

Informatics II, Spring 2023, Solution 8

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Binary Tree

Task 1

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Task 2

```
1 #include <stdlib.h>
2 #include <stdio.h>
3
4 struct TreeNode{
5     int val;
6     struct TreeNode* left;
7     struct TreeNode* right;
8 };
9
10 void insert(struct TreeNode** root, int val) {
11     struct TreeNode* newTreeNode = NULL;
12     struct TreeNode* prev = NULL;
13     struct TreeNode* current = *root;
14     newTreeNode = malloc(sizeof(struct TreeNode));
15     newTreeNode->val = val;
16     newTreeNode->left = NULL;
17     newTreeNode->right = NULL;
18     while (current != NULL) {
19         prev = current;
20         if (val < current->val){
21             current = current->left;
22         } else{
23             current = current->right;
24         }
25     }
26     if (prev == NULL) {
27         *root = newTreeNode;
28     } else if (val < prev->val) {
29         prev->left = newTreeNode;
30     } else {
31         prev->right = newTreeNode;
32     }
33 }
34
35 struct TreeNode* search(struct TreeNode* root, int val) {
36     struct TreeNode* current = root;
```

```
37 while (current != NULL && current->val != val) {
38     if (val < current->val){
39         current = current->left;
40     } else{
41         current = current->right;
42     }
43 }
44 return current;
45 }
46
47 void delete(struct TreeNode** root, int val) {
48     struct TreeNode* x = search(*root, val);
49     if (x == NULL){ //search did not find an element, hence do nothing.
50         return;
51     }
52     struct TreeNode* u = *root;
53     struct TreeNode* prev = NULL; // parent of tree node with value = val
54     while (u != x) {
55         prev = u;
56         if (x->val < u->val){
57             u = u->left;
58         } else{
59             u = u->right;
60         }
61     }
62     // Leaf and root case also handled in the no right or left branch. Since if it's leaf, its
63     // null anyway.
64     if (u->right == NULL) { // there is no right branch
65         if (prev == NULL){ // delete root
66             *root = u->left;
67         } else if (prev->left == u){ //if it's a left child, make left the new child
68             prev->left = u->left;
69         } else{
70             prev->right = u->left;
71         }
72     } else if (u->left == NULL) { // there is no left branch
73         if (prev == NULL){ // delete root
74             *root = u->right;
75         } else if (prev->left == u){ //if it's a left child, make right the new child
76             prev->left = u->right;
77         } else{
78             prev->right = u->right;
79         }
80     } else{
81         struct TreeNode* p = x->left;
82         struct TreeNode* q = p;
83         while (p->right != NULL) { //whilst right is null
84             q = p;
85             p = p->right;
86         }
87         if (prev == NULL){ // if we are at root
88             *root = p;
89         } else if (prev->left == u){ // if its a left child
90             prev->left = p;
91         } else{ //if its a right child
92             prev->right = p;
93         }
94         p->right = u->right;
95         if (q != p) {
96             q->right = p->left;
97             p->left = u->left;
98         }
99     }
100     free(u);
101 }
```

3

```
164 delete(&root, 4);
165 delete(&root, 12);
166 delete(&root, 2);
167 printTree(root);
168 printf("traverse:\n");
169 traverseTree(root);
170
171 return 0;
172 }
```

Task 3

```
1  #include <stdlib.h>
2  #include <stdio.h>
3
4  struct TreeNode{
5      int val;
6      struct TreeNode* left;
7      struct TreeNode* right;
8  };
9
10 void insert(struct TreeNode** root, int val) {
11     struct TreeNode* newTreeNode = NULL;
12     struct TreeNode* prev = NULL;
13     struct TreeNode* current = *root;
14     newTreeNode = malloc(sizeof(struct TreeNode));
15     newTreeNode->val = val;
16     newTreeNode->left = NULL;
17     newTreeNode->right = NULL;
18     while (current != NULL) {
19         prev = current;
20         if (val < current->val){
21             current = current->left;
22         } else{
23             current = current->right;
24         }
25     }
26     if (prev == NULL) {
27         *root = newTreeNode;
28     } else if (val < prev->val) {
29         prev->left = newTreeNode;
30     } else {
31         prev->right = newTreeNode;
32     }
33 }
34
35 struct list{
36     int sum;
37     int len;
38     int data[20];
39 }list;
40
41 struct list * _lrp(struct TreeNode *root){
42     if(root->left && root->right){
43         struct list * ll = _lrp(root->left);
44         struct list * lr = _lrp(root->right);
45         if(ll->sum > lr->sum){
46             ll->data[ll->len]=root->val;
47             ll->len ++;
48             ll->sum +=root->val;
49         }
49         return ll;
50     }
51     struct list * l;
52     if(root->left){
53         l = _lrp(root->left);
54     } else if (root->right){
55         l = _lrp(root->right);
56     }
57     l->data[l->len]=root->val;
58     l->len ++;
59     l->sum +=root->val;
60     return l;
61 }
```

```
50     }
51     else{
52         lr->data[lr->len]=root->val;
53         lr->len ++;
54         lr->sum +=root->val;
55         return lr;
56     }
57 }
58 else if(root->left){
59     struct list * ll = _lrlp(root->left);
60     ll->data[ll->len]=root->val;
61     ll->len ++;
62     ll->sum +=root->val;
63     return ll;
64 }
65 else if(root->right){
66     struct list * lr = _lrlp(root->right);
67     lr->data[lr->len]=root->val;
68     lr->len ++;
69     lr->sum +=root->val;
70     return lr;
71 }
72 else{
73     struct list *l = (struct list *)malloc(sizeof(struct list));
74     l->sum = root->val;
75     l->len = 1;
76     l-> data[0] = root->val;
77     return l;
78 }
79 }
80 }
81
82
83
84 int main() {
85     struct TreeNode* root= NULL;
86     printf("Inserting: 7, 5, 2, 15, 21, 10, 9, 13\n");
87     insert(&root, 7);
88     insert(&root, 5);
89     insert(&root, 2);
90     insert(&root, 15);
91     insert(&root, 21);
92     insert(&root, 10);
93     insert(&root, 9);
94     insert(&root, 13);
95     struct list * l = _lrlp(root);
96     printf("lrlp: ");
97     for(int i=(l->len)-1; i>0; i--)printf("%d--", l->data[i]);
98     printf("%d", l->data[0]);
99     printf("sum: %d", l->sum);
100     return 0;
101 }
```