

1. Develop a C program to implement the tree Traversal (inorder, preorder, postorder)

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

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

```
struct node {
```

```
    int data;
```

```
    struct node *left;
```

```
    struct node *right;
```

```
};
```

```
struct node *create_node(int data) {
```

```
    struct node *new_node = (struct node *) malloc (sizeof(struct node));
```

```
    new_node->data = data;
```

```
    new_node->left = NULL;
```

```
    new_node->right = NULL;
```

```
    return new_node;
```

```
}
```

```
void inorder_traversal(struct node *root) {
```

```
    if (root == NULL)
```

```
        return;
```

```
    inorder_traversal(root->left);
```

```
    printf("%d ", root->data);
```

```
    inorder_traversal(root->right);
```

```
}
```

```
void preorder_traversal(struct node *root) {
```

```
    if (root == NULL)
```

```
        return;
```

```
    printf("%d ", root->data);
```



```

preorder traversal (root → left);
preorder traversal (root → right);

```

```

3
int main() {
    struct node * root = create node (1);
    root → left = create node (2);
    root → right = create node (3);
    root → left → right = create node (5);

```

```

printf ("Inorder traversal");

```

```

inorder traversal (root);

```

```

printf ("\n");

```

```

printf ("preorder traversal");

```

```

preorder traversal (root);

```

```

printf ("\n");

```

```

printf ("postorder traversal");

```

```

postorder traversal (root);

```

```

printf ("\n");

```

```

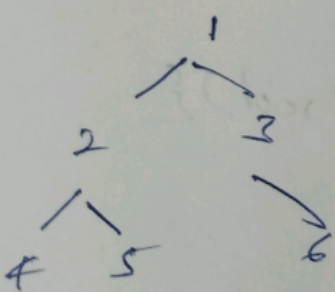
return 0;

```

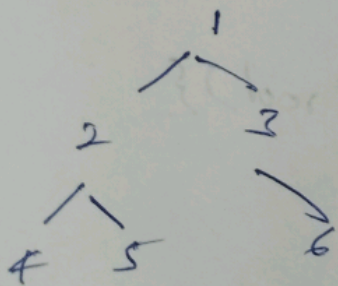
```

}

```

Input :-


creating the tree



Output :-

Inorder :- 4 2 5 1 3 6

Preorder :- 1 2 4 5 3 6

postorder :- 4 5 2 6 3 1

construct AVL tree for the following elements
3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7 followed by 10 to 16 in reverse order.

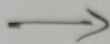
To construct an AVL tree for the given elements.

Elements :- 3, 2, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7

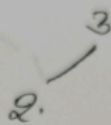
AVL Tree

Insert 3

3

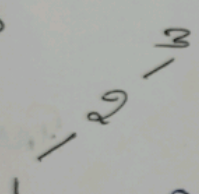


Insert 2



Balance factor for node 3 is 1, so no rotation needed.

Insert 1



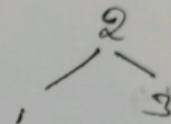
Balance factor

for node 3 is 2 and node 2 is 1

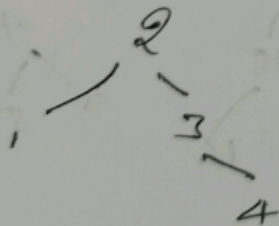
so right rotation

at node 3

right rotation



Insert 4

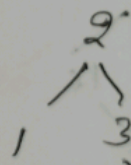


Balance factor

for node 2 is 0,

no rotation needed.

Insert 5



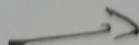
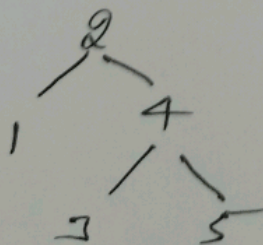
Balance

factor for node 3 is -2, and node 4

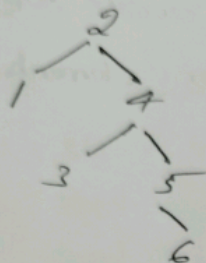
is -1,

left rotation at node 3.

left rotation



Insert 6



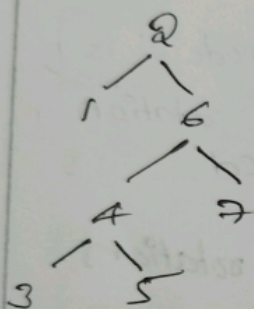
Balance factor for
node 4 -1,
so no rotation
needed

Insert 7

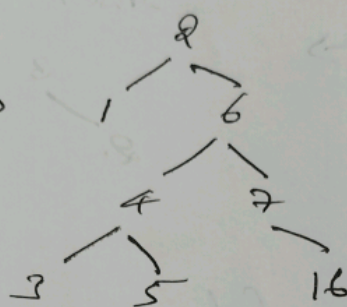


left rotation
at node 4

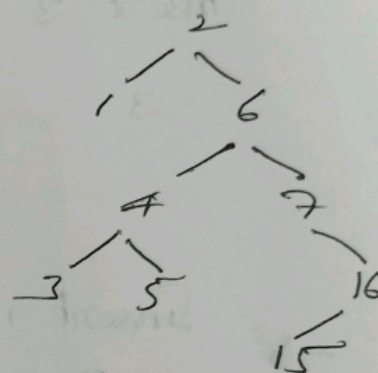
left rotation.



