Assignment 5

Student Name: Aakriti Singh UID: 22BCS11071

Branch: CSE Section/Group: 22BCS_IOT_612
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Subject Name: Advance prog. Lab Subject Code: 22CSP-351

Q1) Maximum Depth of a Binary Tree

• Code:

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

• Screenshot:

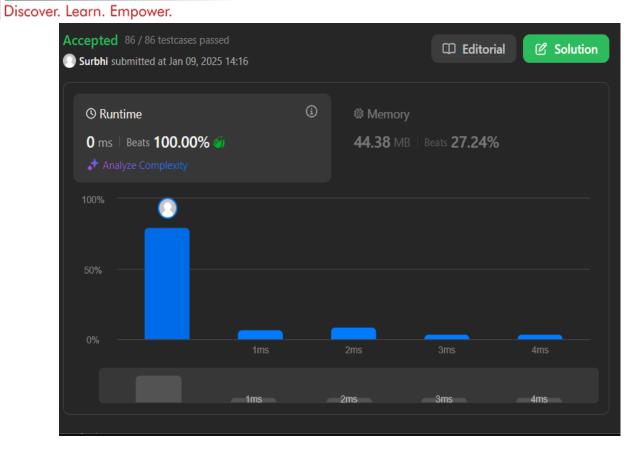
Q2) Validate Binary Search Tree

• Code:

```
class Solution {
  public boolean helperFunction(TreeNode root,Integer lower,Integer upper){
  if(root==null){
    return true;
  }
  if((lower!=null && root.val<=lower)|| (upper!=null && root.val>=upper)){
    return false;
  }
  return helperFunction(root.left,lower,root.val) && helperFunction(root.right,root.val,upper);
}
public boolean isValidBST(TreeNode root) {
  return helperFunction(root,null,null);
}
```

• Screenshot:

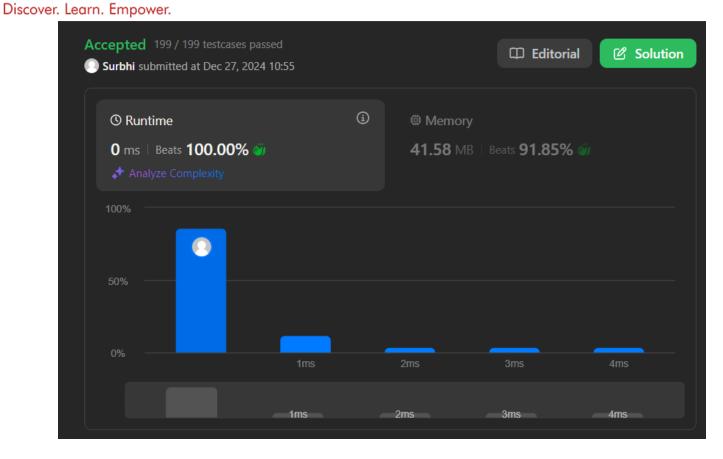
}



Q3) Symmetric Tree

• Code:

```
class Solution {
    public boolean isMirror(TreeNode t1,TreeNode t2){
        if(t1==null && t2==null){
            return true;
        }
        if(t1==null || t2==null){
            return false;
        }
        return (t1.val == t2.val) && isMirror(t1.left, t2.right) && isMirror(t1.right, t2.left);
    }
    public boolean isSymmetric(TreeNode root) {
        if (root == null) {
            return true;
        }
        return isMirror(root.left, root.right);
    }
}
```



Q4) Binary Tree Zigzag Level Order Traversal

• Code:

```
class Solution {
public List<List<Integer>> zigzagLevelOrder(TreeNode root) {
  List<List<Integer>>result=new ArrayList<>();
  if (root == null) return result;
  Queue<TreeNode>q=new LinkedList<>();
  q.add(root);
  int level = 0;
  while(!q.isEmpty()){
     int size=q.size();
     List<Integer>ls=new LinkedList<>();
     for(int i=0;i < size;i++){
       TreeNode curr=q.poll();
       ls.add(curr.val);
       if (curr.left != null) q.add(curr.left);
       if (curr.right != null) q.add(curr.right);
     if (level \% 2 == 1) {
       Collections.reverse(ls);
     result.add(new ArrayList<>(ls));
     level++;
```

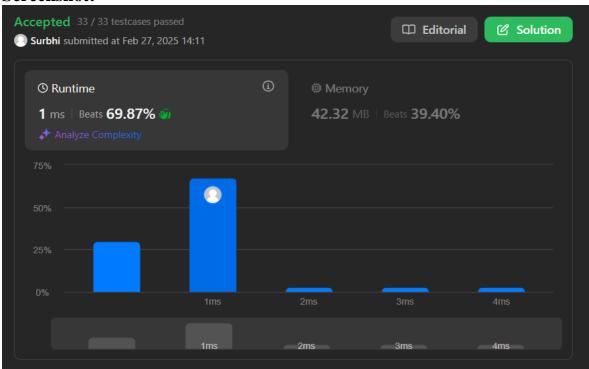
```
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}

return result;

}
}
```

• Screenshot:



Q5) Lowest Common Ancestor of a Binary Tree

• Code:

```
class Solution {
    public TreeNode lowestCommonAncestor(TreeNode root, TreeNode p, TreeNode q) {
        // Base case: null node
        if (root == null) return null;

        // If the current node is either p or q, return it
        if (root == p || root == q) return root;

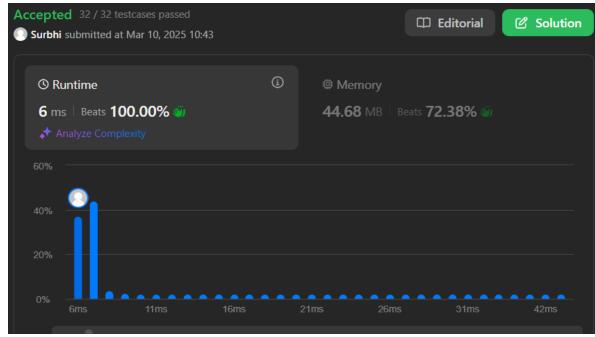
        // Recur for left and right children
        TreeNode left = lowestCommonAncestor(root.left, p, q);
        TreeNode right = lowestCommonAncestor(root.right, p, q);

        // If both left and right return a non-null value, current node is LCA
        if (left != null && right != null) return root;

        // Otherwise, return the non-null child (or null if both are null)
        return left != null ? left : right;
    }
}
```

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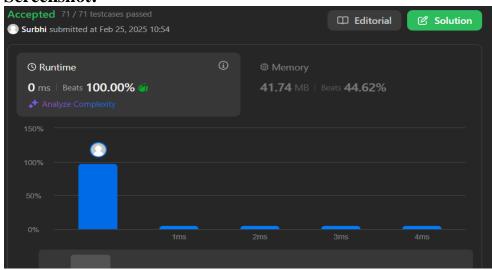
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Q6) Binary Tree Inorder Traversal

• Code:

```
class Solution {
public void Traversal(TreeNode root,List<Integer>ans){
  if(root==null) return;
  Traversal(root.left,ans);
  ans.add(root.val);
  Traversal(root.right,ans);
}
public List<Integer> inorderTraversal(TreeNode root) {
  List<Integer>ans=new ArrayList<>();
  Traversal(root,ans);
  return ans;
}
```



Q7) Binary Tree Level Order Traversal

• Code:

```
class Solution {
  public List<List<Integer>> levelOrder(TreeNode root) {
    List<List<Integer>> ans = new ArrayList<>();
     if (root == null) return ans;
     Queue<TreeNode> queue = new LinkedList<>();
     queue.add(root);
     while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
       int levelSize = queue.size();
       List<Integer> level = new ArrayList<>();
       for (int i = 0; i < levelSize; ++i) {
          TreeNode node = queue.poll();
          level.add(node.val);
          if (node.left != null) queue.add(node.left);
         if (node.right != null) queue.add(node.right);
       ans.add(level);
    return ans;
```



Q8) Kth smallest element in a BST

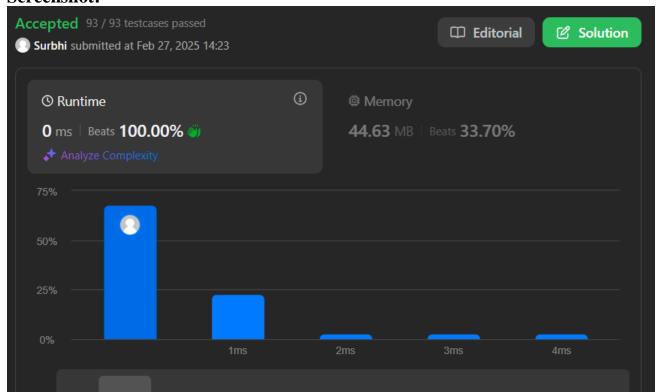
• Code:

```
class Solution {
    private int count = 0;
    private int result = 0;

public void inOrder(TreeNode root,int k){
    if(root==null){
        return;
    }
    inOrder(root.left,k);
    count++;
    if (count == k) {
        result = root.val;
        return;
    }
    inOrder(root.right,k);
}

public int kthSmallest(TreeNode root, int k) {
    inOrder(root,k);
    return result;
    }
}
```

• Screenshot:



Q9) Populating Next Right Pointers in Each Node

• Code:

```
class Solution {
```

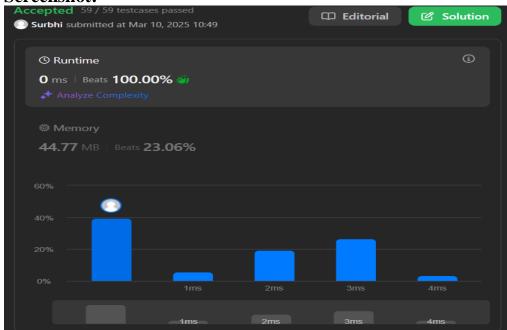
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```
public Node connect(Node root) {
    if (root == null) return null;
    if (root.left != null) root.left.next = root.right;

if (root.right != null && root.next != null) root.right.next = root.next.left;
    connect(root.left);
    connect(root.right);
    return root;
}
```

• Screenshot:



Q10) Sum of Left Leaves

• Code:

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

