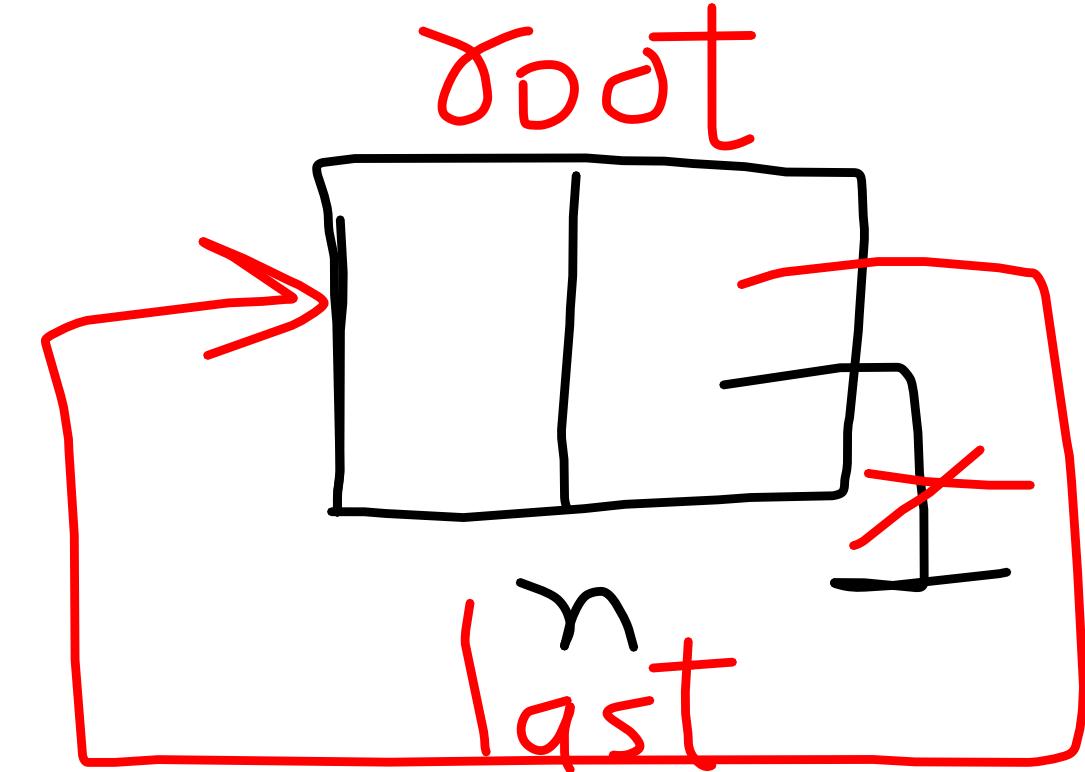
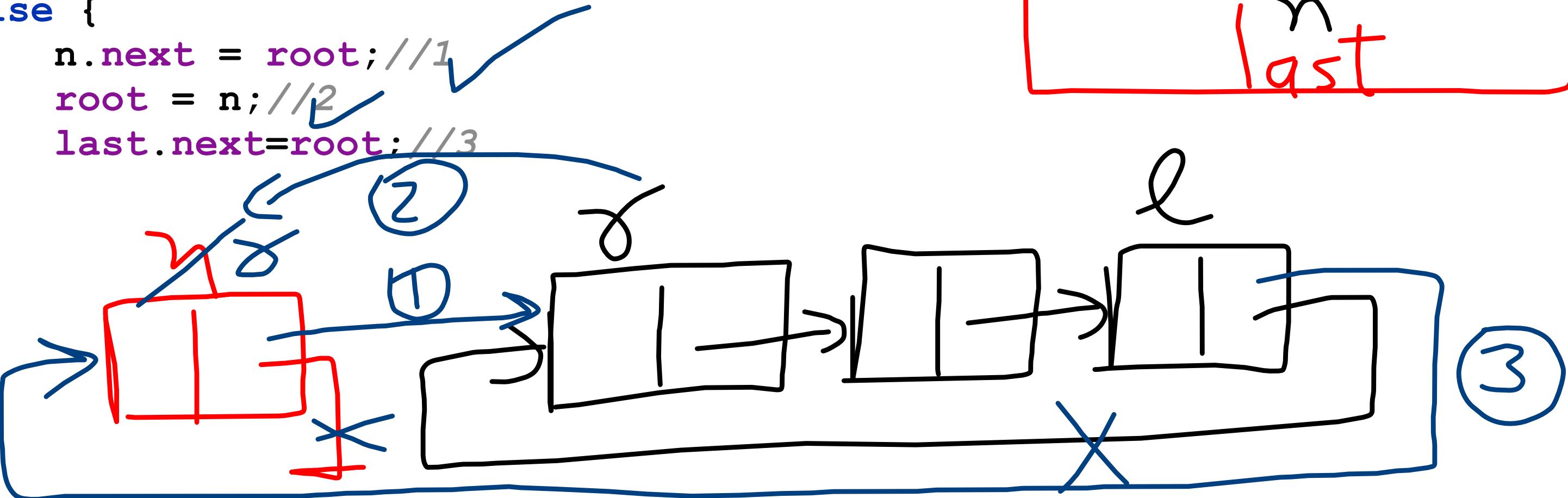


