

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A solution is said to be efficient if it solves the problem within its resource constraints i.e. hardware and time.

- ▶ **True (Page 4)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following is known as "Last-In, First-Out" or LIFO Data Structure?

- ▶ Linked List
- ▶ **Stack (Page 54)**
- ▶ Queue
- ▶ Tree

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What will be postfix expression of the following infix expression?

Infix Expression : $a+b*c-d$

- ▶ $ab+c*d-$
- ▶ **$abc*+d-$**
- ▶ $abc+*d-$
- ▶ $abcd+*-$

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For compiler a postfix expression is easier to evaluate than infix expression?

- ▶ **True [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ False

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Consider the following pseudo code

declare a stack of characters

```
while ( there are more characters in the word to read )  
{
```

```
read a character
push the character on the stack
}
while ( the stack is not empty )
{
pop a character off the stack
write the character to the screen
}
```

What is written to the screen for the input "apples"?

- ▶ selpa
- ▶ **selppa**
- ▶ apples
- ▶ aaappppplleess

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Consider the following function:

```
void test_a(int n)
{
    cout << n << " ";
    if (n>0)
        test_a(n-2);
}
```

What is printed by the call test_a(4)?

- ▶ **4 2**
- ▶ 0 2 4
- ▶ 0 2
- ▶ 2 4

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If there are N external nodes in a binary tree then what will be the no. of internal nodes in this binary tree?

- ▶ **N -1 (Page 304)**
- ▶ N+1
- ▶ N+2
- ▶ N

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If there are N internal nodes in a binary tree then what will be the no. of external nodes in this binary tree?

- ▶ N -1
- ▶ N
- ▶ **N +1 (Page 303)**
- ▶ N +2

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If we have 1000 sets each containing a single different person. Which of the following relation will be true on each set:

- ▶ **Reflexive (page 387)**
- ▶ Symmetric
- ▶ Transitive
- ▶ Associative

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following is NOT the property of equivalence relation:

- ▶ Reflexive
- ▶ Symmetric
- ▶ Transitive
- ▶ **Associative (page 387)**

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A binary tree of N nodes has _____.

- ▶ $\log_{10} N$ levels
- ▶ **$\log_2 N$ levels (Page 212)**
- ▶ $N / 2$ levels
- ▶ $N \times 2$ levels

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The easiest case of deleting a node from BST is the case in which the node to be deleted _____.

- ▶ **Is a leaf node (Page 173)**
- ▶ Has left subtree only
- ▶ Has right subtree only
- ▶ Has both left and right subtree

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If there are N elements in an array then the number of maximum steps needed to find an element using Binary Search is _____.

- ▶ N
- ▶ N^2
- ▶ $N \log_2 N$
- ▶ **$\log_2 N$ (page 440)**

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Merge sort and quick sort both fall into the same category of sorting algorithms. What is this category?

- ▶ $O(n \log n)$ sorts
- ▶ Interchange sort (not sure)
- ▶ Average time is quadratic
- ▶ **None of the given options. (Page 488)**

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If one pointer of the node in a binary tree is NULL then it will be a/an _____ .

- ▶ **External node (Page 303)**
- ▶ Root node
- ▶ Inner node
- ▶ Leaf node

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

We convert the _____ pointers of binary to threads in threaded binary tree.

- ▶ Left
- ▶ Right
- ▶ **NULL (Page 312)**
- ▶ None of the given options

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If the bottom level of a binary tree is NOT completely filled, depicts that the tree is NOT a

- ▶ Expression tree
- ▶ Threaded binary tree
- ▶ **complete Binary tree (Page 323)**
- ▶ Perfectly complete Binary tree

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the best definition of a *collision* in a hash table?

- ▶ Two entries are identical except for their keys.
- ▶ Two entries with different data have the exact same key
- ▶ **Two entries with different keys have the same exact hash value. (page 464)**
- ▶ Two entries with the exact same key have different hash values.

