2. There is no less-than operator defined by the Coord class, which is our key, and doInsertOrUpdate() uses a comparison operator for the Key.

3e. We are using an iterator in a vector, and if we push\_back an item, the memory may shuffle around and cause an error, which is what we see happen.

4b. The first reason you cannot solve this problem without a two parameter function is that you need the empty string passed in as path to check whether a Class is the least class, and additionally since you aren’t returning the string, you need a means to build the string recursively which is only possible through recursion with a function of two variables.

5a. The Big Oh of this algorithm is O(N^3) because you have to look at the maximum number of times each loop runs. The outer loop with iterator i runs at most N times. The second loop continues when i==j, but it still runs at most N times. And the inner loop runs N times as well except when i==j, which is only once during each loop of J, so we say this loop runs times. Hence, the big oh is O(N^3).

5b. The Big Oh of this function is still O(N^3). This is because we must consider the max amount of times the second loop runs. This number is still N, so we still multiply N\*N\*N to get O(N^3).

6a. The Big Oh of this algorithm is O(N) because each element in m is visited once and added to the variable res. Additionally, the swap function between result and res is not dependent on the size of result, so the Big Oh is O(N).

6b. The Big Oh of this algorithm is also O(N) as it traverses through N-1 items in the for loop and adds the final item to the end after the for loop leaving the Big Oh to be O(N).