

# Rajalakshmi Engineering College

Name: Jaidev Arunachalam  
Email: 241801099@rajalakshmi.edu.in  
Roll no: 241801099  
Phone: 9940254113  
Branch: REC  
Department: I AI & DS FB  
Batch: 2028  
Degree: B.E - AI & DS

Scan to verify results



## NeoColab\_REC\_CS23231\_DATA STRUCTURES

### REC\_DS using C\_Week 5\_COD\_Question 1

Attempt : 1  
Total Mark : 10  
Marks Obtained : 10

#### Section 1 : Coding

##### 1. Problem Statement

John is learning about Binary Search Trees (BST) in his computer science class. He wants to create a program that allows users to delete a node with a given value from a BST and print the remaining nodes using an in-order traversal.

Implement a function to help him delete a node with a given value from a BST.

##### ***Input Format***

The first line of input consists of an integer N, representing the number of nodes in the BST.

The second line consists of N space-separated integers, representing the values of the BST nodes.

The third line consists of an integer V, which is the value to delete from the BST.

### **Output Format**

The output prints the space-separated values in the BST in an in-order traversal, after the deletion of the specified value.

If the specified value is not available in the tree, print the given input values in-order traversal.

Refer to the sample output for formatting specifications.

### **Sample Test Case**

Input: 5  
10 5 15 2 7  
15

Output: 2 5 7 10

### **Answer**

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
```

```
struct TreeNode {
    int data;
    struct TreeNode* left;
    struct TreeNode* right;
};
```

```
struct TreeNode* createNode(int key) {
    struct TreeNode* newNode = (struct TreeNode*)malloc(sizeof(struct
TreeNode));
    newNode->data = key;
    newNode->left = newNode->right = NULL;
    return newNode;
}
```

```
struct TreeNode* insert(struct TreeNode* root, int key) {
    if (root == NULL)
```

```

return createNode(key);
if (key < root->data)
    root->left = insert(root->left, key);
else
    root->right = insert(root->right, key);

return root;
}

// Function to find the minimum node in a BST
struct TreeNode* findMin(struct TreeNode* root) {
    while (root && root->left != NULL)
        root = root->left;
    return root;
}

// Function to delete a node from BST
struct TreeNode* deleteNode(struct TreeNode* root, int key) {
    if (root == NULL)
        return NULL;

    if (key < root->data)
        root->left = deleteNode(root->left, key);
    else if (key > root->data)
        root->right = deleteNode(root->right, key);
    else {
        // Case 1: No child or one child
        if (root->left == NULL) {
            struct TreeNode* temp = root->right;
            free(root);
            return temp;
        }
        else if (root->right == NULL) {
            struct TreeNode* temp = root->left;
            free(root);
            return temp;
        }
        // Case 2: Two children
        struct TreeNode* temp = findMin(root->right);
        root->data = temp->data;
        root->right = deleteNode(root->right, temp->data);
    }
}

```

```

    }
    return root;
}

// In-order traversal of BST
void inorderTraversal(struct TreeNode* root) {
    if (root == NULL)
        return;
    inorderTraversal(root->left);
    printf("%d ", root->data);
    inorderTraversal(root->right);
}

int main()
{
    int N, rootValue, V;
    scanf("%d", &N);
    struct TreeNode* root = NULL;
    for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
        int key;
        scanf("%d", &key);
        if (i == 0) rootValue = key;
        root = insert(root, key);
    }
    scanf("%d", &V);
    root = deleteNode(root, V);
    inorderTraversal(root);
    return 0;
}

```

**Status :** Correct

**Marks :** 10/10