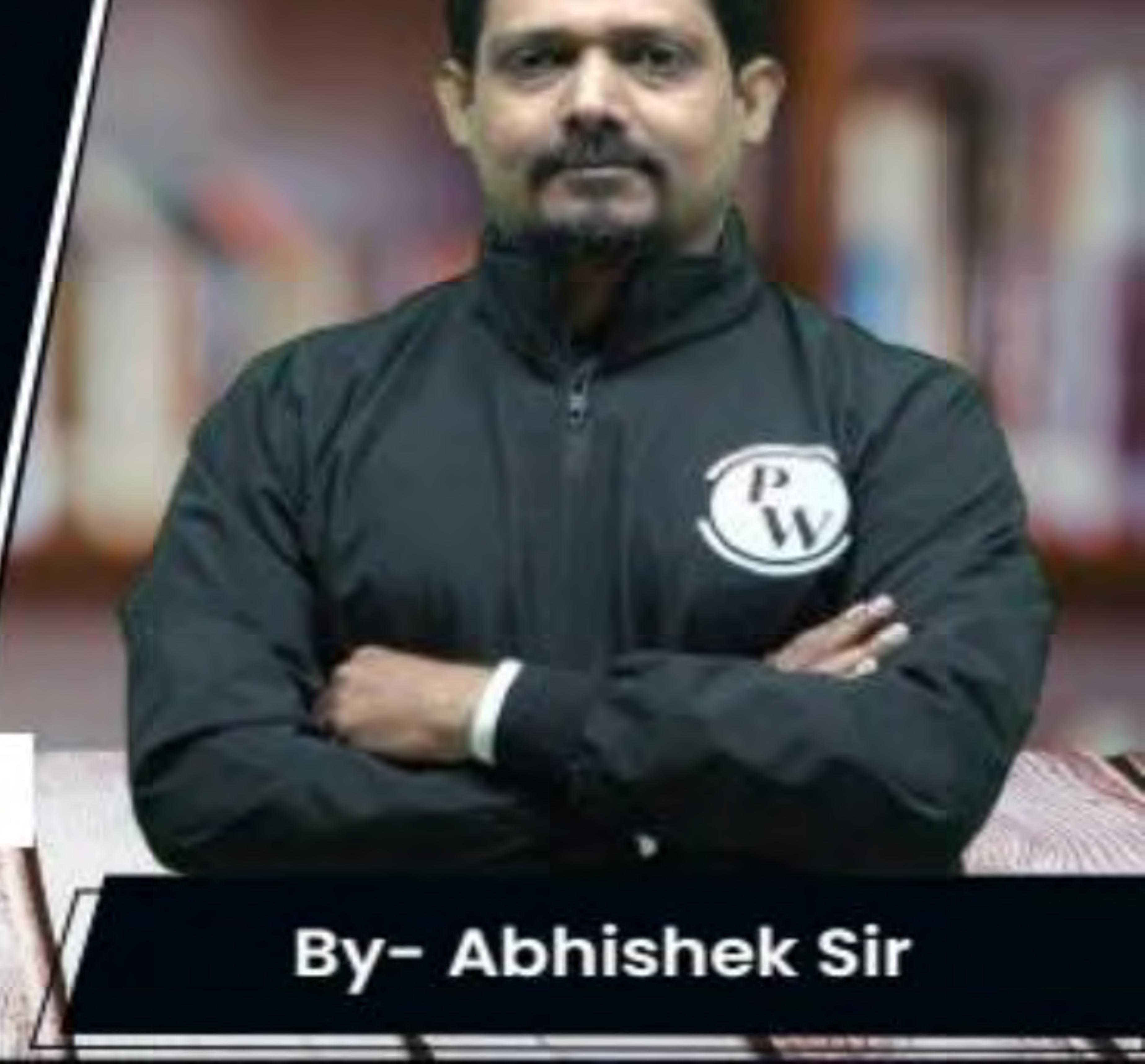
Computer Science & IT

Data Structure & Programming

Lecture No. 06

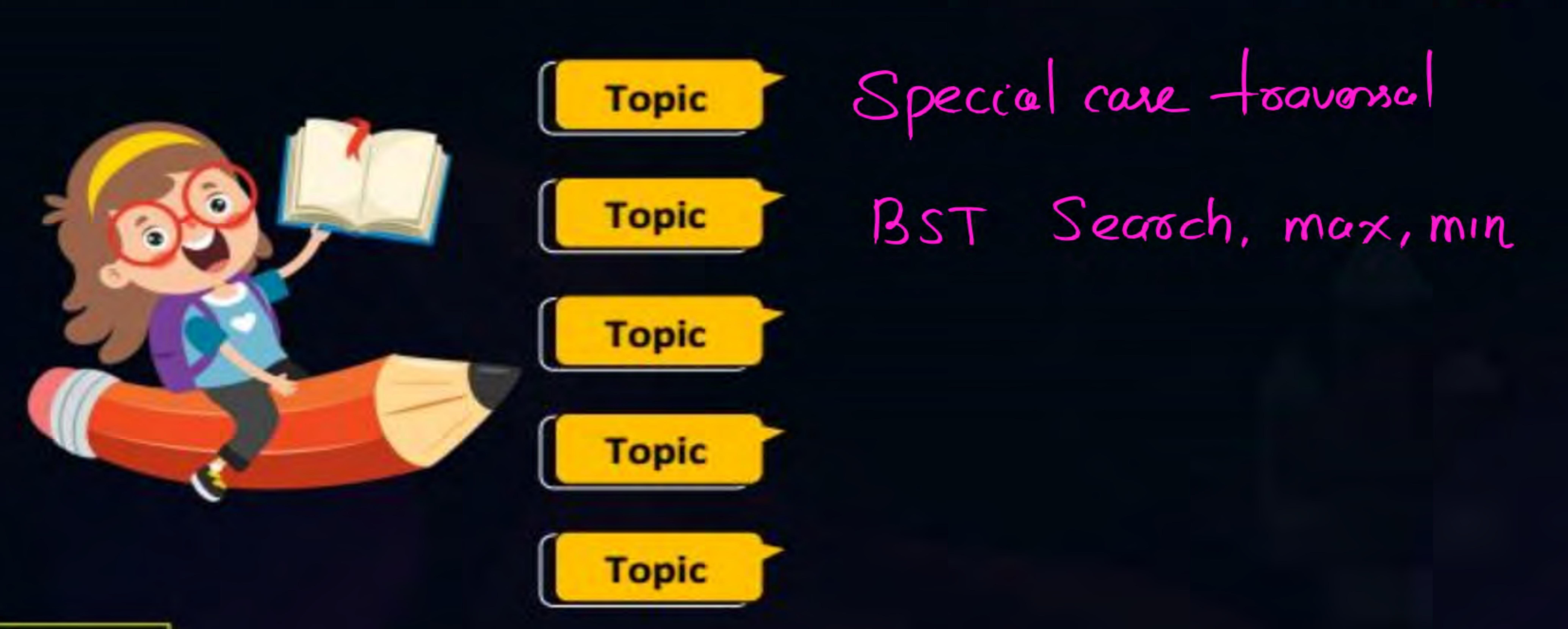


Recap of Previous Lecture









Topics to be Covered











