Addressing Tables

1. What is direct addressing?

- a) Distinct array position for every possible key
- b) Fewer array positions than keys
- c) Fewer keys than array positions
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Direct addressing is possible only when we can afford to allocate an array that has one position for every possible key.

2. When is it appropriate to use direct addressing?

- a) When the array is comparatively large
- b) When the universe U of keys is reasonably small
- c) When the universe U of keys is reasonably large
- d) When the array is comparatively small

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Since each key is associated with a slot in the array, it is better to use direct addressing when the universe of keys is small as the array size grows with the increase in number of keys.

3. What is the search complexity in direct addressing?

- a) $O(n)$
- b) $O(\log n)$
- c) $O(n \log n)$
- d) $O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Since every key has a unique array position, searching takes a constant time.

4. What is the time complexity to insert an element into the direct address table?

- a) $O(n)$
- b) $O(\log n)$
- c) $O(n \log n)$
- d) $O(1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: As every key has a unique array position, it takes constant time to insert an element.

5. What is the advantage of using a dynamic set in direct addressing?

- a) It saves time
- b) It saves space
- c) It saves both time and space
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Using a dynamic set, the size of the array is restricted to the number of keys, hence saves space.

6. What is the time complexity to delete an element from the direct address table?

- a) $O(n)$

- b) O(logn)
- c) O(nlogn)
- d) O(1)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: As every key has a unique array position, it takes constant time to delete an element, although the deleted position must be specified by nil.

7. How is a bit vector better compared to a normal array for implementing the hash table?

- a) It saves time
- b) It saves space
- c) It saves both time and space
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A bit vector is an array of bits of only 0s and 1s, a bit vector of length m takes much less space than an array of m pointers.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Graph

1. Which of the following statements for a simple graph is correct?

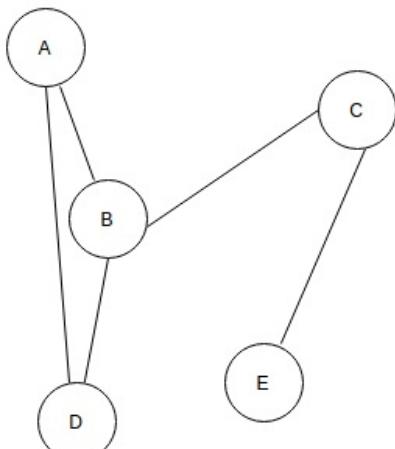
- a) Every path is a trail
- b) Every trail is a path
- c) Every trail is a path as well as every path is a trail
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: In a walk if the vertices are distinct it is called a path, whereas if the edges are distinct it is called a trail.

2. In the given graph identify the cut vertices.



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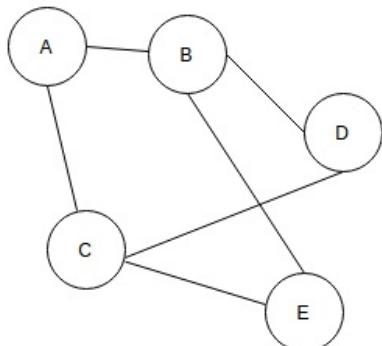
- a) B and E
- b) C and D
- c) A and E
- d) C and B

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: After removing either B or C, the graph becomes disconnected.

3. For the given graph(G), which of the following statements is true?



- a) G is a complete graph
- b) G is not a connected graph
- c) The vertex connectivity of the graph is 2
- d) The edge connectivity of the graph is 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation : After removing vertices B and C, the graph becomes disconnected.

4. What is the number of edges present in a complete graph having n vertices?

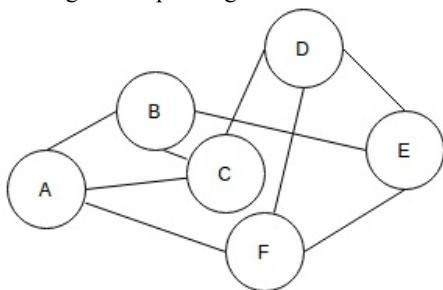
- a) $(n*(n+1))/2$
- b) $(n*(n-1))/2$
- c) n
- d) Information given is insufficient

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Number of ways in which every vertex can be connected to each other is $nC2$.

5. The given Graph is regular.



- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: In a regular graph, degrees of all the vertices are equal. In the given graph the degree of every vertex is 3.

6. In a simple graph, the number of edges is equal to twice the sum of the degrees of the vertices.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The sum of the degrees of the vertices is equal to twice the number of edges.

