

17th August 2021

1. Recover BST
2. Construct BST from level order
2. Serialise and Deserialise N-ary Tree
4. Serialise and Deserialise Binary Tree
5. Left View of Binary Tree
6. Right View of Binary Tree

19th August 2021

1. Width of Shadow of Binary Tree
2. Vertical order traversal of B-Tree
3. Vertical order traversal of B-Tree-II
4. Bottom View of a Binary Tree
5. Top View of a Binary Tree

21st August 2021 (Morning)

1. Diagonal order of a Binary Tree
2. Diagonal order of a Binary Tree (Anti-clockwise)
3. Vertical order sum of B-Tree
4. Diagonal order sum of B-Tree
5. Node to root path in B-Tree.

21st August 2021 (Evening)

1. Iterator $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Generic Tree from LL} \\ \rightarrow \text{BST Iterator - 2} \end{cases}$
2. Inorder Morris Traversal
3. Pre Order Morris Traversal
4. Post order Morris Traversal

24th August 2021

1. Root to all leaf path in B.T.
2. All single child in B.T.
3. Count of single child parent
4. All nodes distance K in B.T.
5. Burning Tree

26th August 2021

1. Burning Tree 2
2. max-width of Binary Tree
3. Convert BST to Doubly LL
4. Convert Sorted DLL to BST
5. Path sum in Binary Tree

