

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: GIFFIN M STEVE  
Email: 240701145@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no:  
Phone: null  
Branch: REC  
Department: I CSE AG  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - CSE

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 1

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

John is learning about Binary Search Trees (BST) in his computer science class. He wants to create a program that allows users to delete a node with a given value from a BST and print the remaining nodes using an in-order traversal.

Implement a function to help him delete a node with a given value from a BST.

##### *Input Format*

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of nodes in the BST.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the values of the BST nodes.

The third line consists of an integer V, which is the value to delete from the BST.

### ***Output Format***

The output prints the space-separated values in the BST in an in-order traversal, after the deletion of the specified value.

If the specified value is not available in the tree, print the given input values in-order traversal.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 5  
10 5 15 2 7  
15  
Output: 2 5 7 10

### ***Answer***

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

struct TreeNode {
    int data;
    struct TreeNode* left;
    struct TreeNode* right;
};

struct TreeNode* createNode(int key) {
    struct TreeNode* newNode = (struct TreeNode*)malloc(sizeof(struct
TreeNode));
    newNode->data = key;
    newNode->left = newNode->right = NULL;
    return newNode;
}

struct TreeNode* insert(struct TreeNode* root, int key) {
    if (root == NULL) return createNode(key);
    if (key < root->data)
```

```

        root->left = insert(root->left, key);
    else if (key > root->data)
        root->right = insert(root->right, key);
    return root;
}

struct TreeNode* findMin(struct TreeNode* root) {
    while (root->left != NULL) {
        root = root->left;
    }
    return root;
}

struct TreeNode* deleteNode(struct TreeNode* root, int key) {
    if (root == NULL) return root;
    if (key < root->data) {
        root->left = deleteNode(root->left, key);
    } else if (key > root->data) {
        root->right = deleteNode(root->right, key);
    } else {
        if (root->left == NULL) {
            struct TreeNode* temp = root->right;
            free(root);
            return temp;
        } else if (root->right == NULL) {
            struct TreeNode* temp = root->left;
            free(root);
            return temp;
        }
        struct TreeNode* temp = findMin(root->right);
        root->data = temp->data;
        root->right = deleteNode(root->right, temp->data);
    }
    return root;
}

void inorderTraversal(struct TreeNode* root) {
    if (root != NULL) {
        inorderTraversal(root->left);
        printf("%d ", root->data);
        inorderTraversal(root->right);
    }
}

```

```
}  
  
int main()  
{  
    int N, rootValue, V;  
    scanf("%d", &N);  
    struct TreeNode* root = NULL;  
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {  
        int key;  
        scanf("%d", &key);  
        if (i == 0) rootValue = key;  
        root = insert(root, key);  
    }  
    scanf("%d", &V);  
    root = deleteNode(root, V);  
    inorderTraversal(root);  
    return 0;  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 2

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

Mike is learning about Binary Search Trees (BSTs) and wants to implement various operations on them. He wants to write a basic program for creating a BST, inserting nodes, and printing the tree in the pre-order traversal.

Write a program to help him solve this program.

##### *Input Format*

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of values to insert into the BST.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the values to insert into the BST.

##### *Output Format*

The output prints the space-separated values of the BST in the pre-order traversal.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 5

3 1 5 2 4

Output: 3 1 2 5 4

### ***Answer***

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    struct Node* left;  
    struct Node* right;  
};
```

```
struct Node* createNode(int value) {  
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));  
    newNode->data = value;  
    newNode->left = newNode->right = NULL;  
    return newNode;  
}
```

```
struct Node* insert(struct Node* root, int value) {  
    if (root == NULL) {  
        return createNode(value);  
    }  
    if (value < root->data) {  
        root->left = insert(root->left, value);  
    } else if (value > root->data) {  
        root->right = insert(root->right, value);  
    }  
    return root;  
}
```

```
void printPreorder(struct Node* node) {
    if (node == NULL)
        return;
    printf("%d ", node->data);
    printPreorder(node->left);
    printPreorder(node->right);
}

int main() {
    struct Node* root = NULL;

    int n;
    scanf("%d", &n);

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        int value;
        scanf("%d", &value);
        root = insert(root, value);
    }

    printPreorder(root);
    return 0;
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 3

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

You are required to implement basic operations on a Binary Search Tree (BST), like insertion and searching.

Insertion: Given a list of integers, construct a Binary Search Tree by repeatedly inserting each integer into the tree according to the rules of a BST.

Searching: Given an integer, search for its presence in the constructed Binary Search Tree. Print whether the integer is found or not.

Write a program to calculate this efficiently.

#### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the number of nodes



in the binary search tree.

The second line consists of the values of the nodes, separated by space as integers.

The third line consists of an integer representing, the value that is to be searched.

### ***Output Format***

The output prints, "Value <value> is found in the tree." if the given value is present, otherwise it prints: "Value <value> is not found in the tree."

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 7

8 3 10 1 6 14 23

6

Output: Value 6 is found in the tree.