BSI Deletion

AVLFoec



Topic: Tree

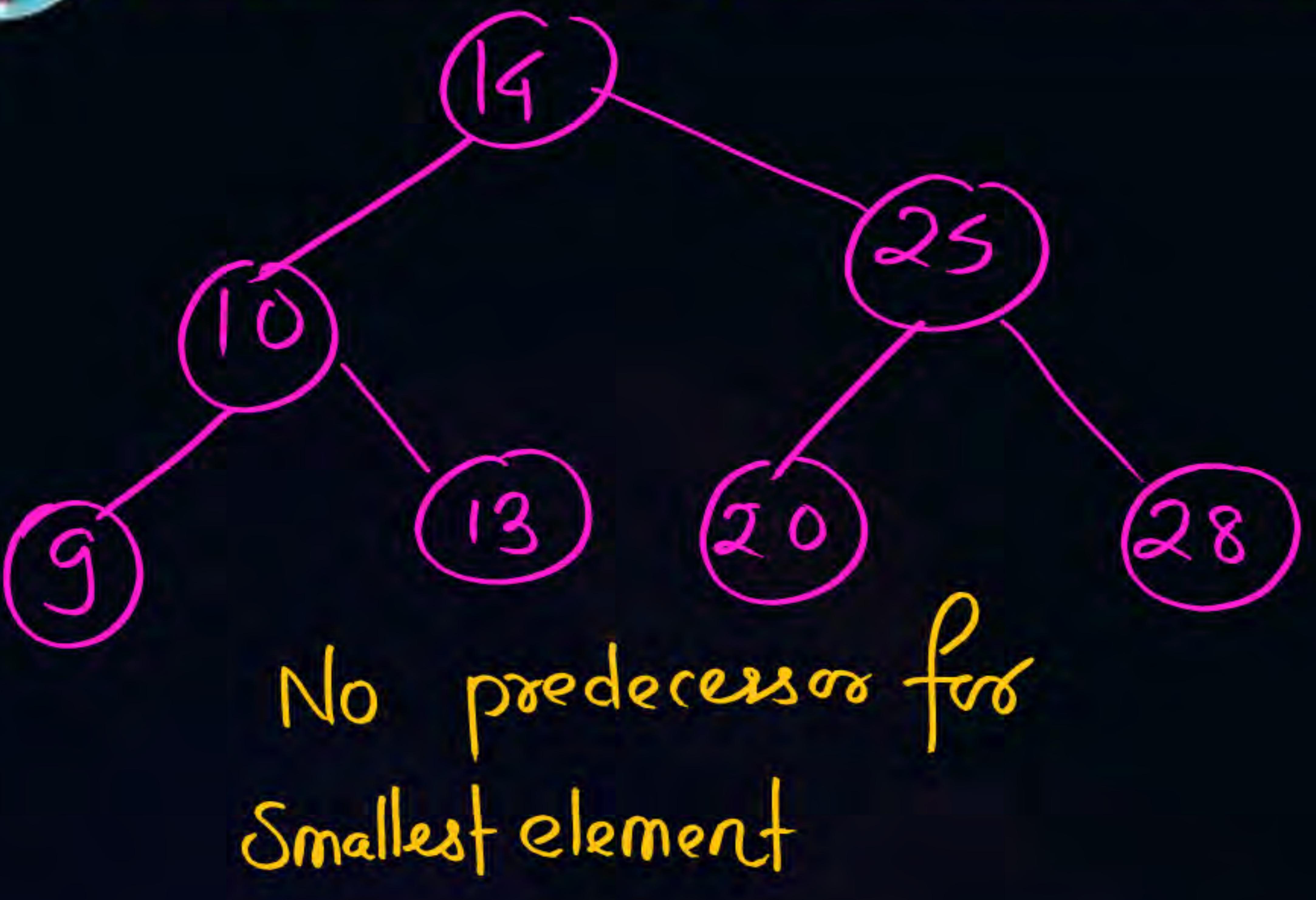


BST delete AVL tree insertion & rotation









proedecessor of a Node in BST

Inorder traversa

9.10,13,14,20,25,28

