Question 1 — 1 points — Saved

What is the final value of this postfix expression after evaluation ?

9 3 + 7 4 - * 9 / 5 3 + +

- (•) 12
- ( ) 17
- ( ) 15
- ( ) None of these

Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 1 of 11

Question 2 — 1 points — Saved

Here is an infix expression: A*B^C^D+A
Suppose that we are using the usual stack algorithm to convert the expression from infix to postfix notation. What is the maximum number of symbols that will appear on the stack AT ONE TIME during the conversion of this expression?

- ( ) 4
- ( ) 2
- (•) 3
- ( ) None of these.

هنا بعد تحويل المعادله بيكون الاجابه :
ABCD^^*A+
=3

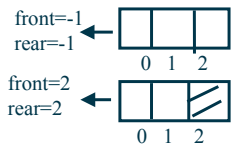
Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 2 of 11

Question 3 — 1 points — Saved

In the linked list implementation of a queue, front and rear pointers are tracked. Which of these pointers will change during an insertion into EMPTY queue?

- ( ) .Only front pointer
- ( ) .Only rear pointer
- (•) Both front and rear pointers.
- ( ) None of these.



rear =front يكون
في حاله ان queue فارغه
او فقط عنصر واحد عندنا

Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 3 of 11

Question 4 — 1 points — Saved

```
#include
using namespace std;
int const SIZE = 5;
int  ST [SIZE],  T= -1;
void Push(int item){ if(T==SIZE-1) cout<<"overflow"; else ST[++T]=item;}
int Pop() {if(T==-1){cout<<"underflow ";return 0;} else return ST[T--];}
int main( )
{   int K = 5;
    while (K>=0) {Push (K); K--;}
    while(K < 4 ) {cout<<Pop( )<<",   ";  K++; }
    return 0;
}
```

Which of the following is the correct statement for the stack?

- ( ) Stack operations will be performed smoothly.
- ( ) Underflow Occurs.
- (•) Overflow Occurs.
- ( ) None of these.

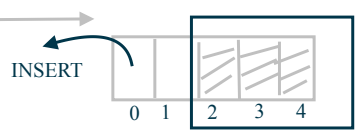
Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 4 of 11

Question 5 — 1 points — Saved

In a Circular Queue using array implementation, suppose the size of array is 5 and there are 3 items in the Queue starting from queue[2] through queue[4] (front=2,rear=4). Where does the enqueue method place the new entry in the array?

- queue[1]
- queue[5]
- queue[0]
- None of these.



Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 5 of 11

Question 6 — 1 points — Saved

If the characters 'D', 'C', 'B', 'A' are placed in a queue (D is the front), and then removed one at a time, in what order will they be removed?

- DCBA
- ABDC
- ABCD
- DCAB

the order in which elements enters a queue is the order in which they leave.

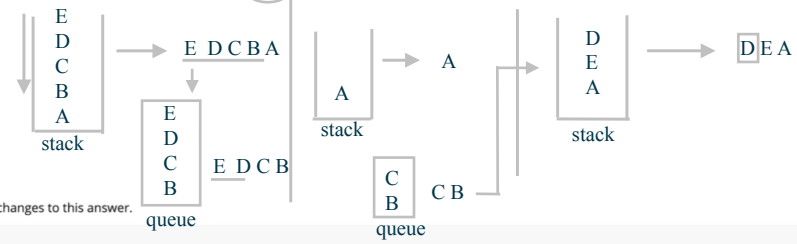
Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 6 of 11

Question 7 — 2 points — Saved

The five items: A,B,C,D, and E are pushed in a stack one after the other starting from A. The stack is popped four times and each element is inserted in a queue. Then two elements are deleted from the queue and pushed back on the stack. Now one item is popped from the stack. The popped item is:

- A
- E
- B
- D



Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 7 of 11

Question 8 — 1 points — Saved

When new data are to be inserted into a data structure, but there is no available space; this situation is usually called:

- underflow
- saturated
- houseful
- overflow

Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 8 of 11

Question 9

1 points Saved

In the linked list implementation of a queue, where does a new element be inserted?

- At the head of link list.
- .At the center position in the link list
- At the tail of the link list.
- None of these.

Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 9 of 11

Question 10

1 points Saved

Consider the linked list implementation of a stack. Which of the following node is considered as Top of the stack?

- The Middle node.
- Any node.
- The last node.
- The first node.

Moving to the next question prevents changes to this answer.

Question 10 of 11

Question 11

1 points Saved

One difference between a queue and a stack is:

- Queues require linked list, but stacks do not.
- Queues use two ends of the structure; stacks use only one.
- Stacks require linked list, but queues do not.
- Stacks use two ends of the structure, queues use only one.

Click **Submit** to complete this assessment.

Question 11 of 11

Save and Submit