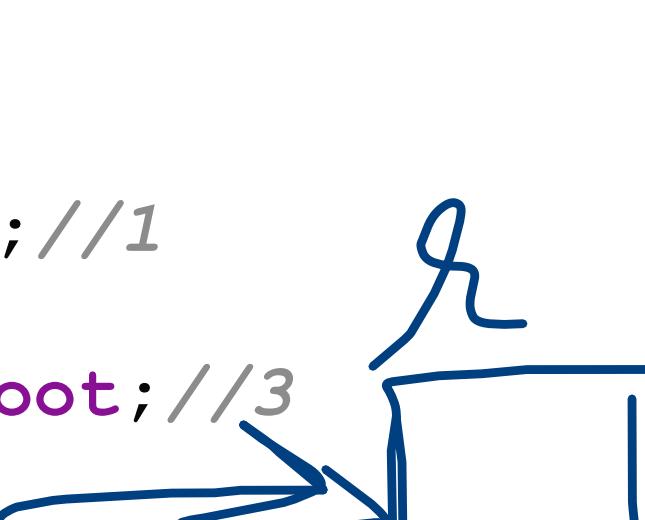
```

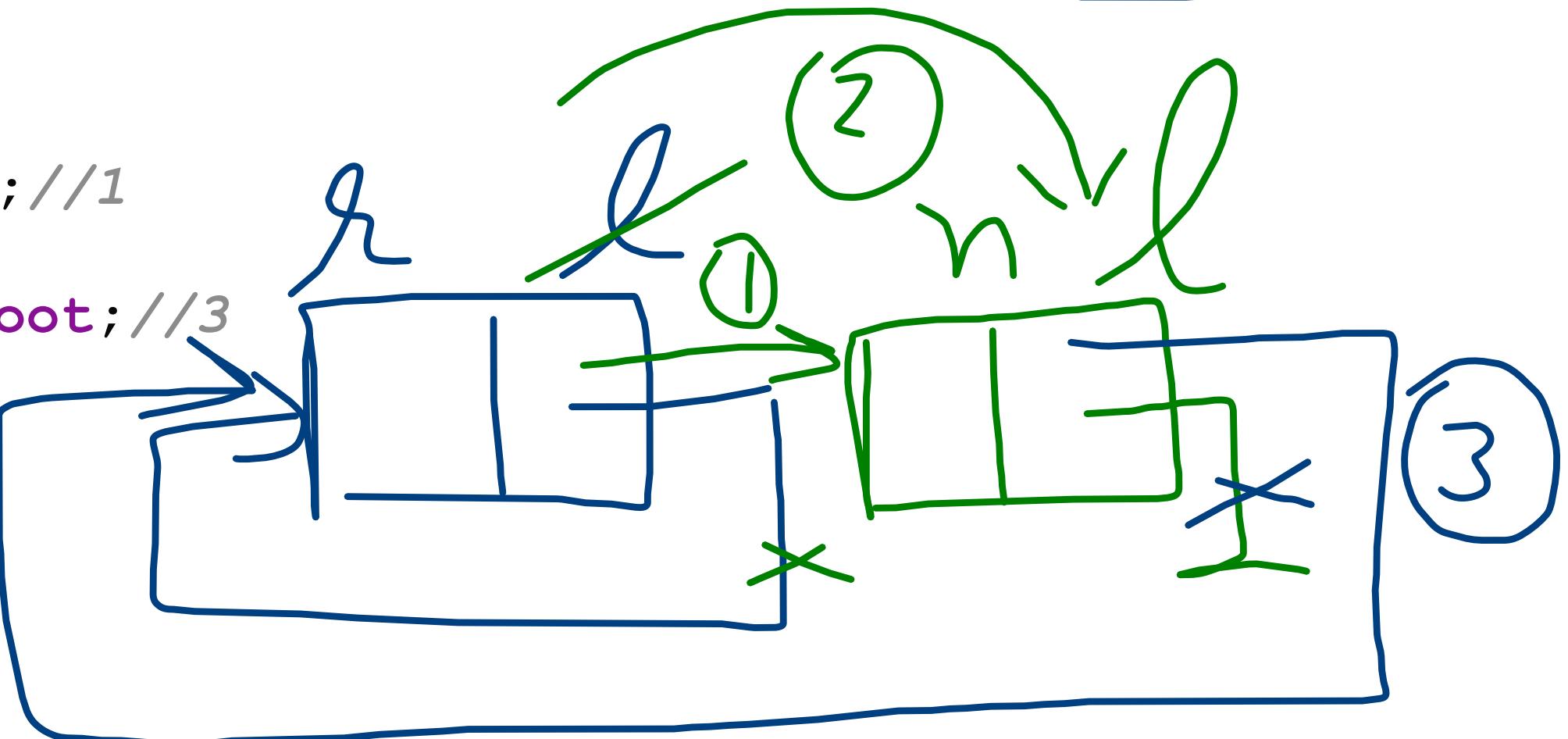
void insert_left(int data) {
    Node n = new Node(data); //created node
    if (root == null) //no root
    {
        root = last=n; //1st becomes root
        last.next=root;
    }
    else {
        n.next = root; //1
        root = n; //2
        last.next=root; //3
    }
}

```



```
void insert_right(int data) {  
    Node n = new Node(data); //created node  
    if (root == null) //no root  
    {  
        root = last=n; //1st becomes root  
        last.next=root;  
    }  
    else {  
        last.next=n; //1  
        last=n; //2  
        last.next=root; //3  
    }  
}
```





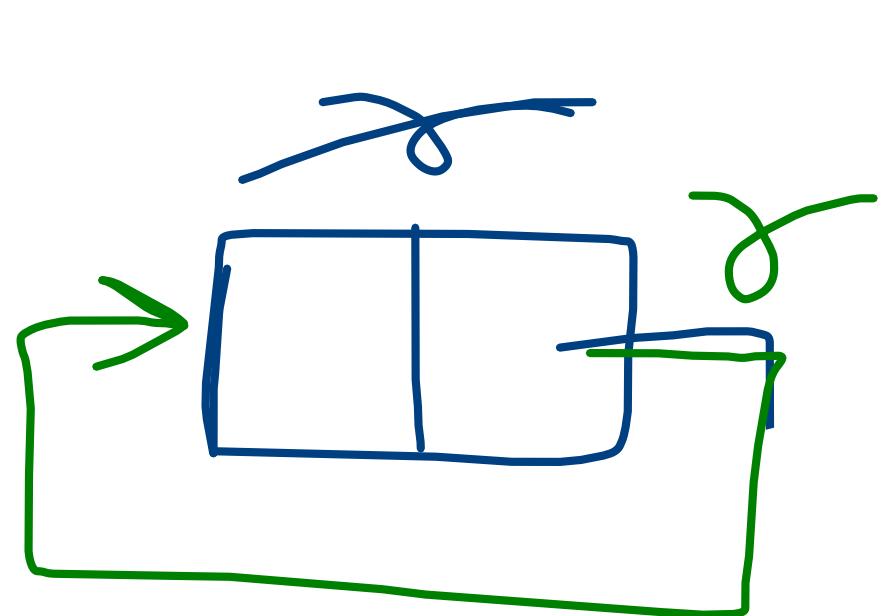
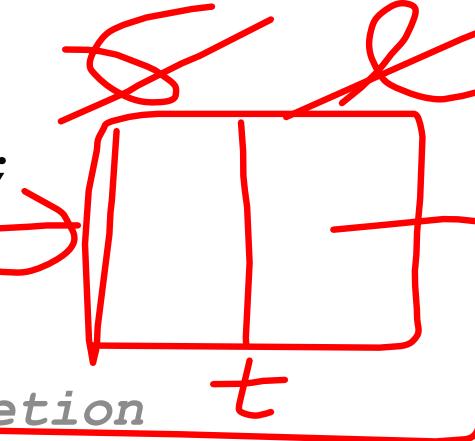
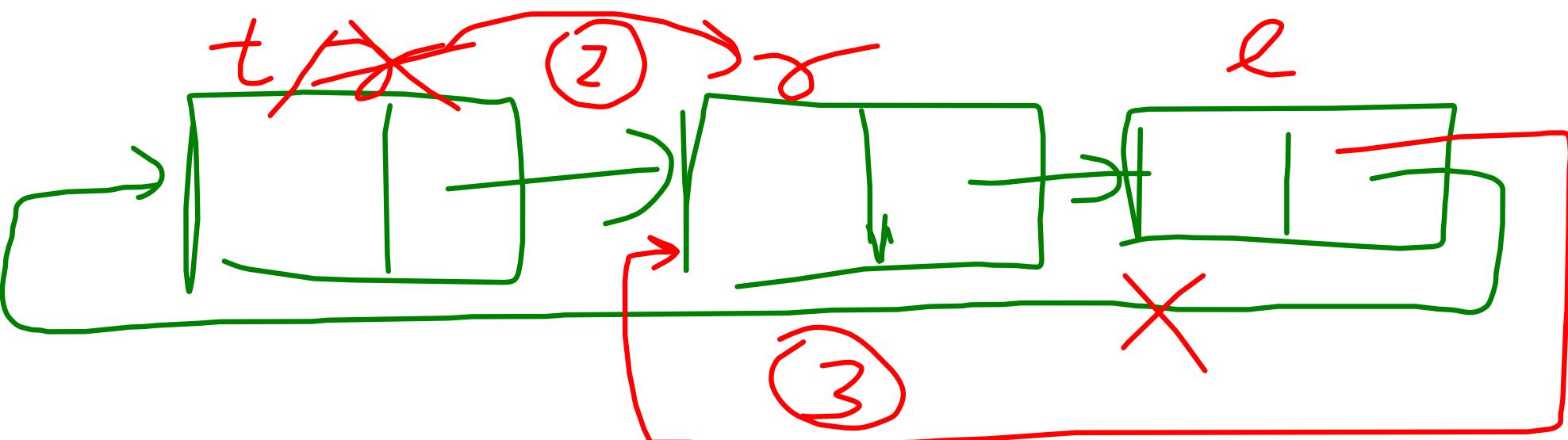
```

void delete_left() {
    if (root == null) //no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else {
        Node t = root; //1
        if (root == last) //single node
            root = last = null; //manual deletion
        else {
            root = root.next; //2
            last.next = root; //3
        }
    }
}

