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SR.NO	Project NAME	Technology
1	Online E-Learning Platform Hub	React+Springboot+MySql
2	PG Mates / RoomSharing / Flat Mates	React+Springboot+MySql
3	Tour and Travel management System	React+Springboot+MySql
4	Election commition of India (online Voting System)	React+Springboot+MySql
5	HomeRental Booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
6	Event Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
7	Hotel Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
8	Agriculture web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
9	AirLine Reservation System / Flight booking System	React+Springboot+MySql
10	E-commerce web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
11	Hospital Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
12	E-RTO Driving licence portal	React+Springboot+MySql
13	Transpotation Services portal	React+Springboot+MySql
14	Courier Services Portal / Courier Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
15	Online Food Delivery Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
16	Muncipal Corporation Management	React+Springboot+MySql
17	Gym Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
18	Bike/Car ental System Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
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21	Job Portal web project	React+Springboot+MySql
22	LIC Insurance Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
23	Employee Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
24	Payroll Management System	React+Springboot+MySql
25	RealEstate Property Project	React+Springboot+MySql
26	Marriage Hall Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
27	Online Student Management portal	React+Springboot+MySql
28	Resturant management System	React+Springboot+MySql
29	Solar Management Project	React+Springboot+MySql
30	OneStepService LinkLabourContractor	React+Springboot+MySql
31	Vehical Service Center Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
32	E-wallet Banking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
33	Blogg Application Project	React+Springboot+MySql
34	Car Parking booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
35	OLA Cab Booking Portal	React+NextJs+Springboot+MySql
36	Society management Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
37	E-College Portal	React+Springboot+MySql
38	FoodWaste Management Donate System	React+Springboot+MySql
39	Sports Ground Booking	React+Springboot+MySql
40	BloodBank mangement System	React+Springboot+MySql

41	Bus Tickit Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
42	Fruite Delivery Project	React+Springboot+MySql
43	Woodworks Bed Shop	React+Springboot+MySql
44	Online Dairy Product sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
45	Online E-Pharma medicine sell Project	React+Springboot+MySql
46	FarmerMarketplace Web Project	React+Springboot+MySql
47	Online Cloth Store Project	React+Springboot+MySql
48	Train Ticket Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
49	Quizz Application Project	JSP+Springboot+MySql
50	Hotel Room Booking Project	React+Springboot+MySql
51	Online Crime Reporting Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
52	Online Child Adoption Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
53	online Pizza Delivery System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
54	Online Social Complaint Portal Project	React+Springboot+MySql
55	Electric Vehical management system Project	React+Springboot+MySql
56	Online mess / Tiffin management System Project	React+Springboot+MySql
57		React+Springboot+MySql
58		React+Springboot+MySql
59		React+Springboot+MySql
60		React+Springboot+MySql

Spring Boot + React JS + MySQL Project List

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
1	Online E-Learning Hub Platform Project	https://youtu.be/KMjyBaWmgzg?si=YckHuNzs7eC84-IW
2	PG Mate / Room sharing/Flat sharing	https://youtu.be/4P9clHg3wvk?si=4uEsi0962CG6Xodp
3	Tour and Travel System Project Version 1.0	https://youtu.be/-UHOBywHaP8?si=KHHfE_A0uv725f12
4	Marriage Hall Booking	https://youtu.be/VXz0kZQi5to?si=llOS-QG3TpAFP5k7
5	Ecommerce Shopping project	https://youtu.be/vJ_C6LkhrZ0?si=YhcBylSErvdn7paq
6	Bike Rental System Project	https://youtu.be/FIzsAmIBCbk?si=7ujQTJqEgkQ8ju2H
7	Multi-Restaurant management system	https://youtu.be/pvV-pM2Jf3s?si=PgvnT-yFc8ktrDxB
8	Hospital management system Project	https://youtu.be/IynIouBZvY4?si=CXzQs3BsRkjKhZCw
9	Municipal Corporation system Project	https://youtu.be/cVMx9NVyI4I?si=qX0oQt-GT-LR_5jF
10	Tour and Travel System Project version 2.0	https://youtu.be/_4u0mB9mHXE?si=gDiAhKBowi2gNUKZ

Sr.No	Project Name	YouTube Link
11	Tour and Travel System Project version 3.0	https://youtu.be/Dm7nOdpasWg?si=P_Lh2gcOFhlyudug
12	Gym Management system Project	https://youtu.be/J8_7Zrkg7ag?si=LcxV51ynfUB7OptX
13	Online Driving License system Project	https://youtu.be/3yRzsMs8TLE?si=JRI_z4FDx4Gmt7fn
14	Online Flight Booking system Project	https://youtu.be/m755rOwdk8U?si=HURvAY2VnizIyJlh
15	Employee management system project	https://youtu.be/lD1iE3W_GRw?si=Y_jv1xV_BljhrD0H
16	Online student school or college portal	https://youtu.be/4A25aEKfei0?si=RoVgZtxMk9TPdQvD
17	Online movie booking system project	https://youtu.be/Lfjv_U74SC4?si=fiDvrhhrjb4KSlSm
18	Online Pizza Delivery system project	https://youtu.be/Tp3izreZ458?si=8eWAOzA8SVdNwlyM
19	Online Crime Reporting system Project	https://youtu.be/0UlzReSk9tQ?si=6vN0e70TVY1GOwPO
20	Online Children Adoption Project	https://youtu.be/3T5HC2HKyT4?si=bntP78niYH802I7N

1. **It exports a set of operations**

A. true, false

B. false, true

C. true, true

D. false, false

Answer» C. true, true

discuss

2. **A graph is said to be complete if there is no edge between every pair of vertices.**

A. true, false, true

B. true, true, false

C. true, true, true

D. false, true, true

Answer» B. true, true, false

discuss

3. **Space Complexity iii) Is the strategy guaranteed to find the solution when there in one.**

A. a-iii, b-ii, c-i

B. a-i, b-ii, c-iii

C. a-iii, b-i, c-ii

D. a-i, b-iii, c-ii

Answer» C. a-iii, b-i, c-ii

discuss

4. **The time complexity of binary search is O(logn).**

A. true, false

B. false, true

C. false, false

D. true, true

Answer» D. true, true

discuss

5. **A graph is said to be complete if there is an edge between every pair of vertices.**

A. true, true

B. false, true

Answer» A. true, true

5. **A graph is said to be complete if there is an edge between every pair of vertices.**

C. false, false

D. true, false

Answer» A. true, true

discuss

6. **To find the predecessor, it is required to traverse the list from the first node in case of singly linked list.**

A. i-only

B. ii-only

C. both i and ii

D. none of both

Answer» C. both i and ii

discuss

7. **Nodes that are not root and not leaf are called as internal nodes.**

A. true, true

B. true, false

C. false, true

D. false, false

Answer» C. false, true

discuss

8. **A node is child node if out degree is one.**

A. true, true

B. true, false

C. false, true

D. false, false

Answer» B. true, false

discuss

9. **Insertion b) Deletion c) Retrieval d) Traversal**

A. only a,b and c

B. only a and b

C. all of the above

D. none of the above

Answer» D. none of the above

discuss

10. In strictly binary tree, the out-degree of every node is either o or 2.

A. true, false

B. false, true

C. true, true

D. false, false

Answer» C. true, true

discuss

11. The complexity of the average case of an algorithm is

A. much more complicated to analyze than that of worst case

B. much more simpler to analyze than that of worst case

C. sometimes more complicated and some other times simpler than that of worst case

D. none or above

Answer» A. much more complicated to analyze than that of worst case

discuss

12. The Average case occur in linear search algorithm

A. when item is somewhere in the middle of the array

B. when item is not in the array at all

C. when item is the last element in the array

D. when item is the last element in the array or is not there at all

Answer» A. when item is somewhere in the middle of the array

discuss

13. Which of the following case does not exist in complexity theory

A. best case

B. worst case

C. average case

D. null case

Answer» D. null case

discuss

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

A. counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm

B. counting the minimum memory needed by the algorithm

C. counting the average memory needed by the algorithm

Answer» A. counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm

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

D. counting the maximum disk space needed by the algorithm

Answer» A. counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm

discuss

15. The time factor when determining the efficiency of algorithm is measured by

A. counting microseconds

B. counting the number of key operations

C. counting the number of statements

D. counting the kilobytes of algorithm

Answer» B. counting the number of key operations

discuss

16. Two main measures for the efficiency of an algorithm are

A. processor and memory

B. complexity and capacity

C. time and space

D. data and space

Answer» C. time and space

discuss

17. Computers are used for processing numerical data called _____ data.

A. float

B. local

C. character

D. non-local

Answer» C. character

discuss

18. Each programming language contains a _____ set that is used to communicate with the computer.

A. character

B. integer

C. float

D. numeric

Answer» A. character

discuss

19. Finite sequence S of zero or more characters is called _____.

A. array

B. list

C. string

D. block

Answer» C. string

discuss

20. String with zero characters is called _____ string.

A. null

B. binary

C. totalled

D. list

Answer» A. null

discuss

21. A computer which can access an individual byte is called a _____ machine.

A. memory addressable

B. byte addressable

C. bit

D. byte

Answer» B. byte addressable

discuss

22. Groups of consecutive elements in a string, such as words, phrases and sentences are called _____.

A. main strings

B. substring

Answer» B. substring

22. Groups of consecutive elements in a string, such as words, phrases and sentences are called _____.

C. index

D. block

Answer» B. substring

discuss

23. The number of characters in a string is called its _____.

A. length

B. breath

C. width

D. none

Answer» A. length

discuss (1)

24. _____ operation of word processing involves replacing one string in the text by another.

