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# NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 5

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 0

Section 1: Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

In his computer science class, John is learning about Binary Search Trees (BST). He wants to build a BST and find the maximum value in the tree.

Help him by writing a program to insert nodes into a BST and find the maximum value in the tree.

### Input Format

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

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the values of the nodes to insert into the BST.

### Output Format

The output prints the maximum value in the BST.

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Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5 10 5 15 2 7 Output: 15

Answer

- ,

Status : Skipped

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Marks : 0/10

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# NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 4

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 0

Section 1: Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

John, a computer science student, is learning about binary search trees (BST) and their properties. He decides to write a program to create a BST, display it in post-order traversal, and find the minimum value present in the tree.

Help him by implementing 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.

The first line of output prints the space-separated elements of the BST in post-order traversal. order traversal.

The second line prints the minimum value found in the BST.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

#### Sample Test Case

Input: 3 5 10 15

Output: 15 10 5

The minimum value in the BST is: 5

Answer

Status: Skipped Marks: 0/10

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# NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 3

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 10

Section 1: Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

You are required to implement basic operations on a Binary Search Tree (BST), like insertion and searching.

Insertion: Given a list of integers, construct a Binary Search Tree by repeatedly inserting each integer into the tree according to the rules of a BST.

Searching: Given an integer, search for its presence in the constructed Binary Search Tree. Print whether the integer is found or not.

Write a program to calculate this efficiently.

### **Input Format**

The first line of input consists of an integer n, representing the number of nodes

in the binary search tree.

The second line consists of the values of the nodes, separated by space as integers.

The third line consists of an integer representing, the value that is to be searched.

#### **Output Format**

The output prints, "Value <value> is found in the tree." if the given value is present, otherwise it prints: "Value <value> is not found in the tree."

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

```
Sample Test Case
```

```
Input: 7
   8 3 10 1 6 14 23
   Output: Value 6 is found in the tree.
   Answer
   // You are using GCC
   #include <stdio.h>
   #include <stdlib.h>
  // Definition of a BST node
struct Node {
     int data:
     struct Node* left;
     struct Node* right;
   };
   // Function to create a new node
   struct Node* newNode(int value) {
     struct Node* temp = (struct Node*)malloc(sizeof(struct Node));
     temp->data = value;
     temp->left = temp->right = NULL;
     return temp;
```

```
// Function to insert a node into the BST
struct Node* insert(struct Node* root, int value) {
  if (root == NULL)
     return newNode(value);
  if (value < root->data)
     root->left = insert(root->left, value);
  else if (value > root->data)
     root->right = insert(root->right, value);
  return root;
}
// Function to search for a value in BST
int search(struct Node* root, int key) {
  if (root == NULL)
     return 0;
  if (key == root->data)
     return 1;
  else if (key < root->data)
     return search(root->left, key);
  else
     return search(root->right, key);
}
// Main function
int main() {
oint n;
  scanf("%d", &n);
  struct Node* root = NULL;
  int value:
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
     scanf("%d", &value);
     root = insert(root, value);
  }
  int key;
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  scanf("%d", &key);
  if (search(root, key))
```

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```
printf("Value %d is found in the tree.\n", key);
else
printf("Value %d is not for
          printf("Value %d is not found in the tree.\n", key);
turn 0;
        return 0;
     }
     Status: Correct
                                                                                       Marks: 10/10
```

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# NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 2

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 0

Section 1: Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

Mike is learning about Binary Search Trees (BSTs) and wants to implement various operations on them. He wants to write a basic program for creating a BST, inserting nodes, and printing the tree in the pre-order traversal.

Write a program to help him solve this program.

### Input Format

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of values to insert into the BST.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the values to insert into the BST.

#### **Output Format**

ne outpu traversal. The output prints the space-separated values of the BST in the pre-order

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

Sample Test Case

Input: 5 31524

Output: 3 1 2 5 4

**Answer** 

241501235 Marks: 0/10 Status: Skipped

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# NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 1

Attempt : 1 Total Mark : 10 Marks Obtained : 0

Section 1: Coding

#### 1. Problem Statement

John is learning about Binary Search Trees (BST) in his computer science class. He wants to create a program that allows users to delete a node with a given value from a BST and print the remaining nodes using an inorder traversal.

Implement a function to help him delete a node with a given value from a BST.

#### Input Format

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

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the values of the BST nodes.

The third line consists of an integer V, which is the value to delete from the BST.

# Output Format

The output prints the space-separated values in the BST in an in-order traversal, after the deletion of the specified value.

If the specified value is not available in the tree, print the given input values inorder traversal.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

#### Sample Test Case

Input: 5 10 5 15 2 7 15

Output: 2 5 7 10

Answer

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Status: Skipped Marks: 0/10

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