

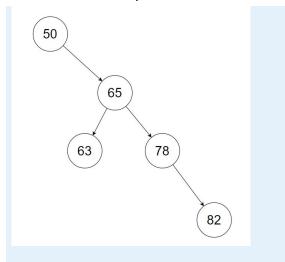
CS-111C-META-Data Structures & Algo: Java-Masters-Spring 2017

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Home ► My courses ► 2017-02-Spring ► 2017Spring-Online ► CS111C-META-SPRING-2017 ► April 25 - May 1 ► Homework W14: Trees and Binary Search Trees

Quiz navigation	Started	Monday, May 1, 2017, 4:00 PM	
1 2 3 4 i 5	St	Finished	
	Completed	Monday, May 1, 2017, 9:06 PM	
6 7 8 i 9 10	Time tal	hours 5 mins	
11 12 i 13 14 15 16 i 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 Show one page at a time Finish review	Gra	39.00 out of 100.00	
	Correct 1.00 points out of 1.00 Flag question A Question 2 A	tree has 5 levels. ot is level 1, the root's childrer the maximum number of node 31 rect answer is: 31 v tree has 5 levels. ot is level 1, the root's childrer	es in the tree?
	1.00 points out of 1.00	the maximum number of leave	
		rect answer is: 16	
	1.00 points out of 1.00 Flag question ()	tree has 6 levels. ot is level 1, the root's childrer the maximum number of node 63 vect answer is: 63	
	Correct (**) 1.00 points out of 1.00	tree has 6 levels. It is level 1, the root's children the maximum number of leave	
	Т	rect answer is: 32	
	Information	tree below for the port two a	uestions

 $hilde{\mathbb{V}}$ Flag question



Question **5**

Correct

1.00 points out of 1.00

Flag question

Is the tree a binary tree?

Select one:

• Yes

O No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Yes

Question **6**

Complete

2.00 points out of 2.00

Flag question

Briefly explain why or why not.

Each node has at most two children. None of the nodes shown here have more than two children.

Comment:

Question **7**

Correct

1.00 points out of

1.00

Flag question

Is the tree a binary search tree?

Select one:

Yes

No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Yes

Question ${\bf 8}$

Complete

2.00 points out of 2.00

 $hillipsip \operatorname{Flag}$ question

Briefly explain why or why not.

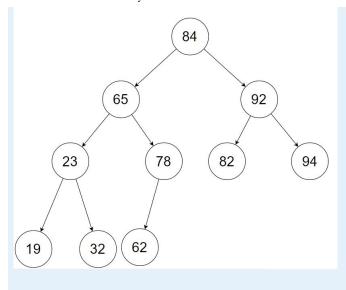
Yes, because all the data on the left subtree of a node is less than the node and all the data on the right subtree of a node is greater than the node. In addition, the inorder traversal of the tree would give 50, 63, 65, 78, 82 which is the order of the numbers from least to greatest.

Comment:

Information

Flag question

Use the tree below for the next two questions.



Question **9**

Correct

1.00 points out of

1.00

 $hilde{\mathbb{V}}$ Flag question

Is the tree a binary tree?

Select one:

Yes

O No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Yes

Question 10

Complete

2.00 points out of 2.00

Flag question

Briefly explain why or why not.

Each node has at most two children. None of the nodes shown here have more than two children.

Comment:

Question 11

Correct

1.00 points out of

1.00

Flag question

Is the tree a binary search tree?

Select one:

O Yes

No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: No

Question 12

Complete

2.00 points out of 2.00

Flag question

Briefly explain why or why not.

No, because 62 is to the right of 65, but $62 < 65 \ \& 82$ is to the right of 84, but 82 < 84.

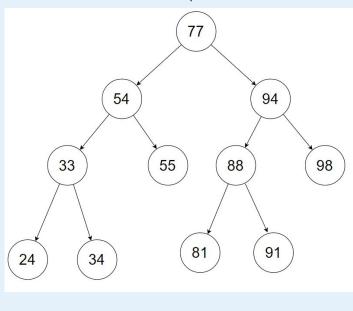
In addition, the inorder traversal of the tree would give 19, 23, 32, 65, 62, 78, 84, 82, 92, 94 which is not in order from least to greatest.

Comment:

Information

Flag question

Use the tree below for the next two questions.



Question 13

Correct

1.00 points out of

1.00

hillip Flag question

Is the tree a binary tree?

Select one:

Yes

) No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Yes

Question 14

Complete

2.00 points out of 2.00

Flag question

Briefly explain why or why not.

Each node has at most two children. None of the nodes shown here have more than two children.

Comment:

Question 15

Correct

1.00 points out of

1.00

 $hilde{\mathbb{V}}$ Flag question

Is the tree a binary search tree?

Select one:

Yes

No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Yes

Question 16

Complete

2.00 points out of 2.00

 $hilde{\mathbb{V}}$ Flag question

Briefly explain why or why not.

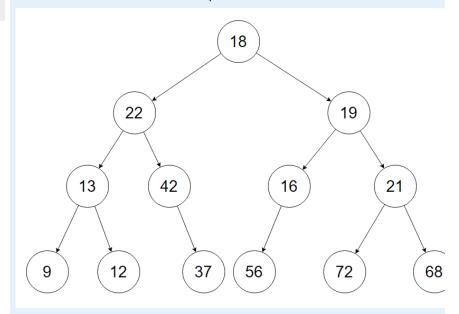
Yes, because all the data on the left subtree of a node is less than the node and all the data on the right subtree of a node is greater than the node. In addition, the inorder traversal of the tree would give 24, 33, 34, 54, 55, 77, 81, 88, 91, 94, 98 which is the order of the numbers from least to greatest.