```

System.out.println("Deleted:" + t.data); //3 response message of

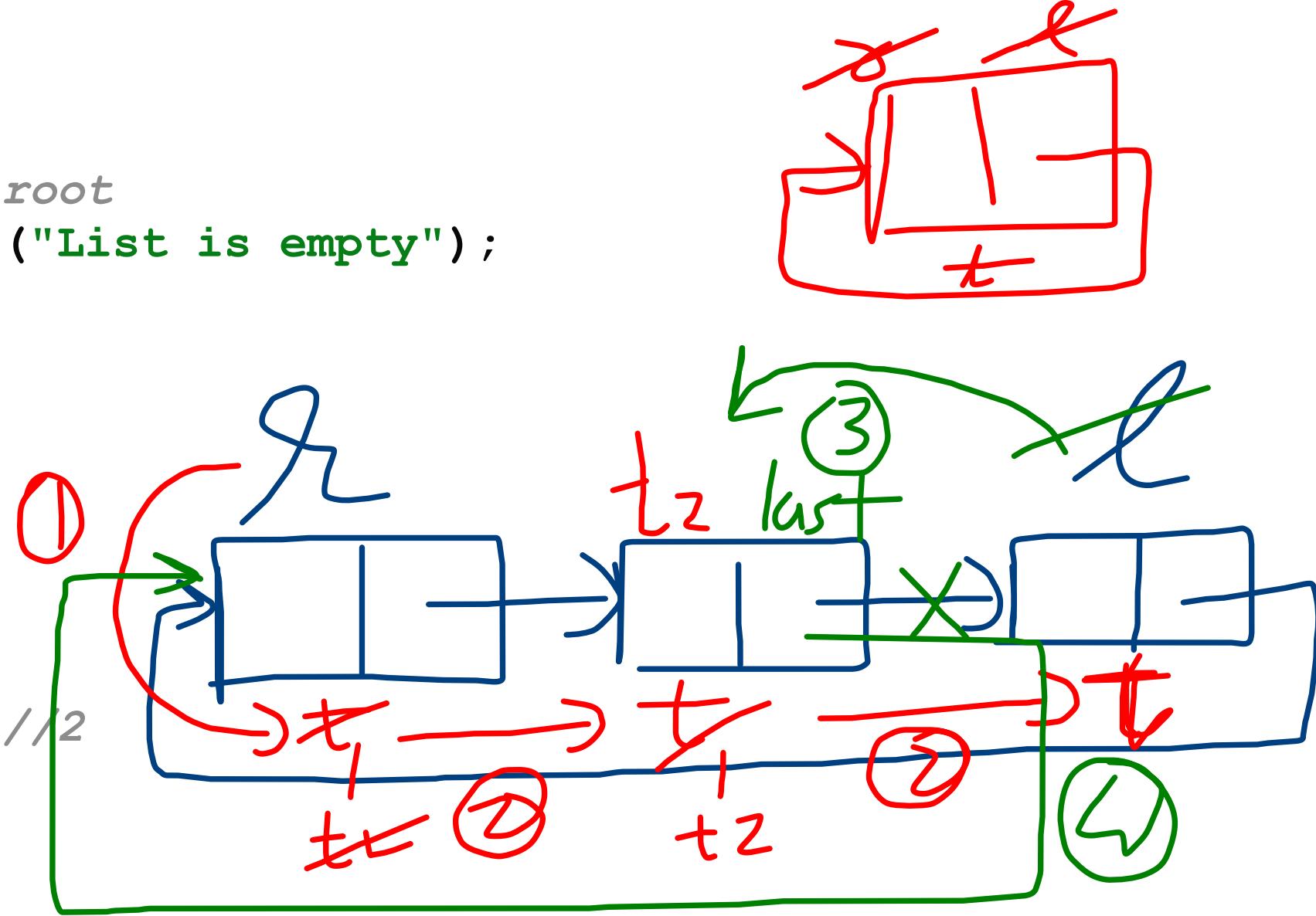
deletion }



```

void delete_right() {
    if (root == null) //no root
        System.out.println("List is empty");
    else {
        Node t, t2;
        t = t2 = root; //1
        if (root == last)
            root = last = null;
        else {
            while (t != last) //2
            {
                t2 = t;
                t = t.next;
            }
            last = t2; //3
            last.next = root; //4
        }
        System.out.println("Deleted:" + t.data); //3 response
        message of deletion
    }
}

