

New batch for UGC-NET Computer Science

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Q.No.	QUESTIONS
1.	Stack can be represented by (A)array (B)linked list (C)both (a) and (b) (D) neither(a) nor (b)
2.	The postfix equivalent of the prefix $*+ab-cd$ is (A) $ab + cd - *$ (B) $abcd + - *$ (C) $ab + cd * -$ (D) $ab + - cd *$
3.	$[(A \ \$ B) * C - D] + [(E/F)/(G+H)]$ Convert above infix notation into postfix form. (A) $AB \$ C * D - EF /GH + /+$ (B) $AB \$ CD * - EF /GH + /+$ (C) $AB \$ C * D - E /FG + /+ /+$ (D) $AB \$ C * D - /EF +G H /+$
4.	Stack is not used in (A)compiler (B) system programming (c)Operating System (D) Process scheduling
5.	Reverse Polish notation is also called (A)Postfix (B) Prefix (C)Infix (D)None of these
6.	What can be said about the array representation of a circular queue when it contains only one element? (A) $Front = Rear = null$ (B) $Front = Rear + 1$ (C) $Front = Rear = 1$ (D) $Front = rear \neq null$
7.	Queue serves a major role in (A) simulation of recursion (B) simulation of arbitrary linked list (C) simulation of limited resource allocation (D) express evaluation
8.	In an empty queue rear and front can be initialized as (A) $rear = front = -1$ (B) $rear = front = 1$ (C) $rear = 0$ front = -1 (D) $rear = -1$, front = 0
9.	Suppose you are given the following set of keys to insert into a hash table that holds exactly 11 values: 113 , 117 , 97 , 100 , 114 , 108 , 116 , 105 , 99. Which of the following best demonstrates the contents of the hash table after all the keys have been inserted using linear probing with hash function of division method? (A) 100, __, __, 113, 114, 105, 116, 117, 97, 108, 99 (B) 99, 100, __, 113, 114, __, 116, 117, 105, 97, 108 (C)100, 113, 117, 97, 14, 108, 116, 105, 99, __, __ (D) 117, 114, 108, 116, 105, 99, __, __, 97, 100, 113
10.	Which of the following is appropriate to represent a queue? (A) a circular linked list (B) a doubly linked list (C) linear linked list (D) None of these

11.	R = malloc (sizeof(struct node)) In this instruction what should be write before malloc for appropriate type casting? (A)(int *) (B)(char *) (C) (struct node *) (D)(node *)
12.	In a full binary tree , if the number of nodes is 15 then the height of the tree is (root is at level 1) (A)2 (B)3 (C)4 (D)5
13.	Which of the following is true for complete binary tree ? (1) all the leaves are on level n or n-1 (2) from level 1 through n-2, all nodes have exactly two children (3) On level n, the leaves are as far to the left as possible (4) all the leaves are on last level only (A) 1&3 (B) 1&2 (C) 1&2&3 (D) 3&4
14.	For non-empty binary tree, if n_0 is the number of leaf nodes and n_2 is the number of nodes of degree 2, then which of the following is true? (A) $n_0=n_2+1$ (B) $n_2=n_0+1$ (c) $n_0=2n_2-1$ (D) None of these
15.	Which of the following numbers of nodes can have a full binary tree? (A) 8 (B) 15 (C) 13 (D) 14
16.	Evaluate the following postfix notation A : 6 9 2 + * 12 3 /- (A)62 (B)66 (c)83 (D)None of these
17.	The following sequence of operation is performed on a stack PUSH (10), PUSH (20), POP, PUSH(10), PUSH(20),POP,POP,POP,PUSH(20),POP The sequence of value popped out is (A) 20,10,20,10,20 (B) 10,20,10,10,20 (C) 10,20,20,10,20 (D) None of these
18.	For the tree given below the corresponding preorder traversal is <pre>graph TD A((A)) --- B((B)) B --- C((C)) B --- D((D)) C --- E((E)) C --- F((F)) E --- I((I)) F --- J((J)) D --- G((G)) D --- H((H))</pre> (A) A B C E F J I D G H (B) A D C D E F G H I J (C) A B C E I F J D G H (D) I E J C F G H D B A
19.	Assume the operators +,-,* are left associative and ^ is right associative . The order of precedence is $\wedge, *, +, -$. The postfix expression corresponding to the infix expression $a + b * c - d \wedge e \wedge f$ is (A) abc * + def $\wedge \wedge -$ (B) abc * + de $\wedge f \wedge$ (C) ab + c * d-e $\wedge f \wedge$ (D) abc * + de $\wedge f \wedge$
20.	Which of the following have the efficient space and time complexities? (A) strictly binary tree (B) full binary tree (C) complete binary tree (D) None of the above