Data Structures and Algorithms
(CS09203)

Lab Report

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Experiment # 10
Implementation of Binary Search Tree graph for level order

Objective
The objective of this session is to implement and understand blind searching techniques.

Software Tool
1. I use Code Blocks with GCC compiler.

1 Theory

This section discusses how to create the graph and tell the number of edges and vertices . trees are used to model electrical circuits, chemical compounds, highway maps, and so on. They are also used in the analysis of electrical circuits, finding the shortest route, project planning, linguistics, genetics, social science, and so forth Undirected Edge - An undirected egde is a bidirectional edge. If there is a undirected edge between vertices A and B then edge (A , B) is equal to edge (B , A). Directed Edge - A directed egde is a unidirectional edge. If there is a directed edge between vertices A and B then edge (A , B) is not equal to edge (B , A). Weighted Edge - A weighted egde is an edge with cost on it.

2 Task

2.1 Procedure: Task 5

Write a C++ code using functions for the following operations. 1.Implementing BFS

2.2

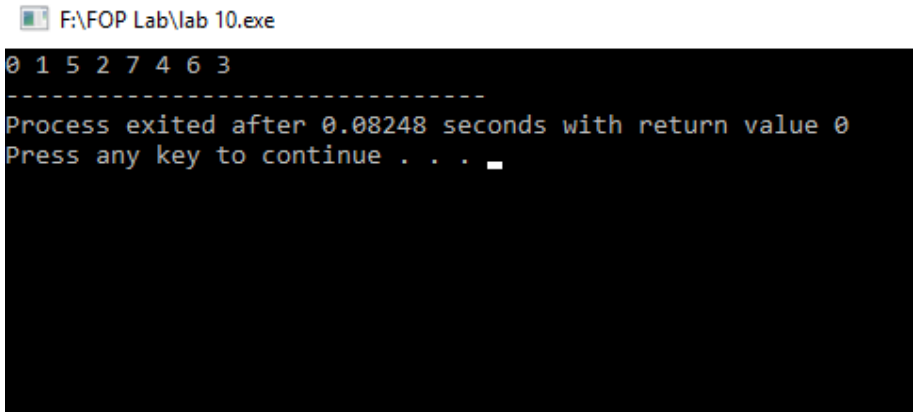

Figure 1: output

```
#include<iostream>
#include<queue>
using namespace std;

struct Node {
        char data;
        Node *left;
        Node *right;
};

void LevelOrder(Node *root) {
        if(root == NULL) return;
        queue<Node*> Q;
        Q.push(root);

        while(!Q.empty()) {
                Node* current = Q.front();
                Q.pop();
                cout<<current->data<<" ";
                if(current->left != NULL) Q.push(current->left);
                if(current->right != NULL) Q.push(current->right);
        }
}
Node* Insert(Node *root,char data) {
        if(root == NULL) {
```

```
                root = new Node();
                root->data = data;
                root->left = root->right = NULL;
        }
        else if(data <= root->data) root->left = Insert(root->left,data);
        else root->right = Insert(root->right,data);
        return root;
}

int main() {

        Node* root = NULL;
        root = Insert(root,'0'); root = Insert(root,'1');
        root = Insert(root,'5'); root = Insert(root,'2');
        root = Insert(root,'7'); root = Insert(root,'6');
root = Insert(root,'4'); root = Insert(root,'3');
        LevelOrder(root);
}
```

3 Conclusion

In today lab we have discussed how we can create a tree for binary search and how to display it on a screen by a code.