

## Reverse Level Order Traversal in Binary Trees:

```
class Node {
  constructor(val){
    this.data = val
    this.left = null
    this.right = null
  }
}

const a = new Node("a");
const b = new Node("b");
const c = new Node("c");
const d = new Node("d");
const e = new Node("e");
const f = new Node("f");

a.left = b;
a.right = c;
b.left = d;
b.right = e;
c.right = f;

const ten = new Node(10);
const twenty = new Node(20);
const thirty = new Node(30);
const forty = new Node(40);
const sixty = new Node(60);
const seventy = new Node(70);

ten.left = twenty
ten.right = thirty
twenty.left = forty
twenty.right = sixty
thirty.right = seventy

function reverseLevelOrder(root){
  if (!root) return [];
  return [ ...reverseLevelOrder(root.left), ...reverseLevelOrder(root.right), root.data ]
}

console.log(reverseLevelOrder(a))
console.log(reverseLevelOrder(ten))
```

## Finding Minimum and Maximum in a Binary Search Tree (BST):

```
class Node {
  constructor(data) {
    this.data = data;
    this.left = null;
    this.right = null;
  }
}

class BST {
  constructor() {
    this.root = null
  }
  insert(val){
    const newNode = new Node(val)
    if (!this.root) {
      this.root = newNode;
      return;
    }

    let current = this.root
    let prev = null
    while(current){
      if(current.data > val){
        prev = current
        current = current.left
      }
      else if(current.data < val){
        prev = current
        current = current.right
      }
    }
    if(prev.data > val){
      prev.left = newNode
    }
    else if(prev.data < val){
      prev.right = newNode
    }
  }

  min(node = this.root){
    if(!node.left) return node.data
    else return this.min(node.left)
  }
  max(node = this.root){
    if(!node.right) return node.data
    else return this.max(node.right)
  }
}
```

```
const tree = new BST();
tree.insert(5);
tree.insert(3);
tree.insert(7);
tree.insert(2);
tree.insert(4);
tree.insert(6);
tree.insert(8);

console.log(tree.max())
console.log(tree.min())
```