Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Pooja S
Email: 240701386@rajalakshmi.edu.in
Roll no: 240701386
Phone: 8838480229
Branch: REC
Department: I CSE FD
Batch: 2028
Degree: B.E - CSE

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NeoColab_REC_CS23231_DATA STRUCTURES

REC_DS using C_Week 5_PAH_Updated

Attempt : 1
Total Mark : 50
Marks Obtained : 50

Section 1 : Coding

1. Problem Statement

Yogi is working on a program to manage a binary search tree (BST) containing integer values. He wants to implement a function that removes nodes from the tree that fall outside a specified range defined by a minimum and maximum value.

Help Yogi by writing a function that achieves this.

Input Format

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

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the elements to be inserted into the BST.

The third line consists of two space-separated integers min and max, representing the minimum value and the maximum value of the range.

Output Format

The output prints the remaining elements of the BST in an in-order traversal, after removing nodes that fall outside the specified range.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
10 5 15 20 12
5 15
Output: 5 10 12 15

Answer

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

typedef struct Node {
   int key;
   struct Node *left, *right;
} Node;
Node* newNode(int item) {
   Node* temp = (Node*)malloc(sizeof(Node));
   temp->key = item;
   temp->left = temp->right = NULL;
   return temp;
}
Node* insert(Node* node, int key) {
   if (node == NULL) return newNode(key);

   if (key < node->key)
      node->left = insert(node->left, key);
   else
      node->right = insert(node->right, key);

   return node;
}
```

```
void inorder(Node* root) {
    if (root != NULL) {
        inorder(root->left);
        printf("%d ", root->key);
        inorder(root->right);
    }
}

Node* trimBST(Node* root, int min, int max) {
    if (root == NULL)
        return NULL;

    root->left = trimBST(root->left, min, max);
    root->right = trimBST(root->right, min, max);

    if (root->key < min) {
        Node* rChild = root->right;
        free(root);
        return rChild;
    }

    if (root->key > max) {
        Node* lChild = root->left;
        free(root);
        return lChild;
    }

    return root;
}

int main() {
    int N, i, min, max, value;
    scanf("%d", &N);

    Node* root = NULL;
    for (i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &value);
        root = insert(root, value);
    }

    scanf("%d %d", &min, &max);
```

```
    root = trimBST(root, min, max);

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

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

2. Problem Statement

Arun is exploring operations on binary search trees (BST). He wants to write a program with an unsorted distinct integer array that represents the BST keys and construct a height-balanced BST from it.

After constructing, he wants to perform the following operations that can alter the structure of the tree and traverse them using a level-order traversal:

InsertionDeletion

Your task is to assist Arun in completing the program without any errors.

Input Format

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

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the initial keys.

The third line consists of an integer X, representing the new key to be inserted into the BST.

The fourth line consists of an integer Y, representing the key to be deleted from the BST.

Output Format

The first line of output prints "Initial BST: " followed by a space-separated list of keys in the initial BST after constructing it in level order traversal.

The second line prints "BST after inserting a new node X: " followed by a space-

separated list of keys in the BST after inserting X n level order traversal.

The third line prints "BST after deleting node Y: " followed by a space-separated list of keys in the BST after deleting Y n level order traversal.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5
25 14 56 28 12
34
12
Output: Initial BST: 25 14 56 12 28
BST after inserting a new node 34: 25 14 56 12 28 34
BST after deleting node 12: 25 14 56 28 34

Answer

```
// You are using GCC
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

// Node structure
struct Node {
    int data;
    struct Node* left;
    struct Node* right;
};

// Create a new node
struct Node* newNode(int data) {
    struct Node* node = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    node->data = data;
    node->left = node->right = NULL;
    return node;
}

// Insert node in BST (standard BST insert)
struct Node* insert(struct Node* root, int key) {
    if (root == NULL)
```

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

// Find min value node (used for delete)
struct Node* minValueNode(struct Node* node) {
    struct Node* current = node;
    while (current && current->left != NULL)
        current = current->left;
    return current;
}

// Delete a node from BST
struct Node* deleteNode(struct Node* 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 {
        // Node with one or no child
        if (root->left == NULL) {
            struct Node* temp = root->right;
            free(root);
            return temp;
        }
        else if (root->right == NULL) {
            struct Node* temp = root->left;
            free(root);
            return temp;
        }
        // Node with two children
        struct Node* temp = minValueNode(root->right);
        root->data = temp->data;
        root->right = deleteNode(root->right, temp->data);
    }
    return root;
```

```
}

// Queue for level order traversal
struct Queue {
    int front, rear, size;
    struct Node** array;
};

struct Queue* createQueue(int size) {
    struct Queue* q = (struct Queue*)malloc(sizeof(struct Queue));
    q->front = q->rear = -1;
    q->size = size;
    q->array = (struct Node**)malloc(size * sizeof(struct Node));
    return q;
}

int isEmpty(struct Queue* q) {
    return q->front == -1;
}

void enqueue(struct Queue* q, struct Node* node) {
    if (q->rear == q->size - 1) return;
    if (q->front == -1) q->front = 0;
    q->array[++q->rear] = node;
}

struct Node* dequeue(struct Queue* q) {
    if (isEmpty(q)) return NULL;
    struct Node* temp = q->array[q->front];
    if (q->front == q->rear)
        q->front = q->rear = -1;
    else
        q->front++;
    return temp;
}

