What is data structure.

A. A logical and mathematical model of a particular orginization of data

B. A data specidifed in term of operations

C. Combining data and related operations

D. None of above.

ANSWER: A

What is physical data structures.

A. The data structure defines how a memory is assigned

B. The data structure defines how a data is sorted

C. Both A & B

D. None of above

ANSWER: A

What type of data structure is an Array.

A. Dynamic

B. Logical

C. Physical

D. None of above

ANSWER: C

Which of the following physical data structures have to store address of upcoming data element.

A. Array

B. Linklist

C. Stack

D. Queue

ANSWER: B

which of the following is physical data strucute.

A. Stack

B. Array

C. Queues

D. Graph

ANSWER: B

If the size of data is not fixed which of the following physical data strucuture should be used.

A. Stack

B. Array

C. Queues

D. Linklist

ANSWER: D

Which of the following data strucuture is used to store 23.456.

A. Integer

B. Float

C. Char

D. String

ANSWER: B

Which of the following structure can be used to store "A".

A. Char

B. String

C. A & B

D. None of above.

ANSWER: C

In C/C++/Java, the index of last entery of array (size = N) is.

A. N

B. N-1

C. 1

D. 0

ANSWER: B

Which of the following logical data structure uses LIFO method.

A. Queue

B. Stack

C. Array

D. Linklist

ANSWER: B

Which of the follwoing logical data structure insertion and deletion are performed at opposite ends.

A. Queue

B. Stack

C. Array

D. Linklist

ANSWER: A

Which of the following definations define Search operation.

A. Adding new record to the structure

B. Deleting record from structure

C. accessing each record exactly once so that certain items in the record may be processrd

D. Find the location of the record with a given key value / which satisfy one or more conditions

ANSWER: D

What is the 'Next' field of structure node in the Queue.

A. Results into the storage of queue elemetns

B. Results into the address allocation data elements of next node

C. Results into the memory allocation of data elements to next node

D. Results into the storage of address of next node by holding the next element of queue

ANSWER: D

From where does the insertion and deletion of elements get accomplished in Queues.

A. Only Front ends

B. Only Rear ends

C. Rear & Front ends respectively

D. Front & Rear ends respectively

ANSWER: C

Suppose that "p" is a pointer variable that contains the NULL pointer. What happens if your program tries to read or write *p.

A. A syntex error always occurs at compilation time

B. A run-time error always occurs when *p is evaluated

C. A run-time error always occurs when the program finishes

D. The results are unpredictable

ANSWER: D

The single linklist the link field in a node contains

A. Data to current node

B. Data to next node

C. Address of the next node

D. Data to previous node

ANSWER: C

Which of the following defines Binary Search.

A. Compare the given key at the middle of the sorted list and select the portion of list that might contain data

B. Compare key of each record in data structure one at a time

C. Both A & B

D. Non of above

ANSWER: A

The best case senarrio for Binary search is.

A. The data is at middle of data structure

B. The data is at last of data structure

C. The data is not present in data structure

D. None of above

ANSWER: A

The worst case senario for Binary search is

A. The data is at middle of data structure

B. The data is at last of data structure

C. The data is at third index of data structure

D. None of above

ANSWER: B

If there are 64 names in a sorted list, the key to find is at 32 index. How many conparisons will be required to find a key using Binary search when starting index is one.

A. 0

B. 64

C. 32

D. 1

ANSWER: D

How many NULL pointer exist in a circular double linklist for next node.

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

ANSWER: D

Which of the following data structure should be used if a fixed length of 256 elements have to be stored in a program and fast retreival of data.

A. Linklist

B. Array

C. Stack

D. All of above

ANSWER: B

Which of the following physical data strucutre at ith location has shortest access time.

A. Linklist

B. Queue

C. Stack

D. Array

ANSWER: D

Which of the following points is/are true about Linklist data structure when it is compared with array.

A. It is easy to insert and delete elements in Linklist.

B. Random access is not allowed in a typical implementation of linklist.

C. The size of array has to be pre-decided, linklist can change their size any time.

D. All of above.

ANSWER: D

What are maximum no of fields with each node of double linklist is.

A. 4

B. 3

C. 2

D. 1

ANSWER: B

Pile of plates is an example used as an example of.

A. Stack

B. Queue

C. Array

D. Linklist

ANSWER: A

In a stack a Top pointer is used to represent.

A. First data pushed in a stack

B. Size of stack

C. Latest data pushed in a stack

D. Data position next to lastest data entry

ANSWER: C

Searching techniques are classified in to _____ types.

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

ANSWER: A

Binary search can only be applied on.

A. Binary Tree

B. Queues

C. Array

D. None of above

ANSWER: C

Searching in a linklist invovles.

A. Comparison of keys

B. Comparison of keys and move enetries around within a list

C. Comparison of keys and changing pointers

D. None of above

ANSWER: A