7. A connected planar graph having 6 vertices, 7 edges contains _____ regions.

- a) 15
- b) 3
- c) 1
- d) 11

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: By euler's formula the relation between vertices(n), edges(q) and regions(r) is given by $n-q+r=2$.

8. If a simple graph G, contains n vertices and m edges, the number of edges in the Graph G'(Complement of G) is _____

- a) $(n*n-2*m)/2$
- b) $(n*n+n+2*m)/2$
- c) $(n*n-n-2*m)/2$
- d) $(n*n-n+2*m)/2$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The union of G and G' would be a complete graph so, the number of edges in G' = number of edges in the complete form of $G(nC2)$ -edges in G(m).

9. Which of the following properties does a simple graph not hold?

- a) Must be connected
- b) Must be unweighted
- c) Must have no loops or multiple edges
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A simple graph maybe connected or disconnected.

10. What is the maximum number of edges in a bipartite graph having 10 vertices?

- a) 24
- b) 21
- c) 25
- d) 16

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Let one set have n vertices another set would contain $10-n$ vertices.

Total number of edges would be $n*(10-n)$, differentiating with respect to n, would yield the answer.

11. Which of the following is true?

- a) A graph may contain no edges and many vertices
- b) A graph may contain many edges and no vertices
- c) A graph may contain no edges and no vertices
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A graph must contain at least one vertex.

12. For a given graph G having v vertices and e edges which is connected and has no cycles, which of the following statements is true?

- a) $v=e$
- b) $v = e+1$
- c) $v + 1 = e$
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: For any connected graph with no cycles the equation holds true.

13. For which of the following combinations of the degrees of vertices would the connected graph be eulerian?

- a) 1,2,3
- b) 2,3,4
- c) 2,4,5
- d) 1,3,5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A graph is eulerian if either all of its vertices are even or if only two of its vertices are odd.

14. A graph with all vertices having equal degree is known as a _____

- a) Multi Graph

- b) Regular Graph
- c) Simple Graph
- d) Complete Graph

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The given statement is the definition of regular graphs.

15. Which of the following ways can be used to represent a graph?

- a) Adjacency List and Adjacency Matrix
- b) Incidence Matrix
- c) Adjacency List, Adjacency Matrix as well as Incidence Matrix
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The 3 listed methods can be used, the choice depends on the ease of use.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Adjacency Matrix

1. The number of elements in the adjacency matrix of a graph having 7 vertices is _____

- a) 7
- b) 14
- c) 36
- d) 49

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: There are $n \times n$ elements in the adjacency matrix of a graph with n vertices.

2. What would be the number of zeros in the adjacency matrix of the given graph?

- a) 10
- b) 6
- c) 16
- d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Total number of values in the matrix is $4 \times 4 = 16$, out of which 6 entries are non zero.

3. Adjacency matrix of all graphs are symmetric.

- a) False
- b) True

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Only undirected graphs produce symmetric adjacency matrices.

4. The time complexity to calculate the number of edges in a graph whose information is stored in form of an adjacency matrix is

-
- a) $O(V)$
 - b) $O(E^2)$
 - c) $O(E)$
 - d) $O(V^2)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: As V entries are 0, a total of $V^2 - V$ entries are to be examined.

5. For the adjacency matrix of a directed graph the row sum is the _____ degree and the column sum is the _____ degree.

- a) in, out
- b) out, in
- c) in, total
- d) total, out

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Row number of the matrix represents the tail, while Column number represents the head of the edge.

6. What is the maximum number of possible non zero values in an adjacency matrix of a simple graph with n vertices?

- a) $(n \times (n-1))/2$
- b) $(n \times (n+1))/2$
- c) $n \times (n-1)$

d) $n^*(n+1)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Out of n^*n possible values for a simple graph the diagonal values will always be zero.

7. On which of the following statements does the time complexity of checking if an edge exists between two particular vertices is not, depends?

- a) Depends on the number of edges
- b) Depends on the number of vertices
- c) Is independent of both the number of edges and vertices
- d) It depends on both the number of edges and vertices

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: To check if there is an edge between two vertices i and j, it is enough to see if the value of $A[i][j]$ is 1 or 0, here A is the adjacency matrix.

8. In the given connected graph G, what is the value of $\text{rad}(G)$ and $\text{diam}(G)$?

- a) 2, 3
- b) 3, 2
- c) 2, 2
- d) 3, 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Value of eccentricity for vertices A, C is 2 whereas for F, B, D, E it is 3.