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Suppose that a selection sort of 100 items has completed 42 iterations of the main loop. How many items are now guaranteed to be in their final spot (never to be moved again)

- ▶ 21
- ▶ 41
- ▶ **42 [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ 43

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose on

Suppose you implement a Min heap (with the smallest element on top) in an array. Consider the different arrays below; determine the one that *cannot* possibly be a heap:

- ▶ 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30
- ▶ 16, 20, 18, 24, 22, 30, 28
- ▶ 16, 24, 18, 28, 30, 20, 22
- ▶ **16, 24, 20, 30, 28, 18, 22 (page 334)**

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Do you see any problem in the code of nextInOrder below:

```
TreeNode * nextInorder(TreeNode * p)
{
    if(p->RTH == thread)
        return( p->R );
    else {
        p = p->R;
        while(p->LTH == child)
            p = p->R;
        return p;
    }
}
```

- ▶ The function has no problem and will fulfill the purpose successfully.
- ▶ The function cannot be compile as it has syntax error.
- ▶ The function has logical problem, therefore, it will not work properly.
- ▶ The function will be compiled but will throw runtime exception immediately after the control is transferred to this function.

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following statement is correct about find(x) operation:

- ▶ A find(x) on element x is performed by returning exactly the same node that is found.
- ▶ **A find(x) on element x is performed by returning the root of the tree containing x.** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ A find(x) on element x is performed by returning the whole tree itself containing x.
- ▶ A find(x) on element x is performed by returning TRUE.

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following statement is NOT correct about find operation:

- ▶ It is not a requirement that a find operation returns any specific name, just that finds on two elements return the same answer if and only if they are in the same set.
- ▶ **One idea might be to use a tree to represent each set, since each element in a tree has the same root, thus the root can be used to name the set.**
- ▶ Initially each set contains one element.
- ▶ Initially each set contains one element and it does not make sense to make a tree of one node only.

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In complete binary tree the bottom level is filled from _____

- ▶ **Left to right (Page 323)**
- ▶ Right to left
- ▶ Not filled at all
- ▶ None of the given options

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Here is an array of ten integers:

5 3 8 9 1 7 0 2 6 4

The array after the FIRST iteration of the large loop in a selection sort (sorting from smallest to largest).

▶ 0 3 8 9 1 7 5 2 6 4 (Page 477)

▶ 2 6 4 0 3 8 9 1 7 5

▶ 2 6 4 9 1 7 0 3 8 5

▶ 0 3 8 2 6 4 9 1 7 5

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

- ▶ The array elements must form a heap.
- ▶ The array must have at least 2 entries.
- ▶ **The array must be sorted.** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ The array's size must be a power of two

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following operations returns top value of the stack?

- ▶ Push
- ▶ Pop
- ▶ **Top (page 53)**
- ▶ First

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Compiler uses which one of the following in Function calls,

- ▶ **Stack (page 80)**
- ▶ Queue
- ▶ Binary Search Tree
- ▶ AVL Tree

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one

Every AVL is _____

- ▶ Binary Tree
- ▶ Complete Binary Tree
- ▶ None of these
- ▶ **Binary Search Tree** [Click here for detail](#)

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one

If there are 56 internal nodes in a binary tree then how many external nodes this binary tree will have?

- ▶ 54
- ▶ 55
- ▶ 56
- ▶ **57 (page 303)**

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If there are 23 external nodes in a binary tree then what will be the no. of internal nodes in this binary tree?

- ▶ 23
- ▶ 24
- ▶ 21
- ▶ **22 (page 303)**

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following is not an example of equivalence relation?

- ▶ Electrical connectivity
- ▶ Set of people
- ▶ **\leq relation (page 388)**
- ▶ Set of pixels

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Binary Search is an algorithm of searching, used with the _____ data.

- ▶ **Sorted (page 432)**
- ▶ Unsorted
- ▶ Heterogeneous
- ▶ Random

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following is NOT true regarding the skip list?

- ▶ Each list S_i contains the special keys + infinity and - infinity.
- ▶ List S_0 contains the keys of S in non-decreasing order.
- ▶ Each list is a subsequence of the previous one.
- ▶ **List S_h contains only the n special keys. (page 446)**

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A simple sorting algorithm like selection sort or bubble sort has a worst-case of

- ▶ $O(1)$ time because all lists take the same amount of time to sort
- ▶ $O(n)$ time because it has to perform n swaps to order the list.
- ▶ **$O(n^2)$ time because sorting 1 element takes $O(n)$ time - After 1 pass through the list, either of these algorithms can guarantee that 1 element is sorted. (page 487)**
- ▶ $O(n^3)$ time, because the worst case has really random input which takes longer to sort.

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is a property of binary tree?