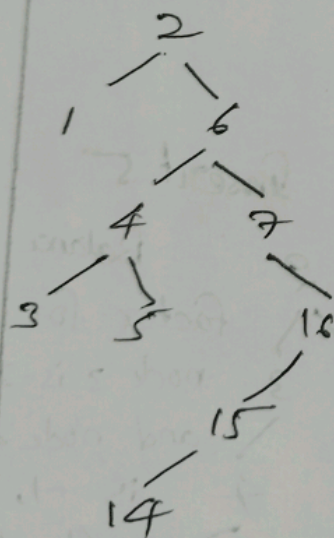
Insert 16



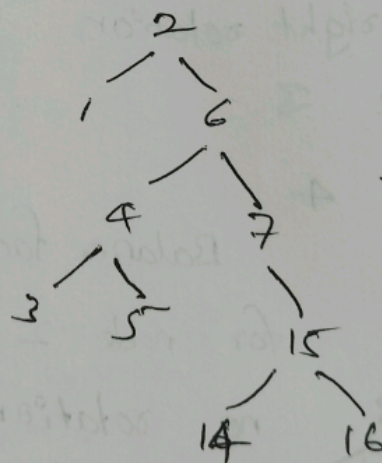
Insert 15



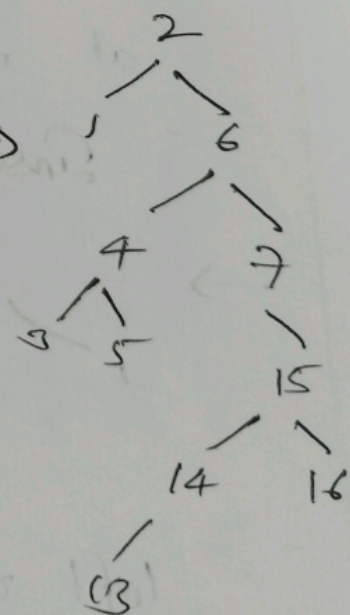
Insert 14



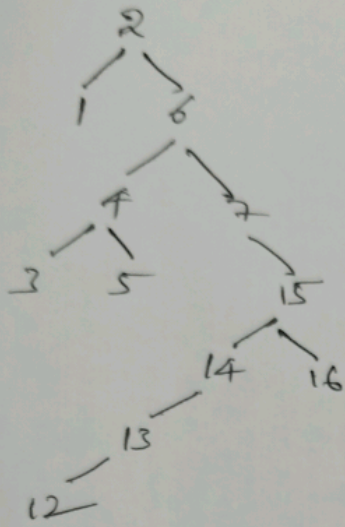
right rotation



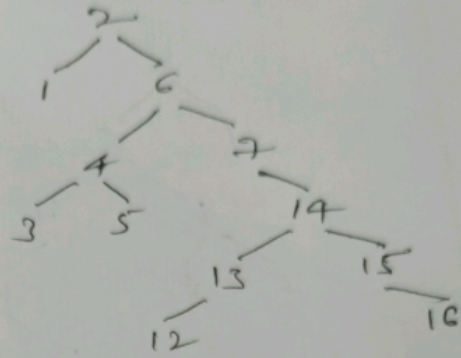
Insert 13



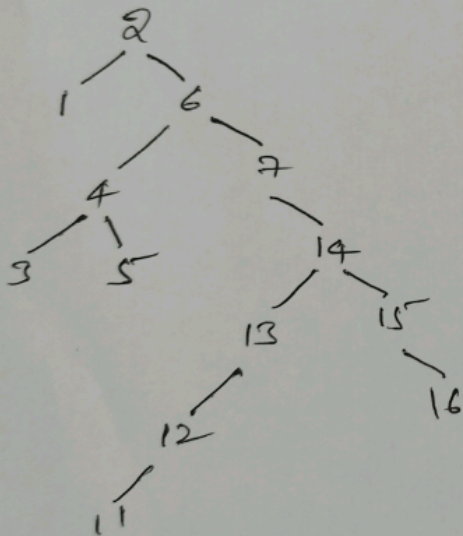
Insert 12



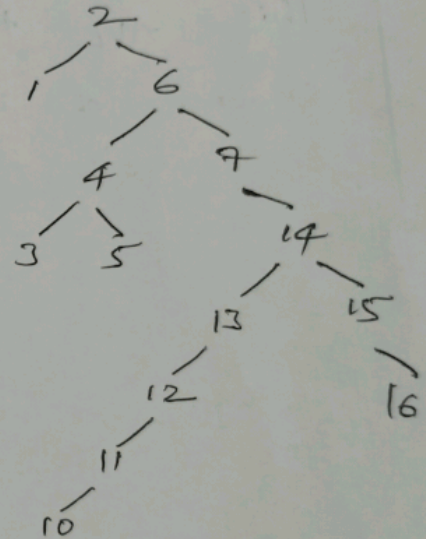
right rotation



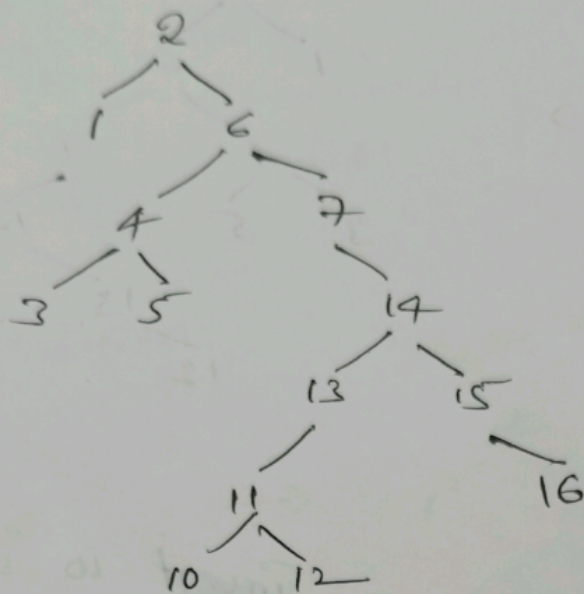
Insert 11



Insert 10



right rotation



This AVL tree is now balanced with given sequence of insertions.