

# Algorithm Solved MCQs- Part 2

# MCQs

## Multiple Choice Questions

## Algorithm Solved MCQs- Part 2

A binary tree with 27 nodes has \_\_\_\_\_ null branches.

- ☐ 54
  - ☐ 27
  - ☐ 26
  - ☐ None of the above
- 

The complexity of multiplying two matrices of order  $m \times n$  and  $n \times p$  is

- ☐  $mnp$
  - ☐  $mnq$
  - ☐  $mpq$
  - ☐  $npq$
- 

A graph is planar if and only if

- ☐ it does not contain sub graphs homeomorphic to  $K_5$  and  $K_{3,3}$
  - ☐ it does not contain sub graphs isomorphic to  $K_5$  or  $K_{3,3}$
  - ☐ it does not contain sub graphs isomorphic to  $K_5$  and  $K_{3,3}$
  - ☐ it does not contain sub graphs homeomorphic to  $K_5$  or  $K_{3,3}$
- 

One can convert a binary tree into its mirror image by traversing it in

- ☐ Inorder
- ☐ Preorder
- ☐ Postorder

- ☐ Any order
- 

**Time complexities of three algorithms are given. Which should execute the slowest for large values of N?**

- ☐ ( 1 2 ) O N
  - ☒ O(N)
  - ☐ O(log N)
  - ☐ None of these
- 

**Which of the following sorting procedure is the slowest?**

- ☐ Quick sort
  - ☐ Heap sort
  - ☐ Shell sort
  - ☒ Bubble sort
- 

**The space factor when determining the efficiency of algorithm is measured by**

- ☒ Counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm
  - ☐ Counting the minimum memory needed by the algorithm
  - ☐ Counting the average memory needed by the algorithm
  - ☐ Counting the maximum disk space needed by the algorithm
- 

**A hash function f defined as  $f(\text{key}) = \text{key} \bmod 7$ , with linear probing used to resolve collisions. Insert the keys 37, 38, 72, 48, 98 and 11 into the table indexed from 0 to 6. What will be the location of 11 ?**

- ☐ 3
  - ☐ 4
  - ☒ 5
  - ☐ 6
- 

**In \_\_\_\_\_, the difference between the height of the left sub tree and height of the right tree, for each node, is almost one**

- ☐ Binary search tree
  - ☒ AVL tree
  - ☐ Complete tree
  - ☐ Threaded binary tree
- 

**A BST is traversed in the following order recursively: Right, root, left. The output sequence will be in**

- ☐ Ascending order
  - ☒ Descending order
  - ☐ Bitomic sequence
  - ☐ No specific order
- 

**A sorting technique which uses the binary tree concept such that label of any node is larger than all the labels in the subtrees, is called**

- ☐ Selection sort
- ☐ Insertion sort
- ☒ Heap sort
- ☐ Quick sort

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In order to get the information stored in a Binary Search Tree in the descending order, one should traverse it in which of the following order?

- ☐ Left, root, right
- ☐ Root, left, right
- ☒ Right, root, left
- ☐ Right, left, root

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If  $x$  is a string then  $x^R$  denotes the reversal of  $x$ . If  $x$  and  $y$  are strings, then  $(xy)^R =$

- ☐  $xy^R$
- ☐  $yx^R$
- ☐  $y^R x$
- ☒  $y^R x^R$

---

When representing any algebraic expression  $E$  which uses only binary operations in a 2-tree,

- ☒ The variable in  $E$  will appear as external nodes and operations in internal nodes
- ☐ The operations in  $E$  will appear as external nodes and variables in internal nodes
- ☐ The variables and operations in  $E$  will appear only in internal nodes
- ☐ the variables and operations in  $E$  will appear only in external nodes

---

A sort which uses binary tree concept such that any number is larger than all the numbers in the subtree below it, is called

- ☐ Selection sort
  - ☐ Insertion sort
  - ☒ Heap sort
  - ☐ Quick sort
- 

**Which one of the following is the tightest upper bound that represents the time complexity of inserting an object into a binary search tree of  $n$  nodes?**