A. insertion

B. deletion

C. searching

D. replacement

Answer» D. replacement

discuss

25. _____ is the problem of deciding whether or not a given String pattern P appears in a text T.

A. pattern matching

B. searching

C. sorting

D. deletion

Answer» A. pattern matching

discuss

26. _____ is a linearly ordered sequence of memory cells.

A. node

B. link

C. variable

D. null

Answer» A. node

discuss

27. **Each node in a linear list contains an item called _____ which points to the next node in the list.**

A. node

B. link

C. variable

D. null

Answer» B. link

discuss

28. **_____ is a variable whose length may vary during the execution, but the length cannot exceed a maximum values defined before the program is executed.**

A. dynamic

B. static

C. semi static

D. global

Answer» C. semi static

discuss

29. **In _____ storage, each cell is divided into two parts---- the path stores a single character, while the second part contains the address of the cell containing the next character.**

A. fixed length

B. linked list

C. variable length

D. sequential

Answer» B. linked list

discuss

30. **If string 1 = John, and string 2 = Rivers are merged, the process is called ----**

A. insertion

B. deletion

C. concatenation

D. replacement

Answer» C. concatenation

discuss

31. **_____ is a variable whose length may vary during the execution of a program.**

A. dynamic

B. static

C. semi static

D. global

Answer» A. dynamic

discuss

32. **_____ is a structure used to represent the linear relationship between elements by means of sequential memory locations.**

A. linked list

B. array

C. pointer

D. stack

Answer» B. array

discuss

33. **A _____ is a list of a finite number of homogeneous data elements.**

A. linear array

B. pointer

C. linked list

D. tree

Answer» A. linear array

discuss

34. **The number of elements n is called the length or _____ of the array.**

A. upper bound

B. lower bound

Answer» C. size

34. The number of elements n is called the length or _____ of the array.

C. size

D. variable

Answer» C. size

discuss

35. The number K in A[K] is called the subscript or the _____.

A. size

B. index

C. variable

D. constant

Answer» B. index

discuss

36. Which of the following items are not part of the array declaration?

A. name of the array

B. data type of the array

C. index set of the array

D. length of the array

Answer» D. length of the array

discuss

37. Programming languages like FORTRAN and PASCAL allocate memory space for arrays _____.

A. dynamically

B. statically

C. successively

D. alternatively

Answer» B. statically

discuss

38. **The process of accessing and processing each element of an array A, exactly once is called _____.**

A. deleting

B. inserting

C. traversing

D. searching

Answer» C. traversing

discuss

39. **_____ refers to the operations of rearranging the elements of an array A so that they are in increasing order.**

A. searching

B. sorting

C. traversing

D. inserting

Answer» B. sorting

discuss

40. **Two dimensional arrays are sometimes called _____ arrays.**

A. integer

B. boolean

C. matrix

D. real

Answer» C. matrix

discuss

41. **_____ is a list in which the order of the items is significant, and the items are not necessarily sorted.**

A. ordered list

B. indexed list

C. sequential list

D. unordered list

Answer» C. sequential list

discuss

42. **Representation of a two dimensional as one single column of rows and mapping it sequentially is called _____ representation.**

A. row-major

B. row

C. column-major

D. column

Answer» A. row-major

discuss

43. **Matrices with relatively high proportion of zero entries are called _____ matrices.**

A. triangular

B. diagonal

C. sparse

D. adjacency

Answer» C. sparse

discuss

44. **_____ arrays are where the elements in the different arrays with the same subscript belongs to the same record.**

A. one dimensional

B. parallel

C. two dimensional

D. static

Answer» B. parallel

discuss

45. **Records can be stored in an area of memory called _____ memory.**

A. dynamic

Answer» A. dynamic

45. Records can be stored in an area of memory called _____ memory.

B. static

C. simple

D. parallel

Answer» A. dynamic

discuss

46. A matrix in which non-zero entries can only occur on the diagonal or on elements immediately above or below the diagonal, is called _____ matrix.

A. triangular

B. tridiagonal

C. sparse

D. simple

Answer» C. sparse

discuss

47. Elements of of an arrays are accessed by

A. accessing fuction in built in data structure

B. mathematical fuction

C. index

D. none of the above

Answer» C. index

discuss

48. Array is a

A. index data structure

B. non liturenear data structure

C. complx data structure

D. none of the above

Answer» D. none of the above

discuss

49. Row -major order in two -dimentional array refers to an arrangement where

A. all elements of a row are stored in memory in sequence followed by next row in sequence,and so on

B. all elements of row are stored in memory in sequence followed by next column in sequence ,and so on

C. all elements of row are stored in memory in sequence followed by next column in sequence

Answer» A. all elements of a row are stored in memory in sequence followed by next row in sequence,and so on

49. Row -major order in two -dimentional array refers to an arrangement where

D. none of the above

Answer» A. all elements of a row are stored in memory in sequence followed by next row in sequence,and so on

discuss

50. Array is

A. data in physical order

B. data in logical order

C. both a& b

D. none of the above

Answer» A. data in physical order

discuss

51. how many vlue can held by an array A(-1...m,1...m)?

A. m

B. m^2

C. m(m+1)

D. m(m+2)

Answer» D. m(m+2)

discuss

52. let x be the adjacency matrix of a graph .G with no self loop.The entries along the principle diagonal of x are

A. all "0"

B. all "1"

C. both 0&1

D. different

Answer» A. all "0"

discuss

53. _____ refers to the operation of finding the location of a given item in a collection of items.

A. sorting

B. searching

C. function

D. complexity

Answer» B. searching

discuss

54. _____ is a field whose values uniquely determine the records in the file.

A. pointer

B. primary key

C. secondary key

D. function

Answer» B. primary key

discuss

55. By using which of the following methods sorting is not possible?

A. insertion

Answer» D. deletion

55. By using which of the following methods sorting is not possible?

B. exchange

C. selection

D. deletion

Answer» D. deletion

discuss

56. Which is the simplest file structure?

A. sequential

B. indexed

C. random

D. bubble

Answer» A. sequential

discuss

57. A _____ is a data structure use foe a storage of a records.

A. tree

B. hash table

C. stack

D. graph

Answer» B. hash table

discuss

58. _____ is a search for data that uses an index to locate the item.

A. binary search

B. sequential search

C. indexed search

D. jump search

Answer» C. indexed search

discuss

59. If the input array is unsorted, then only a linear _____ can be used.

A. binary search

B. sequential search

C. indexed search

D. jump search

Answer» B. sequential search

discuss

60. **_____ is a attribute of a sort, indicating that data with equal keys maintain their relative input order in the output.**

A. sort order

B. sort stability

C. sort efficiency

D. collision

Answer» B. sort stability

discuss

61. **In _____ method of hashing, selected digit are extracted from the key and used as the address.**

A. subtraction

B. digit extraction

C. rotation

D. folding

Answer» B. digit extraction

discuss

62. **_____ hashing method is used in combination with other methods.**

A. subtraction

B. digit extraction

C. rotation

D. division

Answer» C. rotation

discuss

63. **If two different keys yield the same hash address, it is called _____ .**

A. binary search

B. sequential search

C. collision

D. rotation

Answer» C. collision

discuss

64. **The _____ sort algorithm is called diminishing increment sort.**

A. merge

B. radix

C. shell

D. selection

Answer» C. shell

discuss

65. **A _____ merge sort uses a constant number of input merge files and the same number of output merge files.**

A. k-way

B. balanced

C. polyphase

D. radix

Answer» B. balanced

discuss

66. **_____ method of collision resolution involves maintaining two tables in memory.**

A. linear probing

B. chaining

C. quadratic probing

D. double hashing

Answer» B. chaining

discuss

67. **_____ is a merge sort that sorts a data stream using repeated merges.**

A. balanced

B. polyphase

C. radix

D. k-way

Answer» D. k-way

discuss

68. **One of the statement is false**

A. tree is an abstract data type

B. array is a linear data structure

Answer» C. typedef is derived data type

68. One of the statement is false

C. typedef is derived data type

D. float is built in data type

Answer» C. typedef is derived data type

discuss

69. Examples of sorting algorithms are

A. bubble sort

B. selection sort

C. insertion sort

D. (a),(b),and ©

Answer» D. (a),(b),and ©

discuss

70. Give timing complexities of three sorting algorithms bubble sort,selection sort,insertion sort respectively.

A. 0(log n), 0(log n), o(log n)

B. o(n2), o(n2), o(n2)

C. o(n2), o(n log n), o(n log n)

D. o(n log n), o(n2), o(n log n)

Answer» B. o(n2), o(n2), o(n2)

discuss

71. _____passes are required to sort n data using bubble sort.

