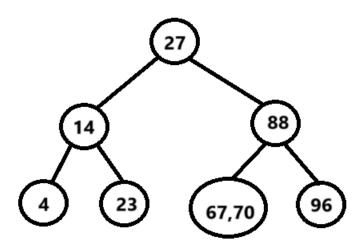
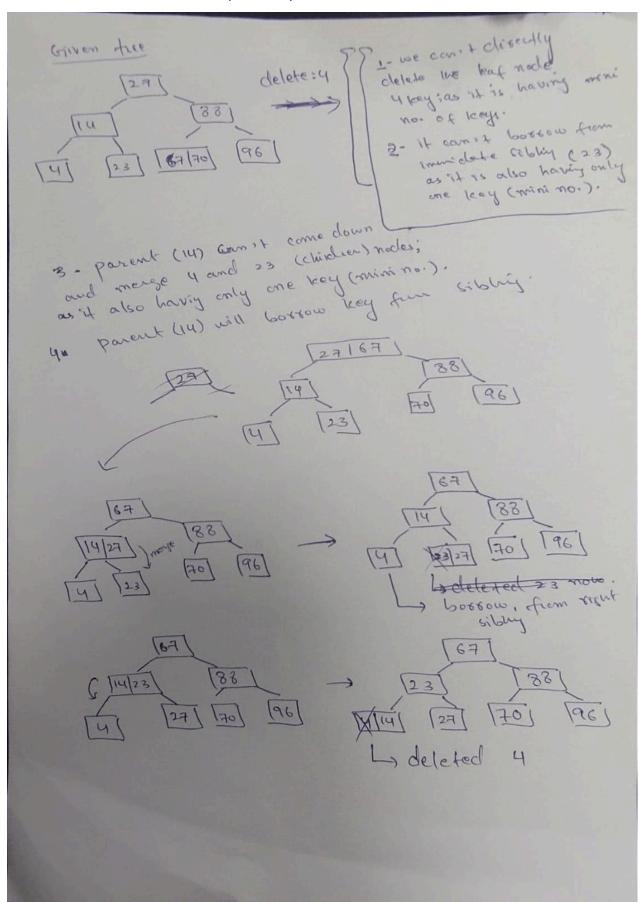
Name and ID: **Solution** Section: **BAI-3A** Marks: 15

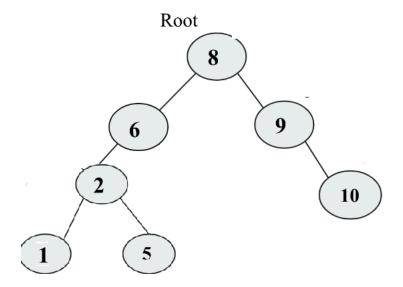
Question#01 [3+5 Marks]

a. Given the 2-3 tree below, delete 4. Show each step of the process clearly and the final resulting tree by drawing each step clearly.

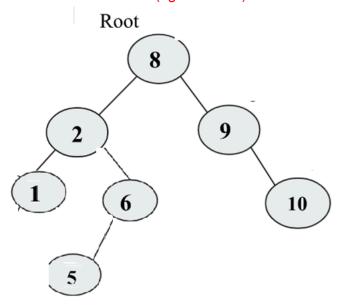




a. Find which node is imbalance in the following tree and which AVL rotation is used to balance the node. Show rotation dry run and write C++ function for that rotation case.



Rotation case: LL imbalance (right rotation)



```
Right rotation
Node* LL_rotation(Node* node) {
    Node* child = node->left_node;
    node->left_node = child->right_node;
    child->right_node = node;

    node->height = max(get_height(node->left_node), get_height(node->right_node)) + 1;
    child->height = max(get_height(child->left_node), get_height(child->right_node)) + 1;

    return child;
}
```

Quiz 4 (PAPER A)

Question#02 [7 Marks]

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
// To heapify a subtree rooted with node i
// which is an index in arr[].
void heapify(vector<int>& arr, int n, int i) {
  // Initialize smallest as root (for descending order)
  int smallest = i;
  // left index = 2*i + 1
  int I = 2 * i + 1;
  // right index = 2*i + 2
  int r = 2 * i + 2;
  // If left child is smaller than root
  if (I < n && arr[I] < arr[smallest])
     smallest = I;
  // If right child is smaller than smallest so far
  if (r < n && arr[r] < arr[smallest])
     smallest = r;
  // If smallest is not root
  if (smallest != i) {
     swap(arr[i], arr[smallest]);
     // Recursively heapify the affected sub-tree
     heapify(arr, n, smallest);
}
// Main function to do heap sort
void heapSort(vector<int>& arr) {
  int n = arr.size();
  // Build heap (rearrange vector as a min-heap)
  for (int i = n / 2 - 1; i >= 0; i--)
     heapify(arr, n, i);
  // One by one extract an element from heap
  for (int i = n - 1; i > 0; i--) {
     // Move current root to end
     swap(arr[0], arr[i]);
     // Call min heapify on the reduced heap
     heapify(arr, i, 0);
  // Reverse the array for descending order
  reverse(arr.begin(), arr.end());
// A utility function to print vector of size n
void printArray(vector<int>& arr) {
  for (int i = 0; i < arr.size(); ++i)
     cout << arr[i] << " ";
  cout << "\n";
// Driver's code
int main() {
  vector<int> arr = { 9, 4, 3, 8, 10, 2, 5 };
  // Function call
  heapSort(arr);
  cout << "Sorted array in descending order is:\n";</pre>
  printArray(arr);
  return 0;
```