9. Which of these adjacency matrices represents a simple graph?

- a) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- b) $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- c) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- d) $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: A simple graph must have no-self loops, should be undirected.

10. Given an adjacency matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$, how many ways are there in which a vertex can walk to itself using 2 edges.

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 6
- d) 8

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: $A^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$, all the 3 vertices can reach to themselves in 2 ways, hence a total of $3*2$, 6 ways.

11. If $A[x+3][y+5]$ represents an adjacency matrix, which of these could be the value of x and y.

- a) x=5, y=3
- b) x=3, y=5
- c) x=3, y=3
- d) x=5, y=5

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: All adjacency matrices are square matrices.

12. Two directed graphs(G and H) are isomorphic if and only if $A = PBP^{-1}$, where P and A are adjacency matrices of G and H respectively.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: This is a property of isomorphic graphs.

- a) 2
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: The given code performs the breadth first search routine on the Graph.
The sequence obtained would be 0 1 8 2 6 3 4 5 7.

- a) All Fully Connected Graphs
- b) All Empty Graphs
- c) All Bipartite Graphs
- d) None of the Mentioned

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Answer: b

Explanation: For any graph having edges, the condition $G[i][j]==1$ would hold true, which would result in an infinite loop.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: 0th 1st and 2nd vertices form a component, 3rd and 4th forms another and 5th vertex forms a component of a single vertex.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Incidence Matrix and Graph Structured Stack

1. Incidence matrix and Adjacency matrix of a graph will always have same dimensions?

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: For a graph having V vertices and E edges, Adjacency matrix have $V \times V$ elements while Incidence matrix have $V \times E$ elements.

2. The column sum in an incidence matrix for a simple graph is _____

- a) depends on number of edges
- b) always greater than 2
- c) equal to 2
- d) equal to the number of edges

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: For every edge only the vertices with which it is connected would have the value 1 in the matrix, as an edge connects two vertices sum will always be 2.

3. What are the dimensions of an incidence matrix?

- a) Number of edges * number of edges
- b) Number of edges * number of vertices
- c) Number of vertices * number of vertices
- d) None of the mentioned statements

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Columns may represent edges and vertices may be represented by the rows.

4. The column sum in an incidence matrix for a directed graph having no self loop is _____

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) equal to the number of edges

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Under every edge column there would be either all 0 values or a pair of -1 and +1 value exists.

5. Time complexity to check if an edge exists between two vertices would be _____

- a) $O(V \times V)$
- b) $O(V+E)$
- c) $O(1)$
- d) $O(E)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: We have to check for all edges, in the worst case the vertices will have no common edge.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Two graphs are isomorphic if their Incidence Matrices differ only by permutation of columns and rows.

7. If a connected Graph (G) contains n vertices what would be the rank of its incidence matrix?

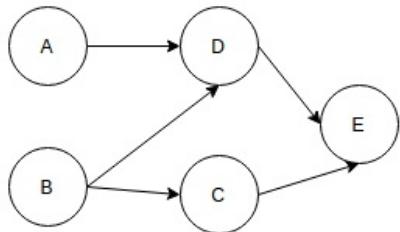
- a) n-1
- b) values greater than n are possible
- c) values less than n-1 are possible
- d) insufficient Information is given

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Every column of the incidence matrix may contain only +1 and -1 as non zero entries rank would be less than n.

8. In the following DAG find out the number of required Stacks in order to represent it in a Graph Structured Stack.



- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

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Answer: c

Explanation: Path ADE, BDE and BCE are possible.

9. A Graph Structured Stack is a _____

- a) Undirected Graph
- b) Directed Graph
- c) Directed Acyclic Graph
- d) Regular Graph

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: A Graph Structured Stack is a Directed Acyclic Graph with each path representing a stack.

10. If a Graph Structured Stack contains {1,2,3,4} {1,5,3,4} {1,6,7,4} and {8,9,7,4}, what would be the source and sink vertices of the DAC?

- a) Source – 1, 8 Sink – 7,4
- b) Source – 1 Sink – 8,4
- c) Source – 1, 8 Sink – 4
- d) None of the Mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Every Stack of the Graph Structured Stack represents a path, each path starts with the source vertex and ends with the sink vertex.

11. Graph Structured Stack finds its application in _____

- a) Bogo Sort
- b) Tomita's Algorithm
- c) Todd–Coxeter algorithm

d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Tomita's is a parsing algorithm which uses Graph Structured Stack in its implementation.

