- Which of the following is not a typical example of tree traversal?
    - Pre Order Traverasal
    - Post Order Traversal
    - In Order Traversal
    - **Reverse Order Traversal (*)**

- In the following tree what would be the result of a In-Order Traversal?
<img src="http://ilearningcontent.oracle.com/content/public/oracle_acad/AiML_Exam_Image/TreeDiagram.png">
    - 123456
    - 4275631
    - **4217536 (*)**
    - 1243576

- In the following tree, what would be the result of a Pre-Order Traversal?
<img src="http://ilearningcontent.oracle.com/content/public/oracle_acad/AiML_Exam_Image/TreeDiagram.png">
    - 123456
    - 4275631
    - 4217536
    - **1243576 (*)**

- In a decision tree, it doesn ✗ t matter which questions you start with.
    - True
    - **False (*)**

- Must every node in a tree have a parent?
    - True
    - **False (*)**

- Trees are very useful for representing hierarchical structures.
    - **True (*)**
    - False

- This is an example of a recursive method

 int power(int a, int n)
 {
  int result = 1;
 for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
 result *= a;
 }
 return result;
 }
    - True
    - **False (*)**

- If you create no base case in a recursive method then you will create:

- A quicker method
- A more efficient method
- **An infinite loop (*)**
- An iterative method

- Recurive methods can always be written as iterative methods.
  - **True (*)**
  - False

- Decision trees can only be represented using binary trees.
  - True
  - **False (*)**

- The difference between a tree and a binary tree structure is:
  - **A binary tree is restricted to a maximum of 2 siblings (*)**
  - A binary tree is based around the notion of a root node
  - A non binary tree cannot be traversed
  - A non binary tree does not have leaf nodes

- ID3 is short for:
  - Interactive Dichotomiser 3
  - Intersectional Dichotomiser 3
  - **Iterative Dichotomiser 3 (*)**
  - Institutational Dichotomiser 3

- C4.5 is the successor to ID3.
  - **True (*)**
  - False

- Variance is:
  - How average of all data items
  - **How far data is spread out (*)**
  - The difference between the largest and smallest item
  - Measures the relationship between all items

- Which of the following has the greatest variance?
  - 0,0,0,0
  - 1,2,3,4

- 1,1,2,2,3,3
- **1,50,100,2000 (*)**