

Morning

1. Construct Binary Tree using Inorder and level order
2. Construct BST using Inorder }
3. Construct BST using Pre Order
4. Construct BST using Postorder

skip → Construct BST using level order

Evening (from 7:00 PM)

- 1. Cameras in Binary Tree
- 2. House Robber in B-Tree
- 3. longest zigzag path
- 4. validate BST
- 5. Recover BST

Binary Tree

Inorder \rightarrow 12 25 30 37 50 62 70 75 87 { left Root Right }

level Order \rightarrow 50 25 75 12 37 62 87 30 70 { level wise }

level: 0000
level: 0000
Hashset

gn \rightarrow 12
level \rightarrow 12

gn \rightarrow 30
level \rightarrow 30
gn \rightarrow 37
level \rightarrow 37

level: length 0
gn \rightarrow 62 70
level \rightarrow 62 70

gn \rightarrow 87
level \rightarrow 87

Hashset

12
25
30
37

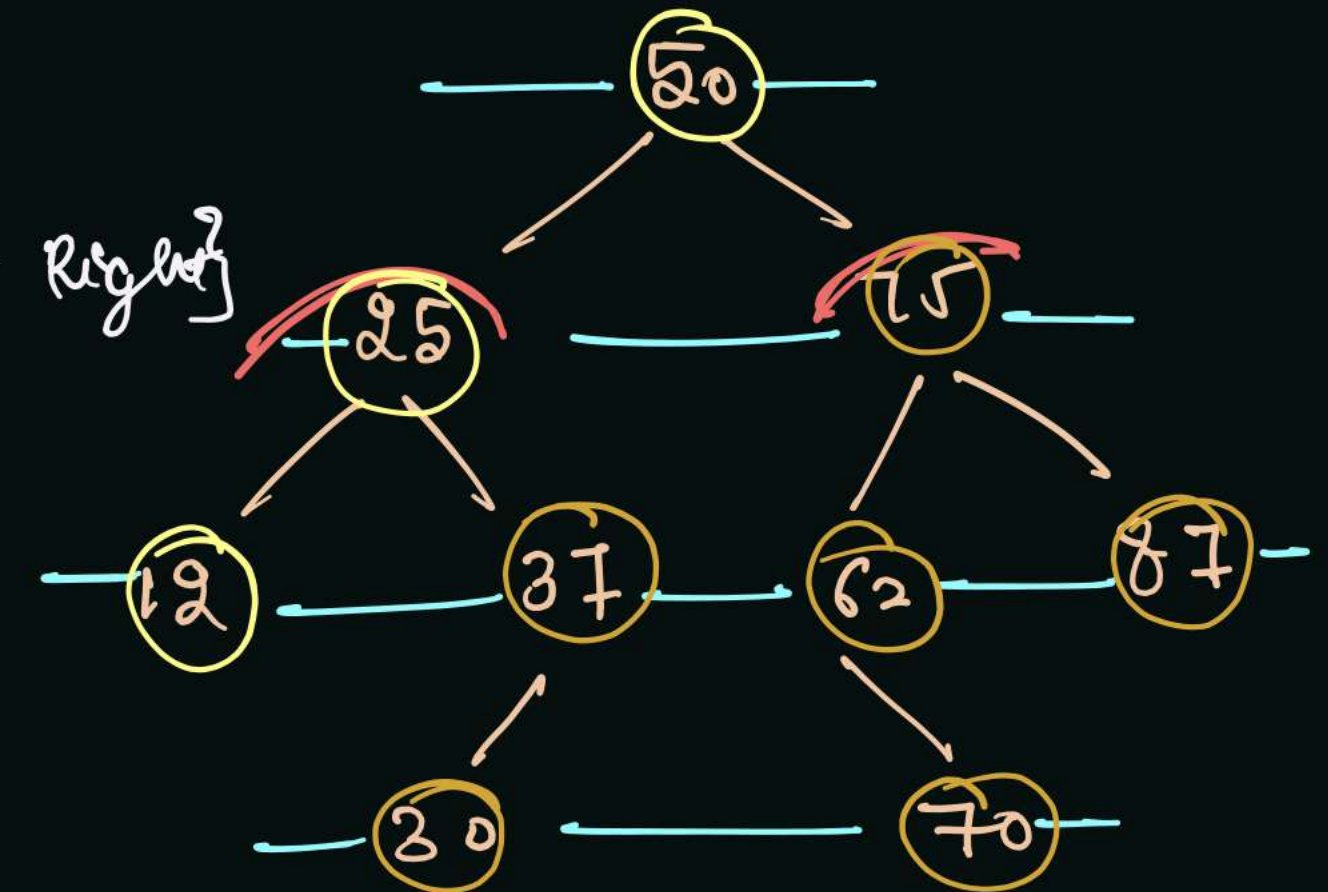
Hashset
12

gn \rightarrow 12 25 30 37
level \rightarrow 25 12 37 30

gn \rightarrow 62 70 75 87
level \rightarrow 75 62 87 70

gn \rightarrow 12 25 30 37 50 62 70 75 87

level \rightarrow 50 25 75 12 37 62 87 30 70



InOrder →

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
10 12 15 25 30 37 40 50 60 62 65 75

InStart
Inclue

InIdx
Exclude

InEnd

InIdx = 7 [Index of Root]

Element Count [left Element]

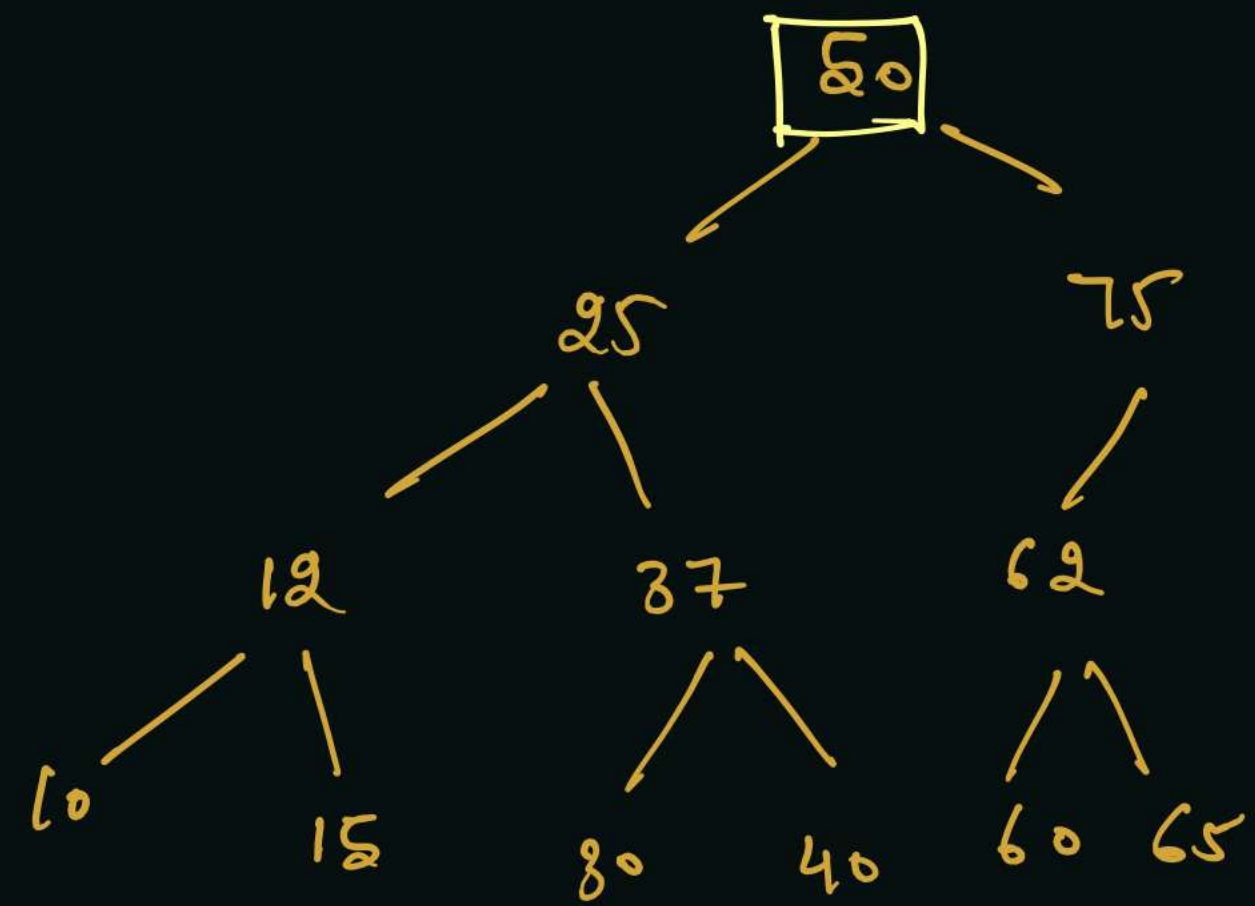
Element Count = InIdx - InStarting] difference // no. of Elements b/w InIdx and In Starting Index

