Hall Ticket No:

**MALLA REDDY ENGINEERING COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**

**II B.Tech I Semester (MR20-2020-21 Batch) Mid Term Examinations-I, December-2021**

Branch: **Computer Science and Engineering**  Subject Name : **Data Structures Answer ALL the Questions** Time: **90 Mins** Date:

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| **S****NO.** | **Questions** | **Marks** | **BT Level** | **CO** |
|  | **Module-1** |  |  |  |
| **1** | Differentiate linear and non-linear data structure | 5 | L4 | 1 |
| **2** | Explain indetail about1. Data structures
2. Abstract data type
3. Linked list
4. Stack
5. Queue
 | 5 | L2 | 1 |
| **3** | Implement creation and insertion of a node using singly linked list. | 5 | L3 | 1 |
| **4** | Explain the deletion and traversing of nodes in singly linked list with an example. | 5 | L2 | 1 |
| **5** | Illustrate the various applications of stacks? | 5 | L2 | 1 |
| **6** | Differentiate between Stacks and Queue. | 5 | L4 | 1 |
| **7** | Implement enqueue and dequeue operations of queue using array and linked list representation. | 5 | L3 | 1 |
| **8** | Construct a stack using array and linked list representation. | 5 | L5 | 1 |

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| **S****NO.** | **Questions** | **Marks** | **BT Level** | **CO** |
|  | **Module-2** |  |  |  |
| **1** | Explain dictionary and its applications. | 5 | L2 | 2 |
| **2** | Describe the operations of skip list with an example. | 5 | L2 | 2 |
| **3** | Describe the operations of Linear list with an example. | 5 | L3 | 2 |
| **4** | Explain Linear list representation in dictionaries. | 5 | L2 | 2 |
| **5** | Explain the following terms.1. Hashing
2. Hash table
3. Hash function
4. Load factor
 | 5 | L2 | 2 |
| **6** | Explain different Hash function methods in detail. Explain each one with example. | 5 | L2 | 2 |
| **7** | Explain collision resolution techniques with examplesChaining Double hashing | 5 | L2 | 2 |
| **8** | Insert the following list of elements into the hash table by using Linear Probing and quadratic probing (size of the hash table is 10)36,48,66,27,23,87,10,12. | 5 | L3 | 2 |

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| **S****NO.** | **Questions** | **Marks** | **BT Level** | **CO** |
|  | **Module-3** |  |  |  |
| **1** | Explain the Binary Tree operation with an example | 5 | L2 | 3 |
| **2** | Construct the binary tree of the following data25,30,10,9,62,5,18,43,53. | 5 | L5 | 3 |
| **3** | Describe the properties of binary trees? Explain. | 5 | L2 | 3 |
| **4** | Explain briefly about binary search trees and its operations. | 5 | L2 | 3 |

**Prepared By Name:**

 **Signature: HOD Signature**

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**II B.Tech I Semester (MR20-2020-21 Batch) Mid Term Examinations-I, December-2021**

