



## Experiment-6

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**Semester:** 6<sup>th</sup>

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**Date of Performance:** 21/02/25

**Subject Code:** 22CSP-351

### 1. Aim:

A tree is a hierarchical data structure that consists of nodes connected by edges. Unlike linear data structures like arrays and linked lists, trees are non-linear, making them ideal for representing hierarchical relationships such as file systems, database indexes, and decision-making processes.

### 2. Introduction to the Searching and Sorting:

#### Tree Traversal Methods:

Traversal is the process of visiting nodes in a tree.

#### 1. Depth-First Search (DFS)

- Explores as deep as possible before backtracking.
- Preorder (Root → Left → Right): Used for copying a tree.
- Inorder (Left → Root → Right): Used in Binary Search Trees (BSTs) to retrieve sorted values.
- Postorder (Left → Right → Root): Used for deleting trees (deletes child nodes before the parent).

#### 2. Breadth-First Search (BFS)

- Also called Level Order Traversal.
- Explores all nodes at one level before moving to the next.

### 3. Implementation/Code:

#### ▪ 104 Maximum Depth of Binary Tree:

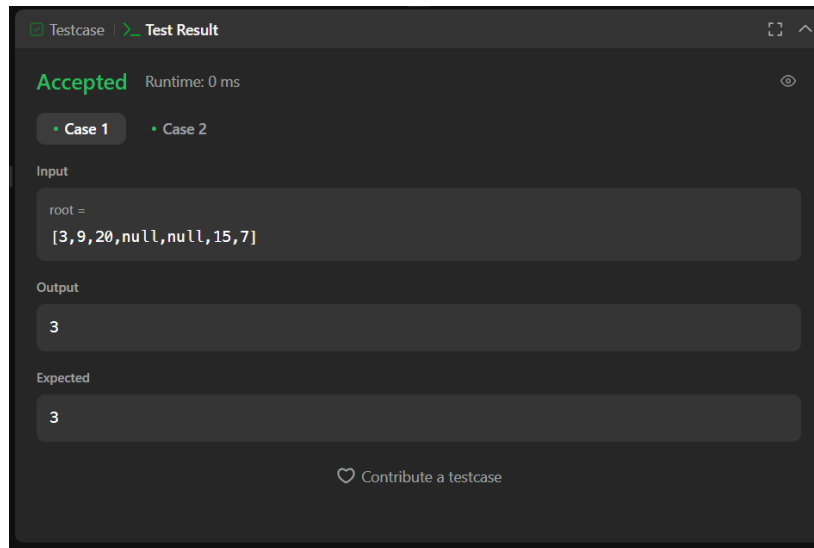
```
import java.util.*;
class Solution {
    public int maxDepth(TreeNode root) {
        if (root == null) return 0;
        Queue<TreeNode> queue = new LinkedList<>();
        queue.add(root);
        int depth = 0;
        while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
            int size = queue.size();
            depth++;
            for (int i = 0; i < size; i++) {
                TreeNode node = queue.poll();
                if (node.left != null) queue.add(node.left);
                if (node.right != null) queue.add(node.right);
            }
        }
        return depth;
    }
}
```

```

    }
}
return depth;
}
}

```

104Output:



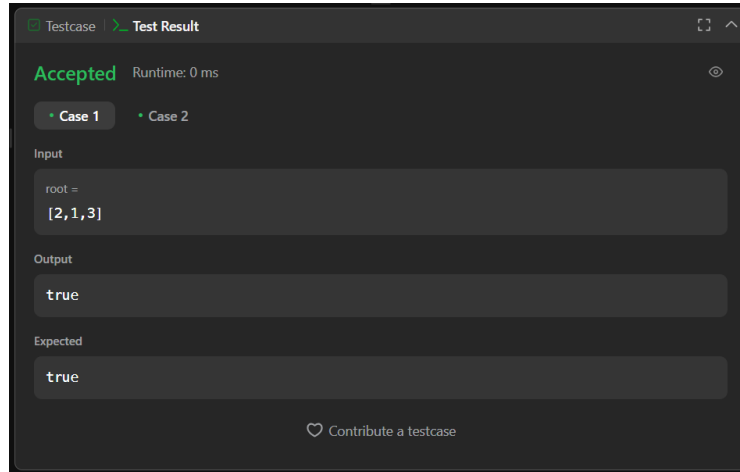
## ▪ 98 Validate Binary Search Tree:

```

import java.util.Stack;
class Solution {
    public boolean isValidBST(TreeNode root) {
        Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<>();
        TreeNode current = root;
        TreeNode prev = null;
        while (!stack.isEmpty() || current != null) {
            while (current != null) {
                stack.push(current);
                current = current.left;
            }
            current = stack.pop();
            if (prev != null && current.val <= prev.val) {
                return false;
            }
            prev = current;
            current = current.right;
        }
        return true;
    }
}

