**Lab Solution Question Sets Answers**

**Lab 2**

Q1 BST → binary tree where any node is larger than nodes in that node's left subtree and smaller than all nodes in that node's right subtree.

Q2 the height of the tree

Q3 Left, Right

Q4 Far Right Node

Q5 Far Left Node

**Lab 3**

Q1 easy to compute, uniformly distributes the keys, equal keys produce the same value.

Q2 two or more keys hash to the same value

Q3 works for integers, floats and strings with only small adaptations

Q4 AVL tree → height balancing binary search tree

→ height of left and right sub-trees < Balance Factor ~= 1

Q5 AVL tree → rotations to perform balancing