Subject Code & Name: A0509-**DATA STRUCTURES** Max. Marks: **25M**

Branch:**CSE & IT** Time: **90 Mins** Date: **13.12.2021 FN**

**Answer ALL the Questions:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **S.****NO.** | **Questions** | **Ans** |
|  | **Model-1** |  |
| 1 |  -- Condition is checked for stack overflow**a) Maxsize-1** b) Top==-1 c) Top=0d) Max+1 |  |
| 2 |  ----Condition is checked or queue underflow a) rear==max-1b)front==-1 c) rear-frontd)B and C |  |
| 3 | Stacks and queues are represented by a) Arraysb) Linked listc) Both Aand Bd)None |  |
| 4 | Which of the following is a nonlinear data structurea) Treesb)Stacksc) Queuesd)None |  |
| 5 | Underflow condition is checked before a) Insertingb) Deletingc) Bothd) None  |  |
| 6 | Overflow condition is checked before a) Insertionb)Deletionc) Bothd)None |  |
| 7 | LIFO is the concept of ---data structure a) Queuesb) Stacksc) Treesd)Graphs |  |
| 8 | Which of these best describes an array?a) A data structure that shows a hierarchical behaviorb) Container of objects of similar typesc) Arrays are immutable once initialisedd) Array is not a data structure |  |
| 9 | How do you initialize an array in C?a) int arr[3] = (1,2,3);b) int arr(3) = {1,2,3};c) int arr[3] = {1,2,3};d) int arr(3) = (1,2,3); |  |
| 10 | Which of the following concepts make extensive use of arrays?a) Binary treesb) Scheduling of processesc) Cachingd) Spatial locality |  |
| 11 | Assuming int is of 4bytes, what is the size of int arr[15];?a) 15b) 19c) 11d) 60 |  |
| 12 | Elements in an array are accessed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a) randomlyb) sequentiallyc) exponentiallyd) logarithmically |  |
| 13 | Process of inserting an element in stack is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a) Createb) Pushc) Evaluationd) Pop |  |
| 14 | Process of removing an element from stack is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a) Createb) Pushc) Evaluationd) Pop |  |
| 15 | In a stack, if a user tries to remove an element from an empty stack it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a) Underflowb) Empty collectionc) Overflowd) Garbage Collection |  |
| 16 | Pushing an element into stack already having five elements and stack size of 5, then stack becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a) Overflowb) Crashc) Underflowd) User flow |  |
| 17 | Entries in a stack are “ordered”. What is the meaning of this statement?a) A collection of stacks is sortableb) Stack entries may be compared with the ‘<‘ operationc) The entries are stored in a linked listd) There is a Sequential entry that is one by one |  |
| 18 | Which of the following is not the application of stack?a) A parentheses balancing programb) Tracking of local variables at run timec) Compiler Syntax Analyzerd) Data Transfer between two asynchronous process |  |
| 19 | What is the value of the postfix expression 6 3 2 4 + – \*?a) 1b) 40c) 74d) -18 |  |
| 20 | A linear list of elements in which deletion can be done from one end (front) and insertion can take place only at the other end (rear) is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a) Queueb) Stackc) Treed) Linked list |  |
| 21 | A queue follows \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a) FIFO (First In First Out) principleb) LIFO (Last In First Out) principlec) Ordered arrayd) Linear tree |  |
| 22 | If the elements “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” are placed in a queue and are deleted one at a time, in what order will they be removed?a) ABCDb) DCBAc) DCABd) ABDC |  |
| 23 | A data structure in which elements can be inserted or deleted at/from both ends but not in the middle is?a) Queueb) Circular queuec) Dequeued) Priority queue |  |
| 24 | A normal queue, if implemented using an array of size MAX\_SIZE, gets full when?a) Rear = MAX\_SIZE – 1b) Front = (rear + 1)mod MAX\_SIZEc) Front = rear + 1d) Rear = front |  |
| 25 | Which of the following is not the type of queue?a) Ordinary queueb) Single ended queuec) Circular queued) Priority queue |  |
| 26 | A linear collection of data elements where the linear node is given by means of pointer is called?a) Linked listb) Node listc) Primitive listd) Unordered list |  |
| 27 | In linked list each node contains a minimum of two fields. One field is data field to store the data second field is?a) Pointer to characterb) Pointer to integerc) Pointer to noded) Node |  |
| 28 | What would be the asymptotic time complexity to add a node at the end of singly linked list, if the pointer is initially pointing to the head of the list?a) O(1)b) O(n)c) θ(n)d) θ(1) |  |