A. n

B. n-1

C. n+2

D. n-2

Answer» B. n-1

discuss

72. Best and the worst case timing complexities of insertion sort are_____.

A. o(n2), o(n2)

B. o(n log n), o(n2)

C. o(n), o(n2)

D. o(n), o(n3)

Answer» C. o(n), o(n2)

discuss

73. Which sorting algorithm can exploit the partially sorted data in a list?

A. bubble sort

B. selection sort

C. insertion sort

D. all of them

Answer» C. insertion sort

discuss

74. Sorting is useful for_____

A. report genration

B. minimizing the storage needed

C. making searching easier and efficient

D. responding to queries easily

Answer» C. making searching easier and efficient

discuss

75. The getch() library function returns___

A. a character when any key is pressed

B. a character when enter is pressed

C. displays a character on the screen when any key is pressed

D. none of these

Answer» A. a character when any key is pressed

discuss

76. The function islower(char)checks whether a character is in lower case or not.Therefore it should return_____

A. 0 or 1

B. -1, 0 or 1

C. a character

D. nothing

Answer» A. 0 or 1

discuss

77. A variable P is called pointer if__

A. p contains the address of an element in data

B. p points to the address of first element in data

Answer» A. p contains the address of an element in data

77. A variable P is called pointer if__

C. p can store only memory address

D. p contain the data and the address of data

Answer» A. p contains the address of an element in data

discuss

78. Which of the following data structure can't store the non-homogeneous data element?

A. arrays

B. records

C. pointers

D. none

Answer» A. arrays

discuss

79. The difference between linear array and a record is____

A. an array is suitable for homogeneous data but the data items in a record may have different data type

B. in a record,theremay not be a natural ordering in opposed ti linear array

C. a record form a hierarchical structure but a linear array does not

D. all of above

Answer» D. all of above

discuss

80. If s1 is "ABC" and s2 is "DEF" then strcat(s1,s2)will give the following result.

A. s1="abcdef" and s2="def"

B. s1="abcdef" and s2="def"

C. s1="abc" and s2="abcdef"

D. s1="abc" and s2="abcdef"

Answer» A. s1="abcdef" and s2="def"

discuss

81. Give output of the following programint main(){inta[]={2,3,4,5,6};printf("%d",2[a]);}

A. compilation error

B. run time error

C. 4

D. 2

Answer» C. 4

discuss

82. Where do we use the operator --> ?

A. to access a member of structure

B. to access member of union

C. to access an array

D. both(a) and(b).

Answer» D. both(a) and(b).

discuss

83. The function strcmp(s1,s2)will return -1 if____

A. s1>s2

B. s1=s2

C. s1<s2

D. function does not return -1.

Answer» C. s1<s2

discuss

84. Which of the following data structure store the homogeneous data elements?

A. arrays

B. records

C. pointers

D. none

Answer» A. arrays

discuss (1)

85. The number of comparisons required to sort 5 numbers in ascending order using bubble sort are

A. 7

B. 6

C. 10

D. 5

Answer» C. 10

discuss

86. A sorting algorithm is stable if

A. its time complexity is constant irrespective of the nature of input

B. preserves the original order of records with equal keys

Answer» B. preserves the original order of records with equal keys

86. A sorting algorithm is stable if

C. its space complexity is constant irrespective of the nature of input

D. it sorts any volume of data in a constant time

Answer» B. preserves the original order of records with equal keys

discuss

87. The average case complexity of Insertion Sort is

A. o(2n)

B. o(n3)

C. o(n2)

D. o(2n)

Answer» C. o(n2)

discuss

88. A sorted file contains 16 items. Using binary search, the maximum number of comparisons to search for an item in this file is

A. 15

B. 8

C. 1

D. 4

Answer» D. 4

discuss

89. A sort which compares adjacent elements in a list and switches where necessary is

A. insertion sort

B. heap sort

C. quick sort

D. bubble sort

Answer» D. bubble sort

discuss

90. A sort which iteratively passes through a list to exchange the first element with any element less than it and then repeats with a new first element is called

A. insertion sort

B. selection sort

C. heap sort

Answer» B. selection sort

90. A sort which iteratively passes through a list to exchange the first element with any element less than it and then repeats with a new first element is called

D. quick sort

Answer» B. selection sort

discuss

91. The number of swappings needed to sort the numbers 8, 22, 7, 9, 31, 19, 5, 13 in ascending order, using bubble sort is

A. 11

B. 12

C. 13

D. 14

Answer» D. 14

discuss

92. A sorting technique that guarantees that records with the same primary key occurs in the same order in the sorted list as in the original unsorted list is said to be

A. stable

B. consistent

C. external

D. linear

Answer» A. stable

discuss

93. You want to check whether a given set of items is sorted. Which of the following sorting methods will be most efficient if it is already in sorted order?

A. bubble sort

B. selection sort

C. insertion sort

D. merge sort

Answer» C. insertion sort

discuss

94. Which of the following sorting methods will be the best if number of swappings done, is the only measure of efficienty?

A. bubble sort

B. selection sort

Answer» B. selection sort

94. Which of the following sorting methods will be the best if number of swappings done, is the only measure of efficienty?

C. insertion sort

D. merge sort

Answer» B. selection sort

discuss

95. You are asked to sort 15 randomly generated numbers. You should prefer

A. bubble sort

B. selection sort

C. insertion sort

D. merge sort

Answer» A. bubble sort

discuss

96. What is the number of swaps required to sort n elements using selection sort, in the worst case?

A. Θ(n)

B. Θ(n log n)

C. Θ(n2)

D. Θ(n2 log n)

Answer» A. Θ(n)

discuss

97. The number of interchanges required to sort 5, 1, 6, 2 4 in ascending order using Bubble Sort is

A. 6

B. 5

C. 7

D. 8

Answer» B. 5

discuss

98. The smallest element of an array's index is called its

A. lower bound

B. upper bound

C. range

D. extraction

Answer» A. lower bound

discuss

99. Which of the following sorting methods would be most suitable for sorting a list which is almost sorted

A. bubble sort

B. selection sort

C. insertion sort

D. merge sort

Answer» A. bubble sort

discuss

100. The complexity of Bubble sort algorithm is

A. o(n)

B. o(log n)

C. o(n2)

D. o(n log n)

Answer» C. o(n2)

discuss

101. A sort which compares adjacent elements in a list and switches wherever necessary is _____

A. insertion sort

B. bubble sort

C. selection sort

D. none of these

Answer» B. bubble sort

discuss

102. Which of the following sorting method is the slowest?

A. quick sort

B. merge sort

C. bubble sort

D. none of these

Answer» C. bubble sort

discuss

103. Consider that n elements are to be sorted.The worst case complexity of bubble sort is____

A. o(1)

B. o(log2n)

C. o(n)

D. o(n2)

Answer» D. o(n2)

discuss

104. In bubble sort,for a file of size n,after p iterations number of records in proper position is____

A. n-p

B. n-p+1

C. n-p+2

D. p

Answer» A. n-p

discuss

105. In bubble sort,for a file of size n,during each pth pass the number of last records left out are____

A. n-p

B. n-p+1

Answer» D. p-1

105. **In bubble sort,for a file of size n,during each pth pass the number of last records left out are____**

C. p

D. p-1

Answer» D. p-1

discuss (1)

106. **Given a file size n the number of times a given file is passed through in bubble sort is____**

A. n2

B. n-1

C. nlogn

D. logn

Answer» A. n2

discuss

107. **Total number of comparision in bubble sort is____**

A. o(nlogn)

B. o(n2)

C. o(n)

D. none of these

Answer» B. o(n2)

discuss

108. **A sort which iteratively passes through a list to exchange the first element with any element less than it and then repeats with a new first element is called**

A. insertion sort

B. selection sort

C. bubble sort

D. merge sort

Answer» B. selection sort

discuss

109. **The selection sort is basically a method of repeated**

A. interchange

B. searching

C. position adjustment

D. none of these

Answer» C. position adjustment

discuss

110. **In selection sort of n elements,how many times is the swp function called in the complete execution of the algorithm?**

A. 1

B. n-1

C. n(n-1)/2

D. none of these

Answer» B. n-1

discuss

111. **If two string are identical then strcmp() function returns____**

A. -1

B. 1

C. 0

D. none of these

Answer» C. 0

discuss

112. **How will you print \n on screen?**

A. printf("\\n");

B. printf(\\\n\);

C. echo\\\\n;

D. printf("\\\\n");

Answer» A. printf("\\n");

discuss

113. **Following function is used to find the first occurrence of given string in another string**

A. strchar

B. strnset

C. strstr

D. strrchr

Answer» D. strrchr

discuss

114. Which of the following is more appropriate for reading a multi_word string?

A. printf

B. scanf

C. put

D. gets

Answer» D. gets

discuss

115. What will be the output of the following code? Int main(){printf("Hello","Word\n");return 0;}

A. hello

B. hello world

C. world

D. none of these

Answer» A. hello

discuss

116. What will be the output of the following code? Int main(){char str[9]="My Computer";printf("%s\n",str);return 0;}

A. mycompute

B. syntax error

C. runtime error

D. none of these

Answer» B. syntax error

discuss

117. Pointer is a_____

A. a keyword used to create a variable

B. a variable that stores the address of some instruction

C. a variable that stores the address of some other variable

D. all of the above

Answer» C. a variable that stores the address of some other variable

discuss

118. ____operator is used to get the value stored at address stored in pointer variable