12. If in a DAG N sink vertices and M source vertices exists, then the number of possible stacks in the Graph Structured Stack representation would come out to be N^M .

a) True

b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: The answer would depend on the intermediate vertices also.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Adjacency List

1. Space complexity for an adjacency list of an undirected graph having large values of V (vertices) and E (edges) is _____

- a) O(E)
- b) O(V*V)
- c) O(E+V)
- d) O(V)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In an adjacency list for every vertex there is a linked list which have the values of the edges to which it is connected.

2. For some sparse graph an adjacency list is more space efficient against an adjacency matrix.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Space complexity for adjacency matrix is always $O(V*V)$ while space complexity for adjacency list in this case would be $O(V)$.

3. Time complexity to find if there is an edge between 2 particular vertices is _____

- a) O(V)
- b) O(E)
- c) O(1)
- d) O(V+E)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The maximum edges a vertex can have is $V-1$.

4. For the given conditions, which of the following is in the correct order of increasing space requirement?

- i) Undirected, no weight
 - ii) Directed, no weight
 - iii) Directed, weighted
 - iv) Undirected, weighted
- a) ii iii i iv
 - b) i iii ii iv
 - c) iv iii i ii
 - d) i ii iii iv

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: i) takes $v+4e$, ii) takes $v+2e$, iii) takes $v+3e$, iv) takes $v+6e$ space.

5. Space complexity for an adjacency list of an undirected graph having large values of V (vertices) and E (edges) is _____

- a) O(V)
- b) O(E*E)
- c) O(E)
- d) O(E+V)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In an adjacency list for every vertex there is a linked list which have the values of the edges to which it is connected.

- a) vertex, vertex

- b) neighbor, vertex
- c) neighbor, neighbor
- d) vertex, neighbor

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: Vertex would have a name and a linked list attached to it.

7. In which case adjacency list is preferred in front of an adjacency matrix?

- a) Dense graph
- b) Sparse graph
- c) Adjacency list is always preferred
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: In case of sparse graph most of the entries in the adjacency matrix would be 0, hence adjacency list would be preferred.

8. To create an adjacency list C++'s map container can be used.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: We can create a mapping from string to a vector, where string would be the name of the vertex and vector would contain the name of the vertices to which it is connected.

-
- a) O(1)
 - b) O(V)
 - c) O(V*V)
 - d) O(log V)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The function `win` in the constant time as all the four steps takes constant time.

10. What would be the time complexity of the BFS traversal of a graph with n vertices and $n^{1.25}$ edges?

- a) O(n)
- b) O($n^{1.25}$)
- c) O($n^{2.25}$)
- d) O(n^*n)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The time complexity for BFS is $O(|V| + |E|) = O(n + n^{1.25}) = O(n^{1.25})$.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Undirected Graph

1. The number of possible undirected graphs which may have self loops but no multiple edges and have n vertices is _____

- a) $2^{(n*(n-1))/2}$
- b) $2^{((n*(n+1))/2)}$
- c) $2^{((n-1)*(n-1))/2}$
- d) $2^{((n*n)/2)}$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: There can be at most, $n*n$ edges in an undirected graph.

2. Given a plane graph, G having 2 connected component, having 6 vertices, 7 edges and 4 regions. What will be the number of connected components?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Euler's Identity says $V - E + R = 1 + \text{number of connected components}$.

3. Number of vertices with odd degrees in a graph having a eulerian walk is _____

- a) 0
- b) Can't be predicted
- c) 2
- d) either 0 or 2

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: If the start and end vertices for the path are same the answer would be 0 otherwise 2.

4. How many of the following statements are correct?

- i) All cyclic graphs are complete graphs.
- ii) All complete graphs are cyclic graphs.
- iii) All paths are bipartite.
- iv) All cyclic graphs are bipartite.
- v) There are cyclic graphs which are complete.

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Statements iii) and v) are correct.

5. All paths and cyclic graphs are bipartite graphs.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: Only paths and even cycles are bipartite graphs.

6. What is the number of vertices of degree 2 in a path graph having n vertices, here $n > 2$.

- a) $n-2$
- b) n
- c) 2
- d) 0

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Only the first and the last vertex would have degree 1, others would be of degree 2.