Comment:

Information

Flag question

Use the tree below for the next three questions.



Question 17

Correct

6.00 points out of 6.00

Flag question

What is the **preorder** traversal of the binary tree?

To list the traversal, list each value visited separated by a comma and space (e.g., 18, 22, 19...).

Answer: 18, 22, 13, 9, 12, 42, 37, 19, 16, 56, 21, 72, 68

The correct answer is: 18, 22, 13, 9, 12, 42, 37, 19, 16, 56, 21, 72, 68

Question 18

Correct

6.00 points out of 6.00

 $hilde{\mathbb{V}}$ Flag question

What is the **postorder** traversal of the binary tree?

To list the traversal, list each value visited separated by a comma and space (e.g., 18, 22, 19...).

Answer: 9, 12, 13, 37, 42, 22, 56, 16, 72, 68, 21, 19, 18

The correct answer is: 9, 12, 13, 37, 42, 22, 56, 16, 72, 68, 21, 19, 18

Comment:

Terrible spacing!

"9, 12, 13, 37, 42, 22, 56, 16, 72, 68, <mark>21,19,</mark> 18"

just kidding...

Question 19

Correct

6.00 points out of 6.00

Flag question

What is the **inorder** traversal of the binary tree?

To list the traversal, list each value visited separated by a comma and space (e.g., 18, 22, 19...).

Answer: 9, 13, 12, 22, 42, 37, 18, 56, 16, 19, 72, 21, 68

The correct answer is: 9, 13, 12, 22, 42, 37, 18, 56, 16, 19, 72, 21, 68

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Question 20 Complete 6.00 points out of 6.00 Flag question

Draw the binary search tree that results from adding the following numbers in this order.

13, 9, 10, 15, 21, 14, 19, 12, 11, 4

M Binary Tree .docx

Comment:

Question 21

Correct

1.00 points out of 1.00

Flag question

Is the binary search tree you drew above unique?

In other words, is this the only possible binary search tree for the numbers inserted in this order?

Select one:

Yes

No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: Yes

Question 22

Complete

8.00 points out of 8.00

Flag question

Give an insertion order of the elements below that would result in the most balanced binary search tree.

Submit the ordering and a drawing of the tree.

3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 19, 24, 27

12, 9, 10, 6, 3, 19, 16, 14, 24, 27

Untitled.tiff

Comment:

Question 23

Correct

1.00 points out of 1.00

Flag question

Is the tree you drew above unique?

In other words, is this the only possible more balanced binary search trees for these numbers?

Select one:

Yes

No

Your answer is correct.

The correct answer is: No

Question 24 Complete

8.00 points out of

Flag question

Give an insertion order of the elements below that would result in the least balanced binary search tree.

Submit the ordering and a drawing of the tree.

4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17

4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17



Untitled.tiff

Comment:

Question 25

Incorrect

0.00 points out of 1.00

 $hilde{\mathbb{P}}$ Flag question

Is the tree you drew above unique?

In other words, is this the only possible least balanced binary search trees for these numbers?

Select one:

- Yes X The answer is not unique. This is not the only possible binary search tree with the same height.
- O No

Your answer is incorrect.

The correct answer is: No

Question 26

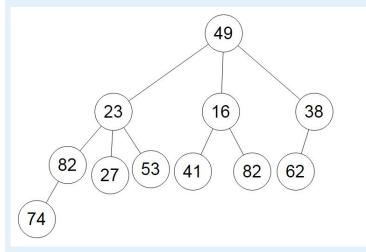
Complete

10.00 points out of 10.00

Flag question

Draw the binary tree that represents the general tree below.

Use the algorithm from the textbook (Section 24.19), which is also contained in the online notes.





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Comment:

Question 27

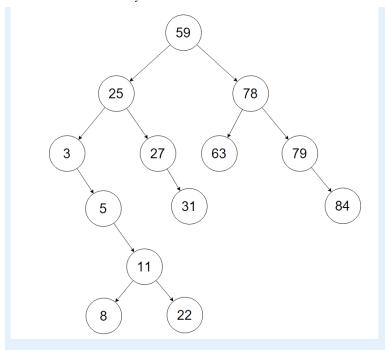
Complete

10.00 points out of 10.00

 $hilde{\mathbb{P}}$ Flag question

Remove the element 25 from the binary search tree below. Remove 25 from the tree in two different ways. Submit a drawing of each tree.

Use the two algorithms from the textbook (Section 25.22), which are also contained in the online notes. Make sure that the tree with 25 removed is still a valid binary search tree.



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Comment:

Question 28

Complete

5.00 points out of 5.00

 $hilde{\mathbb{V}}$ Flag question

Use pseudocode to describe how you would find the minimum value in a binary search tree.

```
public int minimumValue(Node root){
  Node currentNode = root
  int minValue
  while(currentNode.left != null){
     currentNode = currentNode.left
  }
  minValue = currentNode.data
  return minValue
}
```

Comment:

Question 29

Not answered
Points out of 10.00

 $hilde{\hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{-0.1cm} \hspace{-0.1c$

Write a **recursive** method for the class BinaryTree that counts the number of times an object occurs in a tree. (Note that this method is just for binary trees- not a more specific kind of tree.)

The method header is:

public int count(T anObject)

Hint: write a private helper method: countHelper(BinaryNodeInterface<T> node, object) and review the BinaryTree class to review the instance variables provided. The code in segment 24.10 might be helpful.

Finish review

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