A. *

B. &

Answer» A. *

118. ___operator is used to get the value stored at address stored in pointer variable

C. dot

D. +

Answer» A. *

discuss

119. Which of the following statement is true about char ****a ?

A. a is pointer to a pointer to a pointer to char

B. a is pointer to a pointer to a pointer to char

C. a is a pointer to a char pointer

D. a is a pointer to a pointer to a char

Answer» B. a is pointer to a pointer to a pointer to char

discuss

120. Are *ptr++ and ++*ptr are same?

A. no they are not same

B. yes they are one and the same

C. depends upon the value of ptr

D. none of these

Answer» A. no they are not same

discuss

121. What will be the output of the following code? Void main(){int a=10;int *b=&a;int **c=&b;printf("%d %d %d",a,*b,**c);}

A. 10 10 garbage

B. 10 garbage garbage

C. 10 10 10

D. syntax error

Answer» C. 10 10 10

discuss

122. Which of the following is a collection of different data type elements?

A. array

B. structure

C. string

D. all of the above

Answer» B. structure

discuss

123. What is the similarity between structure,union and enum?

A. all of them let you define new values

B. all of them let you define new pointers

C. all of them let you define new structure

D. all of them let you define new data types

Answer» D. all of them let you define new data types

discuss

124. Which of the following can not be a structure member?

A. another structure

B. array

C. function

D. none of these

Answer» C. function

discuss

125. The members of the union are accessed by____

A. dot operator

B. pointer -> operator

C. both a and b

D. none of these

Answer» C. both a and b

discuss

126. a-> is systematically correct if_____

A. a is a pointer to a structure in which b is a field

B. a and b are structure

C. a is a structure and b is a pointer to a structure

D. a is a pointer to a structure and b is a structure

Answer» A. a is a pointer to a structure in which b is a field

discuss

127. How many bits are absolutely necessary to store an ASCII character ?

A. 7

Answer» A. 7

127. **How many bits are absolutely necessary to store an ASCII character ?**

B. 8

C. 15

D. 16

Answer» A. 7

discuss

128. **The result of 0001 1010 / 0001 0101 is**

A. 0001 1111

B. 1111 0001

C. 0001 0000

D. none of these

Answer» A. 0001 1111

discuss

129. **The result of 0001 1010 & 0000 1000 is ___**

A. 0001 1111

B. 1111 0001

C. 0000 1000

D. none of these

Answer» C. 0000 1000

discuss

130. **The result of 0001 1010 ~ 0100 0011 is**

A. 0101 1001

B. 1010 0100

C. 0000 0010

D. none of these

Answer» B. 1010 0100

discuss

131. **The result of 0001 1010^0001 0000 is____**

A. 0101 1001

B. 1010 0100

C. 0000 0010

Answer» C. 0000 0010

131. **The result of 0001 1010^0001 0000 is___**

D. none of these

Answer» C. 0000 0010

discuss

132. **The result of 0001 1010 << 2 is___**

A. 0101 1100

B. 0110 1000

C. 0001 1110

D. none of these

Answer» B. 0110 1000

discuss

133. **The result of 0001 1010 >>2 is___**

A. 0101 1100

B. 0010 1110

C. 0000 0110

D. none of these

Answer» C. 0000 0110

discuss

134. **The most significant bit is lost in following operation**

A. <<

B. >>

C. &

D. /

Answer» A. <<

discuss

135. **The result of i)true AND false II)false or false**

A. i)is true and ii)is true

B. i)is true and ii)is false

C. i)is false and ii)is true

D. i)is false and ii)is false

Answer» D. i)is false and ii)is false

discuss

136. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
int i=320;
char *ptr=(char *)&i;
printf("%d",*ptr); return 0;
}
```

A. 320

B. 1

C. 64

D. none of the above

Answer» C. 64

discuss

137. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>

```
#define x 5+2
int main(){
int i;
i=x*x*x;
printf("%d",i); return 0;
}
```

A. 343

B. 27

C. 133

D. compiler error

Answer» B. 27

discuss

138. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
char c=125;
c=c+10;
printf("%d",c); return 0;
}
```

A. 135

B. +inf

C. -121

D. -8

Answer» C. -121

discuss

139. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h> int main(){
float a=5.2;
if(a==5.2)
printf("Equal");
else if(a<5.2)
printf("Less than");
else
printf("Greater than"); return 0;
}

A. equal

B. less than

C. greater than

D. compiler error

Answer» B. less than

discuss

140. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int i=4,x;
x=++i + ++i + ++i;
printf("%d",x); return 0;
}

A. 21

B. 18

C. 12

D. compiler error

Answer» A. 21

discuss

141. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
int a=2;
if(a==2){
a=~a+2<<1;
printf("%d",a);
}
else{
break;
} return 0;
}
```

A. it will print nothing

B. -3

C. -2

D. compiler error

Answer» D. compiler error

discuss

142. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
int a=10;
printf("%d %d %d",a,a++,++a); return 0;
}
```

A. 12 11 11

B. 12 10 10

C. 11 11 12

D. 10 10 12

Answer» A. 12 11 11

discuss

143. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
char *str="Hello world";
printf("%d",printf("%s",str)); return 0;
}
```

A. 10hello world

B. 11hello world

C. hello world12

D. hello world13

Answer» D. hello world13

discuss

144. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main(){
char *str=NULL;
strcpy(str,"cquestionbank");
printf("%s",str); return 0;
}
```

A. cquestionbank

B. cquestionbank\\0

C. (null)

D. it will print nothing

Answer» C. (null)

discuss

145.

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main(){
int i=0;
for(;i<=2;)
printf(" %d",++i); return 0;
}
```

A. 0 1 2 3

B. 0 1 2

C. 1 2 3

D. compiler error

Answer» C. 1 2 3

discuss (1)

146. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main(){
int x;
for(x=1;x<=5;x++);
printf("%d",x); return 0;
}
```

A. 4

B. 5

Answer» C. 6

146. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>
```
int main(){
int x;
for(x=1;x<=5;x++);
printf("%d",x); return 0;
}
```

C. 6

D. compiler error

Answer» C. 6

discuss

147. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>
```
int main(){
printf("%d",sizeof(5.2)); return 0;
}
```

A. 2

B. 4

C. 8

D. 10

Answer» C. 8

discuss

148. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code?
```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main(){
char c='\08';
printf("%d",c); return 0;
}
```

A. 8

B. \8\

C. 9

D. compiler error

Answer» D. compiler error

discuss

149. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>
#define call(x,y) x##y
int main(){
int x=5,y=10,xy=20;
printf("%d",xy+call(x,y)); return 0;
}

A. 35

B. 510

C. 15

D. 40

Answer» D. 40

discuss

150. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>
int * call();
int main(){ int *ptr;
ptr=call();
printf("%d",*ptr); return 0;
} int * call(){
int a=25;
a++;
return &a;
}

A. 25

B. 26

C. any adress

D. garbage value

Answer» D. garbage value

discuss

151. What is error in following declaration?

```
struct outer{ int a;
struct inner{
char c;
};
};
```

A. nesting of structure is not allowed in c

B. it is necessary to initialize the member variable

C. inner structure must have name

D. outer structure must have name

Answer» C. inner structure must have name

discuss

152. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h> int main(){

```
int array[]={10,20,30,40};
printf("%d",-2[array]); return 0;
}
```

A. -60

B. -30

C. 60

D. garbage value

Answer» B. -30

discuss

153. What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>

```
int main(){
int i=10;
static int x=i;
if(x==i)
printf("Equal");
else if(x>i)
printf("Greater than");
else
printf("Less than"); return 0;
}
```

A. equal

B. less than

C. greater than

Answer» D. compiler error

D. compiler error

Answer» D. compiler error

discuss

154. **What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>**

```
#define max 5;
int main(){
int i=0;
i=max++;
printf("%d",i++); return 0;
}
```

A. 5

B. 6

C. 7

D. 0

Answer» D. 0

discuss

155. **What will be output if you will compile and execute the following c code? #include<stdio.h>**

```
int main(){
double far* p,q;
printf("%d",sizeof(p)+sizeof q); return 0; }
```

A. 12

B. 8

C. 4

D. 1

Answer» A. 12

discuss

156. **C language was invented by**

A. abacus

B. charles babage

C. thomson

D. dennis ritchie

Answer» D. dennis ritchie

discuss

157. The data type created by the data abstraction process is called

A. class

B. structure

C. abstract data type

D. user defined data type

Answer» C. abstract data type

discuss

158. A variable which is visible only in the function in which it is defined, is called

A. static

B. auto

C. external

D. local

Answer» D. local

discuss

159. Unsigned integers occupies

A. two bytes

B. four bytes

C. one bytes

D. eight bytes

Answer» C. one bytes

discuss

160. Which of the following data structure is linear type ?

A. strings

B. lists

C. queues

D. all of the above

Answer» D. all of the above

discuss

161. In C, if you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?

A. value of elements in array

B. first element of the array

Answer» C. base address of the array

161. In C, if you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?

C. base address of the array

D. address of the last element of array

Answer» C. base address of the array

discuss

162. Which data structure allows deleting data elements from front and inserting at rear?

A. stack

B. queue

C. dequeue

D. binary search tree

Answer» B. queue

discuss

163. Queue is a ---------- List .

A. fifo

B. lifo

C. lilo

D. liso

Answer» A. fifo

discuss

164. Stack is a ----------List.

A. lifo

B. fifo

C. lilo

D. lito

Answer» A. lifo

discuss

165. A node in a linked list must contain at least

A. three fields

B. two fields

C. four fields

D. one field

Answer» B. two fields

discuss

166. **An algorithm is made up of two independent time complexities f (n) and g (n). Then the complexities of the algorithm is in the order of**