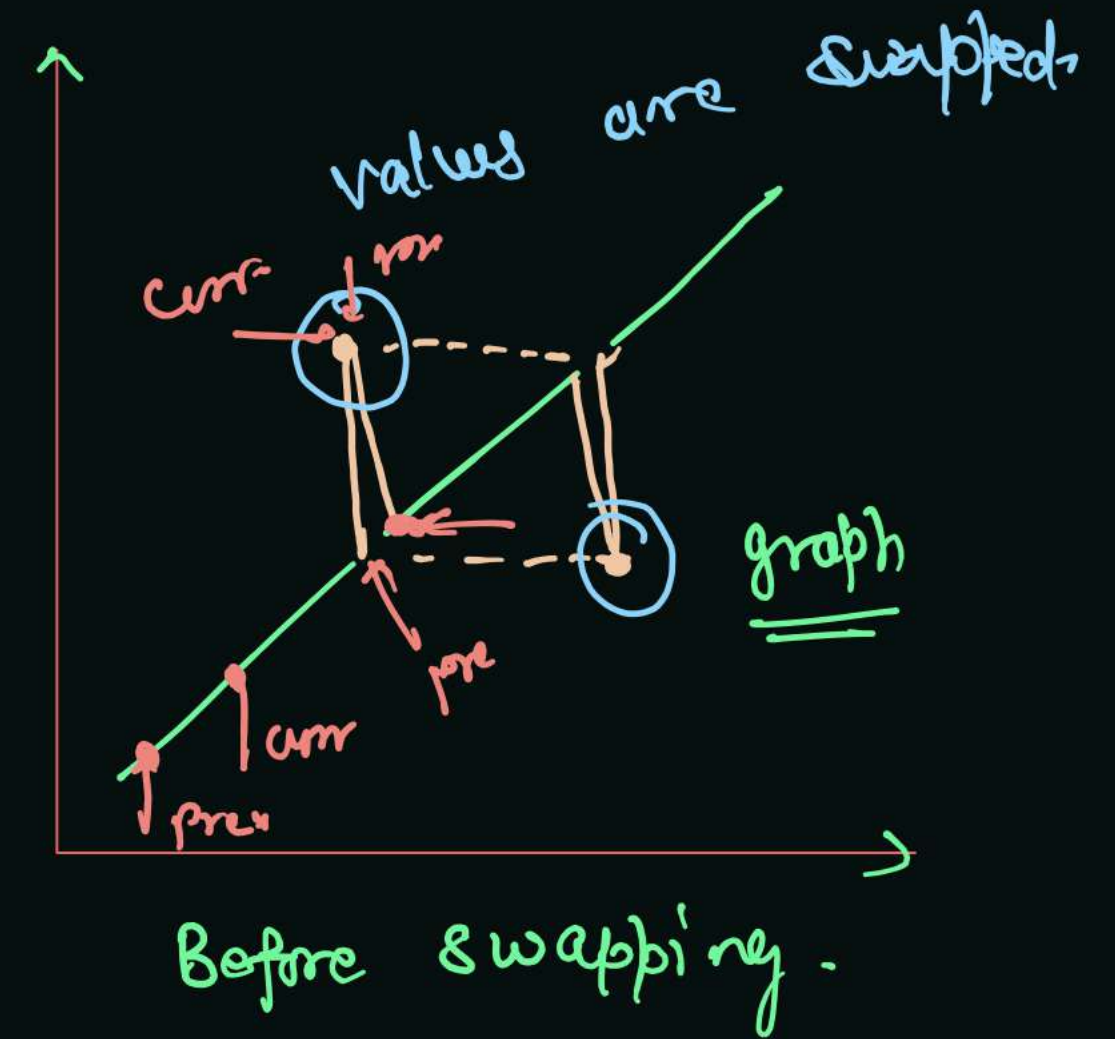
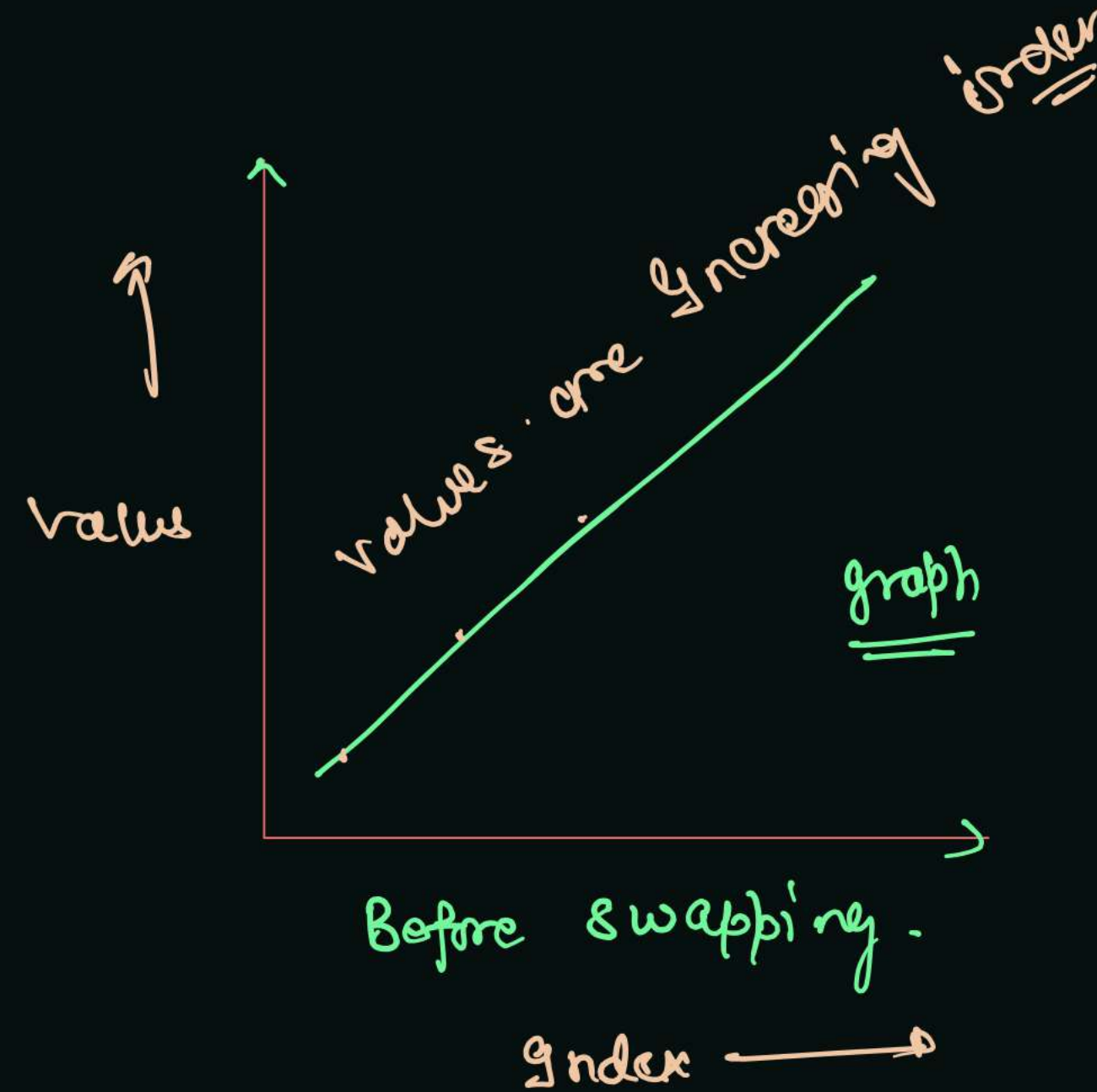
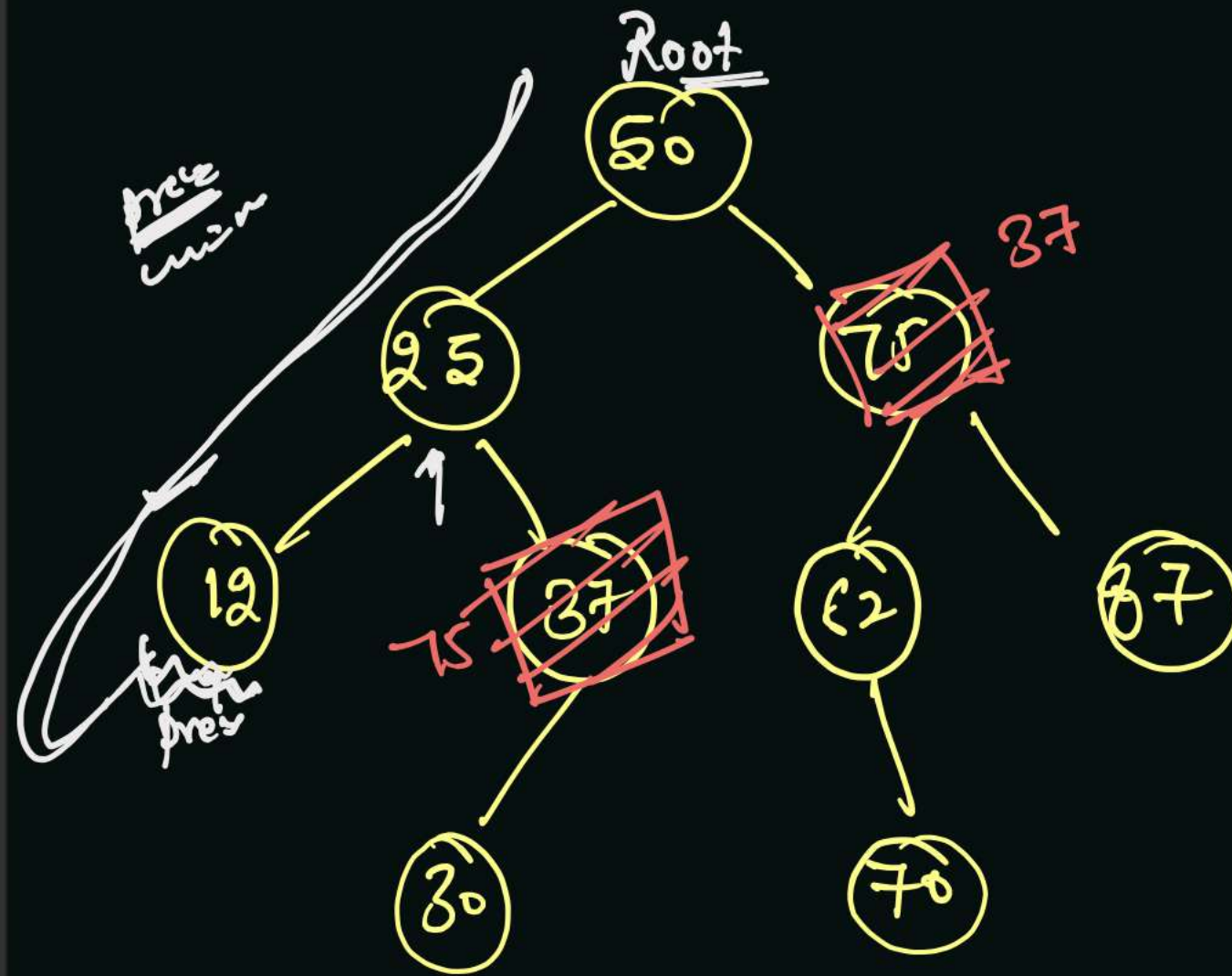
28th August 2021 (Morning)