```



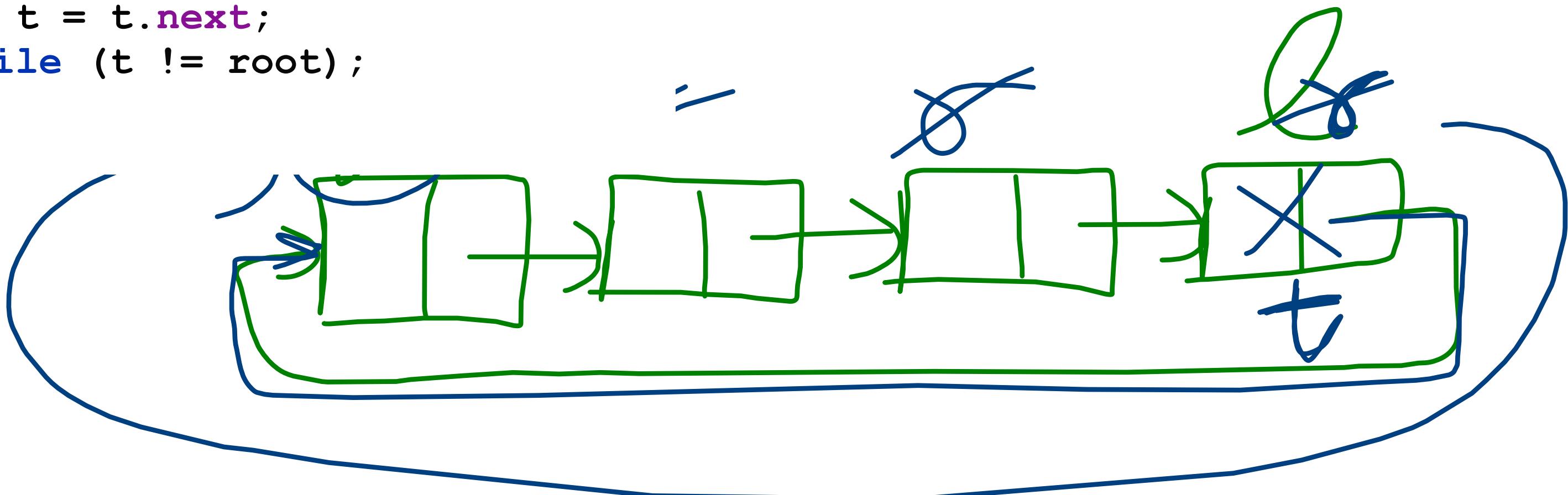
$(t.next).data$

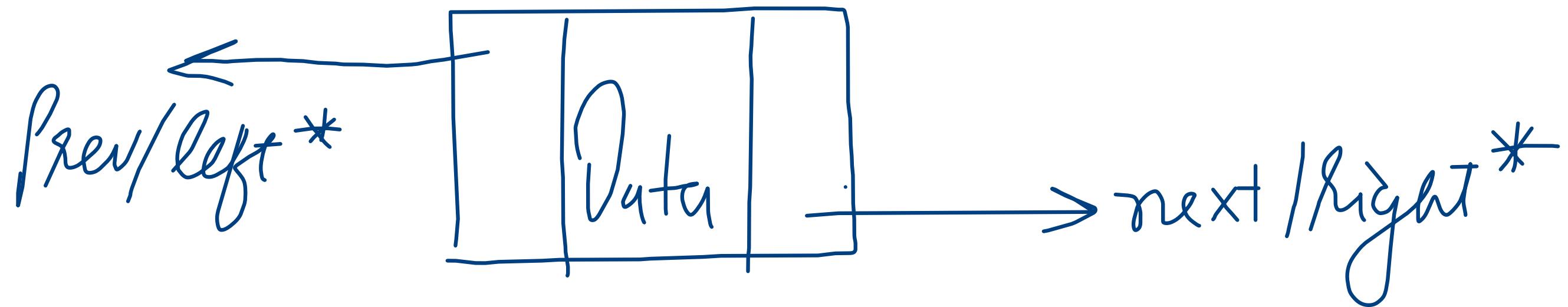
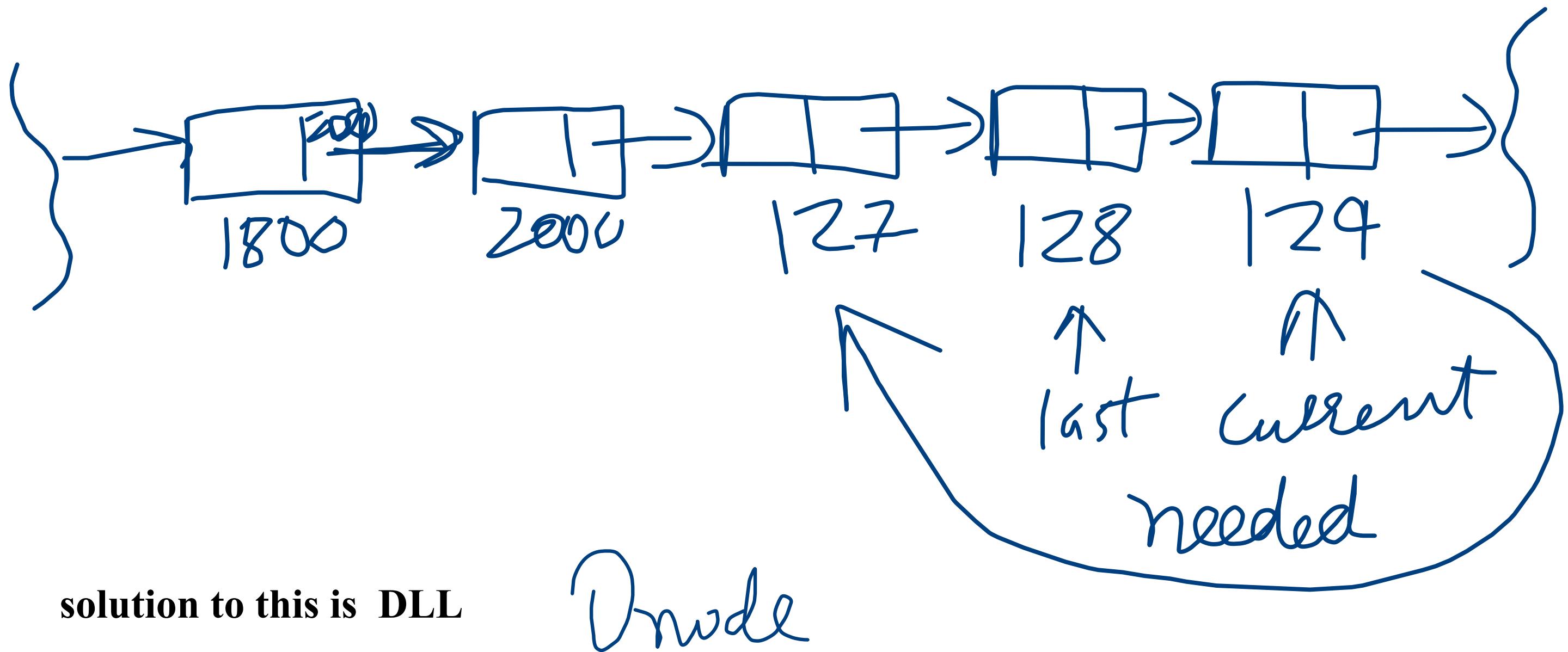
```

void print_list() {
    if (root == null)//no root
        System.out.println("List is
empty");
    else {
        Node t = root;//1
        do{
            System.out.print(" | " +
t.data + " |->");
            t = t.next;
        }while (t != root);
    }
}