// Level-order traversal
void levelOrder(struct Node* root) {
    if (root == NULL) return;
    struct Queue* q = createQueue(100);
    enqueue(q, root);
    while (!isEmpty(q)) {
```

```
        struct Node* node = dequeue(q);
        printf("%d ", node->data);
        if (node->left)
            enqueue(q, node->left);
        if (node->right)
            enqueue(q, node->right);
    }
    free(q->array);
    free(q);
}

// Main function
int main() {
    int n, x, y;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int arr[n];
    struct Node* root = NULL;
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &arr[i]);
        root = insert(root, arr[i]);
    }
    scanf("%d", &x);  // insert this
    scanf("%d", &y);  // delete this

    printf("Initial BST: ");
    levelOrder(root);
    printf("\n");

    root = insert(root, x);
    printf("BST after inserting a new node %d: ", x);
    levelOrder(root);
    printf("\n");

    root = deleteNode(root, y);
    printf("BST after deleting node %d: ", y);
    levelOrder(root);
    printf("\n");

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

3. Problem Statement

Viha, a software developer, is working on a project to automate searching for a target value in a Binary Search Tree (BST). She needs to create a program that takes an integer target value as input and determines if that value is present in the BST or not.

Write a program to assist Viha.

Input Format

The first line of input consists of integers separated by spaces, which represent the elements to be inserted into the BST. The input is terminated by entering -1.

The second line consists of an integer target, which represents the target value to be searched in the BST.

Output Format

If the target value is found in the BST, print "[target] is found in the BST".

Else, print "[target] is not found in the BST"

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5 3 7 1 4 6 8 -1
4
Output: 4 is found in the BST

Answer

```
// You are using GCC
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

// Definition for a BST node
struct Node {
    int data;
    struct Node* left;
```

```
    struct Node* right;
};

// Function to create a new node
struct Node* createNode(int data) {
    struct Node* newNode = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
    newNode->data = data;
    newNode->left = newNode->right = NULL;
    return newNode;
}

// Function to insert a node into the BST
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
        root->right = insert(root->right, data);

    return root;
}

// Function to search for a value in the BST
int search(struct Node* root, int target) {
    if (root == NULL)
        return 0;
    if (root->data == target)
        return 1;
    if (target < root->data)
        return search(root->left, target);
    else
        return search(root->right, target);
}

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

    // Read elements and build BST
    while (1) {
```

```
        scanf("%d", &num);
        if (num == -1)
            break;
        root = insert(root, num);
    }

    // Read target value
    scanf("%d", &target);

    // Search and print result
    if (search(root, target))
        printf("%d is found in the BST\n", target);
    else
        printf("%d is not found in the BST\n", target);

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

4. Problem Statement

Aishu is participating in a coding challenge where she needs to reconstruct a Binary Search Tree (BST) from given preorder traversal data and then print the in-order traversal of the reconstructed BST.

Since Aishu is just learning about tree data structures, she needs your help to write a program that does this efficiently.

Input Format

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

The second line of input contains n integers separated by spaces, which represent the preorder traversal of the BST.

Output Format

The output displays n space-separated integers, representing the in-order traversal of the reconstructed BST.

Refer to the sample output for the formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 6
10 5 1 7 40 50
Output: 1 5 7 10 40 50

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* buildBST(int preorder[], int* index, int n, int min, int max) {
    if (*index >= n)
        return NULL;

    int val = preorder[*index];
    if (val <= min || val >= max)
        return NULL;

    struct Node* root = createNode(val);
    (*index)++;
```

```
    root->left = buildBST(preorder, index, n, min, val);
    root->right = buildBST(preorder, index, n, val, max);

    return root;
}

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

int main() {
    int n, i;
    scanf("%d", &n);
    int preorder[20];

    for (i = 0; i < n; i++) {
        scanf("%d", &preorder[i]);
    }

    int index = 0;
    struct Node* root = buildBST(preorder, &index, n, 0, 101);

    inorderTraversal(root);

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**

5. Problem Statement

Joseph, a computer science student, is interested in understanding binary search trees (BST) and their node arrangements. He wants to create a program to explore BSTs by inserting elements into a tree and displaying the nodes using post-order traversal of the tree.

Write a program to help Joseph implement 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 output prints N space-separated integer values after the post-order traversal.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 4
10 15 5 3

Output: 3 5 15 10

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
        root->right = insert(root->right, data);
    return root;
}


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

int main() {
    int N, i, data;
    struct Node* root = NULL;


    scanf("%d", &N);


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


    postOrder(root);

    return 0;
}
```

Status : Correct **Marks : 10/10**