1. Path sum in Binary Tree 2
2. Diameter of Binary Tree (All Methods)
3. Maximum path sum in B/w two leaf
4. Miscellaneous

28th August 2021 (Evening)

1. Maximum path sum of B-Tree
2. Path sum Equal to given value
3. Lowest common ancestor of B-Tree
4. Miscellaneous

Inorder (BST) \rightarrow Sorted



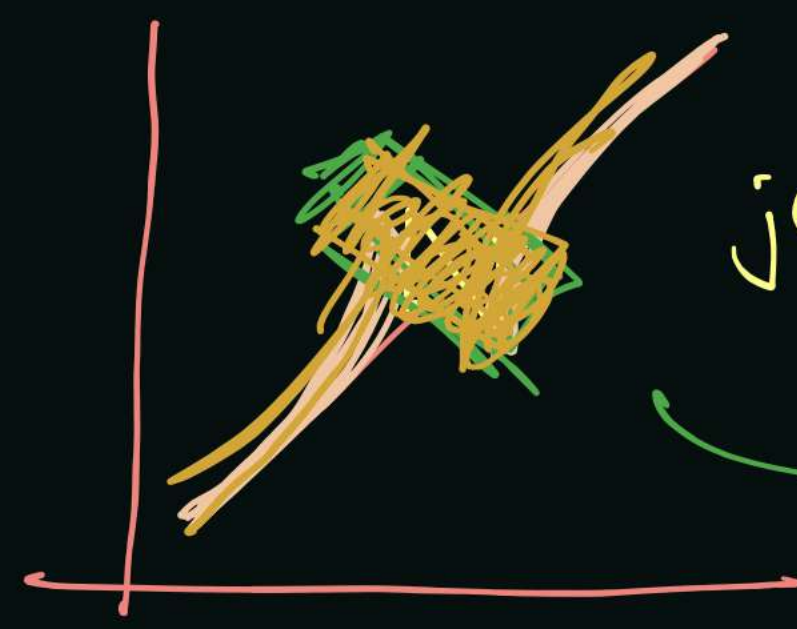
Inorder \rightarrow 12 25 30 # 75 50 62 70 # 87 87

(After swapping)

First Encounter \rightarrow prev

Second Encounter \rightarrow current

a = null
b = null



just adjacent element
are swapped.

First Encounter, 62

problem will encounter only single time.

InOrder →

12 30 37 62 50 70 75 87 60



↑
prev
↑
curr

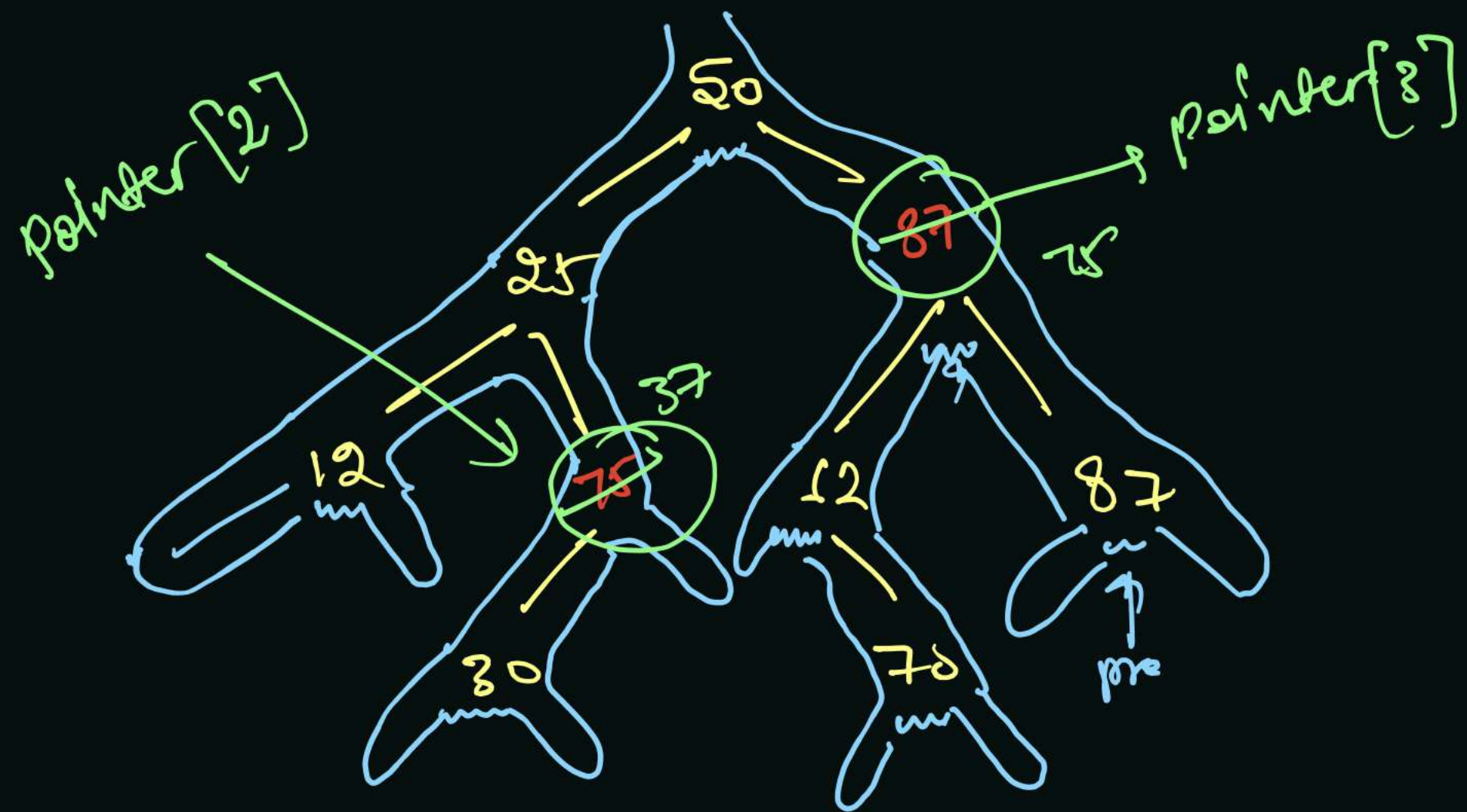
```

if( curr < prev ) {
    if( b == null ) {
        // first occurrence → a = prev
        // b = curr
    } else {
        // second occurrence
        b = curr
    }
}

```

How to manage prev and curr??

