

PHY-101 Quiz OnlineTest

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Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What 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 size must be a power of two.
2	A complete binary tree of height has node between 16 to 31.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
3	Consider the following infix expression: $x - y * a + b / c$ Which of the following is a correct equivalent expression(s) for the above?	A. x y -a * b +c / B. x *y a - b c / + C. x y a * - b c / + D. x y a * - b/ + c
4	A complete binary tree of height 3 has between nodes.	A. 8 to 14 B. 8 to 15 C. 8 to 16 D. 8 to 17
5	A complete binary tree us a tree that is filled with the possible exception of the bottom level.	A. partially B. completely C. incompletely D. partly
6	Which of the following statement statement is true about dummy node of threaded binary type?	A. This dummy node never has a value B. This dummy node has always some dummy values C. This dummy node has either no value or some dummy value D. This dummy node has always some integer value
7	A Threaded Binary Tree is a binary tree in which every node that does not have a right child has a THREAD (in actual sense, a link) to its successor	A. levelorder B. Preorder C. Inorder D. Postorder
8	Which of the following statement is correct property of binary trees?	A. A binary tree with internal nodes has N+1 internal links B. A binary tree with N external nodes has 2N internal nodes. C. A binary tree with N internal nodes has N+ 1 external node. D. None of above statement is a property of the binary tree.
9	While building Huffman encoding tree the new node that is the result of joining two nodes has the frequency.	A. Equal to the small frequency B. Equal to the greater C. Equal to the sum of the two frequencies D. Equal to the difference of the two frequencies
10	Use of binary tree in compression of data is known as	A. Traversal B. Heap C. Union D. Huffman encoding
11	If there are N elements in an array then the number of maximum steps needed to find an element using Binary Search is	A. N B. N ² C. Nlog ₂ n D. log ₂ N
10		A. Reflexivity B. Symmetry
12	A binary relation R over S is called an equivalence relation if it has following property(s)	C. Transitivity D. All of the given options

		C. 2 ⁿ -1
14	I have implemented the queue with a linked list, keeping track of a front pointer and a rear pointer. Which of these pointers will change during an insertion into an EMPTY queue?	A. Neither changes B. only front pointer charges C. Only rear pointer changes. D. Both change. Since it is an empty queue the front and rear are initialize to -1, so on insertion both the pointers will change and point to 0.
15	A queen is a data structure where elements are,	A. inserted at the front and removed from the back B. inserted and removed from the top. C. inserted at the back and removed from the front. D. inserted and removed from both ends.
16	Double link list is always has one NULL pointer	A. True B. False C. Not Sure
17	Which of the following statement is NOT correct?	A. In linked list the elements are necessarily to be contiguous B. In the linked list the elements may locate at far positions in the memory C. in the linked list each elements also has he address of the elements next to it D. In an array the elements are contiguous
18	In an array we can store data elements of different types	A. True B. False C. Not sure
19	Let heap stored in an array as H = [50, 40, 37, 32, 28, 22, 36, 13]. In other words, the root of the heap contains the maximum element. What is the result of deleting 40 from this heap	A. [50,32, 37,13, 28, 22, 36] according to max heap property B. [37, 28, 32, 22, 36, 13] C. [37, 36, 32, 28, 13, 22] D. [37, 32, 36, 13, 28, 22]
20	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	A. the first occurance of value B. the second occurrence of a value C. may find first or second occurrence of a value. D. None of the given options