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
a b c d e f g h i j

↓ ↓
10 11
k l

InIdx → i = 4
InIdx → j = 10] No. of Elements b/w i & j
i → Include
j → Exclude
Case - I

j - i + 1
i → Exclude
j → Exclude
Case - II
i → Include
j → Include
Case - III



Construct BST Using Inorder

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Property of BST \rightarrow Inorder is always sorted.

InOrder \rightarrow

| |
|----|
| 10 |
| 0 |

| |
|----|
| 20 |
| 1 |

| |
|----|
| 30 |
| 2 |

| |
|----|
| 40 |
| 3 |

| |
|----|
| 50 |
| 4 |

| |
|----|
| 60 |
| 5 |

| |
|----|
| 70 |
| 6 |

| |
|----|
| 80 |
| 7 |

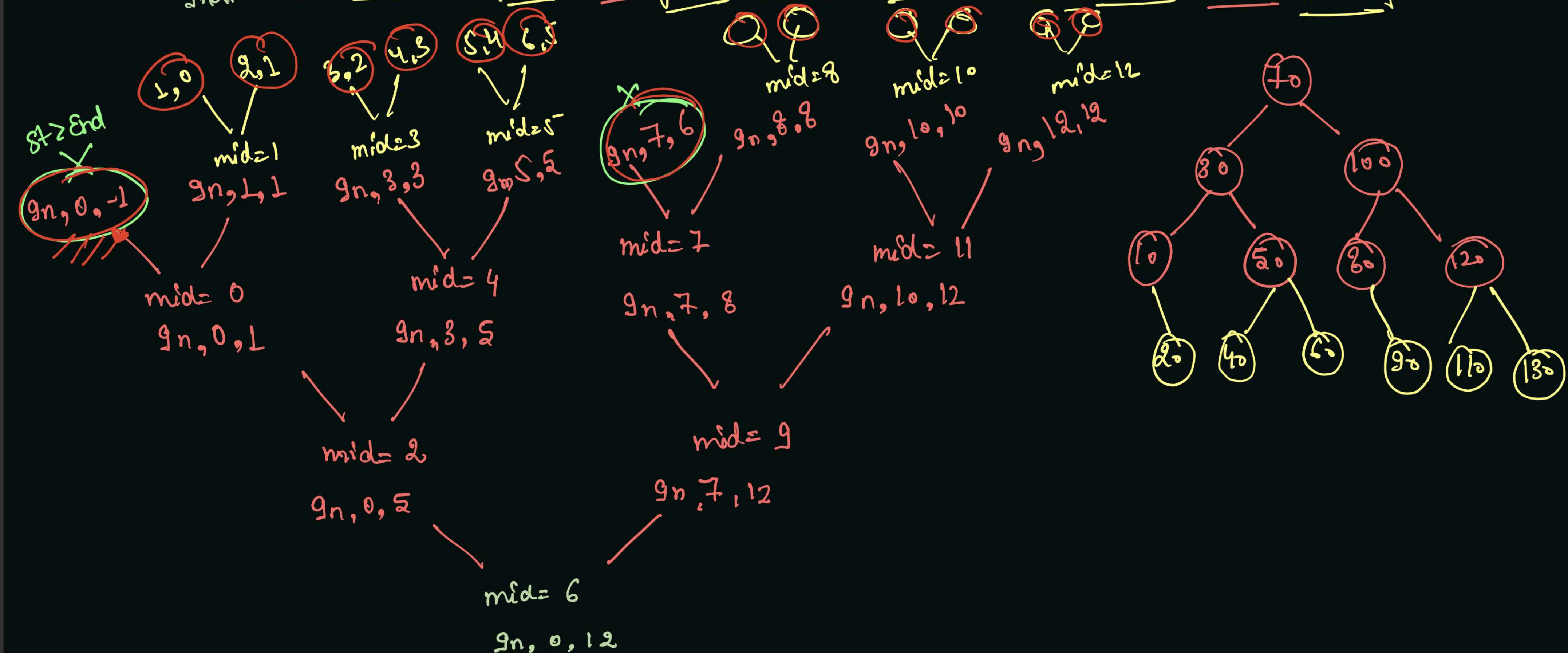
| |
|----|
| 90 |
| 8 |

| |
|-----|
| 100 |
| 9 |

| |
|-----|
| 110 |
| 10 |

| |
|-----|
| 120 |
| 11 |

| |
|-----|
| 130 |
| 12 |



Construct BST Using Preorder

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BST

✓ Pre Order \rightarrow 50, 25, 12, 37, 30, 75, 62, 70, 87

Root left Right

Method 1 \rightarrow

~~# travelling and left and Right~~

50

25 12 37 30

75 62 70 87

Method 2 \rightarrow Sort Pre order and solve for InOrder] X

Method 3 \rightarrow solve for first element of preOrder, and position for next element.

