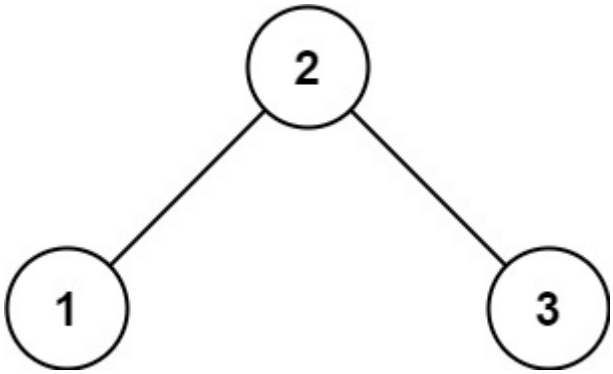
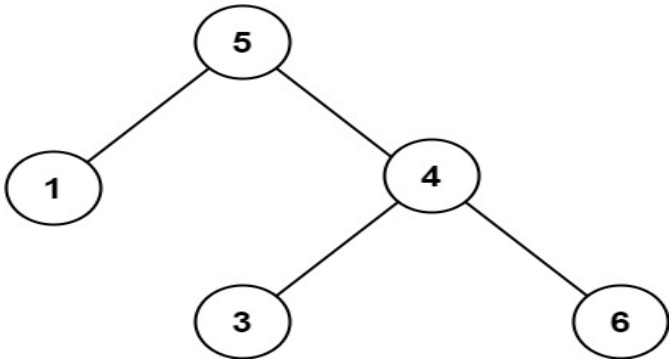
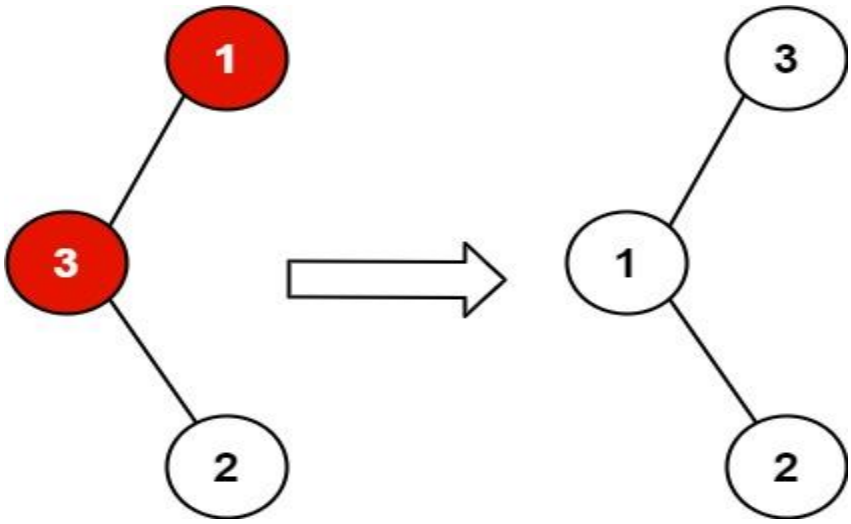
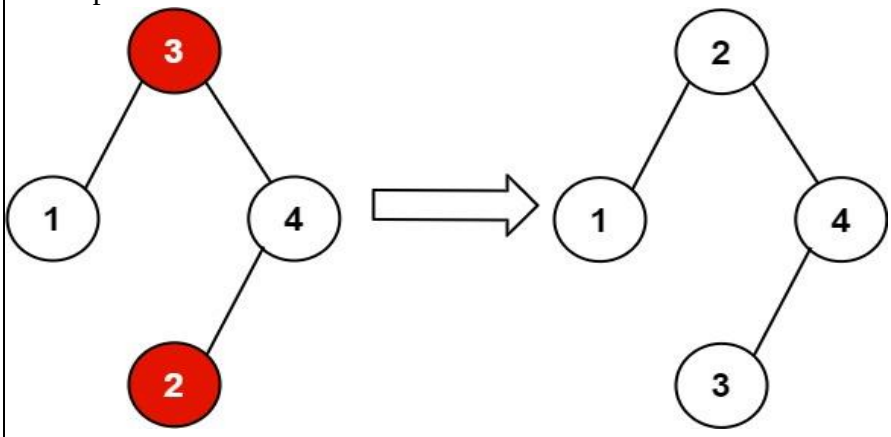
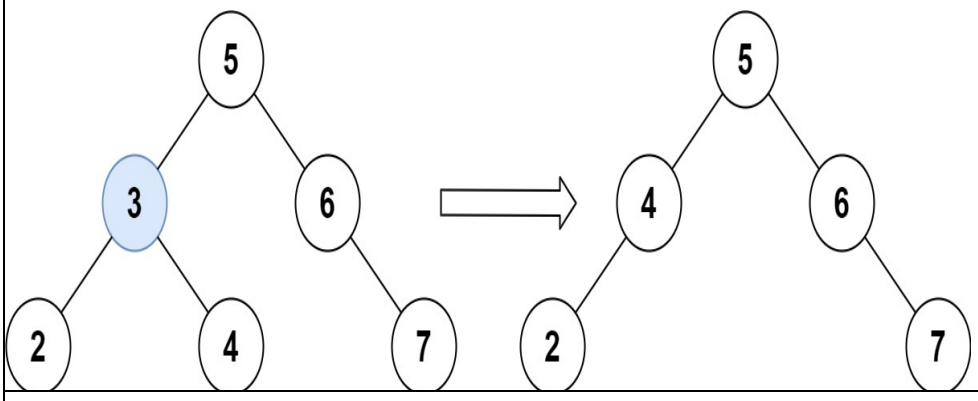
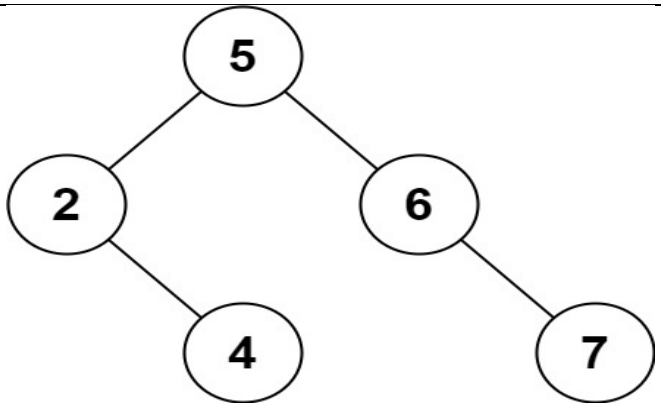
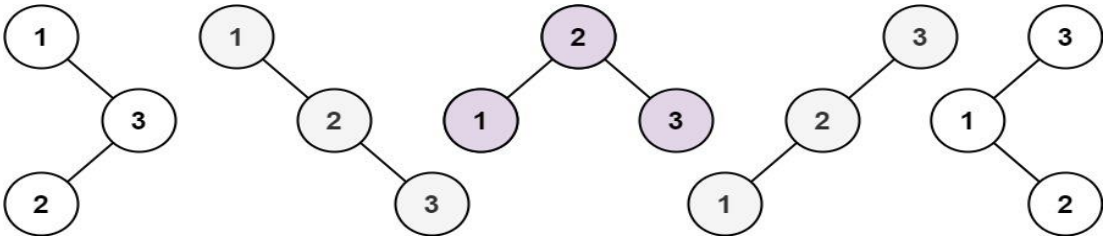
Q	Batch – S2
1	Validate Binary Search Tree Given the root of a binary tree, determine if it is a valid binary search tree (BST). A valid BST is defined as follows: The left subtree of a node contains only nodes with keys less than the node's key. The right subtree of a node contains only nodes with keys greater than the node's key. Both the left and right subtrees must also be binary search trees.
	Example 1: 
	Input: 2, 1, 3 Output: valid
	Example 2:  Input: 5, 1, 4, null, null, 3, 6 Output: invalid Explanation: The root node's value is 5 but its right child's value is 4.