```

start from root print
till root not reached





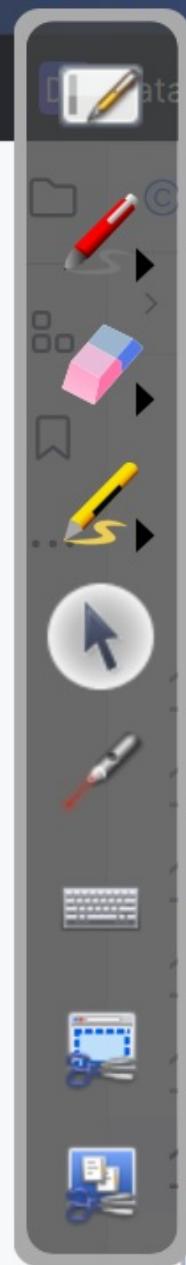
File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help

Structures_VITA Version control

Linear_Linked_List.java Doubly_Linked_List.java Node.java Dnode.java Circular_Linked_List.java Linked_List_Class.java Employee_Manage

```
1 package Linked_List_Examples;
2
3 public class Dnode
4 {
5     int data;
6     Dnode left,right;//self-ref pointer/reference
7     Dnode(int data)
8     {
9         this.data=data;
10        this.left=this.right=null;// not ref anyone
11    }
12 }
13
```

A hand-drawn diagram illustrating a node structure for a doubly linked list. It shows a rectangular box labeled 'D' representing the node. Inside the box, there is a vertical line labeled 'data' representing the data field. To the left of the box, there is a vertical line labeled 'left' representing the left pointer. To the right of the box, there is a vertical line labeled 'right' representing the right pointer. The 'left' pointer points to another node, and the 'right' pointer points away from the current node.



