CSCI 2270 - Zagrodzki, Ashraf, Trivedi - CS2: Data Structures

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Sunday, 8 March 2020, 8:53 PM Started on

> Finished State

Completed on Sunday, 8 March 2020, 9:08 PM

Time taken 15 mins 30 secs

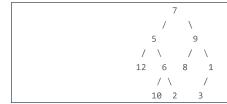
Grade 4.10 out of 10.00 (**41**%)

Question 1

Correct

Mark 1.00 out of 1.00

What is the postorder traversal for this tree? (use **spaces** to separate numbers in the answer)



Answer: 12 10 2 6 5 8 3 1 9 7

The correct answer is: 12 10 2 6 5 8 3 1 9 7

Question $\bf 2$

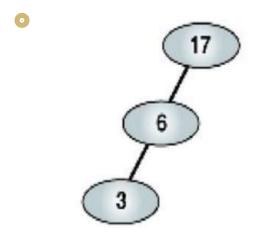
Incorrect

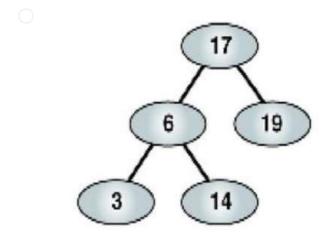
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

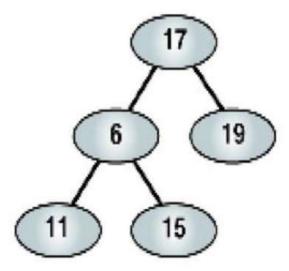
Which of the following is NOT a valid binary search tree?

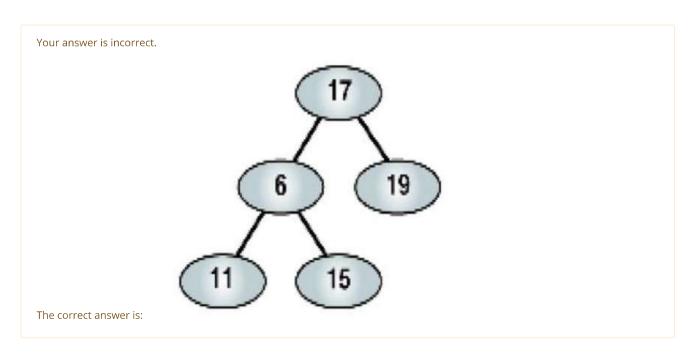
Select one:











| Question 3 |
|---|
| Correct |
| Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 |
| |
| In a BST, basic operations to search, insert, and delete run in O(h) time, where h is the height of the tree. In the worst case, where n is the number of nodes, these operations are O(n) and the BST has the same runtime properties as a linked list. When the tree is balanced, the distance from the root to any leaf node at the bottom of the tree, is log(n), where n is the number of nodes in the tree. Hence the complexity to search in a balanced binary tree is |
| Select one: a. O(n) |
| ● b. O(log n) |
| \bigcirc c. O(n ²) |
| d. O(2 ⁿ) |
| e. None of these |
| Your answer is correct |

The correct answer is: O(log n)

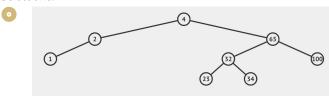
Question ${f 4}$

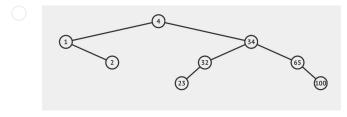
Incorrect

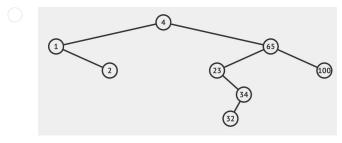
Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

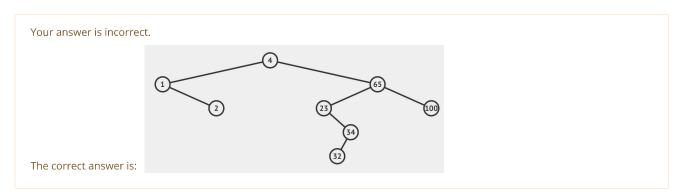
For the following array of integers, build a BST. What does the final tree look like? Nodes are inserted by the order [4, 65, 23, 34, 1, 32, 100, 2].

Select one:









Question 5

Partially correct

Mark 0.60 out of 2.00

The following recursive function is called to adjust the structure of a Binary search tree

```
void change(struct Node* node)
{
   if (node == NULL)
      return;
else
   {
      struct Node* temp;
      change(node->left);
      change(node->right);
      temp = node->left;
      node->left = node->right;
      node->right = temp;
   }
}
```

Consider following binary search tree:

```
4
/ \
2 7
/\ /\
1 36 9
```

Before we call this function, postorder traversal of this tree is

```
1326974
```

~

Then, the following code is called:

```
change(root);
```

Root is a pointer to the TreeNode whose key is 4.