7. All trees with n vertices consists of $n-1$ edges.

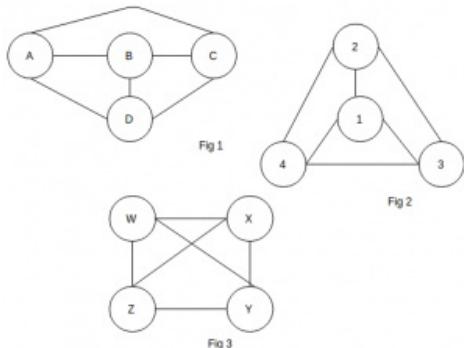
- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: A tree is acyclic in nature.

8. Which of the following graphs are isomorphic to each other?



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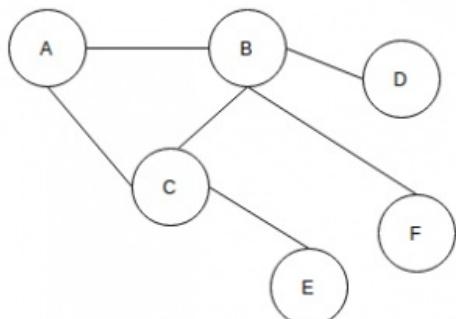
- a) fig 1 and fig 2
- b) fig 2 and fig 3
- c) fig 1 and fig 3
- d) fig 1, fig 2 and fig 3

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: All three graphs are Complete graphs with 4 vertices.

9. In the given graph which edge should be removed to make it a Bipartite Graph?



- a) A-C
- b) B-E
- c) C-D
- d) D-E

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The resultant graph would be a Bipartite Graph having {A,C,E} and {D, B} as its subgroups.

10. What would the time complexity to check if an undirected graph with V vertices and E edges is Bipartite or not given its adjacency matrix?

- a) $O(E^*E)$
- b) $O(V^*V)$
- c) $O(E)$
- d) $O(V)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: A graph can be checked for being Bipartite by seeing if it is 2-colorable or not, which can be obtained with the help of BFS.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Directed Graph

1. Dijkstra's Algorithm will work for both negative and positive weights?

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: Dijkstra's Algorithm assumes all weights to be non-negative.

2. A graph having an edge from each vertex to every other vertex is called a _____

- a) Tightly Connected
- b) Strongly Connected
- c) Weakly Connected
- d) Loosely Connected

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: This is a part of the nomenclature followed in Graph Theory.

3. What is the number of unlabeled simple directed graph that can be made with 1 or 2 vertices?

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 9

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Answer: b

Explanation:

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4. Floyd Warshall Algorithm used to solve the shortest path problem has a time complexity of _____

- a) $O(V^*V)$
- b) $O(V^*V^*V)$
- c) $O(E^*V)$
- d) $O(E^*E)$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The Algorithm uses Dynamic Programming and checks for every possible path.

5. All Graphs have unique representation on paper.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: Same Graph may be drawn in different ways on paper.

6. Assuming value of every weight to be greater than 10, in which of the following cases the shortest path of a directed weighted graph from 2 vertices u and v will never change?

- a) add all values by 10
- b) subtract 10 from all the values
- c) multiply all values by 10
- d) in both the cases of multiplying and adding by 10

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Answer: c

Explanation: In case of addition or subtraction the shortest path may change because the number of edges between different paths may be different, while in case of multiplication path wont change.

7. What is the maximum possible number of edges in a directed graph with no self loops having 8 vertices?

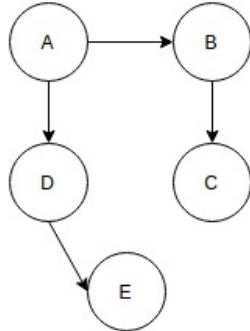
- a) 28
- b) 64
- c) 256
- d) 56

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Answer: d

Explanation: If a graph has V vertices than every vertex can be connected to a possible of $V-1$ vertices.

8. What would be the DFS traversal of the given Graph?



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- a) ABCED
- b) AEDCB
- c) EDCBA
- d) ADECB

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Answer: a

Explanation: In this case two answers are possible including ADEBC.

d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The program computes the shortest sub distances.

10. What is the maximum number of edges present in a simple directed graph with 7 vertices if there exists no cycles in the graph?

- a) 21
- b) 7
- c) 6
- d) 49

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Answer: c

Explanation: If the no cycles exists then the difference between the number of vertices and edges is 1.

Data Structure Questions and Answers – Directed Acyclic Graph

1. Every Directed Acyclic Graph has at least one sink vertex.

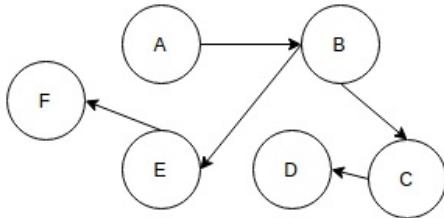
- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: A sink vertex is a vertex which has an outgoing degree of zero.