→ InOrder traversal



$pointers[0] = prev = null = \cancel{12} \cancel{25} \cancel{30} \cancel{70} \cancel{87} \cancel{62} \cancel{70} \cancel{37} \cancel{87}$
 $pointers[1] = curr = null = \cancel{25} \cancel{30} \cancel{70} \cancel{87} \cancel{62} \cancel{70} \cancel{37} \cancel{87}$
 $pointers[2] = a = null = \textcircled{75}$
 $pointers[3] = b = null = \cancel{80} \textcircled{37}$

In Area!

Data Swap

```

// pointers[0] -> prev
// pointers[1] -> curr
// pointers[2] -> a
// pointers[3] -> b
size = 1
int[] idx

public void recover_Tree(TreeNode root, TreeNode[] pointers) {
    if(root == null) return;

    recover_Tree(root.left, pointers);
    if(pointers[0] == null) {
        // prev == null
        pointers[0] = root;
    } else {
        pointers[1] = root;
        if(pointers[0].val > pointers[1].val) {
            // prev > curr
            if(pointers[3] == null) {
                // first encounter
                pointers[2] = pointers[0];
                pointers[3] = pointers[1];
            } else {
                // second encounter
                pointers[3] = root;
            }
        }
        // move prev and curr
        pointers[0] = root;
    }
    recover_Tree(root.right, pointers);
}

public void recoverTree(TreeNode root) {
    TreeNode[] pointers = new TreeNode[4];
    recover_Tree(root, pointers);
    // swap value for a and b, i.e. pointers[2], pointers[3]
    int temp = pointers[2].val;
    pointers[2].val = pointers[3].val;
    pointers[3].val = temp;
}

```


Construct BST From Level Order

Tuesday, 17 August 2021

9:26 PM

level order → 50, 25, 75, 12, 37, 62, 87, 30, 70

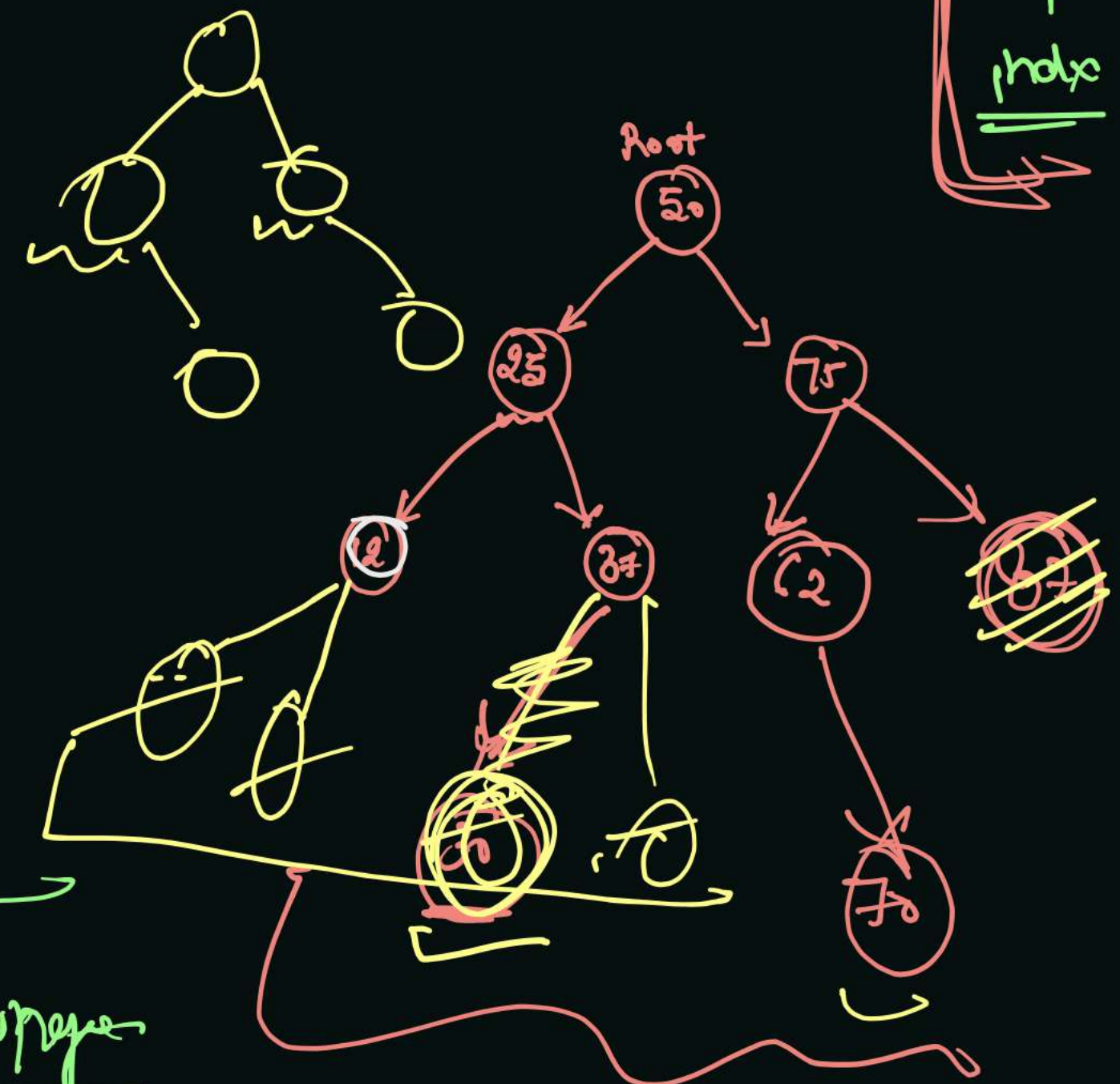
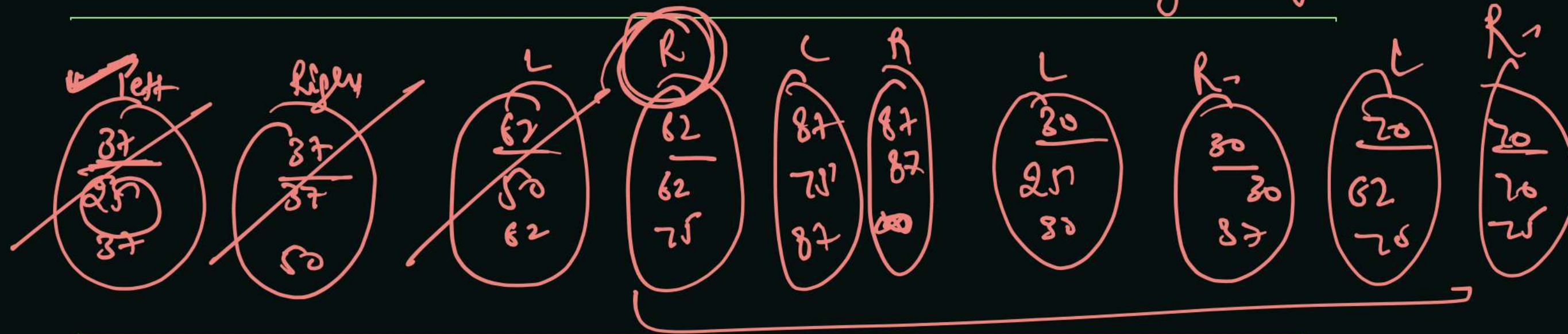
class