After we called this function, postorder traversal of this tree is

```
3179724
```

Enter the node value by your traversal. There is a **single space** between values.

Note, there are no intended errors in the code.

Your answer is partially correct.

1 of your answers is correct.

| Question 6 Partially correct Mark 0.50 out of 1.00 When deleteing a node(N) in a BST and N has both left and right child, what values of the following can be used to replace the target node(N)'s value? Select one or more: the smallest node in the left subtree of N the largest node in the right subtree of N the largest node in the right subtree of N value answer is partially correct. You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of N, the smallest node in the right subtree of N Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True False | _ | |
|---|---|---|
| Mark 0.50 out of 1.00 When deleteing a node(N) in a BST and N has both left and right child, what values of the following can be used to replace the target node(N)'s value? Select one or more: the smallest node in the left subtree of N the largest node in the right subtree of N the smallest node in the right subtree of N vour answer is partially correct. You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of N, the smallest node in the right subtree of N Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | Question 6 |
| When deleteing a node(N) in a BST and N has both left and right child, what values of the following can be used to replace the target node(N)'s value? Select one or more: the smallest node in the left subtree of N the largest node in the right subtree of N the largest node in the right subtree of N when the smallest node in the right subtree of N Your answer is partially correct. You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of N, the smallest node in the right subtree of N Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | Partially correct |
| Select one or more: the smallest node in the left subtree of N the largest node in the right subtree of N the largest node in the left subtree of N the smallest node in the right subtree of N The smallest node in the right subtree of N Your answer is partially correct. You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of N, the smallest node in the right subtree of N Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | Mark 0.50 out of 1.00 |
| Select one or more: the smallest node in the left subtree of N the largest node in the right subtree of N the largest node in the left subtree of N the smallest node in the right subtree of N The smallest node in the right subtree of N Your answer is partially correct. You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of N, the smallest node in the right subtree of N Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | |
| the smallest node in the left subtree of <i>N</i> the largest node in the right subtree of <i>N</i> the largest node in the left subtree of <i>N</i> the smallest node in the left subtree of <i>N</i> Your answer is partially correct. You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of <i>N</i> , the smallest node in the right subtree of <i>N</i> Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: | | |
| the largest node in the right subtree of <i>N</i> the largest node in the left subtree of <i>N</i> The smallest node in the right subtree of <i>N</i> Your answer is partially correct. You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of <i>N</i> , the smallest node in the right subtree of <i>N</i> Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | Select one or more: |
| the largest node in the left subtree of <i>N</i> the smallest node in the right subtree of <i>N</i> Your answer is partially correct. You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of <i>N</i> , the smallest node in the right subtree of <i>N</i> Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | the smallest node in the left subtree of N |
| Your answer is partially correct. You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of N, the smallest node in the right subtree of N Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True True | | the largest node in the right subtree of N |
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| You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of N, the smallest node in the right subtree of N Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | the smallest node in the right subtree of N |
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| The correct answers are: the largest node in the left subtree of N, the smallest node in the right subtree of N Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | |
| Question 7 Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: | | |
| Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | The confect and the language materials and the confect of the strained materials and the region of the confect |
| Correct Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True ✓ | | |
| Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True T | | Question 7 |
| When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. Select one: True Tru | | Correct |
| Select one: O True ✓ | | Mark 1.00 out of 1.00 |
| Select one: O True ✓ | | |
| ● True ✔ | | When inserting a new node into a Binary Search Tree, the new node is always a leaf node. |
| ● True ✔ | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

The correct answer is 'True'.

We note that a new node is always inserted as a leaf node. --- Check the recitation write-up.

Question ${\bf 8}$

Incorrect

Mark 0.00 out of 1.00

Consider the following BST:



Choose correct inorder traversal for the tree after deleting node K from the tree. Consider lexicographical ordering among the letters.

Select one:

a. ABCLEMN

b. ABENMLC

c. CBALEMN

d. ABCELMN

e. None of these

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: ABCELMN

| Question 9 |
|--|
| Incorrect |
| Mark 0.00 out of 1.00 |
| Which of the following may be the inorder traversal of a BST? Select all that apply. |
| Select one or more: |
| None of them |
| 2, 6, 5, 11,13,22,34 |
| 2,6,10,15,30,55,80 |
| ■ All of them × |
| 1,7,11,22,25,31,46 |
| 30,22,17,14,9,6,0 |
| |
| Your answer is incorrect. |
| The correct answers are: 2,6,10,15,30,55,80, 1,7,11,22,25,31,46 |