A. f(n) x g(n)

B. max (f(n),g(n))

C. min (f(n),g(n))

D. f(n) + g(n)

Answer» B. max (f(n),g(n))

discuss (1)

167. **Big O notation is defined for**

A. time and space complexity

B. optimality

C. seaching

D. none of the above

Answer» A. time and space complexity

discuss

168. **Consider that n elements are to be sorted. What is the worst case time complexity of Bubble sort?**

A. o(1)

B. o(log2n)

C. o(n)

D. o(n^2)

Answer» D. o(n^2)

discuss

169. **The complexity of Binary search algorithm is**

A. o(n)

B. o(log n)

C. o(n2)

D. o(n log n)

Answer» B. o(log n)

discuss

170. **The complexity of linear search algorithm is**

A. o(n)

B. o(log n)

Answer» A. o(n)

170. The complexity of linear search algorithm is

C. o(n2)

D. o(n log n)

Answer» A. o(n)

discuss

171. Which of the following data structure is linear data structure?

A. trees

B. graphs

C. arrays

D. none of above

Answer» C. arrays

discuss

172. What is the maximun number of dimensions an array in C may have?

A. two

B. eight

C. twenty

D. theoratically no limit. the only practical limits are memory size and compilers

Answer» D. theoratically no limit. the only practical limits are memory size and compilers

discuss

173. An external variable

A. is globally accessible by all functions

B. has a declaration

C. will be initialized to 0 if not initialized

D. all of these

Answer» D. all of these

discuss

174. The declaration "unsigned u" indicates u is a/an

A. unsigned character

B. unsigned integer

C. character

Answer» B. unsigned integer

174. The declaration "unsigned u" indicates u is a/an

D. none of\ these

Answer» B. unsigned integer

discuss

175. A declaration "short int" is used for variables

A. which have a short duration in a program

B. which have short names

C. which may require less storage than normal integers

D. all of these

Answer» C. which may require less storage than normal integers

discuss

176. Which of the following 'C' type is not a primitive data structure?

A. int

B. float

C. char

D. none of these

Answer» D. none of these

discuss

177. The program fragment

```
int i = 263 ;
putchar (i) ;
prints
```

A. 263

B. ascii equivalent of 263

C. rings the bell

D. garbage

Answer» C. rings the bell

discuss

178. **The variables which can be accessed by all modules in a program, are called**

A. local variables

B. internal variables

C. external variable

D. global variables

Answer» D. global variables

discuss

179. **The main measures of efficiency of an algorithm are**

A. processor and memory

B. complexity and capacity

C. time and space

D. data and space

Answer» C. time and space

discuss (1)

180. **The worst case occures in linear search algorithms when**

A. item is somewhere in the middle of the array

B. item is not there in the array at all

C. item is last element in the array

D. item is last element in the array or is not there at all.

Answer» D. item is last element in the array or is not there at all.

discuss

181. **the terms push and pop are related to**

A. stack

B. queue

C. array

D. none of the above

Answer» A. stack

discuss

182. What will be the output of the program? #include<stdio.h>

```
int main()
{
int X=40;
{
int X=20;
printf("%d ", X);
}
printf("%d\n", X);
return 0;
}
```

A. 40 40

B. 20 20

C. 20

D. error

Answer» D. error

discuss

183. What additional requirement is placed on an array, so that binary search may be used to locate an entry?

A. the array elements must form a heap

B. the array must have at least 2 entries.

C. the array must be sorted.

D. the array\s size must be a power of two.

Answer» C. the array must be sorted.

discuss

184. One difference between a queue and a stack is:

A. queues require dynamic memory, but stacks do not.

B. stacks require dynamic memory, but queues do not

C. queues use two ends of the structure; stacks use only one.

D. stacks use two ends of the structure, queues use only one.

Answer» C. queues use two ends of the structure; stacks use only one.

discuss

185. If the characters 'D', 'C', 'B', 'A' are placed in a queue (in that order), and then removed one at a time, in what order will they be removed?

A. abcd

Answer» D. dcba

185. **If the characters 'D', 'C', 'B', 'A' are placed in a queue (in that order), and then removed one at a time, in what order will they be removed?**

B. abdc

C. dcab

D. dcba

Answer» D. dcba

discuss

186. **Which of the following formulas in big-O notation best represent the expression $n^2+35n+6$?**

A. $o(n^3)$

B. $o(n^2)$

C. o(n)

D. o(42)

Answer» B. $o(n^2)$

discuss

187. **What term is used to describe an O(n) algorithm**

A. constant

B. linear

C. logarithmic

D. quadratic

Answer» B. linear

discuss

188. **The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is**

A. switch

B. goto

C. go back

D. return

Answer» D. return

discuss

189. How many times the program will print "Amrutvahini" ? #include<stdio.h>

```
int main()
{
printf("Amrutvahini");
main();
return 0;
}
```

A. infinite times

B. 32767 times

C. 65535 times

D. till stack overflows

Answer» D. till stack overflows

discuss

190. What will be the output of the program? #include<stdio.h>

```
int i;
int fun();

int main()
{
while(i)
{
fun();
main();
}
printf("Hello\n");
return 0;
}
int fun()
{
printf("Hi");
}
```

A. hello

B. hi hello

C. no output

D. infinite loop

Answer» A. hello

discuss

191. **In a linked list, the pointer of the last node contains a special value, called the _____ pointer.**

A. null

B. zero

C. link

D. next pointer

Answer» A. null

discuss

192. **In a _____ linked list, the last node's link field points to the first node of the list.**

A. circularly

B. linearly

C. sequentially

D. indexed

Answer» A. circularly

discuss

193. **The second part of the node, is called _____ field, and contains the address of the next node in the list.**

A. pointer

B. field

C. node

D. link

Answer» D. link

discuss

194. **The link list also contains a list pointer variable called start or _____.**

A. name

B. field

C. node

D. link

Answer» A. name

discuss

195. **A _____ linked list is a linked list structure in which each node has a pointer to both its successor and predecessor.**

A. circularly

B. doubly

Answer» B. doubly

195. **A _____ linked list is a linked list structure in which each node has a pointer to both its successor and predecessor.**

C. linear

D. sequential

Answer» B. doubly

discuss

196. **_____ list is a special list that is maintained, which consists of unused memory cells.**

A. linear

B. doubly linked

C. circularly linked

D. free storage

Answer» D. free storage

discuss

197. **_____ is a technique using which a computer periodically collects all the deleted space onto the free storage list.**

A. garbage collection

B. garbage compaction

C. linked list

D. free storage

Answer» A. garbage collection

discuss

198. **_____ attacks the problem of fragmentation by moving all the allocated blocks to one end of memory, thus combining all the holes.**

A. underflow

B. overflow

C. compaction

D. free storage

Answer» B. overflow

discuss

199. **A _____ linked list is a linked list which always contains a special node, called the header node.**

A. circular

B. grounded

C. header

Answer» C. header

199. **A _____ linked list is a linked list which always contains a special node, called the header node.**

D. doubly

Answer» C. header

discuss

200. **A polynomial can be represented in a _____ by just storing the coefficient and exponent of each term.**

A. array

B. linked list

C. queue

D. stack

Answer» B. linked list

discuss

201. _____ refers to situation where one wants to delete data form a data structure that is empty.

A. free storage

B. underflow

C. overflow

D. compaction

Answer» B. underflow

discuss

202. _____ is an organization that provides faster request and return time response.

A. stack

B. queue

C. buddy system

D. recursion

Answer» C. buddy system

discuss

203. _____ attacks the problem of fragmentation by moving all the allocated blocks to one end of memory, thus combining all the holes.

A. garbage collection

B. garbage compaction

C. buddy system

D. queue

Answer» B. garbage compaction

discuss

204. A _____ list structure can be traversed in two directions-- in the forward direction from beginning of the list to end, or in the backward direction, from the end of the list to the beginning.

A. one way

B. linear array

C. two way

D. header

Answer» C. two way

discuss

205. _____ header list combines the advantages of a two-way list and a circular header list.