→ parent

→ left Range

→ right Range

Hint - D.S → queue



Parent
Left R.
Right R.

$\infty \Rightarrow [12]$
 $[12] \Rightarrow 25$

for in
while next in range

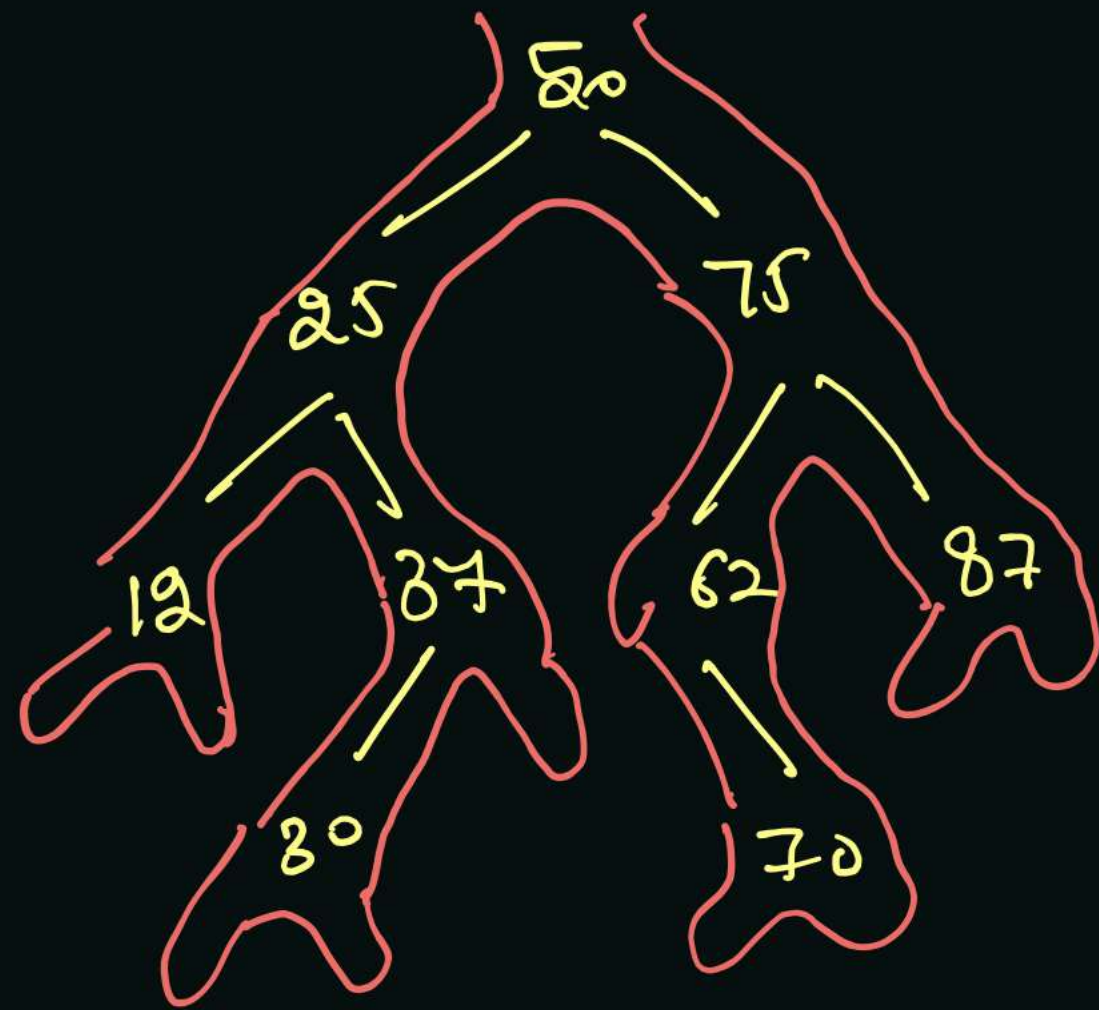
pop out from queue

- add condition if in range
push left Range and right Range

Serialize and Deserialize Binary Tree

Tuesday, 17 August 2021

10:28 PM



Serialize-

String builder →

Convert this
into string.

Data → string } Encryption of Binary tree so that we can
decrypt it and we can make
same Binary tree again.

So . So

"50(##)25(##)12#null#null#37#80#
null#null#null#75#62#null#70#
null#null#87#null#null#"

Empty
string

Pre Order String-

Steps For Deserialise

- ① Split on the basis of delimiter.
- ② treat string as Integer using parseInt Except null.
- ③ Construct Binary tree

data → 50 25 12 null null 87 30 null null null 75 62 null 70 null
null 87 null null →

while(indx < arr.length) {

if(st.peek().state == 0) {

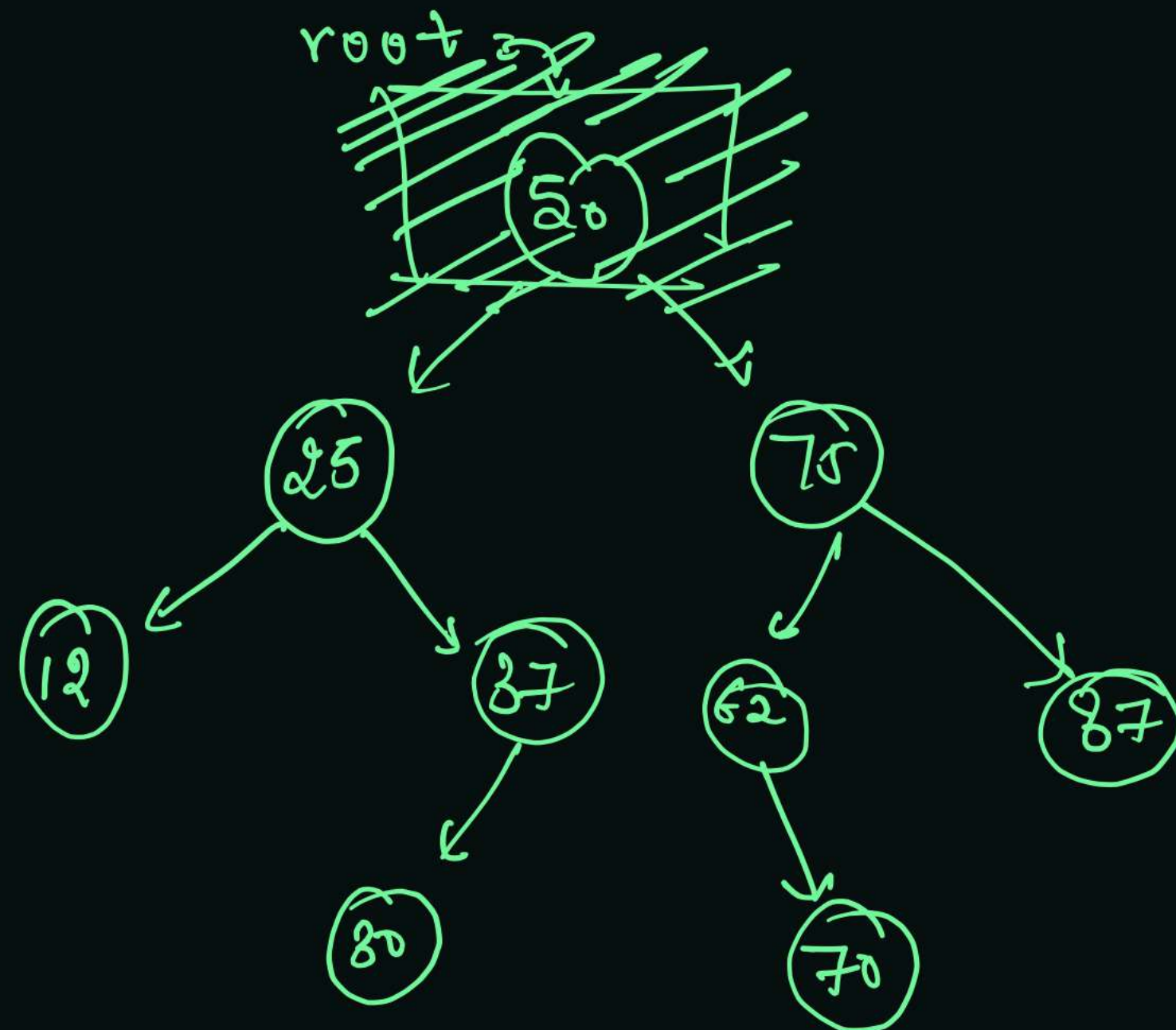
if null nodes let + on
~~870000~~ { return

} else if(state == 1) {

} else {

// st.pop()

}



87 - 012
 75 - 012
 50, 012

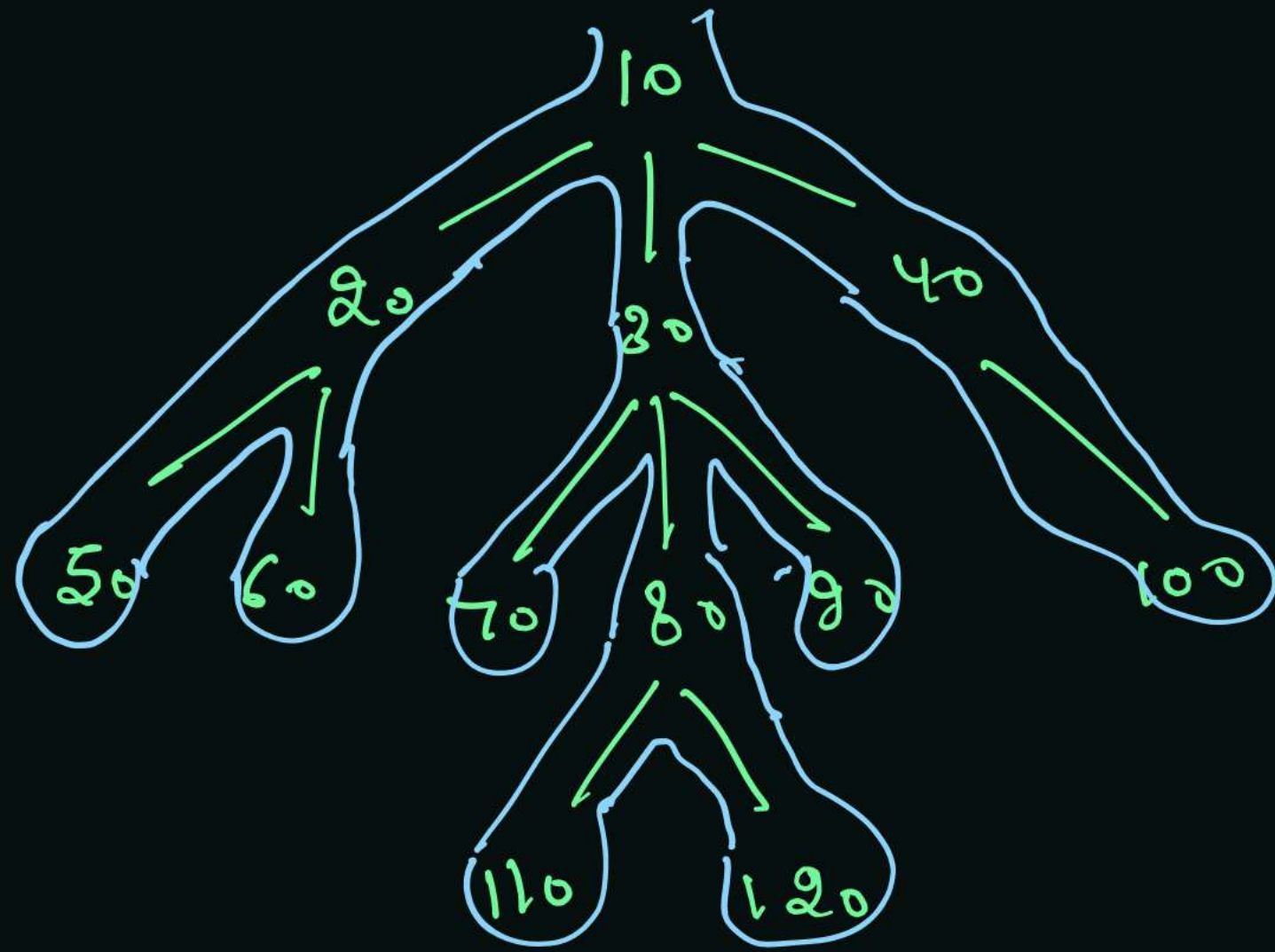
Serialize and Deserialize N-ary Tree

Tuesday, 17 August 2021

10:28 PM

Serialize

→ pre Area → node.data + '#'
→ post Area → "null #"



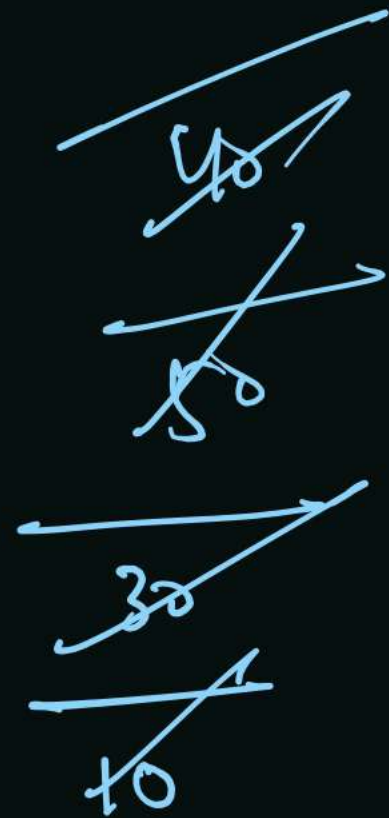
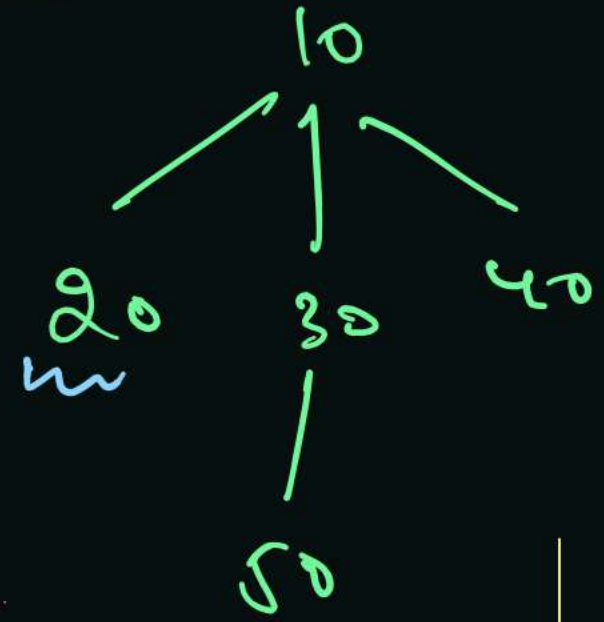
10 # 20 # 50 # null # 60 # null # null # 30 # 70 #
null # 80 # 110 # null # 120 # null # null #
90 # null # null # 40 # 100 # null # null # null #

data in string

Deserialize

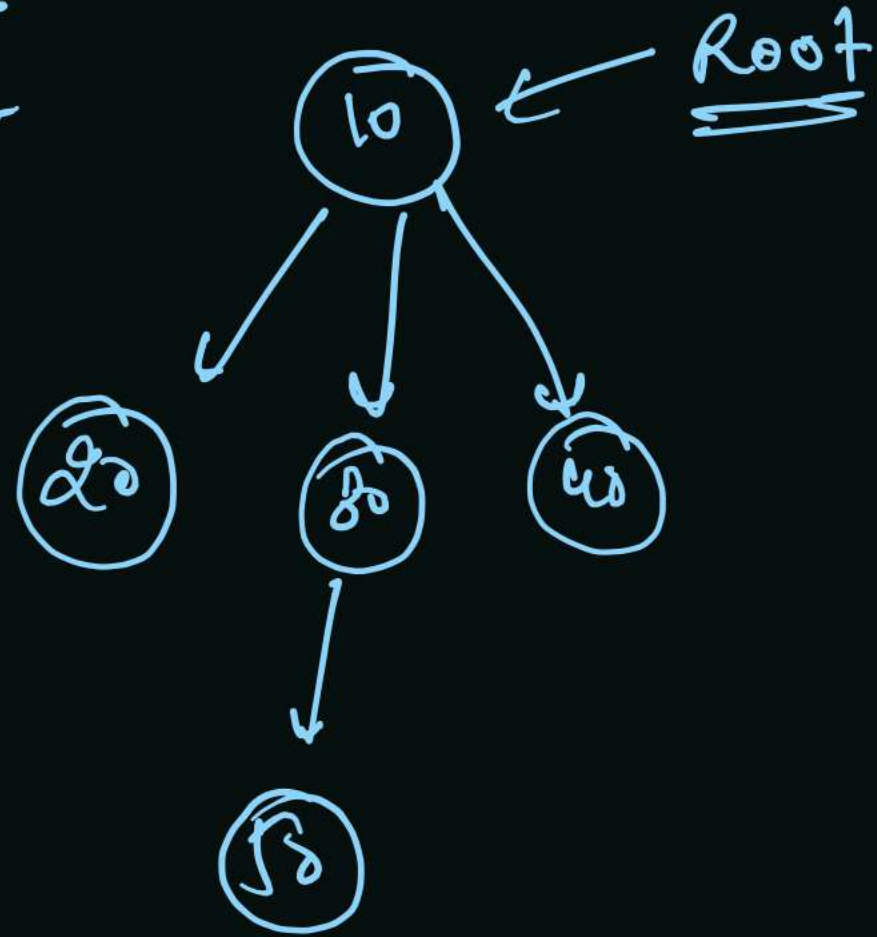
- ① split on basis of delimiter: '#'
- ② use Integer.parseInt and solve, also manage null
- ③ Return root.

