

## Interview Preparation



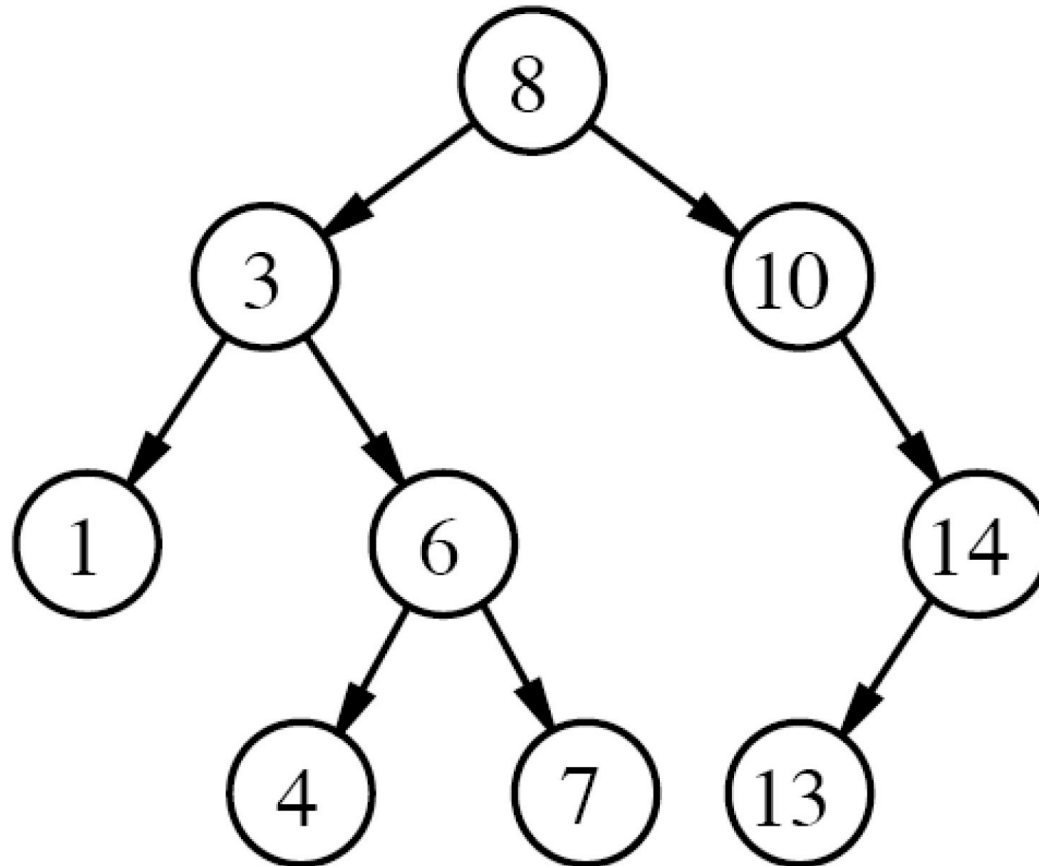
### Lecture: 10 - Binary Search Trees

Doubts from last class?

# Test4

# Find LCA of two nodes in Binary Tree

# Binary Search trees



Given a Binary Tree check if it's a  
BST

# Build a Balanced BST from a sorted array

# BST Class



# Convert a BST into a Linked List

# LCA in Binary Search Tree

- Given a binary tree populate each next pointer to point to its next right node. If there is no next right node, the next pointer should be set to NULL. You may assume that it is a perfect binary tree (i.e. all leaves are at the same level, and every parent has two children).

1 -> NULL

/ \

2 -> 3 -> NULL

/ \ / \

4-> 5->6-> 7 -> NULL

- You have a binary tree with non-negative numeric values stored in its nodes, you need to find out the maximum possible sum of all the nodes. Selection of nodes for the sum follows following constraint:  
If you have selected any node for the sum, you can not select its immediate parent and its children for sum.



Thank you

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