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#### **Problem Statement**

Create a C program that manages a playlist using an AVL Tree with linked list. The program should support the following operations:

- 1. Insertion: Implement a function that inserts a new integer value into the AVL tree. If the value already exists in the tree, do nothing.
- 2. Deletion: Implement a function that deletes an integer value from the AVL tree. If the value does not exist in the tree, do nothing.
- 3. Predecessor: Implement a function that finds the predecessor of a given integer value in the AVL tree. The predecessor of an integer *x* is the largest integer in the tree that is smaller than *x*. If no such integer exists, return -1.
- 4. Print: Implement a function that prints the AVL tree in a readable format.
- 5. Initially, the AVL Tree is empty.

### **Input:**

- 1. The first line contains an integer N ( $1 \le N \le 100$ ), representing the number of elements in the AVL tree.
- 2. The second line contains N space-separated integers, representing the elements of the AVL tree.
- 3. The third line contains an integer Q ( $1 \le Q \le 100$ ), representing the number of queries.
- 4. Each of the next Q lines contains a query in the format "t x", where t is the type of query (either "I" for Insertion, "D" for Deletion, or "P" for Predecessor), and x is the integer value for the query.

## **Output:**

• For each query of type "P", output the predecessor of the given value x. If no predecessor exists, output -1.

## **Example Input and Output**

Input:	Output:
6	7
10 5 20 3 7 15	10
5	12
P 10	5
I 12	
P 12	
D 7	
P 7	

# **Explanation:**

- For the first query, we're finding the predecessor of 10, which is 7.
- Then, we're inserting 12 into the AVL tree.
- Next, we're finding the predecessor of 12, which is 10.
- After that, we're deleting 7 from the AVL tree.
- Finally, we're finding the predecessor of 7, which is 5.