- ▶ A binary tree of N external nodes has N internal node.
- ▶ **A binary tree of N internal nodes has N+ 1 external node. (page 303)**
- ▶ A binary tree of N external nodes has N+ 1 internal node.
- ▶ A binary tree of N internal nodes has N- 1 external node.

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

By using _____ we avoid the recursive method of traversing a Tree, which makes use of stacks and consumes a lot of memory and time.

- ▶ Binary tree only
- ▶ **Threaded binary tree (page 306)**
- ▶ Heap data structure
- ▶ Huffman encoding

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following statement is true about dummy node of threaded binary tree?

- ▶ This dummy node never has a value.
- ▶ This dummy node has always some dummy value.
- ▶ **This dummy node has either no value or some dummy value. (Page 321)**
- ▶ This dummy node has always some integer value.

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For a perfect binary tree of height h, having N nodes, the sum of heights of nodes is

- ▶ $N - (h - 1)$
- ▶ **$N - (h + 1)$ (page 373)**
- ▶ $N - 1$
- ▶ $N - 1 + h$

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the best definition of a *collision* in a hash table?

- ▶ Two entries are identical except for their keys.
 - ▶ Two entries with different data have the exact same key
- ▶ **Two entries with different keys have the same exact hash value. (page 464)**
- ▶ Two entries with the exact same key have different hash values.

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which formula is the best approximation for the depth of a heap with n nodes?

- ▶ **$\log(\text{base } 2) \text{ of } n$ (page 353)**
- ▶ The number of digits in n (base 10), e.g., 145 has three digits
- ▶ The square root of n
- ▶ n

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following statement is NOT correct about find operation:

- ▶ It is not a requirement that a find operation returns any specific name, just that finds on two elements return the same answer if and only if they are in the same set.
- ▶ **One idea might be to use a tree to represent each set, since each element in a tree has the same root, thus the root can be used to name the set.**
- ▶ Initially each set contains one element.
- ▶ Initially each set contains one element and it does not make sense to make a tree of one node only.

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is not true regarding the maze generation?

- ▶ Randomly remove walls until the entrance and exit cells are in the same set.
- ▶ Removing a wall is the same as doing a union operation.
- ▶ **Remove a randomly chosen wall if the cells it separates are already in the same set. (page 424)**
- ▶ Do not remove a randomly chosen wall if the cells it separates are already in the same set.

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) – Please choose one

In threaded binary tree the NULL pointers are replaced by ,

- ▶ preorder successor or predecessor
- ▶ **inorder successor or predecessor (page 307)**
- ▶ postorder successor or predecessor
- ▶ NULL pointers are not replaced

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the given option is NOT a factor in Union by Size:

- ▶ Maintain sizes (number of nodes) of all trees, and during union.
- ▶ Make smaller tree, the subtree of the larger one.
- ▶ **Make the larger tree, the subtree of the smaller one. (page 408)**
- ▶ Implementation: for each root node i , instead of setting $parent[i]$ to -1 , set it to $-k$ if tree rooted at i has k nodes.

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Suppose we had a hash table whose hash function is " $n \% 12$ ", if the number 35 is already in the hash table, which of the following numbers would cause a collision?

- ▶ 144
- ▶ 145
- ▶ **143**
- ▶ 148

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

- ▶ The array elements must form a heap.
- ▶ The array must have at least 2 entries.
- ▶ **The array must be sorted. [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ The array's size must be a power of two

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A binary tree with 24 internal nodes has _____ external nodes.

- ▶ 22
- ▶ 23
- ▶ 48
- ▶ **25 (page 303)**

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose on

In case of deleting a node from AVL tree, rotation could be prolong to the *root* node.

- ▶ **Yes (Page 267)**
- ▶ No

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

when we have declared the size of the array, it is not possible to increase or decrease it during the _____ of the program.

- ▶ Declaration
- ▶ **Execution (page 17)**
- ▶ Defining
- ▶ None of the above

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

it will be efficient to place stack elements at the start of the list because insertion and removal take _____ time.

- ▶ Variable
- ▶ **Constant (page 60)**
- ▶ Inconsistent
- ▶ None of the above

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ is the stack characteristic but _____ was implemented because of the size limitation of the array.