| 29 | What would be the asymptotic time complexity to insert an element at the front of the linked list (head is known)?a) O(1)b) O(n)c) O(n2)d) O(n3)View A |  |
| 30 | What kind of linked list is best to answer questions like “What is the item at position n?”a) Singly linked listb) Doubly linked listc) Circular linked listd) Array implementation of linked list |  |
| 31 | Linked lists are not suitable for the implementation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a) Insertion sortb) Radix sortc) Polynomial manipulationd) Binary search |  |
| 32 | Linked list is considered as an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ type of memory allocation.a) Dynamicb) Staticc) Compile timed) Heap |  |
| 33 | The result of evaluating the postfix expression 5, 4, 6, +, \*, 4, 9, 3, /, +, \* is?a) 600b) 350c) 650d) 588 |  |
| 34 | Convert the following infix expressions into its equivalent postfix expressions.**(A + B ⋀D)/(E – F)+G**a) (A B D ⋀ + E F – / G +)b) (A B D +⋀ E F – / G +)c) (A B D ⋀ + E F/- G +)d) (A B D E F + ⋀ / – G +) |  |
| 35 | Which of the following statement(s) about stack data structure is/are NOT correct?a) Linked List are used for implementing Stacksb) Top of the Stack always contain the new nodec) Stack is the FIFO data structured) Null link is present in the last node at the bottom of the stack |  |
| 36 | After the completion of all operation, the number of elements present in stack is?a) 1b) 2c) 3d) 4 |  |
| 37 | Which of the following is not an inherent application of stack?a) Reversing a stringb) Evaluation of postfix expressionc) Implementation of recursiond) Job scheduling |  |
| 38 | The type of expression in which operator succeeds its operands is?a) Infix Expressionb) Prefix Expressionc) Postfix Expressiond) Both Prefix and Postfix Expressions |  |
| 39 | To implement a stack using queue(with only enqueue and dequeue operations), how many queues will you need?a) 1b) 2c) 3d) 4 |  |
| 40 | What is the best case time complexity of deleting a node in a Singly Linked list?a) O (n)b) O (n2)c) O (nlogn)d) O (1) |  |
| 41 | Which of the following statements are not correct with respect to Singly Linked List(SLL) and Doubly Linked List(DLL)?a) Complexity of Insertion and Deletion at known position is O(n) in SLL and O(1) in DLLb) SLL uses lesser memory per node than DLLc) DLL has more searching power than SLLd) Number of node fields in SLL is more than DLL |  |
| 43 | What does ‘stack overflow’ refer to?a) accessing item from an undefined stackb) adding items to a full stackc) removing items from an empty stackd) index out of bounds exception |  |
| 44 | Consider these functions:push() : push an element into the stackpop() : pop the top-of-the-stack elementtop() : returns the item stored in top-of-the-stack-nodeWhat will be the output after performing these sequence of operationspush(20);push(4);top();pop();pop();pop();push(5);top();a) 20b) 4c) stack underflowd) 5 |  |
| 45 | Minimum number of queues to implement stack is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a) 3b) 4c) 1d) 2 |  |
| 46 | Which is the most appropriate data structure for reversing a word?a) queueb) stackc) treed) graph |  |
| 47 | What will be the word obtained if the word “abbcabb” is reversed using a stack?a) bbabbcab) abbcabbc) bbacbbad) bbacabb |  |
| 48 | How many stacks are required for reversing a word algorithm?a) oneb) twoc) threed) four |  |
| 49 | What will be result if the given stack is popped?data-structures-questions-answers-reverse-word-stack-q7a) patb) tapc) atpd) apt |  |
| 50 | What will be output if the following sequence of operations are executed?Push(a,s);Push(b,s);Pop(b);Push(c,s);a) abcb) bc) acd) acb |  |
|  | Model-2 |  |
| 51 | --- Is a technique of mapping keys and values in to hash table a) Mappingb) Collisionc) Indexing d) Hashing |  |
| 52 | --- is a data structure which is used for storing and accessing data very quicklya) Hash table b) Treesc) Graphs d) Probing |  |
| 53 | ---- is a situation in which hash function has to written same hash key for more than one record a) Overflowb) Collisionc) Underflow d) Hashing  |  |
| 54 | Which of the following is not a type of collision resolution techniquea) Chainingb) Linear probingc) Quadratic probingd)Hashing |  |
| 55 | In ---- Hashing we use two hash functions a) Quadratic probingb) Linear hashing c) Rehashingd)Double hashing |  |
| 56 | Which of the following points is/are true about Linked List data structure when it is compared with array