Q	Batch - S3
2	Recover Binary Search Tree You are given the root of a binary search tree (BST), where the values of exactly two nodes of the tree were swapped by mistake. Recover the tree without changing its structure.
	Example 1: 
	Input: 1, 3, null, null, 2 Output: [3,1, null, null, 2] Explanation: 3 cannot be a left child of 1 because 3 > 1. Swapping 1 and 3 makes the BST valid.
	Example 2: 

	Input: 3, 1, 4, null, null, 2 Output: 2, 1, 4, null, null, 3 Explanation: 2 cannot be in the right subtree of 3 because 2 < 3. Swapping 2 and 3 makes the BST valid.
Q	**Batch – S4**
3	Delete Node in a BST Given a root node reference of a BST and a key, delete the node with the given key in the BST. Return the root node reference (possibly updated) of the BST. Basically, the deletion can be divided into two stages: Search for a node to remove. If the node is found, delete the node.
	Example 1: 
	Input: root = [5,3,6,2,4,null,7], key = 3 Output: [5,4,6,2,null,null,7] Explanation: Given key to delete is 3. So we find the node with value 3 and delete it. One valid answer is [5,4,6,2,null,null,7], shown in the above BST. Please notice that another valid answer is [5,2,6,null,4,null,7] and it's also accepted.

	 Example 2: Input: [5,3,6,2,4,null,7], key = 0 Output: [5,3,6,2,4,null,7] Explanation: The tree does not contain a node with value = 0.
Q	**Batch – S5**
4	Unique Binary Search Trees Given an integer n, return the number of structurally unique BST's (binary search trees) which has exactly n nodes of unique values from 1 to n.
	Example: 
	Input: number of nodes n = 3 Output: number of BSTs = 5
	Example 2: Input: number of nodes n = 1 Output: number of BSTs = 1