



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

WORKSHEET 5

Student Name: Harsh Raj

UID: 22BCS16961

Branch: BE-CSE

Section/Group: 22BCS_NTPP-602-A

Semester: 6th

Date of Performance: 17/02/2025

Subject Name: AP LAB - II

Subject Code: 22CSP-351

1. Aim: Given the root of a binary tree, return *its maximum depth*.

A binary tree's **maximum depth** is the number of nodes along the longest path from the root node down to the farthest leaf node.

2. Source Code:

```
class TreeNode:
    def __init__(self, val=0, left=None, right=None):
        self.val = val
        self.left = left
        self.right = right

class Solution:
    def maxDepth(self, root):
        if not root: return 0
        return 1 + max(self.maxDepth(root.left), self.maxDepth(root.right))

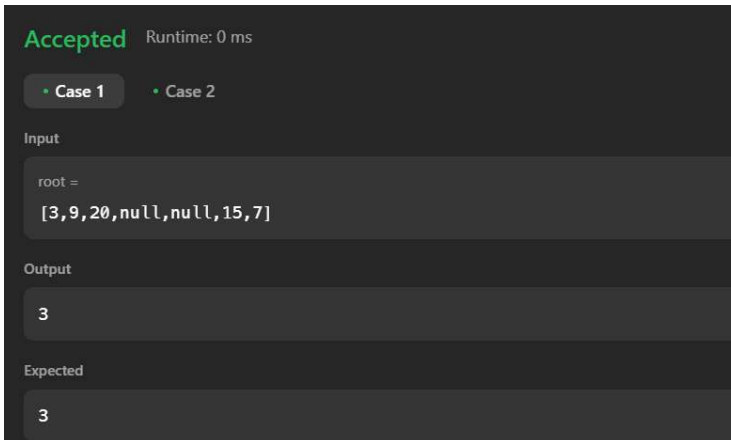
if __name__ == "__main__":
    3. Solution()
```



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

4. Screenshots of outputs:



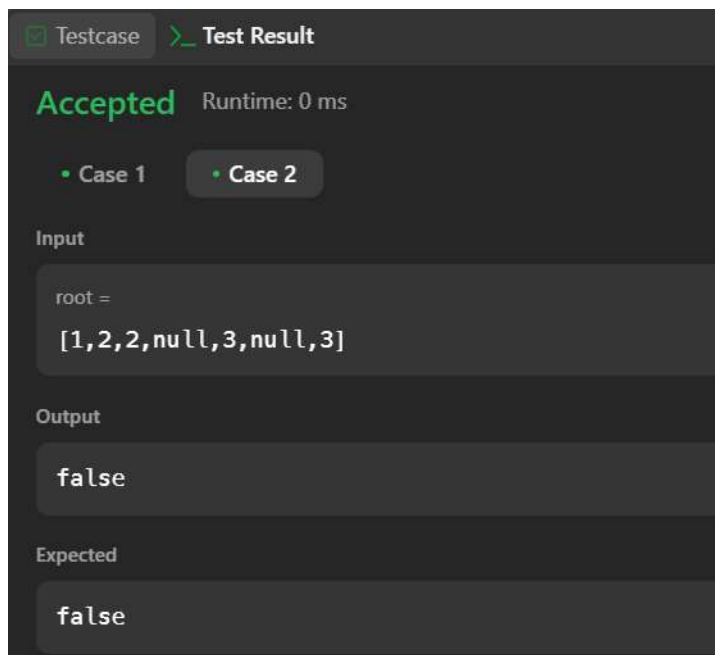
2. Aim: Given the root of a binary tree, check whether it is a mirror of itself (i.e., symmetric around its center).

Source Code:

```
from typing import Optional  
from collections import deque  
  
class Solution:
```

```
def isSymmetric(self, root: Optional['TreeNode']) -> bool:
    q = deque([(root, root)])
    while q:
        t1, t2 = q.popleft()
        if not t1 and not t2:
            continue
        if not t1 or not t2 or t1.val != t2.val:
            return False
        q.append((t1.left, t2.right))
        q.append((t1.right, t2.left))
    return True
```

Screenshots of outputs:



3. Aim: Given two integer arrays preorder and inorder where preorder is the preorder traversal of a binary tree and inorder is the inorder traversal of the same tree, construct and return the binary tree.

Source Code:

```
class Solution:
```



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

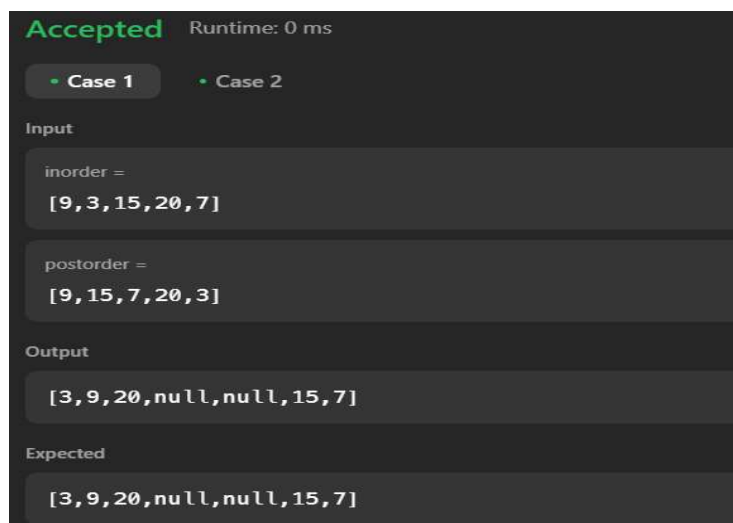
```
def buildTree(self, inorder: List[int], postorder: List[int]) -> Optional[TreeNode]:
    if not inorder or not postorder:
        return None

    inorder_map = {val: idx for idx, val in enumerate(inorder)}

    def construct(left: int, right: int) -> Optional[TreeNode]:
        if left > right:
            return None
        root_val = postorder.pop()
        root = TreeNode(root_val)
        inorder_idx = inorder_map[root_val]
        root.right = construct(inorder_idx + 1, right)
        root.left = construct(left, inorder_idx - 1)
        return root

    return construct(0, len(inorder) - 1)
```

4. Screenshots of outputs:





DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Discover. Learn. Empower.

