

**CHANDIGARH COLLEGE OF
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(DEGREE WING)**



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Department of Computer Science & Engineering

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SUBJECT: Data Structures Practical (CS351)

Problem 7: Case Study of Binary Tree

Submitted by:

Bhavyam Dhand

(CO23316)

Submitted to:

Dr. R.B. Patel

(Professor)

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CODE

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <fstream>
#include <cmath>
#include <ctime>
#include <bitset>
using namespace std;
// Function to write in Log file
void LogFile(const string& event) {
    ofstream BinFile("Machine_Code_Stack.txt", ios_base::app);
    if (BinFile.is_open()) {
        for (char c : event) {
            BinFile << bitset<8>(c) << " ";
        }
        BinFile << endl;
        BinFile.close();
    }
}
struct BTree{
    int Data;
    BTree* LST;
    BTree* RST;
};
void EnterNode(BTree*x, int d)
{
    x->Data = d;
    x->LST = NULL;
    x->RST = NULL;
}
BTree* CreateTree(BTree* head)
{
    int d;
    cout << "Enter Node Data: "; cin >> d;
    if (d == -1) // If user enters -1, it signifies no node should be added.
        return NULL;
    head = new BTree; // Allocate memory for a new node
    EnterNode(head, d);
    cout << "Enter the Left Node of current Node " << d << ": ";
    head->LST = CreateTree(head->LST);
    if (head->LST==NULL)
        return head;
    cout << "Enter the Right Node of current BTree " << d << ": ";
    head->RST = CreateTree(head->RST);
    return head;
}
// To print Binary Tree height
int TreeHeight(BTree* head)
{
    if (head==NULL)
        return 0;
    else {
        int LHeight = TreeHeight(head->LST);
        int RHeight = TreeHeight(head->RST);
        if (LHeight > RHeight)
```

```

        return (LHeight + 1);
    else
        return (RHeight + 1);
    }
}

void PrintCurrentLevel(BTree* head, int level)
{
    if (head == NULL)
        return;
    if (level == 1)
        cout << head->Data << " ";
    else if (level > 1)
    {
        PrintCurrentLevel(head->LST, level - 1);
        PrintCurrentLevel(head->RST, level - 1);
    }
}

void PrintLevelOrder(BTree* head)
{
    int h = TreeHeight(head), i;
    for (i = 1; i <= h; i++) // Start at level 1
        PrintCurrentLevel(head, i);
}

// For Preorder Traversal (head->left->right)
void PreOrder(BTree* head)
{
    if (head==NULL)
        return;
    cout << head->Data << " ";
    PreOrder(head->LST);
    PreOrder(head->RST);
}

// For Inorder Traversal (left->head->right)
void InOrder(BTree* head)
{
    if (head==NULL)
        return;
    InOrder(head->LST);
    cout << head->Data << " ";
    InOrder(head->RST);
}

// For Postorder Traversal (left->right->head)
void PostOrder(BTree* head)
{
    if (head==NULL)
        return;
    PostOrder(head->LST);
    PostOrder(head->RST);
    cout << head->Data << " ";
}

void DeleteTree(BTree* head)
{
    if (head == NULL)
        return;

    // First delete both subtrees

```

```

DeleteTree(head->LST);
DeleteTree(head->RST);
// Then delete the node itself
delete head;
}
int main()
{
    LogFile("Starting Program");
    int z;
    BTree* Head = NULL;
    cout << "Welcome to the Binary Tree Manager!" << endl;
    cout << "Create Binary Tree to continue:\nHead Node:" << endl;
    Head = CreateTree(Head);
    LogFile("Created a Binary Tree");
    // Userbase
    while (true)
    {
        cout << "\nEnter your Commands!" << endl;
        cout << "1. Print Tree" << endl;
        cout << "2. Preorder Traversal" << endl;
        cout << "3. Inorder Traversal" << endl;
        cout << "4. Postorder Traversal" << endl;
        cout << "Click Any Else Button to close Program!" << endl;
        cin >> z;
        switch (z)
        {
            case 1:
                cout << "Printing Tree: ";
                PrintLevelOrder(Head);
                LogFile("Printing Binary Tree as is");
                break;
            case 2:
                cout << "Preorder Traversal is: ";
                PreOrder(Head);
                cout << endl;
                LogFile("Printing Binary Tree Node in Preorder traversal form");
                break;
            case 3:
                cout << "Inorder Traversal is: ";
                InOrder(Head);
                cout << endl;
                LogFile("Printing Binary Tree Node in Inorder traversal form");
                break;
            case 4:
                cout << "Postorder Traversal is: ";
                PostOrder(Head);
                cout << endl;
                LogFile("Printing Binary Tree Node in Postorder traversal form");
                break;
            default:
                LogFile("Closing Program");
                DeleteTree(Head);
                return 0;
        }
    }
}

```

Output:

1. Create a Binary Tree:

```
Welcome to the Binary Tree Manager!  
Create Binary Tree to continue:  
Head Node:  
Enter Node Data: 1  
Enter the Left Node of current Node 1: Enter Node Data: 2  
Enter the Left Node of current Node 2: Enter Node Data: 4  
Enter the Left Node of current Node 4: Enter Node Data: -1  
Enter the Right Node of current Node 2: Enter Node Data: 5  
Enter the Left Node of current Node 5: Enter Node Data: -1  
Enter the Right Node of current Node 1: Enter Node Data: 3  
Enter the Left Node of current Node 3: Enter Node Data: 6  
Enter the Left Node of current Node 6: Enter Node Data: -1  
Enter the Right Node of current Node 3: Enter Node Data: 7  
Enter the Left Node of current Node 7: Enter Node Data: -1
```

2. Level-wise Printing of Binary Tree:

```
Enter your Commands!  
1. Print Tree  
2. Preorder Traversal  
3. Inorder Traversal  
4. Postorder Traversal  
Click Any Else Button to close Program!  
1  
Printing Tree: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

3. Traversal Algorithms

3.1. Preorder Traversal

```
Enter your Commands!  
1. Print Tree  
2. Preorder Traversal  
3. Inorder Traversal  
4. Postorder Traversal  
Click Any Else Button to close Program!  
2  
Preorder Traversal is: 1 2 4 5 3 6 7
```

3.2. Inorder Traversal

```
Enter your Commands!  
1. Print Tree  
2. Preorder Traversal  
3. Inorder Traversal  
4. Postorder Traversal  
Click Any Else Button to close Program!  
3  
Inorder Traversal is: 4 2 5 1 6 3 7
```

3.3. Postorder Traversal

```
Enter your Commands!  
1. Print Tree  
2. Preorder Traversal  
3. Inorder Traversal  
4. Postorder Traversal  
Click Any Else Button to close Program!  
4  
Postorder Traversal is: 4 5 2 6 7 3 1
```

Log File as Machine Code:

[illegible]