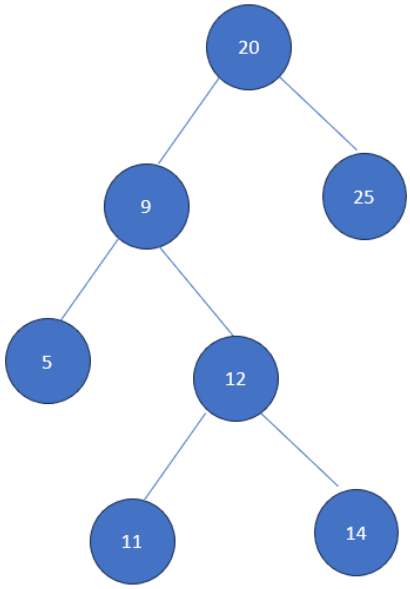
DAILY DSA | DAY-20 | Searching algorithms – Binary search Practice|
-GOPALKRISHNA A

Given a root of a Binary search tree (BST) and a number num, implement an efficient function findLargestSmallerKey that finds the largest key in the tree that is smaller than num. if such a number doesn't exist, return -1. Assume that all keys in the tree are nonnegative

For example: For num=17 and the binary search tree below



The function would return: 14 Since it's the largest key in the tree that is still smaller than 17