Data_Structures_VITA Version control

Linear_Linked_List.java

Doubly_Linked_List.java

Node.java

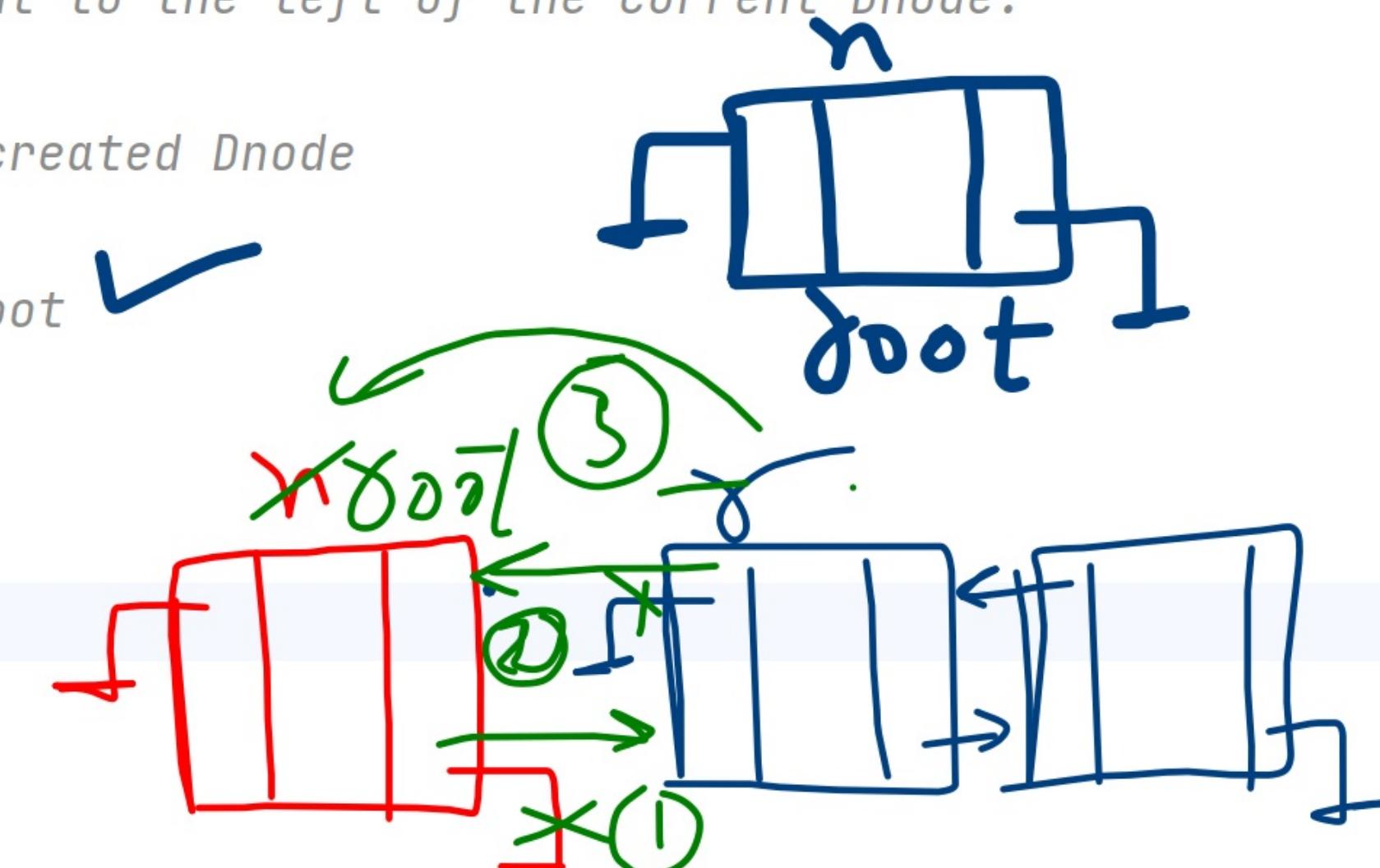
Dnode.java

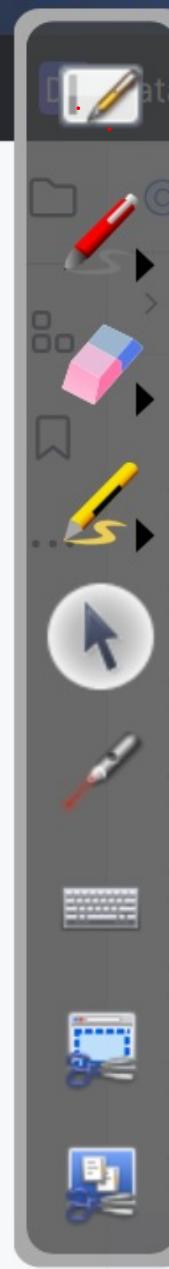
Circular_Linked_List.java

Linked_List_Class.java

Employee_Manage

```
7 //insert_left: Research new element to the left of the current Dnode.
8 void insert_left(int data) {
9     Dnode n = new Dnode(data); //created Dnode
10    if (root == null) //no root
11        root = n; //1st becomes root ✓
12    else {
13        n.right = root; //1
14        root.left = n; //2
15        root = n; //3
16    }
17 }
18
19 void insert_right(int data) {
20     Dnode n = new Dnode(data); //created Dnode
```





```
File Structures_VITA Version control

Linear_Linked_List.java Doubly_Linked_List.java Node.java Dnode.java Circular_Linked_List.java Linked_List_Class.java Employee_Management.java

1.9
2.0
2.1
2.2
2.3
2.4
2.5
2.6
2.7
2.8
2.9
3.0
3.1
3.2

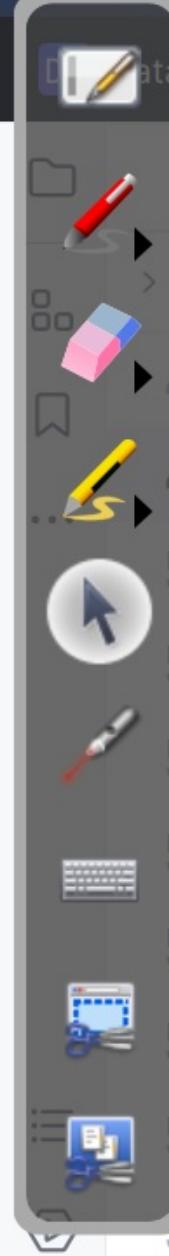
void insert_right(int data) {
    Dnode n = new Dnode(data); //created Dnode
    if (root == null) //no root
        root = n; //1st becomes root
    else {
        Dnode t = root; //1
        while (t.right != null) //2
            t = t.right;
        t.right = n; //3 connected
        n.left = t; //4
    }
}

void delete_left() {
```



```
32 void delete_left() {
33     if (root == null)//no root
34         System.out.println("List is empty");
35     else {
36         Dnode t = root;//1
37         root = root.right;//2
38         root.left=null;//3
39         System.out.println("Deleted:" + t.data);//3 response message of deletion
40     }
41 }
42
43 void delete_right() {
44     if (root == null)//no root
```





```
Dnode t, t2;
t = root;//1
while (t.right != null)//2
    t = t.right;

if (t == root)//single Dnode
    root = null;//manual deletion
else
{
    t2=t.left;//3 move back
    t2.right=null;//4 break link
}
System.out.println("Deleted:" + t.data);//3 response message of deletion
```

File Edit View Navigate Code Refactor Build Run Tools VCS Window Help

Data_Structures_VITA Version control Current File

Doubly_Linked_List.java Node.java Dnode.java Circular_Linked_List.java Linked_List_Class.java Employee_Management_System

