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**Section:** 22BCS\_IOT-612-B

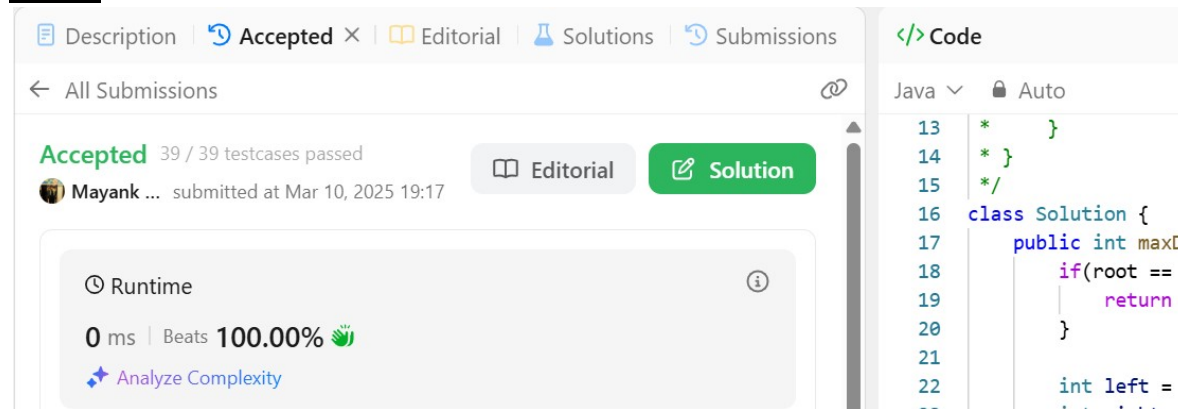
**Subject:** Advanced Programming Lab-2

### **Assignment – 5**

#### **1. Code: (Maximum Depth of Binary Tree)**

```
class Solution {  
    public int maxDepth(TreeNode root) {  
        if(root == null) {  
            return 0;  
        }  
        int left = maxDepth(root.left);  
        int right = maxDepth(root.right);  
  
        return Math.max(left, right) + 1;  
    }  
}
```

#### **Output:**



The screenshot displays a submission page for a problem. At the top, there are tabs for 'Description', 'Accepted' (selected), 'Editorial', 'Solutions', and 'Submissions'. Below the tabs, it shows 'All Submissions' with a link to 'Editorial' and a green 'Solution' button. The submission status is 'Accepted' with '39 / 39 testcases passed'. The user 'Mayank ...' submitted it on 'Mar 10, 2025 19:17'. A performance summary shows 'Runtime: 0 ms | Beats 100.00%' with a green leaf icon and a link to 'Analyze Complexity'. On the right, the 'Code' tab is active, showing the Java code for the 'Maximum Depth of Binary Tree' problem.

#### **2. Code: (Validate Binary Search Tree)**

```
public boolean isValidBST(TreeNode root) {  
    return isValidBST(root, Double.NEGATIVE_INFINITY, Double.POSITIVE_INFINITY);  
}  
  
private boolean isValidBST(TreeNode node, double min, double max) {  
    if (node == null) {  
        return true;  
    }  
  
    if (node.val <= min || node.val >= max) {  
        return false;  
    }  
  
    return isValidBST(node.left, min, node.val) && isValidBST(node.right, node.val, max);  
}
```

#### **OUTPUT:**

Description
Editorial
Solutions
Submissions
Accepted
Code

All Submissions

Accepted 86 / 86 testcases passed  
Mayank ... submitted at Mar 10, 2025 19:19

Editorial
Solution

Runtime  
0 ms | Beats 100.00%  
Analyze Complexity

```

9      *   TreeNode(int val, T
10     *       this.val = val;
11     *       this.left = lef
12     *       this.right = ri
13     *   }
14     * }
15     */
16     class Solution {
17     public boolean isValidBST(
18         return isValidBST(root,
19     }

```

### 3. Code: (Symmetric Tree)

```

class Solution {
    public boolean isSymmetric(TreeNode root) {
        if (root == null) return true;
        return isMirror(root.left, root.right);
    }

    private boolean isMirror(TreeNode left, TreeNode right) {
        if (left == null && right == null) return true;
        if (left == null || right == null) return false;

        return (left.val == right.val)
            && isMirror(left.left, right.right)
            && isMirror(left.right, right.left);
    }
}

```

#### Output:

Accepted 200 / 200 testcases passed  
Mayank ... submitted at Mar 10, 2025 19:21

Editorial
Solution

Runtime  
0 ms | Beats 100.00%  
Analyze Complexity

```

16     class Solution {
17     public boolean i
18         if (root ==
19         return isMir
20     }
21
22     private boolean
23         if (left ==
24         if (left ==
25
26         return (left
27         && isMir