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a) | Arrays have better cache locality that can make them better in terms of performance. |
| b) | It is easy to insert and delete elements in Linked List |
| c) | Random access is not allowed in a typical implementation of Linked Lists |
| d) | All of the above |
|  |  |

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| 57 | A linear collection of data elements where the linear node is given by means of pointer is called?a) Linked listb) Node listc) Primitive listd) None |  |
| 58 | Which of the following operations is performed more efficiently by doubly linked list than by singly linked list?a) Deleting a node whose location in givenb) Searching of an unsorted list for a given itemc) Inverting a node after the node with given locationd) Traversing a list to process each node |  |
| 59 | Consider an implementation of unsorted singly linked list. Suppose it has its representation with a head and tail pointer. Given the representation, which of the following operation can be implemented in O(1) time?i) Insertion at the front of the linked listii) Insertion at the end of the linked listiii) Deletion of the front node of the linked listiv) Deletion of the last node of the linked lista) I and IIb) I and IIIc) I,II and IIId) I,II and IV |  |
| 60 | In linked list each node contain minimum of two fields. One field is data field to store the data second field is?a) Pointer to characterb) Pointer to integerc) Pointer to noded) Node |  |
| 61 | What would be the asymptotic time complexity to add a node at the end of singly linked list, if the pointer is initially pointing to the head of the list?a) O(1)b) O(n)c) θ (n)d) θ (1) |  |
| 62 | What would be the asymptotic time complexity to add an element in the linked list?a) O(1)b) O(n)c) O(n2)d) None |  |
| 63 | What is a hash table?a) A structure that maps values to keysb) A structure that maps keys to valuesc) A structure used for storaged) A structure used to implement stack and queue |  |
| 64 | If several elements are competing for the same bucket in the hash table, what is it called?a) Diffusionb) Replicationc) Collisiond) Duplication |  |
| 65 | What is direct addressing?a) Distinct array position for every possible keyb) Fewer array positions than keysc) Fewer keys than array positionsd) Same array position for all keys |  |
| 66 | What is the search complexity in direct addressing?a) O(n)b) O(logn)c) O(nlogn)d) O(1) |  |
| 67 | What is a hash function?a) A function has allocated memory to keysb) A function that computes the location of the key in the arrayc) A function that creates an arrayd) A function that computes the location of the values in the array |  |
| 68 | Which of the following is not a technique to avoid a collision?a) Make the hash function appear randomb) Use the chaining methodc) Use uniform hashingd) Increasing hash table size |  |
| 69 | What is the load factor?a) Average array sizeb) Average key sizec) Average chain lengthd) Average hash table length |  |
| 70 | What is simple uniform hashing?a) Every element has equal probability of hashing into any of the slotsb) A weighted probabilistic method is used to hash elements into the slotsc) Elements has Random probability of hashing into array slotsd) Elements are hashed based on priority |  |
| 71 | In simple uniform hashing, what is the search complexity?a) O(n)b) O(logn)c) O(nlogn)d) O(1) |  |
| 72 | In simple chaining, what data structure is appropriate?a) Singly linked listb) Doubly linked listc) Circular linked listd) Binary trees |  |
| 73 | What is the hash function used in Double Hashing?a) (h1(k) – i\*h2(k))mod mb) h1(k) + h2(k)c) (h1(k) + i\*h2(k))mod md) (h1(k) + h2(k))mod m |  |
| 74 | On what value does the probe sequence depend on?a) c1b) kc) c2d) m |  |
| 75 | What are the values of h1(k) and h2(k) in the hash function?a) h1(k) = m mod k h2(k) = 1+ (m’ mod k)b) h1(k) = 1 + (m mod k) h2(k) = m’ mod kc) h1(k) = 1+ (k mod m) h2(k) = k mod md) h1(k) = k mod m h2(k) = 1+ (k mod m’) |  |
| 76 | What is the running time of double hashing?a) Theta(m)b) Theta(m2)c) Theta(m log k)d) Theta(m3) |  |
| 77 | Which technique has the greatest number of probe sequences?a) Linear probingb) Quadratic probingc) Double hashingd) Closed hashing |  |