- ▶ isFull(),isEmpty()
- ▶ pop(), push()
- ▶ **isEmpty() , isFull() (page 59)**
- ▶ push(),pop()

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What kind of list is best to answer questions such as "What is the item at position n?"

- ▶ **Lists implemented with an array.** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ Doubly-linked lists.
- ▶ Singly-linked lists.
- ▶ Doubly-linked or singly-linked lists are equally best

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Each node in doubly link list has,

- ▶ 1 pointer
- ▶ **2 pointers (page 39)**
- ▶ 3 pointers
- ▶ 4 pointers

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If there are 56 internal nodes in a binary tree then how many external nodes this binary tree will have?

- ▶ 54
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- ▶ 56
- ▶ **57 (page 303)**

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If there are N internal nodes in a binary tree then what will be the no. of external nodes in this binary tree?

- ▶ N -1
- ▶ N
- ▶ **N +1 (page 303)**
- ▶ N +2

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A binary tree with N internal nodes has _____ links, _____ links to internal nodes and _____ links to external nodes

- ▶ N+1, 2N, N-1
- ▶ N+1, N-1, 2N
- ▶ **2N, N-1, N+1 (page 304)**
- ▶ N-1, 2N, N+1

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The definition of Transitivity property is

- ▶ For all element x member of S, $x R x$
- ▶ For all elements x and y, $x R y$ if and only if $y R x$
- ▶ **For all elements x, y and z, if $x R y$ and $y R z$ then $x R z$ (page 385)**
- ▶ For all elements w, x, y and z, if $x R y$ and $w R z$ then $x R z$

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following is not an example of equivalence relation:

- ▶ Electrical connectivity
- ▶ Set of people
- ▶ **\leq relation (page 388)**
- ▶ Set of pixels

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Union is a _____ time operation.

- ▶ **Constant (page 405)**
- ▶ Polynomial
- ▶ Exponential
- ▶ None of the given options

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Binary Search is an algorithm of searching, used with the _____ data.

- ▶ **Sorted (page 432)**
- ▶ Unsorted
- ▶ Heterogeneous
- ▶ Random

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- ▶ $O(n^3)$ time, because the worst case has really random input which takes longer to sort.

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Merge sort and quick sort both fall into the same category of sorting algorithms. What is this category?

- ▶ $O(n \log n)$ sorts
- ▶ Interchange sort
- ▶ Average time is quadratic
- ▶ **None of the given options. (Page 488)**

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Huffman encoding uses _____ tree to develop codes of varying lengths for the letters used in the original message.

- ▶ Linked list
- ▶ Stack
- ▶ Queue
- ▶ **Binary tree (page 287)**

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following statement is true about dummy node of threaded binary tree?

- ▶ The left pointer of dummy node points to the itself while the right pointer points to the root of tree.
- ▶ **The left pointer of dummy node points to the root node of the tree while the right pointer points itself i.e. to dummy node (page 321)**
- ▶ The left pointer of dummy node points to the root node of the tree while the right pointer is always NULL.
- ▶ The right pointer of dummy node points to the itself while the left pointer is always NULL.

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Consider a min heap, represented by the following array:

10,30,20,70,40,50,80,60

After inserting a node with value 31. Which of the following is the updated min heap?

- ▶ **10,30,20,31,40,50,80,60,70 (page 336)**
- ▶ 10,30,20,70,40,50,80,60,31
- ▶ 10,31,20,30,40,50,80,60,31
- ▶ 31,10,30,20,70,40,50,80,60

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Consider a min heap, represented by the following array:

11,22,33,44,55

After inserting a node with value 66. Which of the following is the updated min heap?

- ▶ **11,22,33,44,55,66 (page 336)**
- ▶ 11,22,33,44,66,55
- ▶ 11,22,33,66,44,55
- ▶ 11,22,66,33,44,55

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Suppose that a selection sort of 100 items has completed 42 iterations of the main loop. How many items are now guaranteed to be in their final spot (never to be moved again)?

- ▶ 21
- ▶ 41
- ▶ **42** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ 43

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ is a data structure that can grow easily dynamically at run time without having to copy existing elements.

- ▶ Array ()
- ▶ List
- ▶ **Both of these (page 10)**
- ▶ None of these

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The maximum number of external nodes (leaves) for a binary tree of height H is _____

- ▶ 2^H [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ 2^{H+1}
- ▶ $2^H - 1$
- ▶ 2^{H+2}

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A complete binary tree of height ____ has nodes between 16 to 31 .

