EXPERIMENT – 5

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Subject Name: Advanced Programming 2 **Subject Code: 22CSP-351**

1. Aim:

(a) **Same Tree**: Given the roots of two binary trees p and q, write a function to check if they are the same or not.

(b) **Balanced Binary Tree:** Given a binary tree, determine if it is height-balanced.

2. Objectives:

- Given the roots of two binary trees check if they are the same or not.
- Check if height-balanced or not.

3. Algorithm:

➢ **Same Tree:**

- If either tree is None, return whether both are None.
- If node values differ, return False.
- Compare left and right subtrees recursively.

➢ **Balanced Binary Tree:**

- If the tree is empty (root is None), return True.
- Compute the height (maxDepth) of the left and right subtrees.
- If their height difference is more than 1, return False.
- Ensure both left and right subtrees are also balanced.

4. Implementation/Code:

(a) Same Tree:

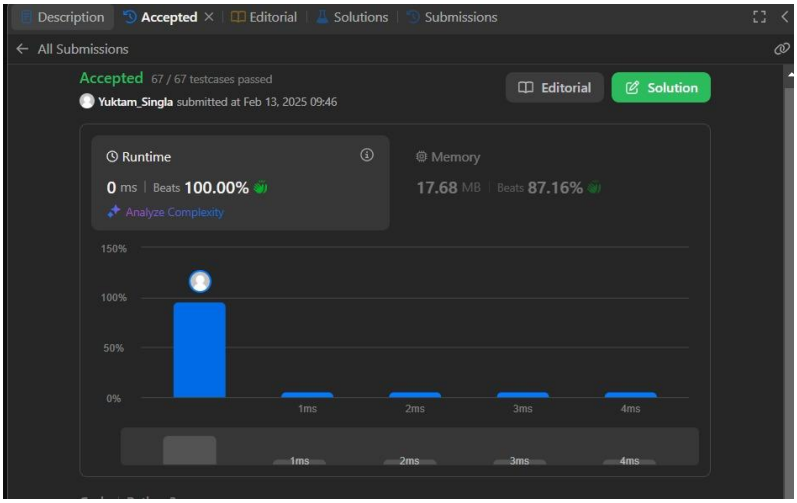
```
class Solution:
  def isSameTree(self, p: TreeNode | None, q: TreeNode | None) -> bool:
    if not p or not q:
      return p == q
    return (p.val == q.val and
            self.isSameTree(p.left, q.left) and
            self.isSameTree(p.right, q.right))
```

(b) Balanced Binary Tree:

```
class Solution:
  def isBalanced(self, root: TreeNode | None) -> bool:
    if not root:
      return True
    def maxDepth(root: TreeNode | None) -> int:
      if not root:
        return 0
      return 1 + max(maxDepth(root.left), maxDepth(root.right))
    return (abs(maxDepth(root.left) - maxDepth(root.right)) <= 1 and
            self.isBalanced(root.left) and
            self.isBalanced(root.right))
```

5. Output:

(a) Same Tree:



(b) Balanced Binary Tree:

6. Learning Outcomes:

- Understand tree traversal (recursive comparison of nodes).
- Compare node values and recursively verify left and right subtrees.
- Understand tree height calculation using recursion.
- Learn the definition of a height-balanced tree .
- Apply recursive depth-first traversal to check balance.