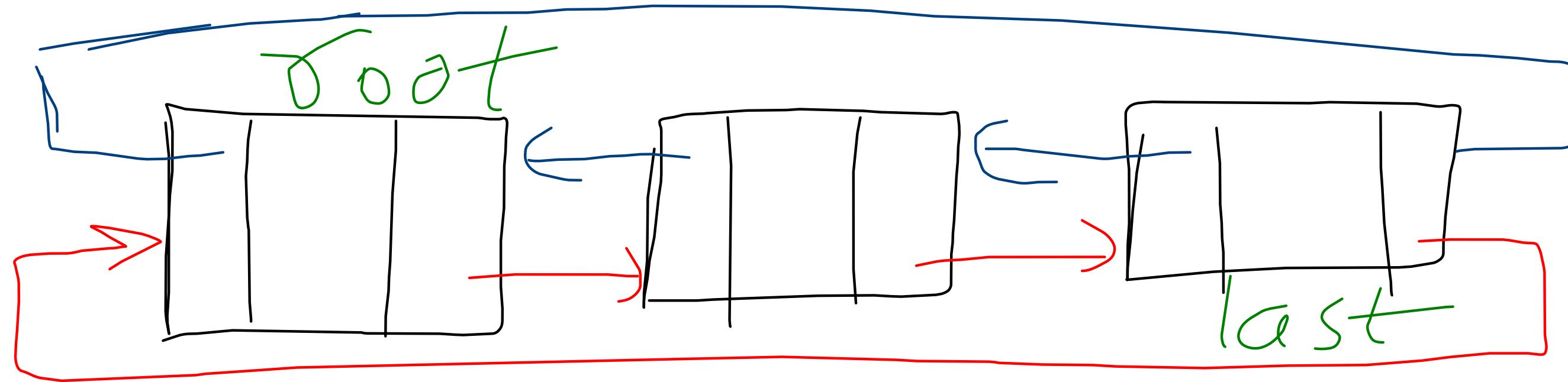
0 results 7 1

```
void print_list_rev() {  
    if (root == null)//no root  
        System.out.println("List is empty");  
    else {  
        Dnode t = root;//1  
        while (t.right != null)  
            t = t.right;  
        while(t!=null)  
        {  
            System.out.print("<-| " + t.data + "|->"); 20 - 10  
            t=t.left;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Diagram illustrating the execution steps of the `print_list_rev` function:

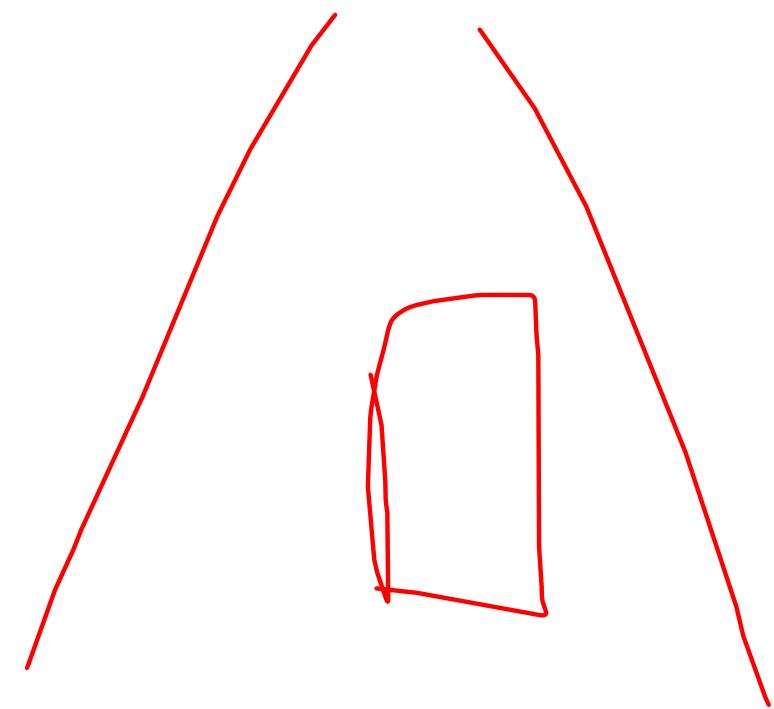
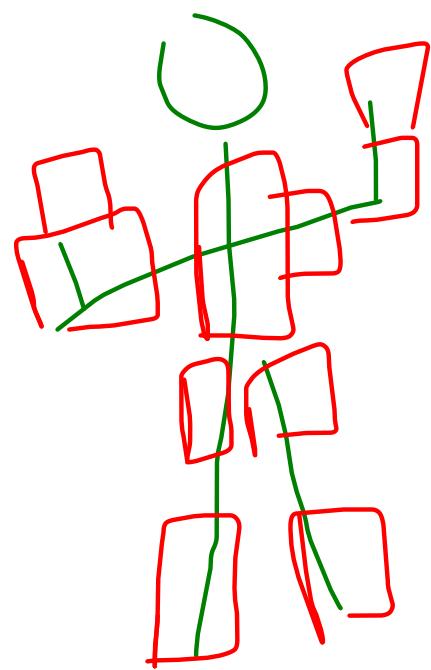
- Initial state: The list starts with node 10 as the root.
- Step 1: The variable `t` is set to the root node 10. This is labeled as step 1.