- ▶ 2
- ▶ 3
- ▶ 4 (page 373)
- ▶ 5

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the given option is NOT a factor in Union by Size:

- ▶ Maintain sizes (number of nodes) of all trees, and during union.
- ▶ Make smaller tree, the subtree of the larger one.
- ▶ **Make the larger tree, the subtree of the smaller one. (page 408)**
- ▶ Implementation: for each root node i, instead of setting parent[i] to -1, set it to -k if tree rooted at i has k nodes.

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Here is an array of ten integers:

5 3 8 9 1 7 0 2 6 4

The array after the FIRST iteration of the large loop in a selection sort (sorting from smallest to largest).

- ▶ 0 3 8 9 1 7 5 2 6 4 (Page 477)
- ▶ 2 6 4 0 3 8 9 1 7 5
- ▶ 2 6 4 9 1 7 0 3 8 5
- ▶ 0 3 8 2 6 4 9 1 7 5

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Suppose A is an array containing numbers in increasing order, but some numbers occur more than once when using a binary search for a value, the binary search always finds _____

- ▶ **the first occurrence of a value. [Click here for detail](#)**
- ▶ the second occurrence of a value.
- ▶ may find first or second occurrence of a value.
- ▶ None of the given options.

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A binary tree with 24 internal nodes has _____ external nodes.

- ▶ 22
- ▶ 23
- ▶ 48
- ▶ **25 (page 303)**

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
it will be efficient to place stack elements at the start of the list because insertion and removal take _____time.

- ▶ Variable
- ▶ **Constant (page 60)**
- ▶ Inconsistent
- ▶ None of the above

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
“+” is a _____operator.

- ▶ Unary
- ▶ **Binary (page 64)**
- ▶ Ternary
- ▶ None of the above

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A kind of expressions where the operator is present between two operands called _____expressions.

- ▶ Postfix
- ▶ **Infix (page 64)**
- ▶ Prefix
- ▶ None of the above.

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Here is a small function definition:

```
void f(int i, int &k)
{
i = 1;
k = 2;
}
```

Suppose that a main program has two integer variables x and y, which are given the value 0. Then the main program calls f(x,y); What are the values of x and y after the function f finishes?

- ▶ Both x and y are still 0.
- ▶ x is now 1, but y is still 0.
- ▶ **x is still 0, but y is now 2.**
- ▶ x is now 1, and y is now 2.

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A binary tree with N internal nodes has _____ links, _____ links to internal nodes and _____ links to external nodes

- ▶ N+1, 2N, N-1
- ▶ N+1, N-1, 2N
- ▶ **2N, N-1, N+1 (page 304)**
- ▶ N-1, 2N, N+1

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Each node in doubly link list has,

- ▶ 1 pointer
- ▶ **2 pointers (Page 39)**
- ▶ 3 pointers
- ▶ 4 pointers

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If you know the size of the data structure in advance, i.e., at compile time, which one of the following is a good data structure to use.

- ▶ Array
- ▶ List
- ▶ **Both of these (page 10)**
- ▶ None of these

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following is not an example of equivalence relation:

- ▶ Electrical connectivity
- ▶ Set of people
- ▶ **\leq relation (Page 388)**
- ▶ Set of pixels

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If a complete binary tree has height h then its no. of nodes will be,

- ▶ Log (h)
- ▶ **$2^{h+1} - 1$ (page 125)**
- ▶ Log (h) - 1
- ▶ $2^h - 1$

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If a max heap is implemented using a partially filled array called data, and the array contains n elements ($n > 0$), where is the entry with the greatest value? **Data[0] is correct**

- ▶ data[1]
- ▶ data[n-1]
- ▶ data[n]
- ▶ data[2*n+1]

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one is a self-referential data type?

- ▶ Stack
- ▶ Queue
- ▶ **Link list** [Click here for detail](#)
- ▶ All of these

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

There is/are _____ case/s for rotation in an AVL tree,

- ▶ 1
- ▶ 3
- ▶ 2
- ▶ **4 (page 229)**

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following can be the inclusion criteria for pixels in image segmentation.