```

### 4. Code: (Binary Tree Zigzag Level Order Traversal)

```

class Solution {
    public List<List<Integer>> zigzagLevelOrder(TreeNode root) {
        List<List<Integer>> result = new ArrayList<>();
        if (root == null) return result;

        Deque<TreeNode> deque = new LinkedList<>();
        deque.offer(root);
        boolean leftToRight = true;

        while (!deque.isEmpty()) {
            int levelSize = deque.size();
            List<Integer> currentLevel = new ArrayList<>();

            for (int i = 0; i < levelSize; i++) {
                TreeNode node = deque.poll();

                if (leftToRight) {

```

```

        currentLevel.add(node.val);
    } else {
        currentLevel.add(0, node.val);
    }

    if (node.left != null) deque.offer(node.left);
    if (node.right != null) deque.offer(node.right);
}

result.add(currentLevel);
leftToRight = !leftToRight;
}

return result;
}
}

```

### **Output:**

Accepted 33 / 33 testcases passed

Editorial
Solution

Mayank ... submitted at Mar 10, 2025 19:25

Runtime
1 ms | Beats 69.87% 🌿
Analyze Complexity

34 ... } e.  
35 ... }  
36 ... }  
37 ...  
38 ... if  
39 ... if  
40 ... }  
41 ...  
42 ... result.  
43 ... leftToR:  
44 ... }  
45 ...

### **5. Code: (Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Tree)**

```

class Solution {
    public TreeNode lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode root, TreeNode p, TreeNode q) {
        if (root == null || root == p || root == q) {
            return root;
        }

        TreeNode left = lowestCommonAncestor(root.left, p, q);
        TreeNode right = lowestCommonAncestor(root.right, p, q);

        if (left == null) {
            return right;
        }
        if (right == null) {
            return left;
        }

        return root;
    }
}

```

### **Output:**

← All Submissions

Accepted 32 / 32 testcases passed

Mayank ... submitted at Mar 10, 2025 19:27

Editorial Solution

Runtime

7 ms | Beats 62.92%

Analyze Complexity

```

14     }
15
16     TreeNode left
17     TreeNode right
18
19     if (left == null)
20         return right;
21     }
22     if (right == null)
23         return left;

```

## 6. Code: (Binary Tree Inorder Traversal)

```

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

    private void inorderTraverse(TreeNode node, List<Integer> result) {
        if (node != null) {
            inorderTraverse(node.left, result);
            result.add(node.val);
            inorderTraverse(node.right, result);
        }
    }
}

```

### Output:

Accepted 71 / 71 testcases passed

Mayank ... submitted at Mar 10, 2025 19:31

Editorial Solution

Runtime

0 ms | Beats 100.00%

Analyze Complexity

```

16 class Solution {
17     public List<Integer>
18         List<Integer> re:
19         inorderTraverse(t
20         return result;
21     }
22
23     private void inorderT
24         if (node != null)
25         inorderTraver

```

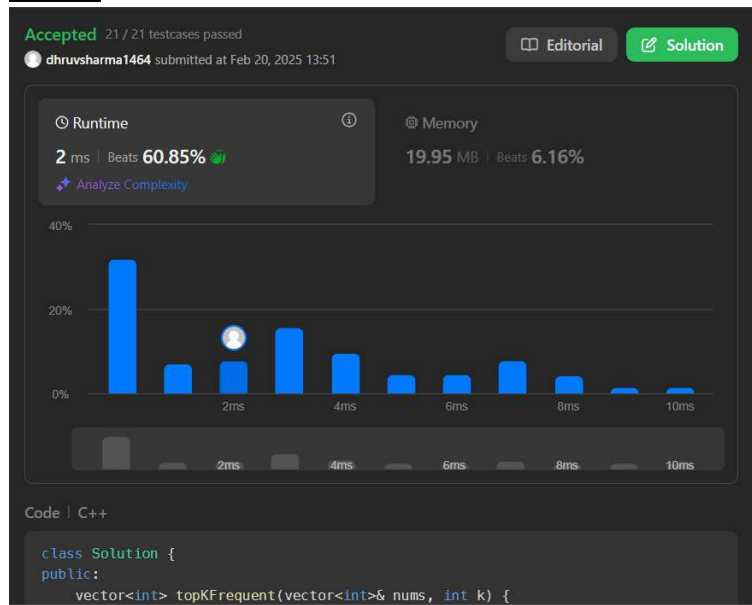
## 7. Code: (Binary Tree Level Order Traversal)

```

class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> topKFrequent(vector<int>& nums, int k) {
        unordered_map<int, int> freqMap;
        for (int num : nums) {
            freqMap[num]++;
        }
        vector<vector<int>> buckets(nums.size() + 1);
        for (auto& [num, freq] : freqMap) {
            buckets[freq].push_back(num);
        }
        vector<int> result;
        for (int i = nums.size(); i > 0 && result.size() < k; i--) {
            for (int num : buckets[i]) {
                result.push_back(num);
                if (result.size() == k) return result;
            }
        }
        return result;
    }
};

