Ejercicio 5: Implementación de un Árbol AVL

```
int height(tree* N) {
  if (N == nullptr) return 0;
  return N->height;
}
int max(int a, int b) {
  return (a > b)? a:b;
}
tree* rightRotate(tree* y) {
  tree* x = y->left;
  tree* T2 = x->right;
  x->right = y;
  y->left = T2;
  y->height = max(height(y->left), height(y->right)) + 1;
  x->height = max(height(x->left), height(x->right)) + 1;
  return x;
}
tree* leftRotate(tree* x) {
  tree* y = x->right;
```

```
tree* T2 = y->left;
  y->left = x;
  x->right = T2;
  x->height = max(height(x->left), height(x->right)) + 1;
  y->height = max(height(y->left), height(y->right)) + 1;
  return y;
}
int getBalance(tree* N) {
  if (N == nullptr) return 0;
  return height(N->left) - height(N->right);
}
tree* insert(tree* node, int key) {
  if (node == nullptr) return(createLeaf(key));
  if (key < node->data)
     node->left = insert(node->left, key);
  else if (key > node->data)
     node->right = insert(node->right, key);
  else
     return node;
  node->height = 1 + max(height(node->left), height(node->right));
  int balance = getBalance(node);
```

```
if (balance > 1 && key < node->left->data)
  return rightRotate(node);
if (balance < -1 && key > node->right->data)
  return leftRotate(node);
if (balance > 1 && key > node->left->data) {
  node->left = leftRotate(node->left);
  return rightRotate(node);
}
if (balance < -1 && key < node->right->data) {
  node->right = rightRotate(node->right);
  return leftRotate(node);
}
return node;
```

}

Ejercicio 6: Eliminación en un Árbol AVL

```
tree* deleteNode(tree* root, int key) {
  if (root == nullptr) return root;
  if (key < root->data)
     root->left = deleteNode(root->left, key);
  else if (key > root->data)
     root->right = deleteNode(root->right, key);
  else {
     if ((root->left == nullptr) || (root->right == nullptr)) {
        tree* temp = root->left ? root->left : root->right;
        if (temp == nullptr) {
          temp = root;
          root = nullptr;
        } else
          *root = *temp;
        delete temp;
     } else {
        tree* temp = minValueNode(root->right);
        root->data = temp->data;
        root->right = deleteNode(root->right, temp->data);
```

```
}
}
if (root == nullptr) return root;
root->height = 1 + max(height(root->left), height(root->right));
int balance = getBalance(root);
if (balance > 1 && getBalance(root->left) >= 0)
   return rightRotate(root);
if (balance > 1 && getBalance(root->left) < 0) {
   root->left = leftRotate(root->left);
   return rightRotate(root);
}
if (balance < -1 && getBalance(root->right) <= 0)
   return leftRotate(root);
if (balance < -1 && getBalance(root->right) > 0) {
   root->right = rightRotate(root->right);
   return leftRotate(root);
}
return root;
```

}

Ejercicio 7: Implementación de Árbol de Huffman

```
struct MinHeapNode {
  char data;
  unsigned freq;
  MinHeapNode *left, *right;
  MinHeapNode(char data, unsigned freq) {
     left = right = nullptr;
     this->data = data;
     this->freq = freq;
  }
};
struct compare {
  bool operator()(MinHeapNode* I, MinHeapNode* r) {
     return (I->freq > r->freq);
  }
};
void printCodes(struct MinHeapNode* root, string str) {
  if (!root) return;
  if (root->data != '$') cout << root->data << ": " << str << "\n";
  printCodes(root->left, str + "0");
```

```
printCodes(root->right, str + "1");
}
void HuffmanCodes(char data[], int freq[], int size) {
  struct MinHeapNode *left, *right, *top;
  priority_queue<MinHeapNode*, vector<MinHeapNode*>, compare> minHeap;
  for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i)
     minHeap.push(new MinHeapNode(data[i], freq[i]));
  while (minHeap.size() != 1) {
     left = minHeap.top();
     minHeap.pop();
     right = minHeap.top();
     minHeap.pop();
     top = new MinHeapNode('$', left->freq + right->freq);
     top->left = left;
     top->right = right;
     minHeap.push(top);
  }
  printCodes(minHeap.top(), "");
}
```

Ejercicio 8: Codificación de Huffman

```
void HuffmanCodes(char data[], int freq[], int size) {
  struct MinHeapNode *left, *right, *top;
  priority_queue<MinHeapNode*, vector<MinHeapNode*>, compare> minHeap;
  for (int i = 0; i < size; ++i)
     minHeap.push(new MinHeapNode(data[i], freq[i]));
  while (minHeap.size() != 1) {
     left = minHeap.top();
     minHeap.pop();
     right = minHeap.top();
     minHeap.pop();
     top = new MinHeapNode('$', left->freq + right->freq);
     top->left = left;
     top->right = right;
     minHeap.push(top);
  }
  printCodes(minHeap.top(), "");
}
```

Ejercicio 9: Decodificación de Huffman

```
string decodeHuffman(struct MinHeapNode* root, string str) {
  string ans = "";
  struct MinHeapNode* curr = root;
  for (int i = 0; i < str.size(); i++) {
     if (str[i] == '0')
        curr = curr->left;
     else
        curr = curr->right;
     if (!curr->left && !curr->right) {
        ans += curr->data;
        curr = root;
     }
  }
  return ans;
}
```

Ejercicio 10: Optimización del Árbol de Huffman

```
void optimizeHuffman() {

// Para manejar grandes volúmenes de datos, una posible optimización

// puede ser usar tablas hash para almacenar los códigos de Huffman

// y evitar la reconstrucción del árbol cada vez que se quiera decodificar.

// Además, se puede usar técnicas como compresión de tablas o codificación

// más eficiente para largas secuencias de bits.

}
```

Ejercicio 11: Búsqueda en un Árbol AVL

```
tree* search(tree* root, int key) {
  if (root == nullptr || root->data == key)
    return root;
  if (key < root->data)
    return search(root->left, key);
  return search(root->right, key);
}
```

Ejercicio 12: Altura de un Árbol AVL

```
int height(tree* N) {
  if (N == nullptr)
    return 0;
  return N->height;
}
```