proedecessor of 10 is 9

proedecessor of 19 is 13

proedecessor of 28 is 25







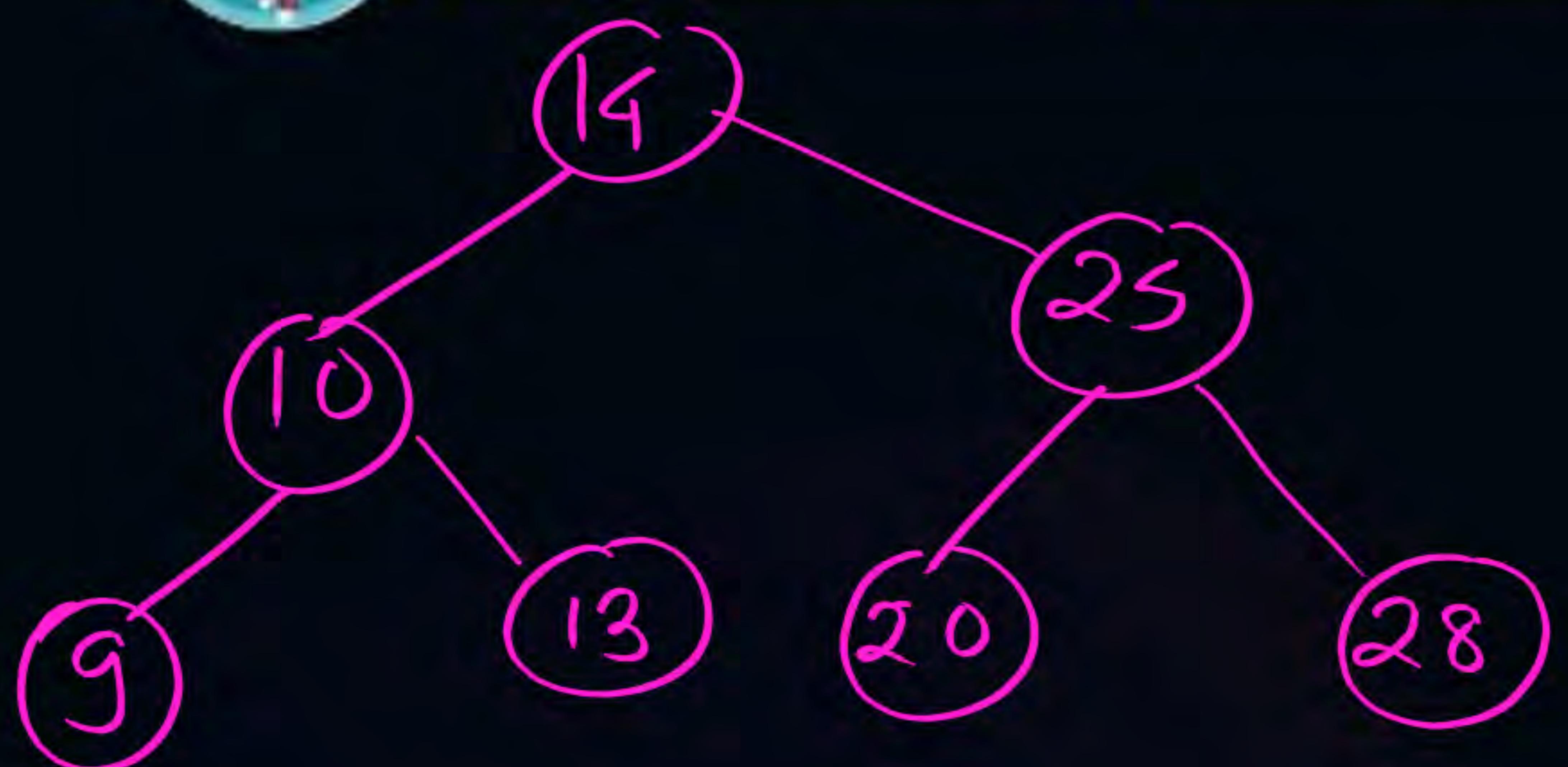
No successor for Largest element

Duccesson

Inorder toaversal Short cut 9.10,13,14,20,25,28



