

DATA STRUCTURES & ALGORITHMS BASED COMPUTER MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Created By [Careericons](#) Team

Q1. 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
-

Q2. 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 expensive when a lot of insertion and deletions are needed
 - d) there must be a mechanism to access middle element directly
-

Q3. 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
-

Q4. 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

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Q5. The operation of processing each element in the list is known as

- a) Merging
- b) Inserting
- c) Traversal
- d) All the above

Q6. The complexity of Binary search algorithm is

- a) $O(n)$
- b) $O(\log)$
- c) $O(n \log n)$
- d) None of the above

Q7. The post order traversal of a binary tree is DEBFCA. Find out the pre order traversal

- a) ABFCDE
- b) ADBFEC
- c) ABDECF
- d) None of the above

Q8. The complexity of merge sort algorithm is

- a) $O(n)$
 - b) $O(\log n)$
 - c) $O(n \log n)$
 - d) None of these
-

Q9. The depth of a complete binary tree is given by

- a) $D_n = n \log_2 n$
 - b) $D_n = \log_2 n + 1$
 - c) $D_n = \log_2 n$
 - d) $D_n = \log_2 n + 1$
-

Q10. 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
 - c) both B and C are true
 - d) none is true
-

Q11. 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.
-

Q12. 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

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Q13. The following data structure store the homogeneous data elements

- a) Arrays
- b) Records
- c) Pointers
- d) None of the above

Q14. The following name does not relate to stacks

- a) FIFO lists
- b) LIFO list
- c) Piles
- d) Push-down lists

Q15. 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
- d) Counting the maximum disk space needed by the algorithm

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (a)

Q2. Answer: (a)

Q3. Answer: (a)

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Q4. Answer: (c)

Q5. Answer: (c)

Q6. Answer: (b)

Q7. Answer: (c)

Q8. Answer: (c)

Q9. Answer: (d)

Q10. Answer: (c)

Q11. Answer: (d)

Q12. Answer: (d)

Q13. Answer: (b)

Q14. Answer: (a)

Q15. Answer: (a)

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