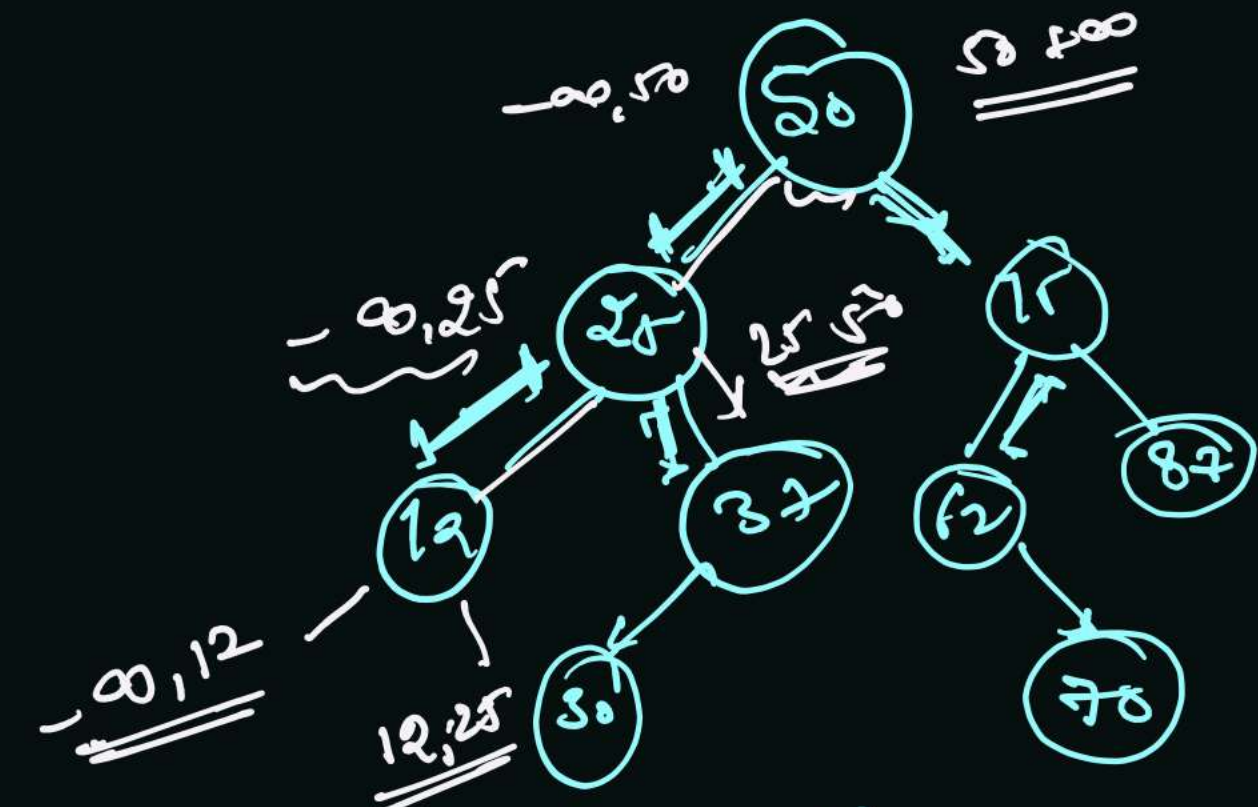