| 78 | Which of the following schemes does quadratic probing come under?a) rehashingb) extended hashingc) separate chainingd) open addressing |  |
| 79 | What kind of deletion is implemented by hashing using open addressing?a) active deletionb) standard deletionc) lazy deletiond) no deletion |  |
| 80 | Which of the following is the correct function definition for quadratic probing?a) F(i)=i2b) F(i)=ic) F(i)=i+1d) F(i)=i2+1 |  |
| 81 | How many constraints are to be met to successfully implement quadratic probing?a) 1b) 2c) 3d) 4 |  |
| 82 | Which among the following is the best technique to handle collision?a) Quadratic probingb) Linear probingc) Double hashingd) Separate chaining |  |
| 83 | Which of the following techniques offer better cache performance?a) Quadratic probingb) Linear probingc) Double hashingd) Rehashing |  |
| 84 | What is the formula used in quadratic probing?a) Hash key = key mod table sizeb) Hash key=(hash(x)+F(i)) mod table sizec) Hash key=(hash(x)+F(i2)) mod table sized) H(x) = x mod 17 |  |
| 85 | What is the load factor for an open addressing technique?a) 1b) 0.5c) 1.5d) 0 |  |
| 86 | How many probes are required on average for insertion and successful search?a) 4 and 10b) 2 and 6c) 2.5 and 1.5d) 3.5 and 1.5 |  |
| 87 | The elements of a linked list are stored a) In a structureb) In an arrayc) Anywhere the computer has space for themd) In contiguous memory locations |  |
| 88 | Which of the following is not a collision free resolution techniques in hash table using linear open addressing?a) Rehashing b) Clusteringc) Linear Probing d) Quadratic probing |  |
| 89 | The case in which a key other than the desired one is kept at the identified location is called?a) Hashingb) Collisionc) Chainingd) Open addressing |  |
| 90 | What data organization method is used in hash tables?a) Stackb) Arrayc) Linked listd) Queue |  |
| 91 | The task of generating alternative indices for a node is called?a) Collision handlingb) Collision detectionc) Collision recoveryd) Closed hashing |  |
| 92 | Which of the following is not a collision resolution technique?a) Separate chainingb) Linear probingc) Quadratic probingd) Hashing |  |
| 93 | In a hash table of size 10, where is element 7 placed?a) 6b) 7c) 17d) 16 |  |
| 94 | Which of the following operations are done in a hash table?a) Insert onlyb) Search onlyc) Insert and searchd) Replace |  |
| 95 | Which of the following is identical to that of a separate chaining hash node?a) Linked listb) Arrayc) Stackd) Queue |  |
| 96 | Which of the following is the hashing function for separate chaining?a) H(x)=(hash(x)+f(i)) mod table sizeb) H(x)=hash(x)+i2 mod table sizec) H(x)=x mod table sized) H(x)=x mod (table size \* 2) |  |
| 97 | What is the correct notation for a load factor?a) Ωb) ∞c) ∑d) ⅄ |  |
| 98 | In hash tables, how many traversal of links does a successful search require?a) 1+⅄b) 1+⅄2c) 1+ (⅄/2)d) ⅄3 |  |
| 99 | What is the worst case search time of a hashing using separate chaining algorithm?a) O(N log N)b) O(N)c) O(N2)d) O(N3) |  |
| 100 | From the given table, find ‘?’.Given: hash(x)= x mod 10hash-tables-chaining-linked-lists-questions-answers-q15a) 13b) 16c) 12d) 14 |  |
|  | Model-3 |  |
| 101 | To perform level-order traversal on a binary tree, which of the following data structure will be required? a) Hash tableb) Queuec) Binary search treed) Stack |  |
| 102 | A binary tree in which all its levels except the last, have maximum numbers of nodes, and all the nodes in the last level have only one child it will be its left child. Name the tree. a) Threaded treeb) Complete binary tree c) M-way search tree d) Full binary tre |  |
| 103 | If two trees have same structure and but different node content, then they are called \_\_\_ a) Synonyms treesb) Joint treesc) Equivalent treesd) Similar trees |  |
| 104 | If two trees have same structure and node content, then they are called \_\_\_\_ a) Synonyms trees b) Joint trees c) Equivalent trees d) Similar trees |  |
| 105 | Finding the location of a given item in a collection of items is called …… a) Discovering b) Finding c) Searching d) Mining |  |
| 106 | Which of the following is non-liner data structure? a) Stacks b) List c) Strings d) Trees |  |
| 107 | To represent hierarchical relationship between elements, which data structure is suitable? a) Dequeue b) Priorityc) Tree d) Graph |  |
