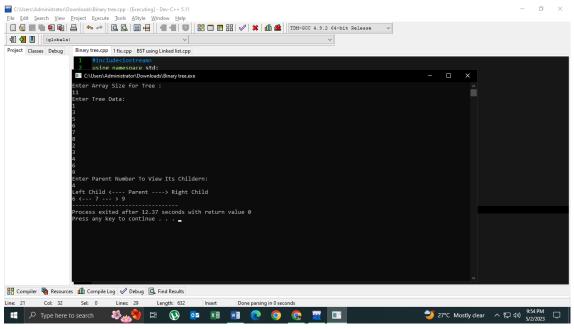
## **LAB 10**

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```
1. Binary Search Tree.
    SOURCE CODE:
    #include<iostream>
    using namespace std;
    int main(){
            int arr_size;
            cout<<"Enter Array Size for Tree : "<<endl;</pre>
            cin>>arr_size;
            int arr[arr_size];
            cout<<"Enter Tree Data: "<<endl;</pre>
            for(int i=0; i < arr_size; i++){</pre>
                     cin>>arr[i];
            }
            int parentNumber;
            cout<<"Enter Parent Number To View Its Childern: "<<endl;</pre>
            cin>>parentNumber;
            if(parentNumber < (arr_size-1)/2){</pre>
                     cout<<"Left Child <---- Parent ----> Right Child\n";
                    cout<<arr[(parentNumber*2)+1]<<" <--- "<<arr[parentNumber]<<" --- >
    "<<arr[(parentNumber*2)+2];
     }
     else{
                    cout<<"Invalid Parents . "<<endl;</pre>
     }
            return 0;
    }
```

## **PICTURE:**

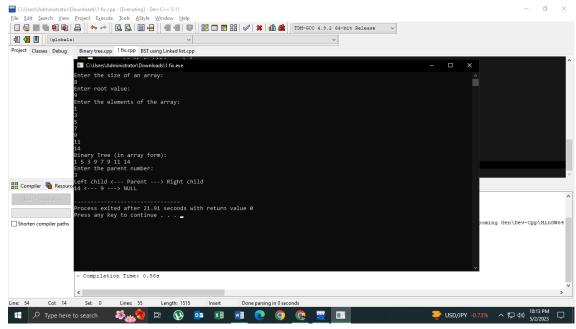


2. Binary Search Tree using array.

## **SOURCE CODE:**

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main() {
  int n, root;
  cout << "Enter the size of an array: "<<endl;
  cin >> n;
  int arr[n];
  cout << "Enter root value: "<<endl;</pre>
  cin >> root;
  arr[0] = root;
  cout << "Enter the elements of the array: "<<endl;</pre>
  for (int i = 1; i < n; i++) {
    cin >> arr[i];
    int parent = (i - 1) / 2;
    if (arr[i] < arr[parent]) {</pre>
       // swap parent and child
       int temp = arr[i];
       arr[i] = arr[parent];
       arr[parent] = temp;
    }
  }
```

```
cout << "Binary Tree (in array form):" << endl;</pre>
  for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
    cout << arr[i] << " ";
  }
  cout << endl;
  int parentnumber;
  cout << "Enter the parent number: "<<endl;
  cin >> parentnumber;
  if (parentnumber >= n || parentnumber < 0) {
    cout << "Invalid parent number" << endl;</pre>
  } else {
    int leftchild = 2 * parentnumber + 1;
    int rightchild = 2 * parentnumber + 2;
    if (leftchild >= n) {
       cout << "Parent has no left child" << endl;</pre>
    } else {
       cout << "Left child <--- Parent ---> Right child" << endl;</pre>
       cout << arr[leftchild] << " <--- " << arr[parentnumber] << " ---> ";
       if (rightchild >= n) {
         cout << "NULL";
      } else {
         cout << arr[rightchild];</pre>
      }
      cout << endl;
    }
  }
  return 0;
PICTURE:
```



3. Binary Search Tree using Linked-list.

## **SOURCE CODE:**

```
#include<iostream>
using namespace std;
class Node{
  public:
    int data;
    Node *left;
    Node *right;
    Node(int data){
      this->data = data;
      this->left = NULL;
      this->right = NULL;
};
class tree{
  public:
    Node *head;
    tree(){
      this->head = NULL;
    void insertNode(Node *node, int value){
      if(value < node->data){
       if(node->left==NULL){
               Node *newNode = new Node(value);
               node->left = newNode;
```

```
}
                         else{
                                 insertNode(node->left,value);
                         }
                }
                 else{
                         if(node->right==NULL){
                                 Node *newNode = new Node(value);
                                 node->right = newNode;
                         }
                         else{
                                 insertNode(node->right,value);
                         }
                 }
         }
         void inorderTraversal(Node *temp){
                 if(temp!=NULL){
                         inorderTraversal(temp->left);
                         cout << temp->data << " ";
                         inorderTraversal(temp->right);
                 }
         }
         void preorderTraversal(Node *temp){
                 if(temp != NULL){
                         cout<<temp->data<<" ";
                         preorderTraversal(temp->left);
                         preorderTraversal(temp->right);
                 }
         }
         void postorderTraversal(Node *temp){
                 if(temp!=NULL){
                 postorderTraversal(temp->left);
                 postorderTraversal(temp->right);
                 cout << temp->data << " ";</pre>
         }
         }
         void print2DUtil(Node* root, int space)
 int COUNT = 5;
// Base case
if (root == NULL)
  return;
```

```
// Increase distance between levels
      space += COUNT;
      // Process right child first
      print2DUtil(root->right, space);
      // Print current node after space
      // count
      cout << endl;
      for (int i = COUNT; i < space; i++)
         cout << " ";
      cout << root->data << "\n";</pre>
      // Process left child
      print2DUtil(root->left, space);
    }
    // Wrapper over print2DUtil()
    void print2D(Node* root)
    {
      // Pass initial space count as 0
      print2DUtil(root, 0);
    }
        };
int main(){
        tree newtree;
        int rootvalue;
        cout << "Enter the root value : " << endl;</pre>
        cin >> rootvalue;
        Node*root = new Node(rootvalue);
        int value;
        int i = 1;
        while(i == 1){
                cout<<"\n";
                cout<<"Enter the Value: "<<endl;
                cin>>value;
                newtree.insertNode(root, value);
                cout<<"\n";
                cout<<" 1 -> for Insert\n 0 -> for Exit: "<<endl;</pre>
                cin>>i;
        }
```

```
cout << "inorder traversal: "<<endl;</pre>
        newtree.inorderTraversal(root);
        cout << endl;
        cout << "preorder traversal: "<<endl;</pre>
        newtree.preorderTraversal(root);
        cout << endl;
        cout << "postorder traversal: "<<endl;</pre>
        newtree.postorderTraversal(root);
        cout << endl;
        newtree.print2D(root);
        return 0;
}
PICTURE:
1 -> for Insert
0 -> for Exit:
       nter the Value:
      1 -> for Insert
0 -> for Exit:
       nter the Value:
      1 -> for Insert
0 -> for Exit:
      1 -> for Insert
0 -> for Exit:
```