Generic Tree



10 20 null 30 50 null null 40 null null

Back have
no children



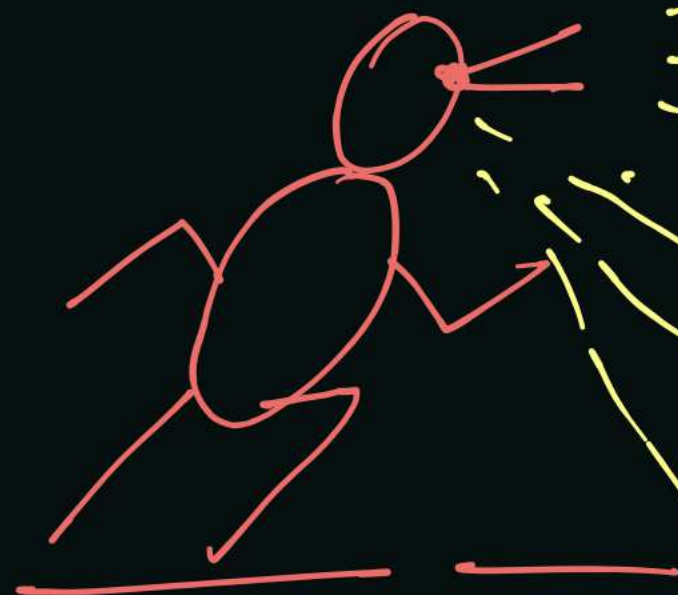
level order traversal

2 while

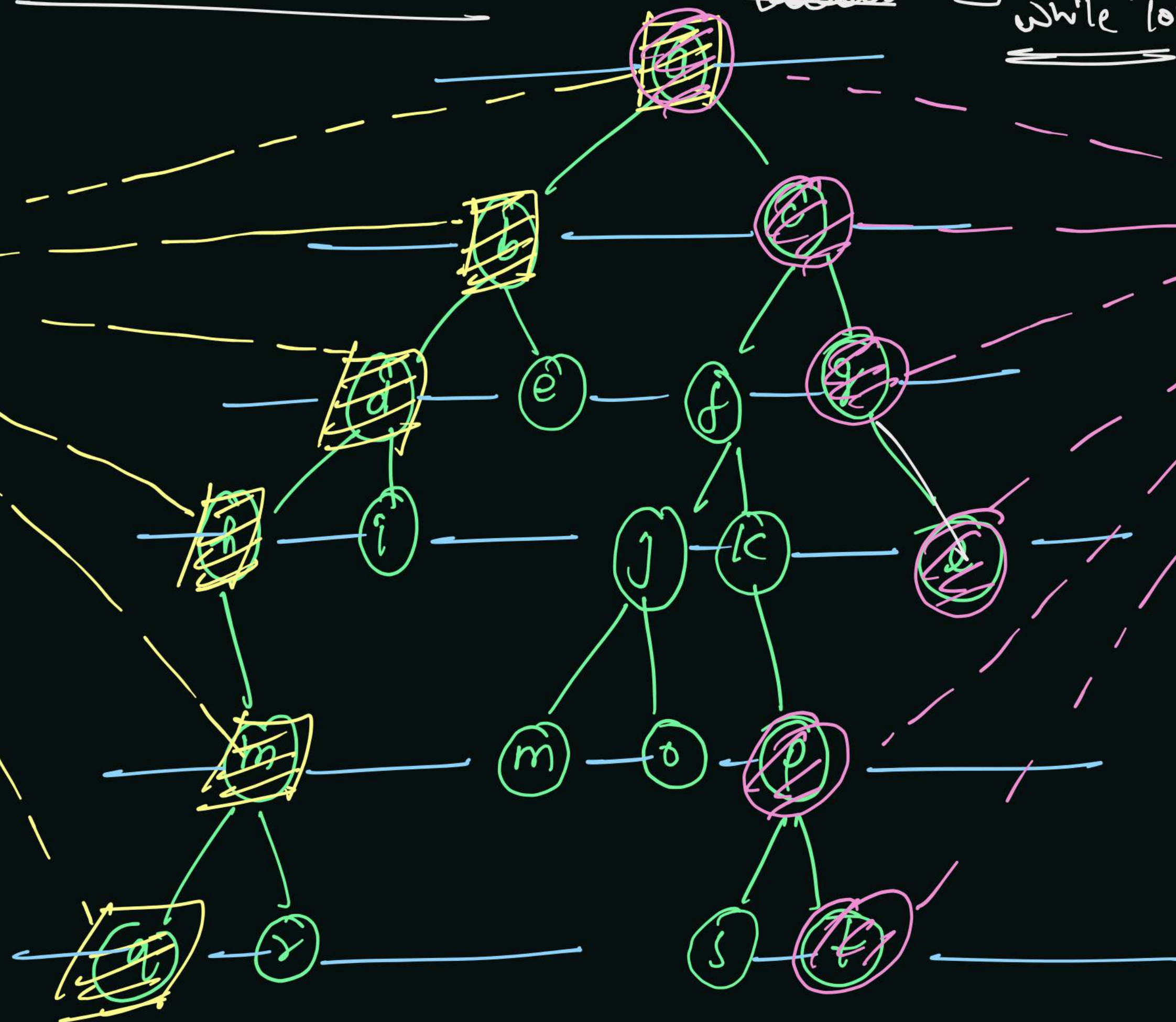
complete level present in while loop

Right View

left view



First node of Every level is result in left view



Last Node of Every level is result in right view