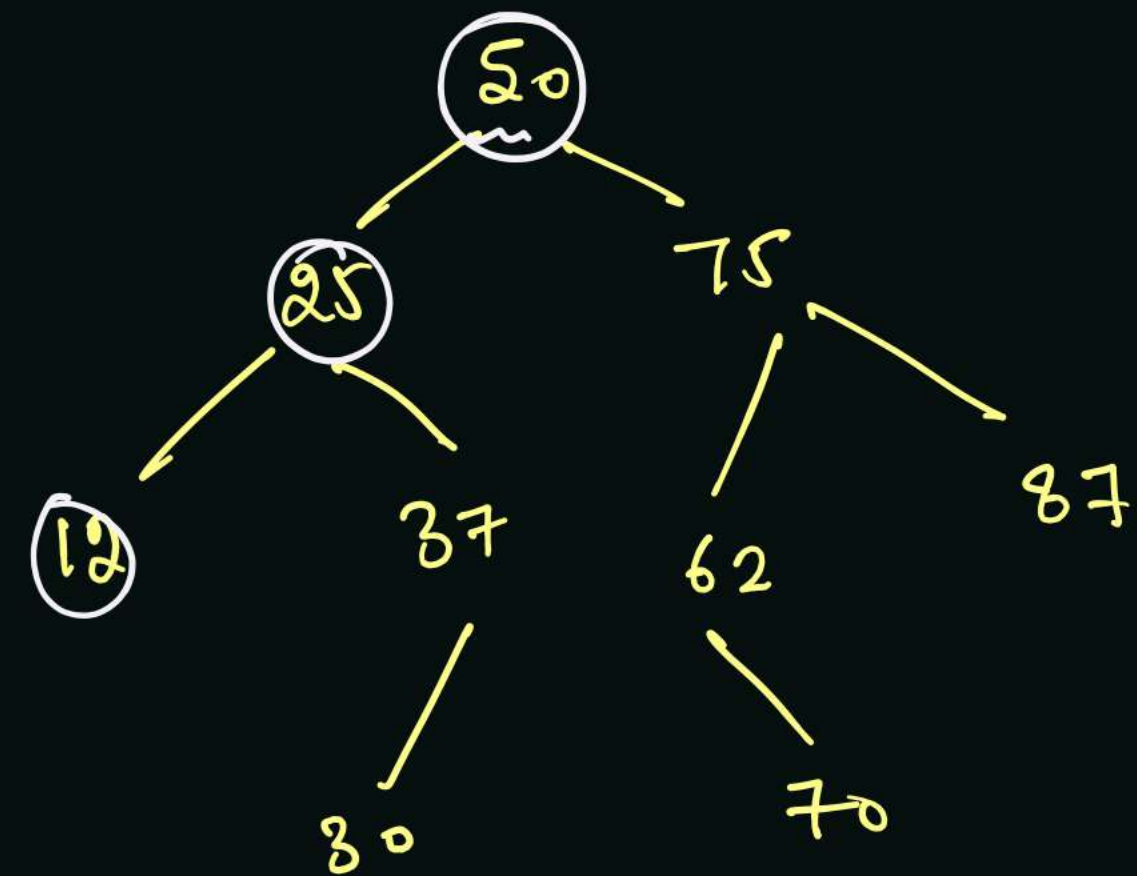