```

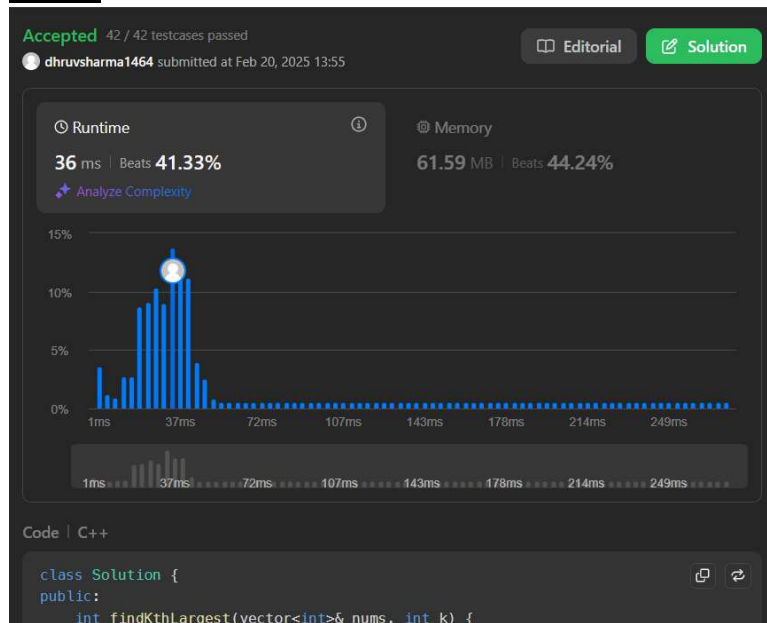
### Output:



### 8. Code: (Kth Smallest Element in a BST)

```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int findKthLargest(vector<int>& nums, int k) {  
        priority_queue<int, vector<int>, greater<int>> minHeap;  
        for (int num : nums) {  
            minHeap.push(num);  
            if (minHeap.size() > k) {  
                minHeap.pop();  
            }  
        }  
        return minHeap.top();  
    }  
};
```

### Output:



### 9. Code: (Populating Next Right Pointers in Each Node)

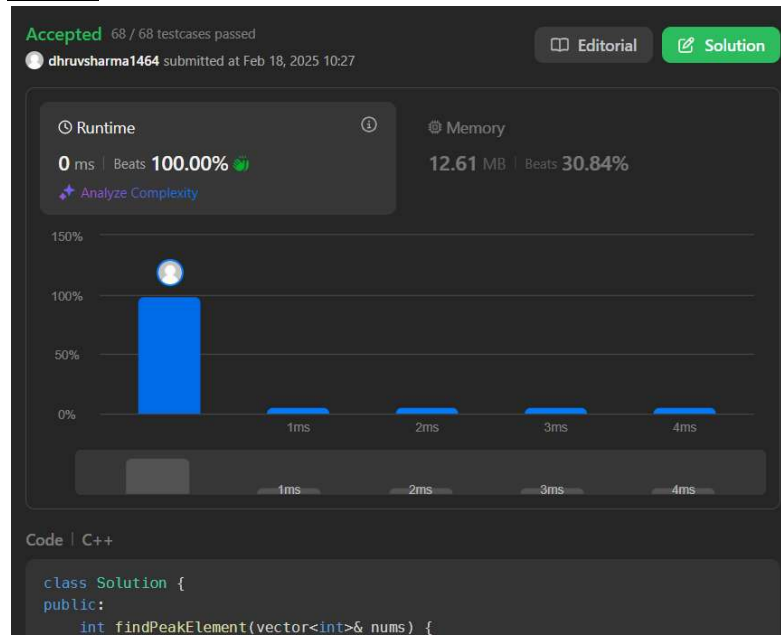
```
class Solution {  
public:  
    int findPeakElement(vector<int>& nums) {
```

```

int left = 0, right = nums.size() - 1;
while (left < right) {
    int mid = left + (right - left) / 2;
    if (nums[mid] > nums[mid + 1]) {
        right = mid;
    } else {
        left = mid + 1;
    }
}
return left;
}
};

```

## Output:



## 10. Code: (Sum of Left Leaves)

```

class Solution {
public:
    int sumOfLeftLeaves(TreeNode root) {
        if (root == null) {
            return 0;
        }
        int sum = 0;
        if (root.left != null && root.left.left == null && root.left.right == null) {
            sum += root.left.val;
        }
        sum += sumOfLeftLeaves(root.left);
        sum += sumOfLeftLeaves(root.right);
        return sum;
    }
}

```

## Output:

