Question 1

B+Tree of order 4 implies that each internal node in the tree except the root should have at least 1 key (2 pointers) and at most 4 pointers. Only show trees when insertion causes a split.
Insert 56: overflow
Insert 21: overflow
Insert 15: overflow

11

12
Etc. until final tree
Question 2

In a B+Tree if the rightmost key in a leaf node is deleted then this key will also occur in an internal node from which it will also have to be deleted.

In a B+Tree a key which is deleted from an internal node is replaced by its lexicographic predecessor (not successor as in B-Tree). This key will be immediately to the left in the leaf node of the deleted key.
After deletion of 65
about to delete 75
After Deletion of 75
about to delete 43
After Deletion of 43
about to delete 18
After Deletion of 18
about to delete 20
After Deletion of 20
about to delete 92
After Deletion of 92
about to delete 59
After Deletion of 59
about to delete 37
After Deletion of 37
about to delete 74
After Deletion of 74 about to delete 28
After Deletion of 28
Final Tree