Topic: Binary Search Tree De le 1000.

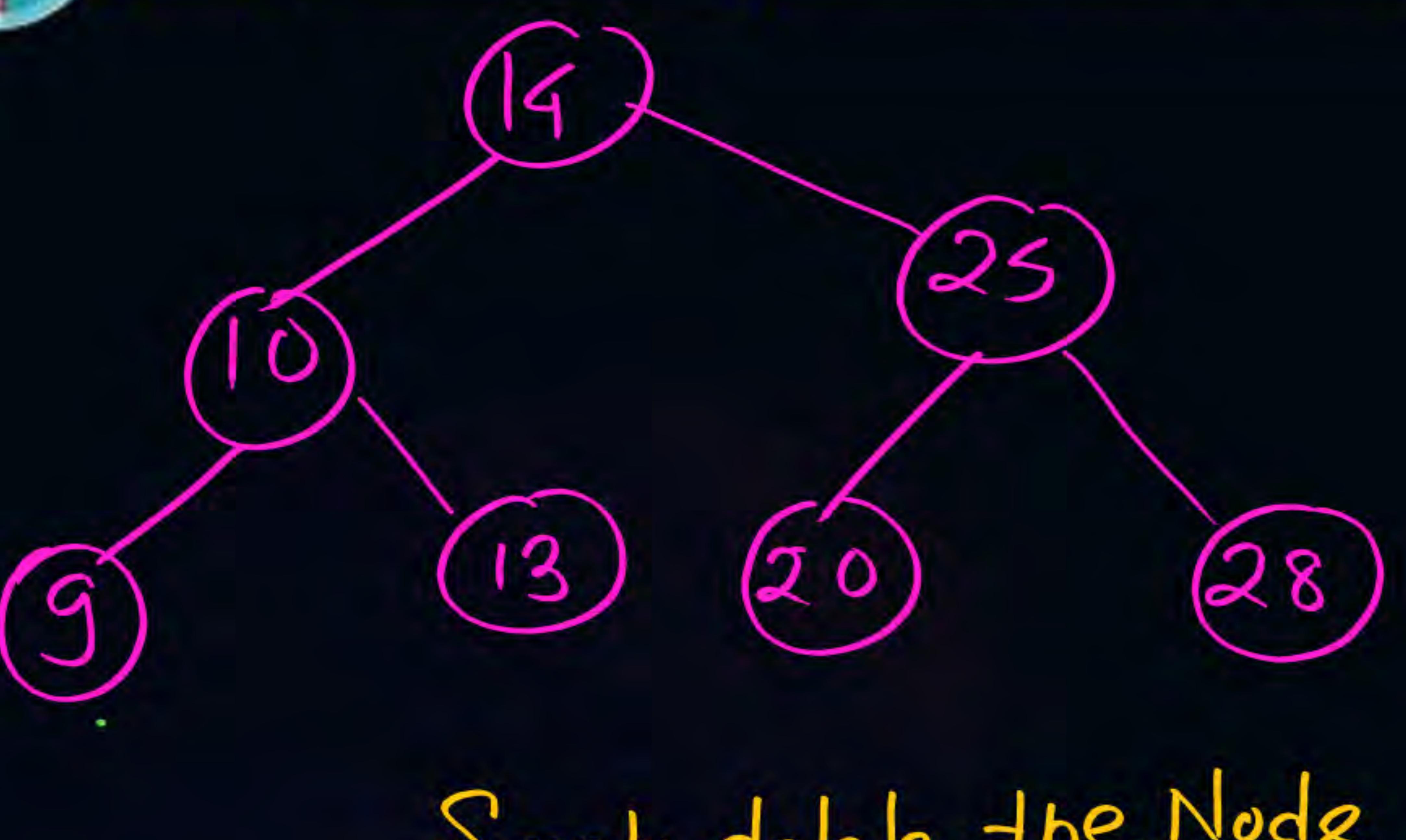


- 1. Delete a Nodex with Nochildren
- 2. Delete a Node x with 1 children
- 3. Delete a Nodex with 2 children



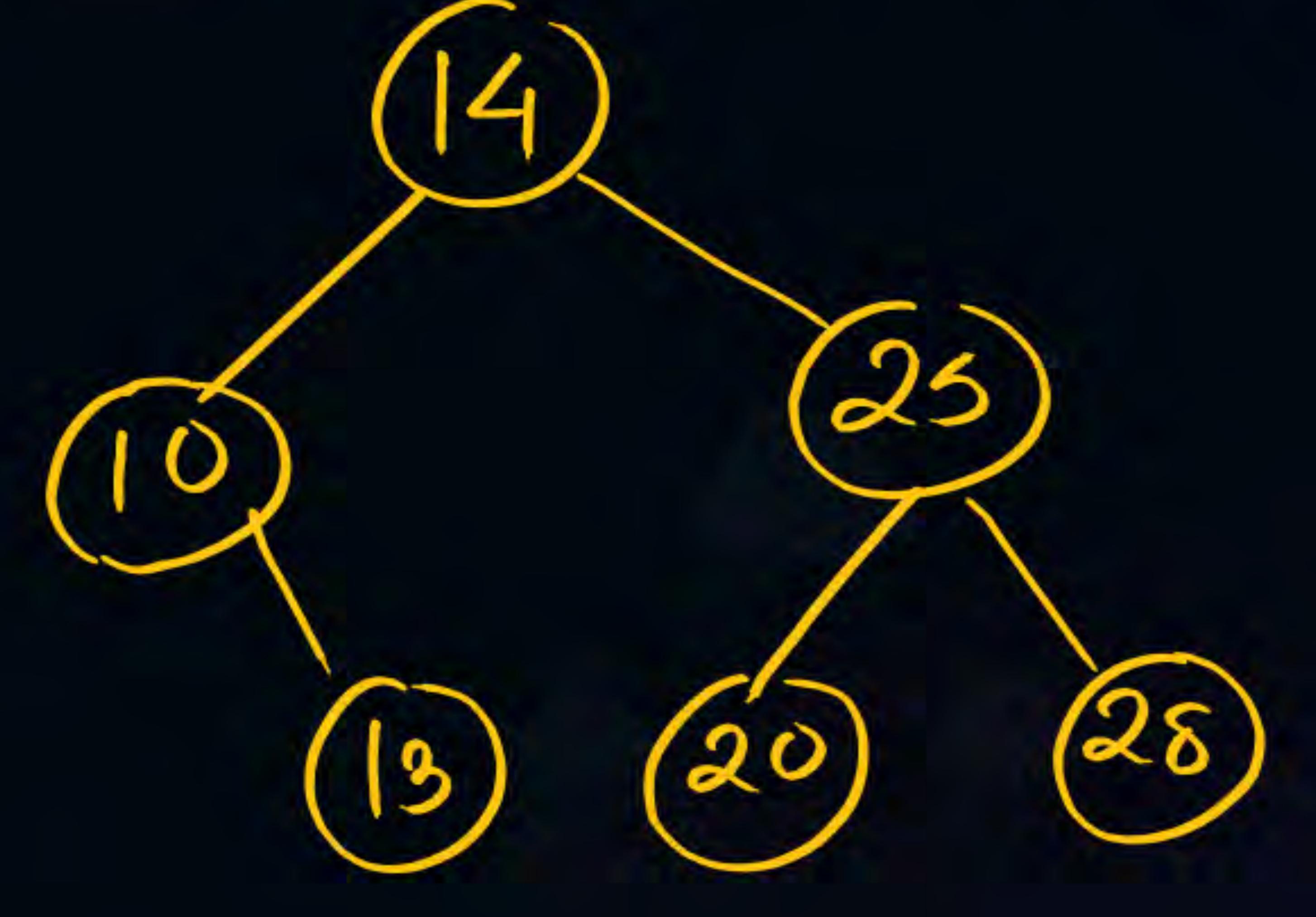




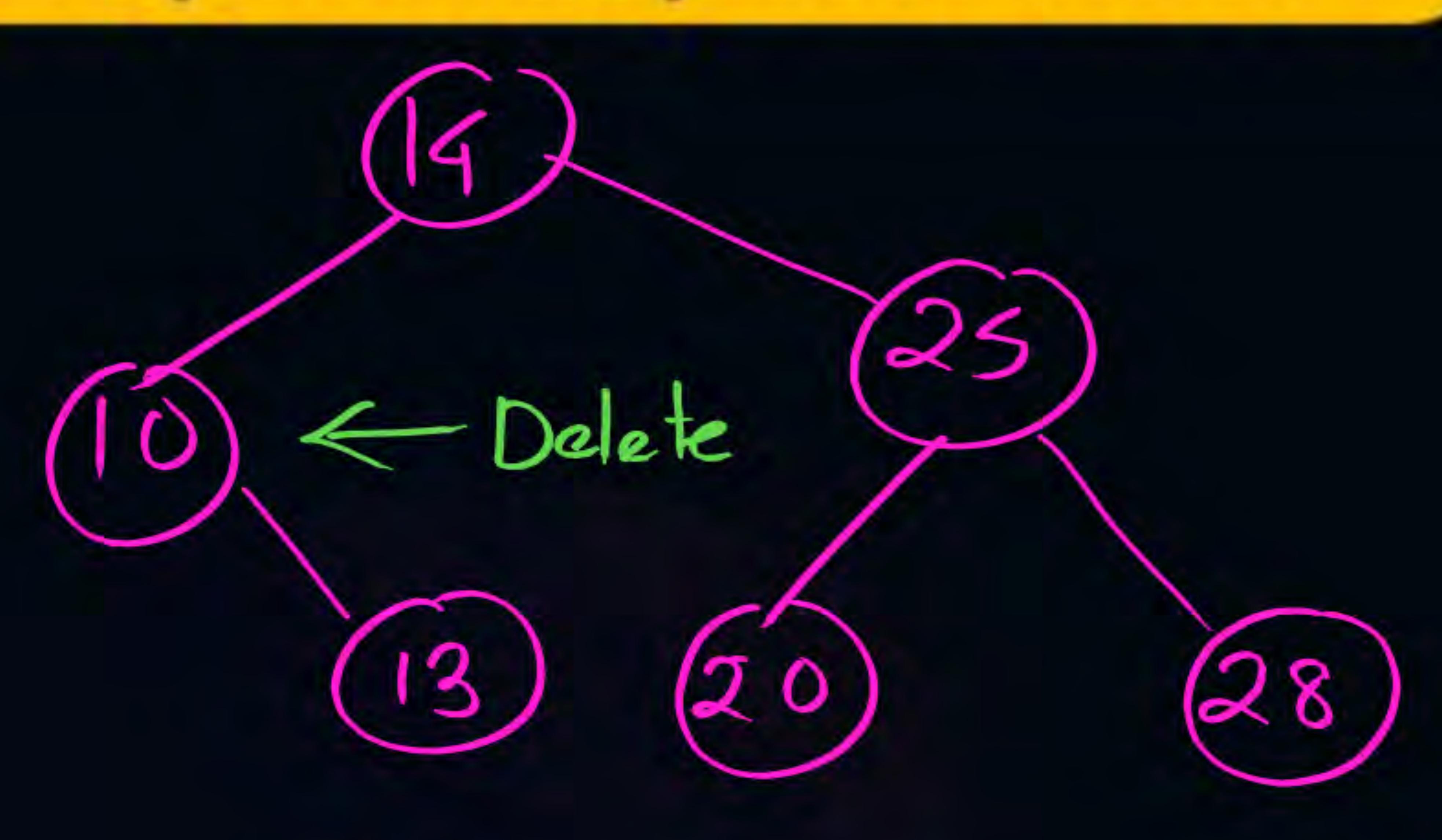