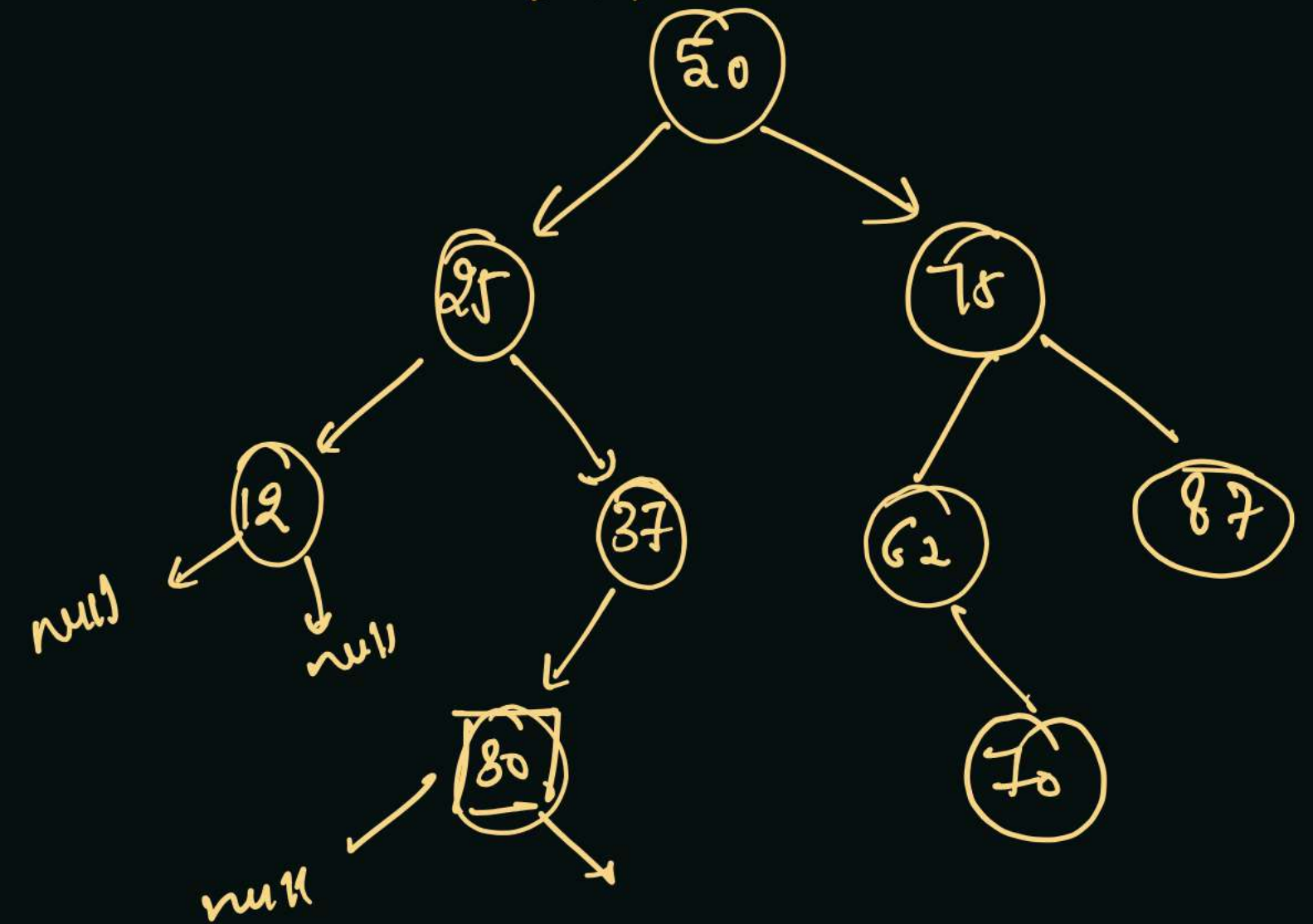


