

Q5 (through Graph Search 2)

ⓘ This is a preview of the published version of the quiz

Started: Nov 2 at 9:52am

Quiz Instructions



Question 1

0.1 pts

Which acronym does NOT refer to a type of graph?

☐ DAG

☐ BST

☐ BFS



Question 2

0.1 pts

What is the largest number of grandchildren that the root of a binary tree might have?



Question 3

0.1 pts

Which statement is TRUE?

☐ every binary tree is a BST

- ☐ every DAG is also a directed graph
- ☐ every non-root in a binary tree has exactly two parents
- ☐ every non-leaf in a binary tree has exactly 2 children

**Question 4****0.1 pts**

In order to make worst-case lookups as fast as possible, we prefer our BSTs to be:

- ☐ short
- ☐ tall

**Question 5****0.2 pts**

During a graph search, the program crashes due to a stack overflow (that is, too many stack frames are allocated). What graph search algorithm is being used?

- ☐ DFS
- ☐ BFS

**Question 6****0.1 pts**

For which use case is Python's deque data structure NOT suitable?

- ☐ queue

- ☐ stack
- ☐ priority queue

**Question 7****0.1 pts**

Which of the following graphs is NOT always a DAG?

- ☐ streets: nodes for intersections, edges for street sections connecting intersections
- ☐ human ancestry: nodes for people, edges from parents to children
- ☐ git: nodes for commits, edges pointing from each commit to the prior commit

**Question 8****0.2 pts**

Assume nums is a list with N elements. What is the complexity of the following code? Calling len(q) is a single step. For the complexity of the other deque operations in the following code, it may be useful to reference the first couple paragraphs of the deque documentation:

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/collections.html#collections.deque> [↗]
(<https://docs.python.org/3/library/collections.html#collections.deque>) before answering.

If multiple answers are correct, choose the best answer.

```
from collections import deque  
  
q = deque()  
  
for x in nums:  
    q.append(x)  
  
while len(q) > 0:  
    print(q.popleft())
```

- ☐ O(1)

☐ $O(N)$

☐ $O(N + (N-1) + (N-2) + \dots + 2 + 1)$

☐ $O(N^{**3})$

☐ $O(N^{**2})$

☐ $O(N + N^{**2})$

Not saved

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