| 108 | What is the speciality about the inorder traversal of a binary search tree?a) It traverses in a non increasing orderb) It traverses in an increasing orderc) It traverses in a random fashiond) It traverses based on priority of the node |  |
| 109 | Left- Right – Root of what traversal methoda) Preorder traversalb) Inorder traversalc) Postorder traversald) Level order traversal |  |
| 110 | Given a binary search tree, which traversal type would print the values in the nodes in sorted order? a) Preorder b) Postorder**c) Inorder** d) None of the above |  |
| 111 | What are the worst case and average case complexities of a binary search tree?a) O(n), O(n)b) O(logn), O(logn)c) O(logn), O(n)d) O(n), O(logn) |  |
| 112 | What are the worst case and average case complexities of a binary search tree?a) O(n), O(n)b) O(logn), O(logn)c) O(logn), O(n)d) O(n), O(logn) |  |
| 113 | What are the conditions for an optimal binary search tree and what is its advantage?a) The tree should not be modified and you should know how often the keys are accessed, it improves the lookup costb) You should know the frequency of access of the keys, improves the lookup timec) The tree can be modified and you should know the number of elements in the tree before hand, it improves the deletion timed) The tree should be just modified and improves the lookup time |  |
| 114 | Construct a binary search tree with the below information.The preorder traversal of a binary search tree 10, 4, 3, 5, 11, 12.a) data-structure-questions-answers-binary-search-tree-q11a b) data-structure-questions-answers-binary-search-tree-q11bc) data-structure-questions-answers-binary-search-tree-q11c d) data-structure-questions-answers-binary-search-tree-q11d |  |
| 115 | The number of edges from the root to the node is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the tree.a) Heightb) Depthc) Lengthd) Width |  |
| 116 | What is a full binary tree?a) Each node has exactly zero or two childrenb) Each node has exactly two childrenc) All the leaves are at the same leveld) Each node has exactly one or two children |  |
| 117 | What is a complete binary tree?a) Each node has exactly zero or two childrenb) A binary tree, which is completely filled, with the possible exception of the bottom level, which is filled from right to leftc) A binary tree, which is completely filled, with the possible exception of the bottom level, which is filled from left to rightd) A tree In which all nodes have degree 2 |  |
| 118 | What is the average case time complexity for finding the height of the binary tree?a) h = O(loglogn)b) h = O(nlogn)c) h = O(n)d) h = O(log n) |  |
| 119 | Which of the following is not an advantage of trees?a) Hierarchical structureb) Faster searchc) Router algorithmsd) Undo/Redo operations in a notepad |  |
| 120 | **Suppose we have numbers between 1 and 1000 in a binary search tree and want to search for the number 363. Which of the following sequence could not be the sequence of the node examined?**a) 2, 252, 401, 398, 330, 344, 397, 363b) 924, 220, 911, 244, 898, 258, 362, 363**c) 925, 202, 911, 240, 912, 245, 258, 363**d) 2, 399, 387, 219, 266, 382, 381, 278, 363 |  |
| 121 | The following numbers are inserted into an empty binary search tree in the given order10,1,3,5,15,12,16 What is the height of the Binary search Tree?a) 3b) 4c) 5d) 6 |  |
| 122 | In a full binary tree if there are L leaves, then total number of nodes N are?a) N = 2\*Lb) N = L + 1c) N = L – 1d) N = 2\*L – 1 |  |
| 123 | How many distinct binary search trees can be created out of 4 distinct keys?(A) 4(B) 14(C) 24(D) 42 |  |
| 124 | Construct a binary tree by using postorder and inorder sequences given below.Inorder: N, M, P, O, QPostorder: N, P, Q, O, Ma) data-structure-questions-answers-binary-tree-properties-q11ab) data-structure-questions-answers-binary-tree-properties-q11bc) data-structure-questions-answers-binary-tree-properties-q11cd) data-structure-questions-answers-binary-tree-properties-q11d |  |
| 125 | Which of the following traversals is sufficient to construct BST from given traversals1. Inorder
2. Preorder
3. Postorder

a)Any of the three traversals is sufficient b) Either 2 or 3 is sufficient c) 2 and 3d) 1 and 3 |  |

**Prepared By Name:**

 **Signature: HOD Signature**