Simply deleke the Node

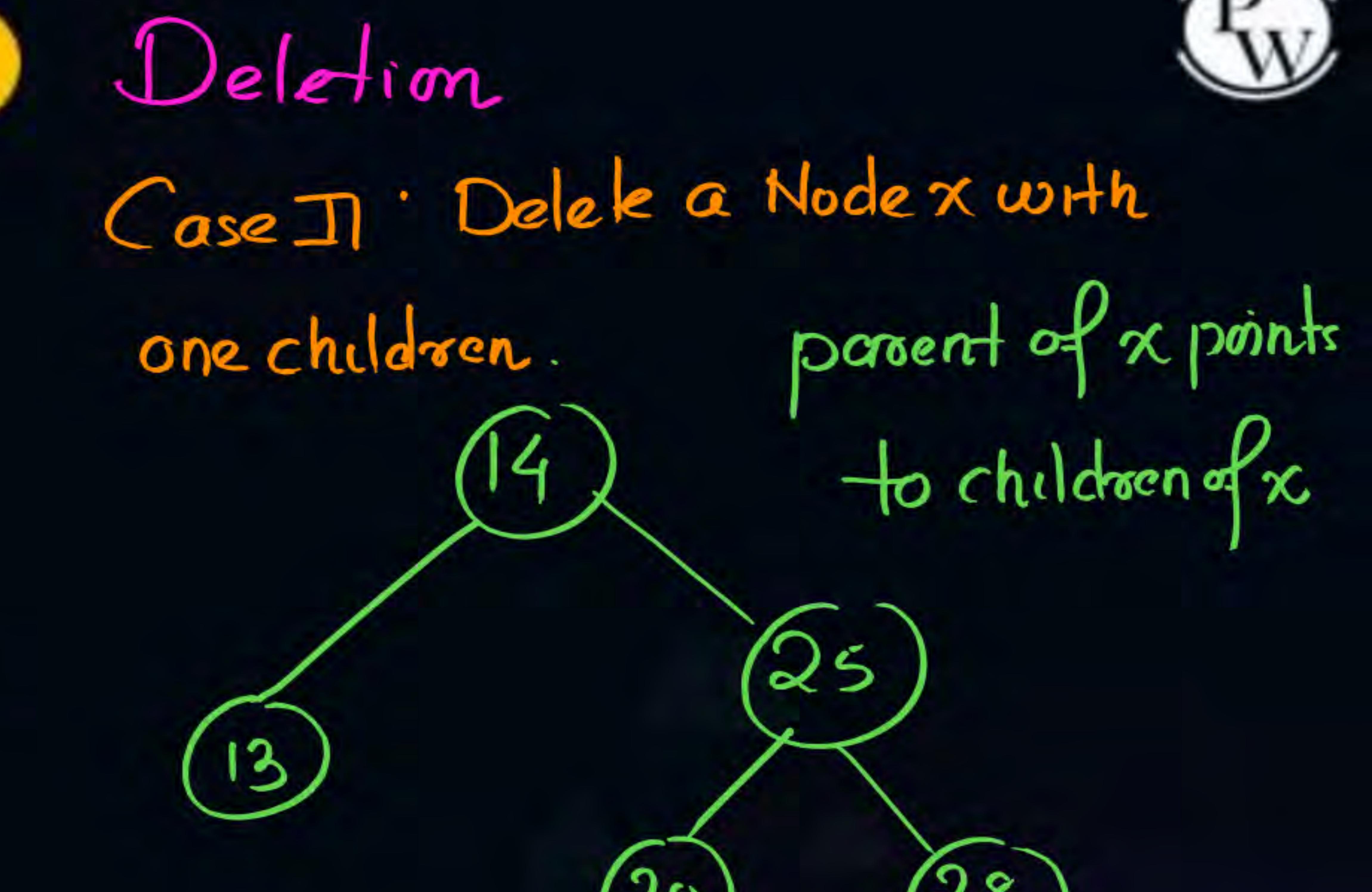
Case I Delete 9 (9 hous no children)