2. Which of the following is a topological sorting of the given graph?



- a) A B C D E F
- b) A B F E D C
- c) A B E C F D
- d) All of the Mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Topological sorting is a linear arrangement of vertices such that for every directed edge uv from vertex u to vertex v , u comes before v in the ordering.

3. With V (greater than 1) vertices, how many edges at most can a Directed Acyclic Graph possess?

- a) $(V*(V-1))/2$
- b) $(V*(V+1))/2$
- c) $(V+1)C2$
- d) $(V-1)C2$

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The first edge would have an outgoing degree of atmost $V-1$, the next edge would have $V-2$ and so on, hence $V-1 + V-2.... + 1$ equals $(V*(V-1))/2$.

4. The topological sorting of any DAG can be done in _____ time.

- a) cubic
- b) quadratic
- c) linear
- d) logarithmic

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Answer: c

Explanation: Topological sorting can be done in $O(V+E)$, here V and E represents number of vertices and number of edges respectively.

5. If there are more than 1 topological sorting of a DAG is possible, which of the following is true.

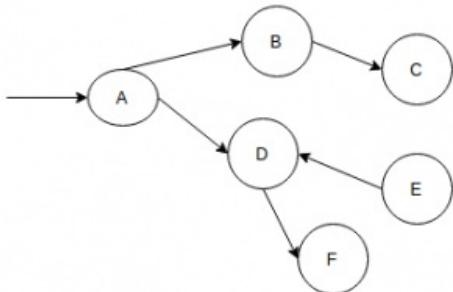
- a) Many Hamiltonian paths are possible
- b) No Hamiltonian path is possible
- c) Exactly 1 Hamiltonian path is possible
- d) Given information is insufficient to comment anything

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Answer: b

Explanation: For a Hamiltonian path to exist all the vertices must be connected with a path, had that happened there would have been a unique topological sort.

6. What sequence would the BFS traversal of the given graph yield?



- a) A F D B C E
- b) C B A F D
- c) A B D C F
- d) F D C B A

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In BFS nodes gets explored and then the neighbors of the current node gets explored, before moving on to the next levels.

- a) 0 2 3 1 4
- b) 0 3 2 4 1
- c) 0 2 3 4 1
- d) 0 3 2 1 4

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: Given Input is the adjacency matrix of a graph G, whereas the function ‘fun’ prints the DFS traversal.

8. Which of the given statement is true?

- a) All the Cyclic Directed Graphs have topological sortings
- b) All the Acyclic Directed Graphs have topological sortings
- c) All Directed Graphs have topological sortings
- d) None of the given statements is true

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Answer: a

Explanation: Cyclic Directed Graphs cannot be sorted topologically.

9. For any two different vertices u and v of an Acyclic Directed Graph if v is reachable from u, u is also reachable from v?

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: b

Explanation: If such vertices exists it means that the graph contains a cycle which contradicts the first part of the statement.

10. What is the value of the sum of the minimum in-degree and maximum out-degree of an Directed Acyclic Graph?

- a) Depends on a Graph
- b) Will always be zero
- c) Will always be greater than zero
- d) May be zero or greater than zero

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Answer: b

Explanation: Every Directed Acyclic Graph has a source and a sink vertex.

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Data Structure Questions and Answers – Propositional and Directed Acyclic Word Graph

1. In which of the following does a Directed Acyclic Word Graph finds its application in?

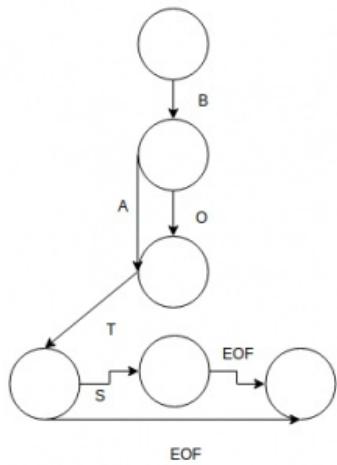
- a) String Matching
- b) Number Sorting
- c) Manipulations on numbers
- d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: a

Explanation: A Directed Acyclic Word Graph is similar to suffix tree, it can be viewed as a Deterministic Finite Automata.

Answer the following questions(2-3) for the given DWAG.



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2. What is the number of words that can be formed from the given Directed Acyclic Word Graph?

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 12
- d) 7

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Answer: b

Explanation: Words namely BATS, BOT, BOATS, and BOT can be formed.