- ▶ Pixel intensity
- ▶ Texture
- ▶ Threshold of intensity
- ▶ **All of the given options (page 421)**

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Consider the following array

23 15 5 12 40 10 7

After the first pass of a particular algorithm, the array looks like

15 5 12 23 10 7 40

Name the algorithm used

- ▶ Heap sort
- ▶ Selection sort
- ▶ Insertion sort
- ▶ **Bubble sort (According to rule)**

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In a perfectly balanced tree the insertion of a node needs _____ .

- ▶ **One rotation (Page 225)**
- ▶ Two rotations
- ▶ Rotations equal to number of levels
- ▶ No rotation at all

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If there are N elements in an array then the number of maximum steps needed to find an element using Binary Search is _____ .

- ▶ N
- ▶ N^2
- ▶ $N \log_2 N$
- ▶ **$\log_2 N$ (page 440)**

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is NOT a correct statement about Table ADT.

- ▶ In a table, the type of information in columns may be different.
- ▶ **A table consists of several columns, known as entities. (page 408)**
- ▶ The row of a table is called a record.
- ▶ A major use of table is in databases where we build and use tables for keeping information.

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

If both pointers of the node in a binary tree are NULL then it will be a/an _____ .

- ▶ Inner node
- ▶ **Leaf node (page 120)**
- ▶ Root node
- ▶ None of the given options

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Suppose we are sorting an array of eight integers using quick sort, and we have just finished the first partitioning with the array looking like this:

2 5 1 7 9 12 11 10

Which statement is correct?

- ▶ **The pivot could be either the 7 or the 9.(page 506)**
- ▶ The pivot could be the 7, but it is not the 9.
- ▶ The pivot is not the 7, but it could be the 9.
- ▶ Neither the 7 nor the 9 is the pivot.

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the best definition of a *collision* in a hash table?

- ▶ Two entries are identical except for their keys.
- ▶ Two entries with different data have the exact same key
- ▶ **Two entries with different keys have the same exact hash value. (page 464)**
- ▶ Two entries with the exact same key have different hash values.

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For a perfect binary tree of height h , having N nodes, the sum of heights of nodes is

- ▶ $N - (h - 1)$
- ▶ **$N - (h + 1)$ (Page 373)**
- ▶ $N - 1$
- ▶ $N - 1 + h$

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

A binary tree with 33 internal nodes has _____ links to internal nodes.

- ▶ 31
- ▶ **32 (Page 304)**
- ▶ 33
- ▶ 66

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Suppose you implement a Min heap (with the smallest element on top) in an array. Consider the different arrays below; determine the one that *cannot* possibly be a heap:

- ▶ 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30
- ▶ 16, 20, 18, 24, 22, 30, 28
- ▶ 16, 24, 18, 28, 30, 20, 22
- ▶ **16, 24, 20, 30, 28, 18, 22 (see min heap property at page 337)**

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which of the following is not true regarding the maze generation?

- ▶ Randomly remove walls until the entrance and exit cells are in the same set.
- ▶ Removing a wall is the same as doing a union operation.
- ▶ **Remove a randomly chosen wall if the cells it separates are already in the same set. (Page 424)**
- ▶ Do not remove a randomly chosen wall if the cells it separates are already in the same set.

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which formula is the best approximation for the depth of a heap with n nodes?

▶ **log (base 2) of n (Page 353)**

- ▶ The number of digits in n (base 10), e.g., 145 has three digits
- ▶ The square root of n
- ▶ n

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In threaded binary tree the NULL pointers are replaced by ,

- ▶ preorder successor or predecessor
- ▶ **inorder successor or predecessor (Page 307)**
- ▶ postorder successor or predecessor
- ▶ NULL pointers are not replaced

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

The _____ method of list will position the *currentNode* and *lastCurrentNode* at the start of the list.

- ▶ Remove
- ▶ Next
- ▶ **Start (Page 38)**
- ▶ Back

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Mergesort makes two recursive calls. Which statement is true after these recursive calls finish, but before the merge step?

- ▶ Elements in the first half of the array are less than or equal to elements in the second half of the array.
- ▶ None of the given options.
- ▶ The array elements form a heap.
- ▶ **Elements in the second half of the array are less than or equal to elements in the first half of the array.** [Click here for detail](#)

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Suppose we had a hash table whose hash function is “n % 12”, if the number 35 is already in the hash table, which of the following numbers would cause a collision?

- ▶ 144
- ▶ 145
- ▶ **143**
- ▶ 148