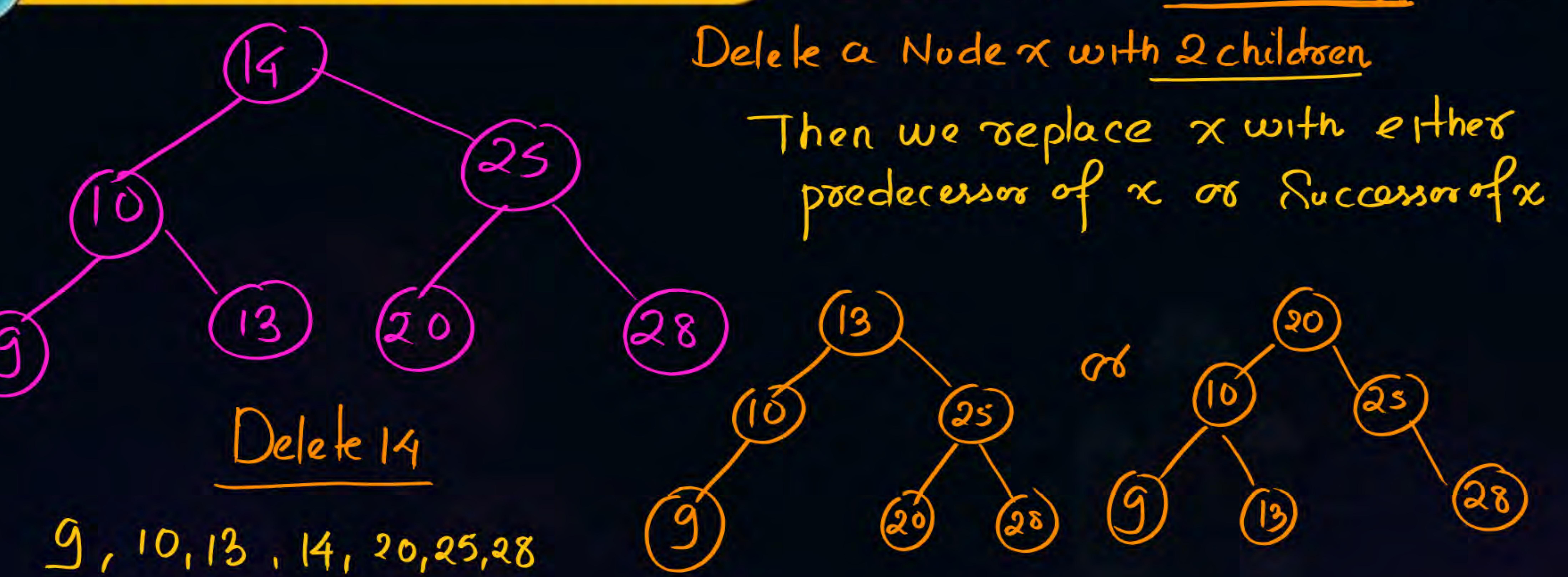
parent of 10 points to children of 10







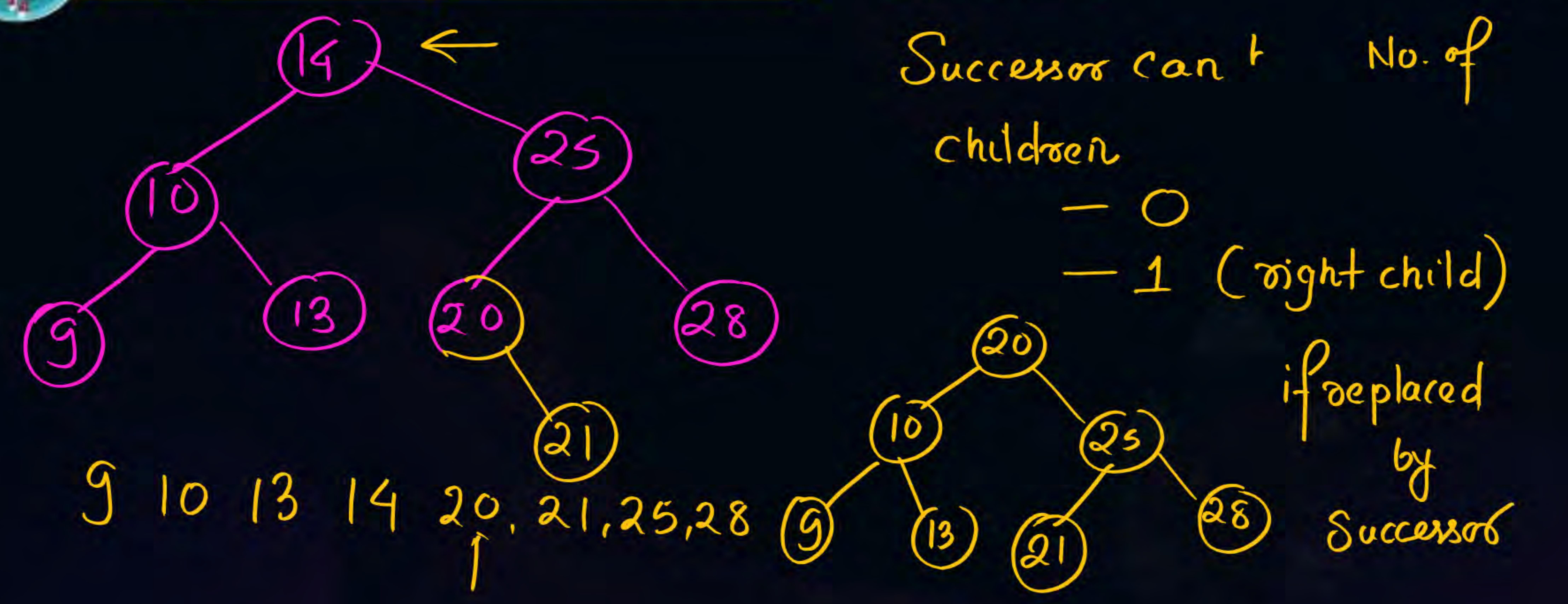














Topic: Question



- #Q. You are given a set V of distinct integers. A binary search tree T is created by inserting all elements of V one by one, starting with an empty tree. The tree T follows the convention that, at each node, all values stored in the left subtree of the node are smaller than the value stored at the node. You are not aware of the sequence in which these values were inserted into T. and you do not have access to T.
 - Which one of the following statements is TRUE?
 - (A) Postorder traversal of T can be determined from V
 - (B) Inorder traversal of T can be determined from V
 - (C) Root node of T can be determined from V
 - (D) Preorder traversal of T can be determined from V



THANK - YOU