3. Determine the longest string which is described by the given Directed Acyclic Word Graph.

- a) BATS
- b) BOATS
- c) BOT
- d) None of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: Starting from the initial state and choosing B, A, T, S respectively.

4. What is time complexity to check if a string(length S1) is a substring of another string(length S2) stored in a Directed Acyclic Word Graph, given S2 is greater than S1?

- a) O(S1)
- b) O(S2)
- c) O(S1+S2)
- d) O(1)

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Answer: a

Explanation: For each check of a word of length S1, we need to follow at most S1 edges.

5. In which of the following case does a Propositional Directed Acyclic Graph is used for?

- a) Representation of Boolean Functions
- b) String Matching
- c) Searching
- d) Sorting of number

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: A Propositional Directed Acyclic Graph is used to represent a boolean function.

6. Which of the given symbols represent nodes having at least one child?

- a) iv) and v)
- b) iii) iv) and v)
- c) i) and ii)
- d) i) and iii)

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Answer: c

Explanation: The two symbols represent logical AND and OR gates.

7. Which of the given symbols represent nodes having exactly one child?

- a) iv) and v)
- b) v)
- c) i) and iii)
- d) ii)

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Answer: d

Explanation: This symbol represents the logical NOT gate.

8. Which of the given symbols represent may represent leaf nodes?

- a) iv) and v)
- b) v)
- c) i) and iii)
- d) ii)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The two symbols represent the Boolean values.

9. Every Binary Decision Diagram is also a Propositional Directed Acyclic Graph.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Answer: Both Binary Decision Diagram and Propositional Directed Acyclic Graph may be used to represent the same Boolean function.

10. In a Propositional Directed Acyclic Graph Leaves maybe labelled with a boolean variable.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: In a Propositional Directed Acyclic Graph leaves maybe labelled with a boolean variable, T or \perp .

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Data Structure Questions and Answers – Multigraph and Hypergraph

1. Given Adjacency matrices determine which of them are PseudoGraphs?

- i) $\{\{1,0\} \{0,1\}\}$
 - ii) $\{\{0,1\} \{1,0\}\}$
 - iii) $\{\{0,0,1\} \{0,1,0\} \{1,0,0\}\}$
- a) only i)
 - b) ii) and iii)
 - c) i) and iii)
 - d) i) ii) and iii)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In i) self loops exist for both the vertices, in iii) self loop exists in the second vertex.

2. All undirected Multigraphs contain eulerian cycles.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: Only graphs with every vertex having even degree have eulerian circuits or cycles.

3. Determine the number of vertices for the given Graph or Multigraph?

G is a 4-regular Graph having 12 edges.

- a) 3
 - b) 6
 - c) 4
- d) Information given is insufficient

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Answer: b

Explanation: Sum of degrees of all the edges equal to 2 times the number of edges. $2*12=4*n$, $n \geq 6$.

4. Which of the following statement is true.

- a) There exists a Simple Graph having 10 vertices such that minimum degree of the graph is 0 and maximum degree is 9
- b) There exists a MultiGraph having 10 vertices such that minimum degree of the graph is 0 and maximum degree is 9
- c) There exists a MultiGraph as well as a Simple Graph having 10 vertices such that minimum degree of the graph is 0 and maximum degree is 9
- d) None of the mentioned

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Answer: b

Explanation: If a vertex has a degree 9 that means it is connected to all the other vertices, in case of Multigraphs for an isolate vertex, and a multiple edge may compensate.

5. Given Adjacency matrices determine which of them are PseudoGraphs?

- i) $\{\{1,0\} \{0,1\}\}$
 - ii) $\{\{0,1\} \{1,0\}\}$
 - iii) $\{\{0,0,1\} \{0,1,0\} \{1,0,0\}\}$
- a) only i)
 - b) ii) and iii)
 - c) i) and iii)
 - d) i) ii) and iii)

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: In i) self loops exist for both the vertices, in iii) self loop exists in the second vertex.

6. Possible number of labelled simple Directed, Pseudo and Multigraphs exist having 2 vertices?

- a) 3, Infinite, 4
- b) 4, 3, Infinite
- c) 4, Infinite, infinite
- d) 4, Infinite, Infinite

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: MultiGraphs and PseudoGraphs may have infinite number of edges, while 4 possible simple graphs exist.