### ***Answer***

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

```
struct Node {
    int data;
    Node* left;
    Node* right;
};
```

```
Node* createNode(int value) {
    Node* newNode = new Node();
    if (!newNode) {
        cout << "Memory allocation error!" << endl;
        return NULL;
    }
    newNode->data = value;
    newNode->left = newNode->right = NULL;
    return newNode;
}
```

```

Node* insertNode(Node* root, int value) {
    if (root == NULL) {
        return createNode(value);
    }

    if (value < root->data) {
        root->left = insertNode(root->left, value);
    } else if (value > root->data) {
        root->right = insertNode(root->right, value);
    }

    return root;
}

Node* searchNode(Node* root, int value) {
    if (root == NULL || root->data == value) {
        return root;
    }

    if (value < root->data) {
        return searchNode(root->left, value);
    }

    return searchNode(root->right, value);
}

int main() {
    Node* root = NULL;
    int numNodes, value, searchValue;

    cin >> numNodes;

    for (int i = 0; i < numNodes; i++) {
        cin >> value;
        root = insertNode(root, value);
    }

    cin >> searchValue;

    Node* searchResult = searchNode(root, searchValue);
    if (searchResult != NULL) {

```

```
        cout << "Value " << searchValue << " is found in the tree."<<endl;
    } else {
        cout << "Value " << searchValue << " is not found in the tree."<<endl;
    }

    return 0;
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 4

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

John, a computer science student, is learning about binary search trees (BST) and their properties. He decides to write a program to create a BST, display it in post-order traversal, and find the minimum value present in the tree.

Help him by implementing the program.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of elements to insert into the BST.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers data, which is the data to be inserted into the BST.

### ***Output Format***

The first line of output prints the space-separated elements of the BST in post-order traversal.

The second line prints the minimum value found in the BST.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 3

5 10 15

Output: 15 10 5

The minimum value in the BST is: 5

### ***Answer***

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct Node {  
    int data;  
    struct Node* left;  
    struct Node* right;  
};
```

```
struct Node* createNode(int data) {  
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));  
    newNode->data = data;  
    newNode->left = newNode->right = NULL;  
    return newNode;  
}
```

```
struct Node* insert(struct Node* root, int data) {  
    if (root == NULL) {  
        return createNode(data);  
    }
```

```
    if (data < root->data) {  
        root->left = insert(root->left, data);
```

```

    } else if (data > root->data) {
        root->right = insert(root->right, data);
    }

    return root;
}

void displayTreePostOrder(struct Node* root) {
    if (root == NULL) {
        return;
    }
    displayTreePostOrder(root->left);
    displayTreePostOrder(root->right);
    printf("%d ", root->data);
}

int findMinValue(struct Node* root) {
    if (root == NULL) {
        return 1000000;
    }

    int leftMin = findMinValue(root->left);
    int rightMin = findMinValue(root->right);

    int min = root->data;
    if (leftMin < min) {
        min = leftMin;
    }
    if (rightMin < min) {
        min = rightMin;
    }

    return min;
}

int main() {
    struct Node* root = NULL;
    int n, data;
    scanf("%d", &n);

    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &data);
        root = insert(root, data);
    }
}

```

```
}  
  
displayTreePostOrder(root);  
printf("\n");  
  
int minValue = findMinValue(root);  
printf("The minimum value in the BST is: %d", minValue);  
  
return 0;  
}
```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10

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## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 5

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

In his computer science class, John is learning about Binary Search Trees (BST). He wants to build a BST and find the maximum value in the tree.

Help him by writing a program to insert nodes into a BST and find the maximum value in the tree.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of nodes in the BST.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the values of the nodes to insert into the BST.

##### ***Output Format***



The output prints the maximum value in the BST.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### ***Sample Test Case***

Input: 5

10 5 15 2 7

Output: 15

### ***Answer***

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct TreeNode {
```

```
    int data;
```

```
    struct TreeNode* left;
```

```
    struct TreeNode* right;
```

```
};
```

```
struct TreeNode* createNode(int key) {
```

```
    struct TreeNode* newNode = (struct TreeNode*)malloc(sizeof(struct  
TreeNode));
```

```
    newNode->data = key;
```

```
    newNode->left = newNode->right = NULL;
```

```
    return newNode;
```

```
}
```

```
struct TreeNode* insert(struct TreeNode* root, int key) {
```

```
    if (root == NULL) return createNode(key);
```

```
    if (key < root->data)
```

```
        root->left = insert(root->left, key);
```

```
    else if (key > root->data)
```

```
        root->right = insert(root->right, key);
```

```
    return root;
```

```
}
```

```
int findMax(struct TreeNode* root) {
```

```
    if (root == NULL) return -1;
```

```
    while (root->right != NULL) {
```

```

        root = root->right;
    }
    return root->data;
}

int main() {
    int N, rootValue;
    scanf("%d", &N);

    struct TreeNode* root = NULL;

    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        int key;
        scanf("%d", &key);
        if (i == 0) rootValue = key;
        root = insert(root, key);
    }

    int maxVal = findMax(root);
    if (maxVal != -1) {
        printf("%d", maxVal);
    }

    return 0;
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10