A. one way

B. two way circular

C. two way

D. header

Answer» B. two way circular

discuss

206. In linked list,a node contain

A. node,adrees field and data field

B. node number and data field

C. next adress field and information field

D. none of the above

Answer» C. next adress field and information field

discuss

207. In linked list,the logical order of elements

A. is same as their physical arrangement

B. is not necessarily equivalent to their physical arrangement

C. is determined by their physical arrangement

D. none of the above

Answer» B. is not necessarily equivalent to their physical arrangement

discuss

208. Null pointer is used to tell

A. end of linked list

B. empty pointer field of a structure

C. the linked list is empty

D. all of the above

Answer» D. all of the above

discuss

209. List pointer variable in linked list contains address of the

A. following node in the first

B. current node in the first

C. first node in the first

Answer» C. first node in the first

209. List pointer variable in linked list contains address of the

D. none of the above

Answer» C. first node in the first

discuss

210. Because of linear structure of linked list having linear ordering,there is similarity between linked list and array in

A. insertion of a node

B. deletion of a node

C. traversal of elements of list

D. none of the above

Answer» C. traversal of elements of list

discuss

211. Searching of linked list requires linked list to be created

A. in stored order only

B. in any order

C. without underflow condition

D. none of the above

Answer» B. in any order

discuss

212. A circular list can be used to represent

A. a stack

B. a queue

C. a tree

D. both a and b

Answer» D. both a and b

discuss

213. To insert a node in a circular list at rear end it should be inserted at .....of the queue

A. front position

B. front-1position

C. rear position

D. rear-1 position

Answer» C. rear position

discuss

214. In a circularly linked list organisation ,insertion of a record involves the modifications of

A. no pointer

B. 1 pointer

C. 2 pointer

D. 3 pointer

Answer» B. 1 pointer

discuss

215. What is true about linked kist?

A. it is a linked structure,where each data gives the address of the next data

B. it is a dynamic data structure

C. it is a static data structure

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer» A. it is a linked structure,where each data gives the address of the next data

discuss

216. A node of linked list contains_____

A. data field

B. a self referential pointer

C. both (a)and(b)

D. only b

Answer» C. both (a)and(b)

discuss

217. Which nodes contains a null pointer in a linked list?

A. first node

B. middle node

C. last node

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer» C. last node

discuss

218. Deletion of a node from an empty linked list will cause_____

A. underflow

B. overflow

Answer» A. underflow

218. Deletion of a node from an empty linked list will cause_____

C. run time error

D. all of the above

Answer» A. underflow

discuss

219. Insertion in a linked list requires modification of___pointers

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer» B. 2

discuss

220. Deletion in a linked list requeries modification of_____pointers

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer» A. 1

discuss

221. Accessing time of nth node in a linked list is_____

A. 0(n)

B. 0(1)

C. 0(n2)

D. 0(log n)

Answer» A. 0(n)

discuss

222. An array is referenced by its name.Similarly,a linked list is referenced by___

A. address of the first node

B. address of the last node

C. both (a)and(b)

D. none of these

Answer» A. address of the first node

discuss

223. Time required to search an element in a linked list is____

A. 0(n)

B. 0(log n)

C. 0(n2)

D. 0(n log n)

Answer» A. 0(n)

discuss

224. Time required to search an element in a sorted linked list is_____

A. 0(n)

B. 0(log n)

C. o(n2)

D. 0(n log n)

Answer» A. 0(n)

discuss

225. Time required to delete a node with given address in a linked list is____

A. 0(n)

B. 0(log n)

C. 0(1)

D. 0(n log n)

Answer» A. 0(n)

discuss

226. Select the set of instructions to insert a node pointed by q after a node pointed by p

A. q->next=p->next; p->next=q;

B. p->next=q; q->next=p->next

C. both (a)and(b)

D. none of these

Answer» A. q->next=p->next; p->next=q;

discuss

227. select the set of operations to insert a node pointed by q at the beginning of the linked list

A. q->next=head; head=q;

B. head=q;q ->next=head;

Answer» A. q->next=head; head=q;

227. select the set of operations to insert a node pointed by q at the beginning of the linked list

C. both (a)and(b)

D. none of these

Answer» A. q->next=head; head=q;

discuss

228. Select the set of operations to delete the first node from a linked list

A. p=head;head=head->next;free(p);

B. free(head)

C. head=head->next;p=head;free(p)

D. none of these

Answer» A. p=head;head=head->next;free(p);

discuss

229. Select the correct looping condition for positioning apointer p on the second last in a linked list.Assume p=head,initially.

A. p->next->next!=null

B. p->next=null

C. p!=null

D. none of these

Answer» A. p->next->next!=null

discuss

230. If address of the 8th element in a linked list of integers is1022,then address of the 9th element is

A. 1024

B. 1026

C. 1023

D. unknown

Answer» D. unknown

discuss

231. The advantages of linked list over an array for representing a list is_____

A. space used is less

B. deletion is easier

C. insertion is easier

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer» D. both (a) and (b)

discuss

232. The address returned by malloc()is type casted because

A. malloc returns integers pointer

B. malloc returns void pointer

C. malloc returns an integer value

D. none of these

Answer» B. malloc returns void pointer

discuss

233. Which function returns a void pointers?

A. malloc returns integers pointer

B. calloc

C. both (a)and(b)

D. none of these

Answer» C. both (a)and(b)

discuss

234. Select the correct statement

A. free is used to release memory allocated by malloc

B. free is used to release memory allocated by calloc

C. both (a)and(b)

D. only(a)but not(b)

Answer» C. both (a)and(b)

discuss

235. The___linked list can be processed in either direction.

A. singly

B. singly circular

C. doublyly

D. none of these

Answer» C. doublyly

discuss

236. A polynominal in single variable should be handled using__

A. an array of structure

Answer» D. both (a) and (b)

236. A polynominal in single variable should be handled using__

B. singly linked list

C. gll

D. both (a) and (b)

Answer» D. both (a) and (b)

discuss

237. A node of doubly linked contains

A. pointer to predecessor

B. pointer to sucessor

C. both (a)and(b)

D. only(a)

Answer» C. both (a)and(b)

discuss

238. Each node in a linear list contains an item called___which points to the next node in the list.

A. node

B. link

C. variable

D. null

Answer» B. link

discuss

239. Which is not dynamic memory allocation function?

A. malloc returns integers pointer

B. calloc

C. alloc

D. free

Answer» C. alloc

discuss

240. The function that allocates requested size of bytes and returns a pointer to the first byte of the allocated space is

A. realloc

B. malloc

C. free

Answer» B. malloc

240. The function that allocates requested size of bytes and returns a pointer to the first byte of the allocated space is

D. none of these

Answer» B. malloc

discuss

241. NULL link is not present in...

A. singly linked list

B. doubly linked list

C. circular linked list

D. none of these

Answer» C. circular linked list

discuss

242. In a circular linked list

A. components are all linked together in some sequential manner.

B. there is no beginning and no end.

C. components are arranged hierarchically.

D. forward and backward traversal within the list is permitted.

Answer» B. there is no beginning and no end.

discuss

243. 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

Answer» A. linked list

discuss

244. Which of the following operations is performed more efficiently by doubly linked list than by singly linked list?

A. deleting a node whose location in given

B. searching of an unsorted list for a given item

C. inverting a node after the node with given location

D. traversing a list to process each node

Answer» A. deleting a node whose location in given

discuss

245. **Consider an implementation of unsorted singly linked list. Suppose it has its representation with a head and tail pointer. 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 lis

A. i and ii
B. i and iii
C. i,ii and iii
D. i,ii and iv

Answer» C. i,ii and iii

discuss

246. **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

Answer» B. i and iii

discuss

247. **Consider an implementation of unsorted doubly linked list. Suppose it has its representation with a head pointer and tail pointer. 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 end node of the linked list

A. i and ii
B. i and iii

Answer» D. i,ii,iii and iv

247. **Consider an implementation of unsorted doubly linked list. Suppose it has its representation with a head pointer and tail pointer. 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 end node of the linked list

C. i,ii and iii

D. i,ii,iii and iv

Answer» D. i,ii,iii and iv

discuss

248. **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

Answer» C. pointer to node

discuss

249. **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. θ (n)

D. θ (1)

Answer» C. θ (n)

discuss

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

A. o(1)

B. o(n)

C. o(n2)

D. none

Answer» B. o(n)

discuss

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

A. o(1)

B. o(n)

C. o(n2)

D. none

Answer» B. o(n)

discuss

252. 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(n2)

D. none

Answer» A. o(1)

discuss

253. 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

Answer» C. circular doubly linked list

discuss

254. Consider the following definition in c programming language

```
struct node
{
int data;
struct node * next;
}
typedef struct node NODE;
NODE *ptr;
```

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

Answer» A. ptr=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));

A. ptr=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));

B. ptr=(node*)malloc(node);

C. ptr=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node*));

D. ptr=(node)malloc(sizeof(node));

Answer» A. ptr=(node*)malloc(sizeof(node));

discuss

255. A variant of linked list in which last node of the list points to the first node of the list is?

A. singly linked list

B. doubly linked list

C. circular linked list

D. multiply linked list

Answer» C. circular linked list

discuss

256. In doubly linked lists, traversal can be performed?

A. only in forward direction

B. only in reverse direction

C. in both directions

D. none

Answer» C. in both directions

discuss

257. 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

Answer» D. array implementation of linked list

discuss

258. A variation of linked list is circular linked list, in which the last node in the list points to first node of the list. One problem with this type of list is?

A. it waste memory space since the pointer head already points to the first node and thus the list node does not need to point to the first node.

B. it is not possible to add a node at the end of the list.

Answer» C. it is difficult to traverse the list as the pointer of the last node is now not null

258. A variation of linked list is circular linked list, in which the last node in the list points to first node of the list. One problem with this type of list is?