7. Which of the following is a HyperGraph, where V is the set of vertices, E is the set of edges?

- a) $V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ $E = \{e_1, e_2\} = \{\{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_1, v_3\}\}$
- b) $V = \{v_1, v_2\}$ $E = \{e_1\} = \{\{v_1, v_2\}\}$
- c) $V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3\}$ $E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\} = \{\{v_2, v_3\}, \{v_3, v_1\}, \{v_2, v_1\}\}$
- d) All of the mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: In a uniform Graph all the hyper-edges have the same cardinality.

8. What would be the Incidence Matrix of the given HyperGraph?

$V = \{x, y, z\}$ $E = \{\{x, y\}, \{y\}, \{x, z\}, \{z, y\}\}$

- a) $\{\{1, 0, 1, 0\}, \{1, 1, 0, 1\}, \{0, 0, 1, 1\}\}$
- b) $\{\{1, 1, 0, 0\}, \{0, 1, 0, 0\}, \{1, 1, 1, 0\}\}$
- c) $\{\{0, 1, 0, 1\}, \{0, 0, 1, 0\}, \{1, 1, 0, 0\}\}$
- d) None of the Mentioned

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The columns represent edges while rows represent vertices.

9. What is the degree sequence of the given HyperGraph, in non-increasing order?

$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6\}$ $E = \{\{v_1, v_4, v_5\}, \{v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5\}, \{v_2\}, \{v_1\}, \{v_1, v_6\}\}$

- a) 3, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1
- b) 3, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1
- c) 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1
- d) 3, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1

[View Answer](#)

Answer: b

Explanation: The degree of $v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4, v_5, v_6$ is 3, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1 respectively.

10. MultiGraphs having self-loops are called PseudoGraphs?

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

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Explanation: All PsuedoGraphs are MultiGraphs, but all MultiGraphs are not PseudoGraphs as all PseudoGraphs have self loop, but all MultiGraphs do not have self loops.

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Data Structure Questions and Answers – Binary Decision Diagrams & And Inverter Graph

1. Binary Decision Diagram is a type of _____

- a) Multigraph
- b) Cyclic Graph
- c) Directed Acyclic Graph
- d) Directed Acyclic Word Graph

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: An Inverter is a directed graph which is used to solve Boolean expressions, hence have no loops.

2. In which of the following case does a Binary Decision Diagram is used for?

- a) Representation of Boolean Functions
- b) String Matching
- c) Searching
- d) Sorting of number

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Answer: a

Explanation: A Binary Decision Diagram is used to represent a Boolean function.

3. In a Binary Decision Diagram, how many types of terminal exists?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

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Answer: b

Explanation: In a BDD, 2 terminals namely terminal-0 and terminal-1 exists.

4. In a Binary Decision Diagrams 0 values by a _____ line and the 1 values are represented by a _____ line.

- a) dashed, bold
- b) bold, dashed
- c) dotted, bold
- d) dotted, dashed

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: It is used to distinguish between the 2 values without explicitly writing.

5. How many nodes are required to create a Binary Decision Tree having 4 variables?

- a) 2^4
- b) 2^{4-1}
- c) 2^5
- d) 2^{5-1}

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: Binary Decision Trees are complete Binary Trees of level $V + 1$, here V is the number of variables.

6. Two or more And Inverter Graphs can represent same function.

- a) True
- b) False

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Answer: a

Explanation: And Inverter Graphs are not canonical in nature.

7. Size of an And Inverter Graph is the number of _____ gates and the number of logic levels is number of _____ gates on the _____ path from a primary input to a primary output.

- a) AND, AND, average
- b) AND, OR, longest
- c) OR, OR, shortest
- d) AND, AND, longest

[View Answer](#)

Answer: d

Explanation: The given statement forms the attributes of the And Inverter Graph.

8. And Inverter Graph is a type of _____

- a) Multigraph
- b) Cyclic Graph
- c) Directed Acyclic Graph
- d) Directed Acyclic Word Graph

[View Answer](#)

Answer: c

Explanation: And Inverter is a directed graph which is used to solve boolean expressions, hence have no loops.

9. The And Inverter Graph representation of a Boolean function is more efficient than the Binary Decision Diagram.

- a) True
- b) False

[View Answer](#)

Answer: a

Explanation: The conversion from the network logic is faster and more scalable than in the case of the Binary Decision Diagram.

10. Which of the following logical operation can be implemented by polynomial time graph manipulation algorithms using Binary Decision Diagrams?

- a) Conjunction
- b) Disjunction
- c) Negation
- d) All of the mentioned

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Answer: d

Explanation: This is the property of the binary decision diagrams.