```

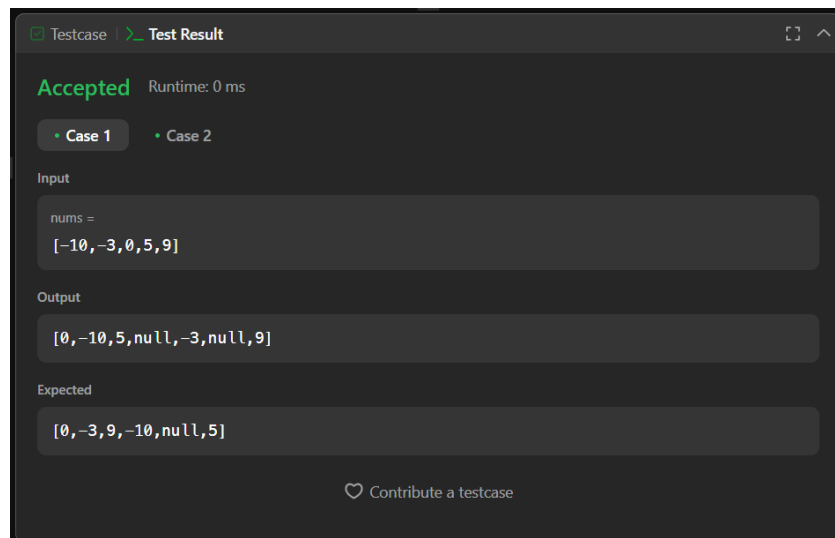
## 98 Output:



### 108 Convert Sorted Array to Binary Search Tree:

```
class Solution {
    public TreeNode sortedArrayToBST(int[] nums) {
        return buildBST(nums, 0, nums.length - 1);
    }
    private TreeNode buildBST(int[] nums, int left, int right) {
        if (left > right) return null; // Base case
        int mid = (left + right) / 2; // Find middle index
        TreeNode root = new TreeNode(nums[mid]); // Create root node
        root.left = buildBST(nums, left, mid - 1); // Left Subtree
        root.right = buildBST(nums, mid + 1, right); // Right Subtree
        return root;
    }
}
```

## 108 Output:



## ▪ 94 Binary Search Tree Inorder Traversal:

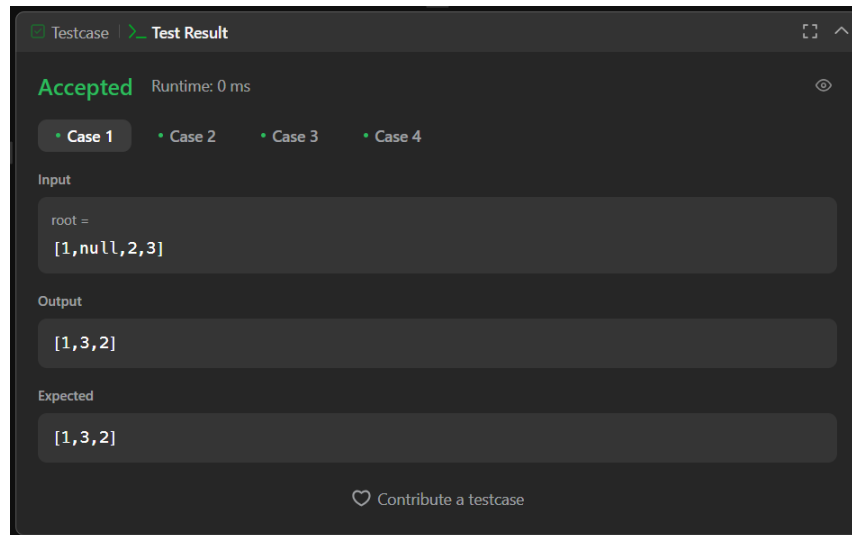
```
import java.util.*;

class Solution {
    public List<Integer> inorderTraversal(TreeNode root) {
        List<Integer> result = new ArrayList<>();
        inorder(root, result);
        return result;
    }

    private void inorder(TreeNode node, List<Integer> result) {
        if (node == null) return;

        inorder(node.left, result); // Left
        result.add(node.val);       // Root
        inorder(node.right, result); // Right
    }
}
```

## 94 Output:



## 4. Learning Outcome

- Understand the breaking down the sorted array into smaller parts to build a height-balanced BST.
- Understanding binary search tree beyond simple sorted arrays.
- How to validate if a binary tree is a BST by checking left and right subtrees recursively.