C. it is difficult to traverse the list as the pointer of the last node is now not null

D. all of above

Answer» C. it is difficult to traverse the list as the pointer of the last node is now not null

discuss

259. A variant of the linked list in which none of the node contains NULL pointer is?

A. singly linked list

B. doubly linked list

C. circular linked list

D. none

Answer» C. circular linked list

discuss

260. In circular linked list, insertion of node requires modification of?

A. one pointer

B. two pointer

C. three pointer

D. none

Answer» B. two pointer

discuss

261. Which of the following statements about linked list data structure is/are TRUE?

A. addition and deletion of an item to/ from the linked list require modification of the existing pointers

B. the linked list pointers do not provide an efficient way to search an item in the linked list

C. linked list pointers always maintain the list in ascending order

D. the linked list data structure provides an efficient way to find kth element in the list

Answer» B. the linked list pointers do not provide an efficient way to search an item in the linked list

discuss

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

A. insertion sort

B. radix sort

C. polynomial manipulation

D. binary search

Answer» D. binary search

discuss

263. **In worst case, the number of comparison need to search a singly linked list of length n for a given element is**

A. log n

B. n/2

C. log2n-1

D. n

Answer» D. n

discuss

264. **consider the function f defined here:**

```
struct item
{
int data;
struct item * next;
};
int f (struct item *p)
{
return((p==NULL) ||((p->next==NULL)||(p->data<=p->next->data) && (p->next)));
}
```

For a given linked list p, the function f returns 1 if and only if

A. the list is empty or has exactly one element

B. the element in the list are sorted in non-decreasing order of data value

C. the element in the list are sorted in non-increasing order of data value

D. not all element in the list have the same data value

Answer» B. the element in the list are sorted in non-decreasing order of data value

discuss

265. **Finite sequence S of Zero or more chatacters is called____**

A. array

B. list

C. string

D. block

Answer» C. string

discuss

266. String with zero characters is called____string

A. null

B. binary

C. totalled

D. list

Answer» A. null

discuss

267. Groups of consecutive element in a string.Such as words,phrase and sentences are called___

A. main string

B. substring

C. index

D. block

Answer» B. substring

discuss

268. _____operation of word processing invovles replacing one string in the text by another.

A. insertion

B. deletion is easier

C. searching

D. replacement

Answer» D. replacement

discuss

269. _____is the problem of deciding whether or not a given string problem p appears in a text T.

A. pattern matching

B. searching

C. sorting

D. deletion

Answer» A. pattern matching

discuss

270. If string1=john,and string2=Rivers are merged,the process is called

A. insertion

B. deletion

Answer» C. concatenation

270. If string1=john,and string2=Rivers are merged,the process is called

C. concatenation

D. replacement

Answer» C. concatenation

discuss

271. ____is a variable whose length may vary during the execution of a program.

A. dynamic

B. static

C. semistatistic

D. global

Answer» A. dynamic

discuss

272. NurseryLand.Nursery.Students = 10;

A. the structure students is nested within the structure nursery

B. the structure nurseryland is nested within the structure nursery.

C. the structure nursery is nested within the structure nurseryland.

D. the structure nursery is nested within the structure students

Answer» C. the structure nursery is nested within the structure nurseryland.

discuss

273. If a function is declared as void fn(int *p), then which of the following statements is valid to call function fn?

A. fn(x) where x is defined as int x;

B. fn(x) where x is defined as int *x;

C. fn(&x) where x is defined as int *x;

D. fn(*x) where x is defined as int *x;

Answer» B. fn(x) where x is defined as int *x;

discuss

274. To declare an array S that holds a 5-character string, you would write

A. char s[5]

B. char s[6]

C. string s[5]

D. stringchar s[5]

Answer» A. char s[5]

discuss

275. The constructed datatype in C is known as

A. string

B. array

C. structure

D. pointer

Answer» C. structure

discuss

276. A structure definition is called as

A. template

B. member

C. both 1 & 2

D. none of these

Answer» A. template

discuss

277. If a, b and c are integer variables with the values a=8, b=3 and c=-5. Then what is the value of the arithmetic expression: 2 * b + 3 * (a-c)

A. 15

B. 6

C. -16

D. -1

Answer» A. 15

discuss

278. A global variable is a variable

A. declared in the main ( ) function

B. declared in any function other than the main ( ) function

C. declared outside the body of every function.

D. declared any where in the c program.

Answer» C. declared outside the body of every function.

discuss

279. main ( ) is an example of

A. library function

B. user defined function

C. header

D. statement

Answer» A. library function

discuss

280. While incrementing a pointer, its value gets increased by the length of the data type to which it points. This length is called

A. scale factor

B. length factor

C. pointer factor

D. increment factor

Answer» A. scale factor

discuss

281. a->b is systematically correct if____

A. a is a npointer to a structure in which b is a field

B. a and b are structure

C. a is a structure and b is a pointer to a structure

D. a is a pointer to a structure and b is a structure

Answer» A. a is a npointer to a structure in which b is a field

discuss

282. Which of the following best describes sorting ?

A. accessing and processing each record exactly once

B. finding the location of the record with a given key

C. arranging the data (record) in some given order

D. adding a new record to the data structure

Answer» C. arranging the data (record) in some given order

discuss

283. A function which calls itself is called as

A. library function

B. directive

Answer» C. recursive function

283. A function which calls itself is called as

C. recursive function

D. none of above

Answer» C. recursive function

discuss

284. Where do we use the operator -> ?

A. to access a member of structure

B. to access member of union

C. to access an array

D. both(a) and(b).

Answer» D. both(a) and(b).

discuss

285. In selection sort of n elements,how many times is the swap function called in the complete execution of the algorithm?

A. 1

B. n-1

C. n(n-1)/2

D. none of these

Answer» B. n-1

discuss

286. a->b is systematically correct if____

A. a is a pointer to a structure in which b is a field

B. a and b are structure

C. a is a structure and b is a pointer to a structure

D. a is a pointer to a structure and b is a structure

Answer» A. a is a pointer to a structure in which b is a field

discuss

287. Literal means

A. string

B. string constant

C. character

D. alphabet

Answer» B. string constant

discuss

288. **Each data item in a record may be a group item composed of sub-items; those items which are indecomposable are called**

A. Elementary items

B. Atoms

C. Scalars

D. All of above

Answer» D. All of above

discuss

289. **Which of the following statement is false ?**

A. Arrays are dense lists and static data structure

B. Data elements in linked list need not be stored in adjacent space in memory

C. Pointers store the next data element of a list

D. Linked lists are collection of the nodes that contain information part and next pointer

Answer» C. Pointers store the next data element of a list

discuss

290. **Binary search algorithm cannot be applied to**

A. Sorted binary trees

B. Sorted linear array

C. Pointer array

D. Sorted linked list

Answer» D. Sorted linked list

discuss

291. **When new data are to be inserted into a data structure, but there is no available space; this situation is usually called**

A. Housefull

B. Saturated

C. Underflow

D. Overflow

Answer» D. Overflow

discuss

292. The situation when in a linked list START=NULL is

A. Underflow

B. Overflow

C. Housefull

D. Saturated

Answer» A. Underflow

discuss

293. The following is two-way list

A. Grounded header list

B. Circular header list

C. Linked list with header and trailer nodes

D. None of above

Answer» D. None of above

discuss

294. The following name does not relate to stacks

A. FIFO lists

B. LIFO list

C. Piles

D. Push-down lists

Answer» A. FIFO lists

discuss

295. In a binary tree, certain null entries are re- placed by special pointers which point to nodes higher in tree for efficiency. These special pointers are called

A. Leaf

B. Branch

C. Path

D. Thread

Answer» D. Thread

discuss

296. In a graph if e=(u, v) means

A. e begins at u and ends at v

B. u is processor and v is successor

Answer» C. both B and C are true

296. In a graph if e=(u, v) means

C. both B and C are true

D. none is true

Answer» C. both B and C are true

discuss

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

A. Isolated

B. Complete

C. Finite

D. Strongly connected

Answer» B. Complete

discuss

298. A variable P is called pointer if

A. P points to the address of first element in DATA

B. P can store only memory addresses

C. P contain the DATA and the address of DATA

D. P contains the address of an element in DATA.

Answer» D. P contains the address of an element in DATA.

