

LAB-02:-

K<sup>th</sup> largest sum in Binary-tree.

```
typedef struct TreeNode node;
int get_height(node *root)
```

```
{
    if (!root) return 0;
    int l = get_height(root->left) + 1;
    int r = get_height(root->right) + 1;
    return l > r ? l : r;
}
```

```
void get_level_sum(node *root, int level, long long *data)
```

```
{
    if (!root) return;
    data[level] += root->val;
    get_level_sum(root->left, level + 1, data);
}
```

```
> void print_arr(long long *arr, int n)
```

```
{
    for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
        printf("%lld", arr[i]);
    printf("\n");
}
```

```
> void swap(long long *a, long long *b)
```

```
{
    long long t = *a;
    *a = *b;
    *b = t;
```

```
> int partition(long long *data, long long *b), int l, i
```

```
{
    long long t = *a;
    *a = *b;
```

```

x = f;
int
    int i=1, j=1;
    long long pivot = data[h-1];
    for (j=1; j < h-1; j++)
        if (data[j] < pivot)
            Swap(&data[i+1], &data[j]);
    Swap(&data[1], &data[h-1]);
    return i;
}
void quick-select (long long *data, int l, int h, int k)
    if (l+1 < h)
        int p = partition(data, l, h);
        if (p == -1) return;
        else if (p < k)
            quick-select(data, p+1, h, k);
        else
            quick-select(data, l, p, k);
    }
long long thldgegetLevelSum (struct TreeNode *root, int k)
    int n = get-height (root);
    if (k > n) return -1;
    long long val, *data = (long long *) malloc(n,
        sizeof (long long));
    get-level-sum (root, 0, data);
    quick-select (data, 0, n, n-k);
    return data[n-k];

```

=> Outputs:-

case 1:

$\text{root} = [5, 8, 9, 2, 1, 3, 7, 4, 6]$

$k = 2$

output: 13

case 2:

$\text{root} = [1, 2, \text{null}, 3]$

$k = 1$

output: 3

NP  
faster