figure out correct

Pre Order \rightarrow ⁰50, ¹25, ²12, ³37, ⁴30, ⁵75, ⁶62, ⁷70, ⁸87

Index



Basic Structure

1) Base case

- ⊕ Index out of Bound
- ⊗ Invalid Range of value

2) Recursive part

- ⊗ TreeNode -
- ⊕ Index of
- ⊗ Set left and right
- ⊗ Return Node

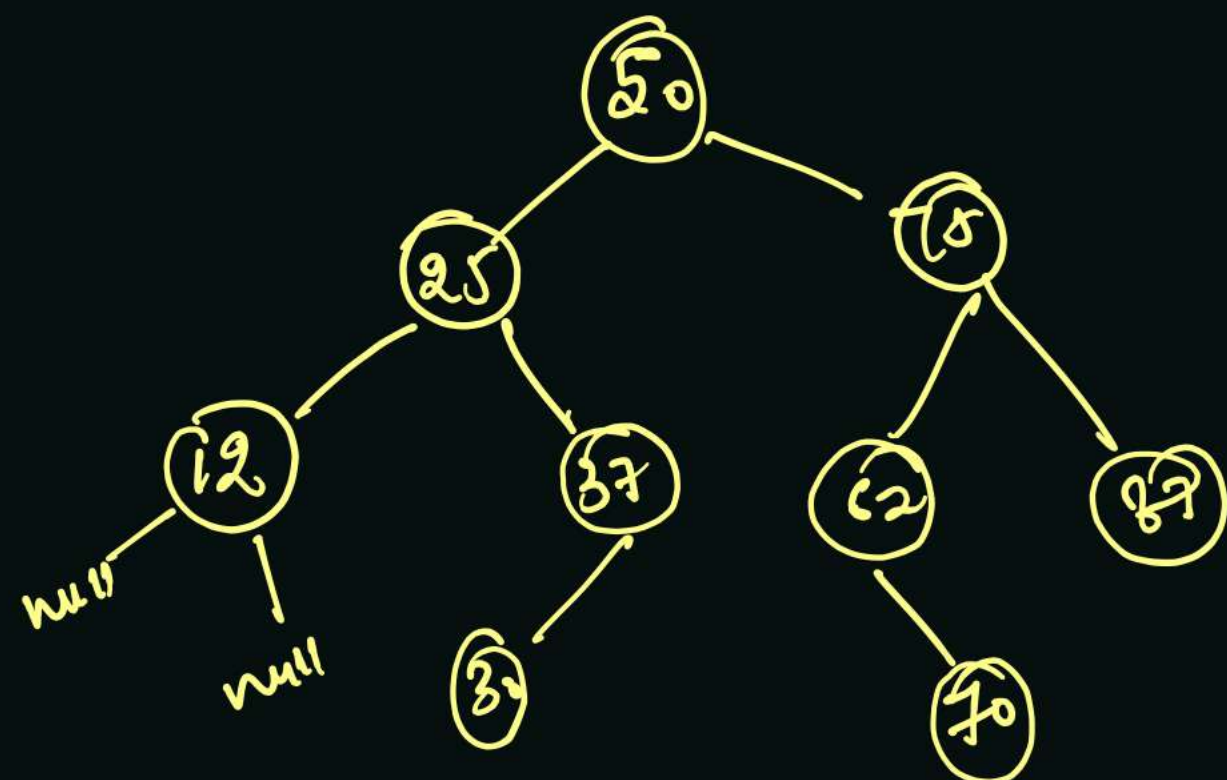
~~75, ∞,~~
~~70, 75~~
~~62, 70~~
~~62, 75, R~~
~~50, 75, R~~
~~50, ∞, R~~
~~-∞, ∞, L~~

(9) 87

(6) 62

(5) 75

(0) 50



Pre Order → ⁰50, ¹25, ²12, ³37, ⁴30, ⁵75, ⁶62, ⁷70, ⁸87

↑
9ndx

9ndx = ~~0~~ ~~1~~ ~~2~~ ~~3~~ ~~4~~ ~~5~~ ~~6~~ ~~7~~ ~~8~~ 9
 val = ~~50~~ ~~25~~ ~~12~~ ~~37~~ ~~30~~ ~~75~~ ~~62~~ ~~70~~ ~~87~~



```

static int indx = 0;
public TreeNode bstFromPreorder(int[] pre, int leftRange, int rightRange) {
    if(indx >= pre.length || pre[indx] < leftRange || rightRange < pre[indx]) {
        return null;
    }
    int val = pre[indx++];
    ✓TreeNode root = new TreeNode(val);

    ✓root.left = bstFromPreorder(pre, leftRange, val);
    ✓root.right = bstFromPreorder(pre, val, rightRange);
    return root;
}
  
```


Construct BST Using Postorder

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Left Right Root

Postorder \rightarrow 12, 30, 37, 25, 70, 62, 87, 75, 50

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

12, 30, 37, 25, 70, 62, 87, 75, 50

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

node node node node node node node node