discuss

299. The Worst case occur in linear search algo- rithm when

A. Item is not in the array at all

B. Item is the last element in the array

C. Item is the last element in the array or is not there at all

D. None of above

Answer» C. Item is the last element in the array or is not there at all

discuss

300. The Average case occur in linear search al- gorithm

A. When Item is somewhere in the middle of the array

B. When Item is not in the array at all

C. When Item is the last element in the ar- ray

D. All the above

Answer» A. When Item is somewhere in the middle of the array

discuss

301. The complexity of the average case of an algorithm is

A. Much more complicated to analyze than that of worst case

B. Much more simpler to analyze than that of worst case

C. Sometimes more complicated and some other times simpler than that of worst case

D. None of the above

Answer» A. Much more complicated to analyze than that of worst case

discuss

302. The following data structure allows deleting data elements from front and inserting at rear

A. Stacks

B. Queues

C. Deques

D. Binary search tree

Answer» B. Queues

discuss

303. This data structure allows deletions at both ends of the list but insertion at only one end.

A. Input-restricted deque

B. Output-restricted deque

C. Priority queues

D. None of the above

Answer» A. Input-restricted deque

discuss

304. The following data structure is non-linear type

A. Strings

B. Lists

C. Stacks

D. None of the above

Answer» D. None of the above

discuss

305. The following data structure is linear type

A. Strings

B. Lists

Answer» D. All of the above

305. The following data structure is linear type

C. Queues

D. All of the above

Answer» D. All of the above

discuss

306. To represent hierarchical relationship be- tween elements, the following data structure is not suitable

A. Deque

B. Priority

C. Tree

D. All of above

Answer» C. Tree

discuss

307. A binary tree whose every node has either zero or two children is called

A. Complete binary tree

B. Binary search tree

C. Extended binary tree

D. None of above

Answer» C. Extended binary tree

discuss

308. The depth of a complete binary tree is given by

A. Dn = n log2n

B. Dn = n log2n+1

C. Dn = log2n

D. Dn = log2n+1

Answer» D. Dn = log2n+1

discuss

309. The complexity of Binary search algorithm is

A. O(n)

B. O(log)

C. O(n log n)

D. None of the above

Answer» B. O(log)

discuss

310. The complexity of Bubble sort algorithm is

A. O(n)

B. O (n2)

C. O(n log n)

D. None of the above

Answer» B. O (n2)

discuss

311. When in order traversing a tree resulted E A C K F H D B G; the preorder traversal would return

A. FAEKCDBHG

B. FAEKCDHGB

C. EAFKHDCBG

D. FEAKDCHBG

Answer» B. FAEKCDHGB

discuss

312. When representing any algebraic expression E the following uses only binary operations in a 2-tree

A. the variable in E will appear as external nodes and operations in internal nodes

B. the operations in E will appear as exter- nal nodes and variables in internal nodes

C. the variables and operations in E will appear only in internal nodes

D. None of the above

Answer» A. the variable in E will appear as external nodes and operations in internal nodes

discuss

313. When converting binary tree into extended binary tree, all the original nodes in binary tree are

A. internal nodes on extended tree

B. external nodes on extended tree

C. vanished on extended tree

D. None of the above

Answer» A. internal nodes on extended tree

discuss

314. The post order traversal of a binary tree is DEBFCA. Find out the pre order traversal

A. ABFCDE

B. ADBFEC

C. ABDECF

Answer» C. ABDECF

314. The post order traversal of a binary tree is DEBFCA. Find out the pre order traversal

D. None of the above

Answer» C. ABDECF

discuss

315. Which of the following data structure is lin- ear data structure?

A. Trees

B. Graphs

C. Arrays

D. None of the above

Answer» C. Arrays

discuss

316. The operation of processing each element in the list is known as

A. Merging

B. Inserting

C. Traversal

D. All the above

Answer» C. Traversal

discuss

317. Finding the location of the element with a given value is called

A. Traversal

B. Search

C. Sort

D. All of the above

Answer» B. Search

discuss

318. Arrays are best data structures for

A. relatively permanent collections of data

B. the size of the structure and the data in the structure are constantly changing

C. both of above situation

D. none of above situation

Answer» A. relatively permanent collections of data

discuss

319. Linked lists are best suited for

A. relatively permanent collections of data

B. the size of the structure and the data in the structure are constantly changing

C. both of above situation

D. none of above situation

Answer» B. the size of the structure and the data in the structure are constantly changing

discuss

320. Each array declaration need not give, implicitly or explicitly, the information about the

A. name of array

B. data type of array

C. first data from the set to be stored

D. index set of the array

Answer» C. first data from the set to be stored

discuss

321. The complexity of merge sort algorithm is

A. O(n)

B. O(log n)

C. O(n log n)

D. None of these

Answer» C. O(n log n)

discuss

322. The indirect change of the values of a vari- able in one module by another module is called

A. internal change

B. inter-module change

C. side effect

D. all the above

Answer» C. side effect

discuss

323. Two main measures for the efficiency of an algorithm are

A. Time and space

B. Processor and memory

Answer» A. Time and space

323. Two main measures for the efficiency of an algorithm are

C. Complexity and capacity

D. Data and space

Answer» A. Time and space

discuss

324. The time factor when determining the effi- ciency of algorithm is measured by

A. Counting the number of key operations

B. Counting the number of statements

C. Counting the kilobytes of algorithm

D. None of the above

Answer» A. Counting the number of key operations

discuss

325. The space factor when determining the effi- ciency of algorithm is measured by

A. Counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm

B. Counting the minimum memory needed by the algorithm

C. Counting the average memory needed by the algorithm

D. Counting the maximum disk space needed by the algorithm

Answer» A. Counting the maximum memory needed by the algorithm

discuss

326. All the above* Which of the following data structures are indexed structures

A. linear arrays

B. linked lists

C. both of above

D. none of above

Answer» A. linear arrays

discuss

327. Which of the following is not the required condition for binary search algorithm

A. there must be mechanism to delete and/ or insert elements in list

B. the list must be sorted

C. there should be the direct access to the middle element in any sublist

D. none of the above

Answer» A. there must be mechanism to delete and/ or insert elements in list

discuss

328. Which of the following is not a limitation of binary search algorithm ?

A. binary search algorithm is not efficient when the data elements are more than 1000.

B. must use a sorted array

C. requirement of sorted array is expen- sive when a lot of insertion and dele- tions are needed

D. there must be a mechanism to access middle element directly

Answer» A. binary search algorithm is not efficient when the data elements are more than 1000.

discuss

329. Two dimensional arrays are also called

A. tables arrays

B. matrix arrays

C. both of the above

D. none of the above

Answer» C. both of the above

discuss

330. The term “push” and “pop” is related to the

A. Array

B. Lists

C. stacks

D. all of above

Answer» C. stacks

discuss

331. A data structure where elements can be added or removed at either end but not in the middle is referred as

A. Linked lists

B. Stacks

C. Queues

D. Deque

Answer» D. Deque

discuss

332. The following sorting algorithm is of divide- and-conquer type

A. Bubble sort

B. Insertion sort

C. Quick sort

D. None of the above

Answer» C. Quick sort
Explanation: Quick sort is a divide-and-conquer sorting algorithm that works by partitioning a list of items into two smaller lists and then sorting each of these lists recursively. It is an efficient and widely used algorithm, with an average case time complexity of O(n log n).

Bubble sort and insertion sort are both comparison-based sorting algorithms, but they do not use the divide-and-conquer approach. Bubble sort works by repeatedly swapping adjacent elements that are out of order, while insertion sort works by iteratively inserting each element into its correct position in the sorted list. Both of these algorithms have a time complexity of O(n^2) in the worst case.

discuss (1)

333. An algorithm that calls itself directly or indi- rectly is known as

A. Recursion

B. Polish notation

C. Traversal algorithm

D. None of the above

Answer» A. Recursion

discuss

334. The elements of an array are stored suc- cessively in memory cells because

A. by this way computer can keep track only the address of the first element and the addresses of other elements can be calculated

B. the architecture of computer memory does not allow arrays to store other than serially

C. A and B both false

D. A and B both true

Answer» A. by this way computer can keep track only the address of the first element and the addresses of other elements can be calculated

discuss

335. The memory address of the first element of an array is called

A. base address

B. floor address

C. foundation address

D. first address

Answer» A. base address

discuss

336. The memory address of fifth element of an array can be calculated by the formula

A. LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[5])+(5-lower boun(D), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array

B. LOC(Array[5])=Base(Array[4])+(5-Upper boun(D), where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array

C. LOC(Array[5]=Base(Array)+w(5-lower bou

D. , where w is the number of words per memory cell for the array

Answer» C. LOC(Array[5]=Base(Array)+w(5-lower bou

discuss

337. The following data structure can't store the non-homogeneous data elements

A. Arrays

B. Records

C. Pointers

D. None of the above

Answer» A. Arrays

discuss

338. The in order traversal of tree will yield a sorted listing of elements of tree in

A. Binary trees

B. Binary search trees

C. Heaps

D. None of above

Answer» B. Binary search trees

discuss

339. In a Heap tree values in a node is greater than

A. every value in left sub tree and smaller than right sub tree

B. every value in children of it

C. Both of above conditions are true

D. None of above conditions are true

Answer» B. every value in children of it

discuss

340. In a graph if e=[u, v], Then u and v are called

A. endpoints of e

Answer» D. all of the above

340. In a graph if e=[u, v], Then u and v are called

B. adjacent nodes

C. neighbors

D. all of the above

Answer» D. all of the above

discuss

341. A connected graph T without any cycles is called

A. tree graph

B. free tree

C. tree

D. All of the above

Answer» D. All of the above

discuss

342. The difference between linear array and a record is

A. An array is suitable for homogeneous data but hte data items in a record may have different data type

B. In a record, there may not be a natural ordering in opposed to linear array.

C. A record form a hierarchical structure but a linear array does not

D. All of above

Answer» D. All of above

discuss

343. The following data structure store the ho- mogeneous data elements

A. Arrays

B. Records

C. Pointers

D. None of the above

Answer» A. Arrays

discuss

344. Which of the following data structure is not linear data structure?

A. Arrays

B. Linked lists

C. A and B are true

D. None is true

Answer» C. A and B are true

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