- ☐  $O(1)$
  - ☐  $O(\log n)$
  - ☒  $O(n)$
  - ☐  $O(n \log n)$
- 

**In a Heap tree**

- ☐ Values in a node is greater than every value in left sub tree and smaller than right sub tree
  - ☒ Values in a node is greater than every value in children of it
  - ☐ Both of above conditions applies
  - ☐ None of above conditions applies
- 

**In worst case Quick Sort has order**

- ☐  $O(n \log n)$
  - ☒  $O(n^2/2)$
  - ☐  $O(\log n)$
  - ☐  $O(n^2/4)$
-

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**Which of the following algorithms solves the all pair shortest path problem?**

- ☐ Dijkstra algorithm
  - ☒ Floyd algorithm
  - ☐ Prim algorithm
  - ☐ Warshall algorithm
- 

**Tree**

- ☐ Is a bipartite graph
  - ☐ With n node contains n-1 edges
  - ☐ Is a connected graph
  - ☒ All of these
- 

**A graph in which all nodes are of equal degrees is known as**

- ☐ Complete graph
  - ☒ Regular graph
  - ☐ Non regular graph
  - ☐ Multi graph
- 

**What is the postfix form of the following prefix  $*+ab-cd$**

- ☒  $ab+cd-*$
- ☐  $abc+*-$
- ☐  $ab+*cd-$
- ☐  $ab+*cd-$

---

**Which of the following sorting method is stable?**

- ☒ Straight insertion sort
  - ☐ Binary insertion sort
  - ☐ Shell sort
  - ☐ Heap sort
- 

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**FIRST(1st) TRUE statement in following is**

- ☐ Linear linked list are more space efficient(i.e. require less memory) for storing a list of 1000 names than having a plain flat array
  - ☐ Linear linked lists are less time efficient(i.e. require more time) for maintaining (i.e updating) a growing list of over 1000 names (sorted in alphabetic order) than having a plain flat array
  - ☐ Array are more versatile(i.e dynamically reconstructable) than linked lists
  - ☒ A data structure with two links offers more geometrical configuration than data structure with one link
- 

- 
- ☐ A
  - ☐ B
  - ☒ C
  - ☐ D
- 

- 
- ☐ A
  - ☐ B
  - ☒ C



- ☐ D
- 

**The complexity of searching an element from a set of  $n$  elements using Binary search algorithm is**

- ☐  $O(n)$
  - ☒  $O(\log n)$
  - ☐  $O(n^2)$
  - ☐  $O(n \log n)$
- 

**Assuming  $P \neq NP$ , which of the following is TRUE?**

- ☐ NP-complete = NP
  - ☒ NP-complete  $\neq$  P
  - ☐ NP-hard = NP
  - ☐  $P = NP$ -complete
- 

**Using the standard algorithm, what is the time required to determine that a number  $n$  is prime?**

- ☐ Constant time
  - ☐ Quadratic time
  - ☐ Logarithmic time
  - ☒ Linear time
- 

**The data structure required for breadth first traversal on a graph is**

- ☒ Queue

- ☐ Stack
  - ☐ Array
  - ☐ Tree
- 

**A binary tree can easily be converted into a 2-tree**

- ☐ by replacing each empty sub tree by a new internal node
  - ☐ by inserting an internal nodes for non-empty node
  - ☐ by inserting an external nodes for non-empty node
  - ☒ by replacing each empty sub tree by a new external node
- 

**The number of vertices of odd degree in a graph is**

- ☐ Always zero
  - ☐ Either even or odd
  - ☐ Always odd
  - ☒ Always even
- 

**The minimum number of multiplications and additions required to evaluate the polynomial  $P = 4x^3 + 3x^2 - 15x + 45$  is**

