Department of Computer Science and Information Technology

Assignment-2 Design and Analysis of Algorithm

Question	СО	Bloom's
		level
	CO2	L4
an empty red-black tree explain with suitable example.		
Insert the following element in an initially empty RB-Tree. 12,	CO2	L3
9, 81, 76, 23, 43, 65, 88, 76, 32, 54. Now Delete 23 and 81.		
Discuss the advantages of using B-Tree. Insert the following	CO2	L4
Information 86, 23, 91, 4, 67, 18, 32, 54, 46, 96, 45 into an		
	CO2	L2
a B-Tree.		
Using minimum degree 't' as 3, insert following sequence of	CO2	L3
integers 10, 25, 20, 35, 30, 55, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 75, 70, 65,		
80, 85 and 90 in an initially empty B-Tree. Give the number of		
• • •		
Insert the following keys in a 2-3-4 B Tree: 40, 35, 22, 90, 12,	CO2	L3
•		
other.		
Prove that if n>=1, then for any n-key B-Tree of height h and	CO2	L2
	552	
	What is Red-Black tree? Write an algorithm to insert a node in an empty red-black tree explain with suitable example. Insert the following element in an initially empty RB-Tree. 12, 9, 81, 76, 23, 43, 65, 88, 76, 32, 54. Now Delete 23 and 81. Discuss the advantages of using B-Tree. Insert the following Information 86, 23, 91, 4, 67, 18, 32, 54, 46, 96, 45 into an empty B-Tree with degree t = 2 and delete 18, 23 from it. Define a B-Tree of order m. Explain the searching operation in a B-Tree. Using minimum degree 't' as 3, insert following sequence of integers 10, 25, 20, 35, 30, 55, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 75, 70, 65, 80, 85 and 90 in an initially empty B-Tree. Give the number of nodes splitting operations that take place. Insert the following keys in a 2-3-4 B Tree: 40, 35, 22, 90, 12, 45, 58, 78, 67, 60 and then delete key 35 and 22 one after	What is Red-Black tree? Write an algorithm to insert a node in an empty red-black tree explain with suitable example. Insert the following element in an initially empty RB-Tree. 12, 9, 81, 76, 23, 43, 65, 88, 76, 32, 54. Now Delete 23 and 81. Discuss the advantages of using B-Tree. Insert the following Information 86, 23, 91, 4, 67, 18, 32, 54, 46, 96, 45 into an empty B-Tree with degree t = 2 and delete 18, 23 from it. Define a B-Tree of order m. Explain the searching operation in a B-Tree. Using minimum degree 't' as 3, insert following sequence of integers 10, 25, 20, 35, 30, 55, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 75, 70, 65, 80, 85 and 90 in an initially empty B-Tree. Give the number of nodes splitting operations that take place. Insert the following keys in a 2-3-4 B Tree: 40, 35, 22, 90, 12, 45, 58, 78, 67, 60 and then delete key 35 and 22 one after other. Prove that if n>=1, then for any n-key B-Tree of height h and CO2