- ☐ 6 & 3
  - ☐ 4 & 2
  - ☒ 3 & 3
  - ☐ 8 & 3
- 

**Number of ordered trees with 3 nodes A,B,C is**

- ☐ 16
  - ☒ 12
  - ☐ 13
  - ☐ 14
- 

**A program that checks spelling works in the following way. A hash table has been defined in which each entry is a Boolean variable initialized to false. A hash function has been applied to each word in the dictionary, and the appropriate entry in the hash table has been set to true. To check the spelling in a document, the hash function is applied to every word in the document, and the appropriate entry in the table is examined. Which of the following is (are) correct?**

- I. true means the word was in the dictionary.**
- II. false means the word was not in the dictionary.**
- III. Hash table size should increase with document size.**

- ☐ I only
  - ☒ II only
  - ☐ I and II only
  - ☐ II and III only
- 

**Id one uses straight two way merge sort algorithm to sort the following elements in ascending order  
20,47,15,8,9,4,40,30,12,17  
then order of these elements after the second pass of the algorithm is**

- ☐ 8,9,15,20,47,4,12,17,30,40
- ☒ 8,15,20,47,4,9,30,40,12,17
- ☐ 15,20,47,4,8,9,12,30,40,17

- ☐ 4,8,9,15,20,47,12,17,30,40
- 

**The upper bound of computing time of m coloring decision problem is**

- ☐  $O(nm)$
  - ☐  $O(nm)$
  - ☒  $O(nm^n)$
  - ☐  $O(n^m m^n)$
- 

**Leaves of which of the following trees are at the same level ?**

- ☐ Binary tree
  - ☒ B-tree
  - ☐ AVL-tree
  - ☐ Expression tree
- 

**Quick sort is also known as**

- ☐ Merge sort
  - ☐ Heap sort
  - ☐ Bubble sort
  - ☒ None of these
- 

**If every node u in G is adjacent to every other node v in G, A graph is said to be**

- ☐ Isolated

- ☒ Complete
  - ☐ Finite
  - ☐ Strongly Connected
- 

**The pre order and post order traversal of a Binary Tree generates the same output. The tree can have maximum**

- ☐ Three nodes
  - ☐ Two nodes
  - ☒ One node
  - ☐ Any number of nodes
- 

- ☒ A
  - ☐ B
  - ☐ C
  - ☐ D
- 

**Which of the following statements are TRUE?**

- (1) The problem of determining whether there exists a cycle in an undirected graph is in P.**
- (2) The problem of determining whether there exists a cycle in an undirected graph is in NP.**
- (3) If a problem A is NP-Complete, there exists a non-deterministic polynomial time algorithm to solve A.**

- ☒ 1,2 and 3
- ☐ 1 and 2 only
- ☐ 2 and 3 only

- ☐ 1 and 3 only
- 

**A simple graph in which there exists an edge between every pair of vertices is called**

- ☐ Complete graph
  - ☐ Euler graph
  - ☐ Planar graph
  - ☐ Regular graph
- 

**Two isomorphic graphs must have**

- ☐ Equal number of vertices
  - ☐ Same number of edges
  - ☐ Same number of vertices
  - ☐ All of the above
- 

**The Worst case occur in linear search algorithm when**

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

**The most common hash functions use the \_\_\_\_\_ to compute hash address.**

- ☐ Division method

- ☐ Union method
  - ☐ Subtraction method
  - ☐ None of the above
- 

**If  $h$  is any hashing function and is used to hash  $n$  keys in to a table of size  $m$ , where  $n \leq m$ , the expected number of collisions involving a particular key  $x$  is**

- ☒ less than 1
  - ☐ less than  $n$
  - ☐ less than  $m$
  - ☐ less than  $n/2$
- 

**If each node in a tree has value greater than every value in its left subtree and has value less than every in the its right subtree ,the tree is called**

- ☐ Complete tree
  - ☐ Full binary tree
  - ☒ Binary search tree
  - ☐ Threaded tree
- 

**Every cut set of a connected euler graph**

- ☐ No such characterization
- ☐ Atleast three edges
- ☒ An even number of edges
- ☐ An odd number of edges