- Step 2: The variable `t` is moved to the right node 20. Node 20 becomes the new root. This is labeled as step 2.
- Step 3: The value of node 30 is printed. This is labeled as step 3.

The code prints the list in reverse order, starting from the current root (node 20) and moving left through the list.



DCL

Application



inorder:LPR

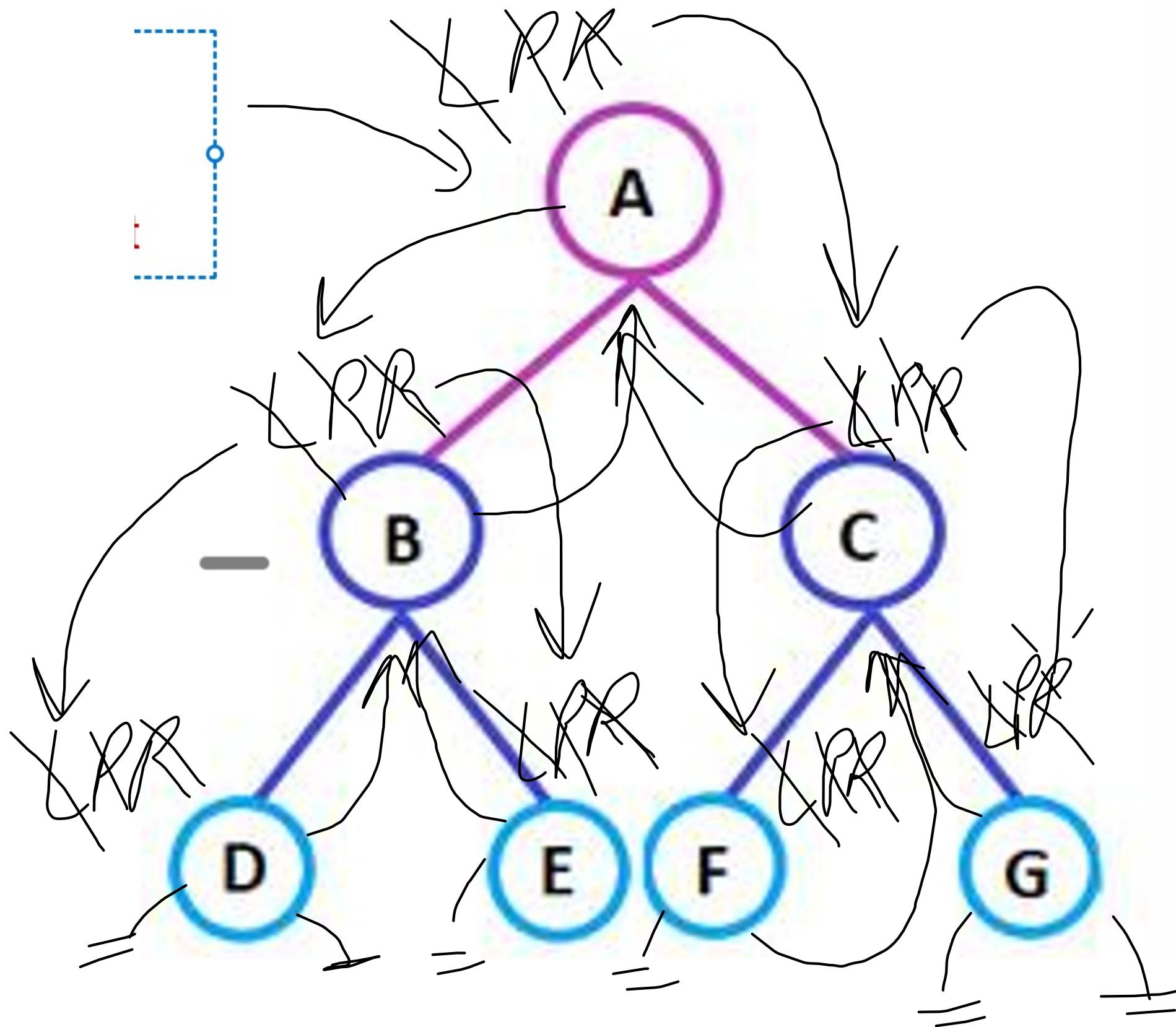
when u cut L:go to left

when u cut R:go to right

when u cut P:print

when all done go to parent

D,B,E,A,F,C,G



Pre-order:PLR

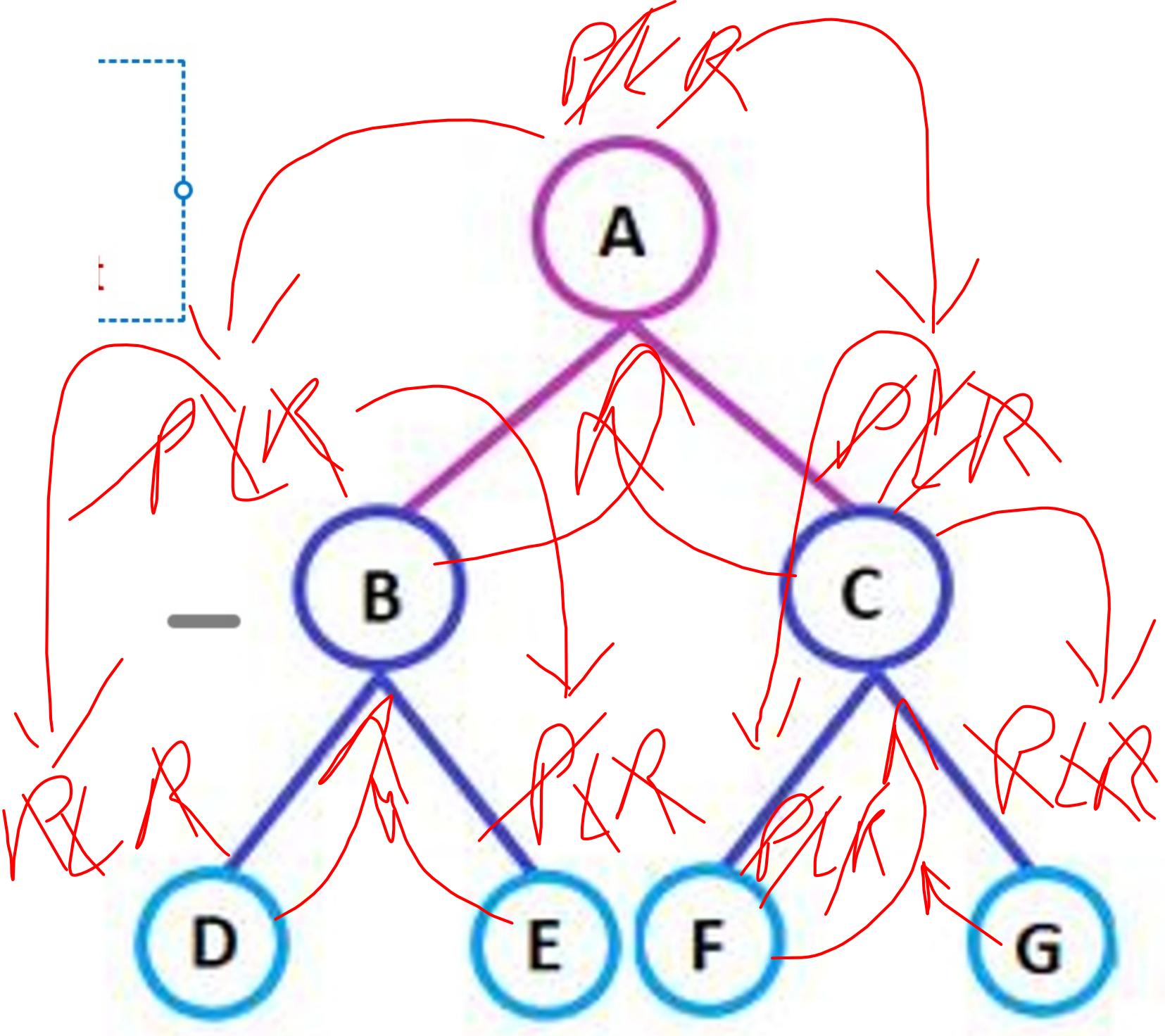
when u cut L:go to left

when u cut R:go to right

when u cut P:print

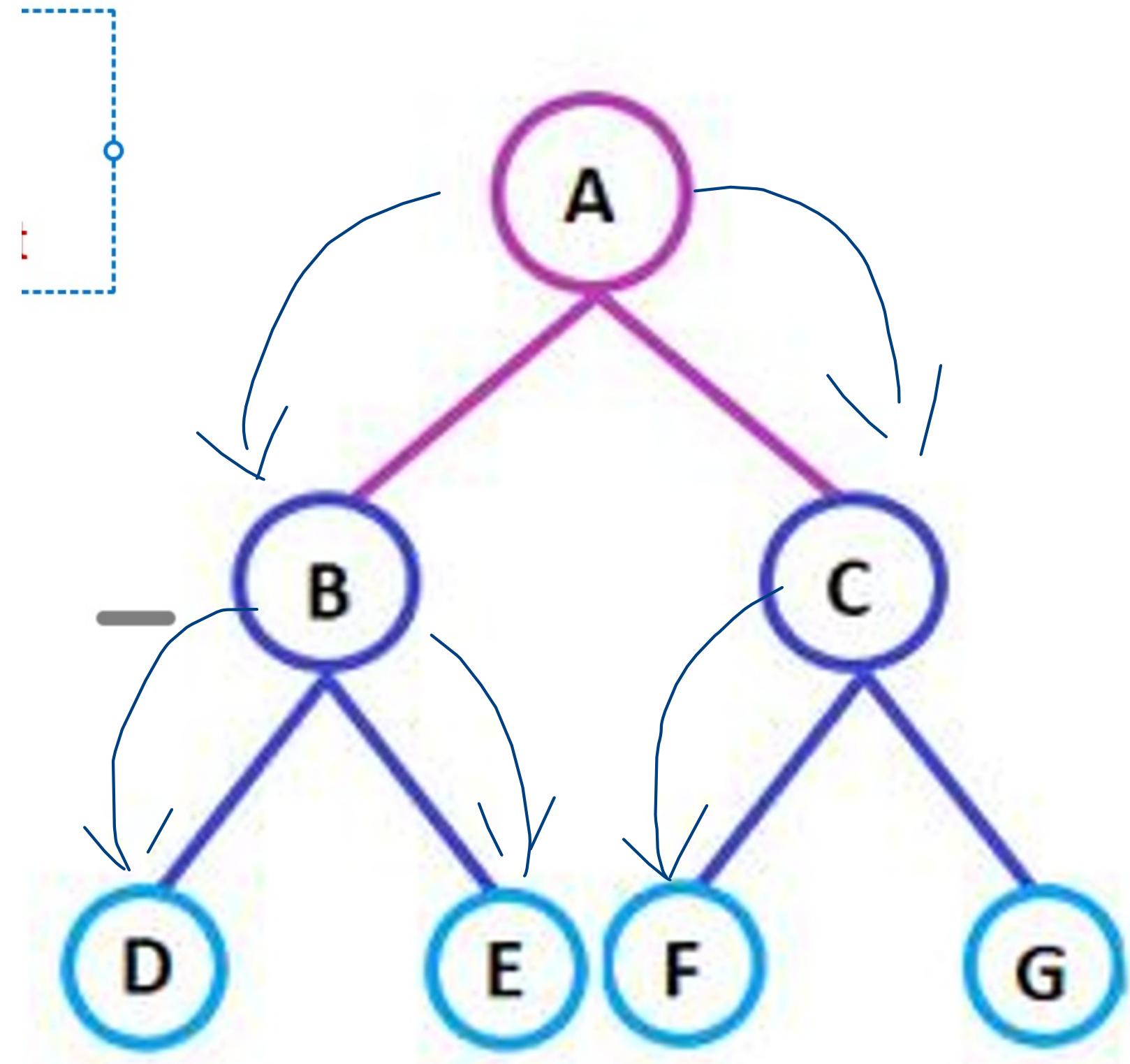
when all done go to parent

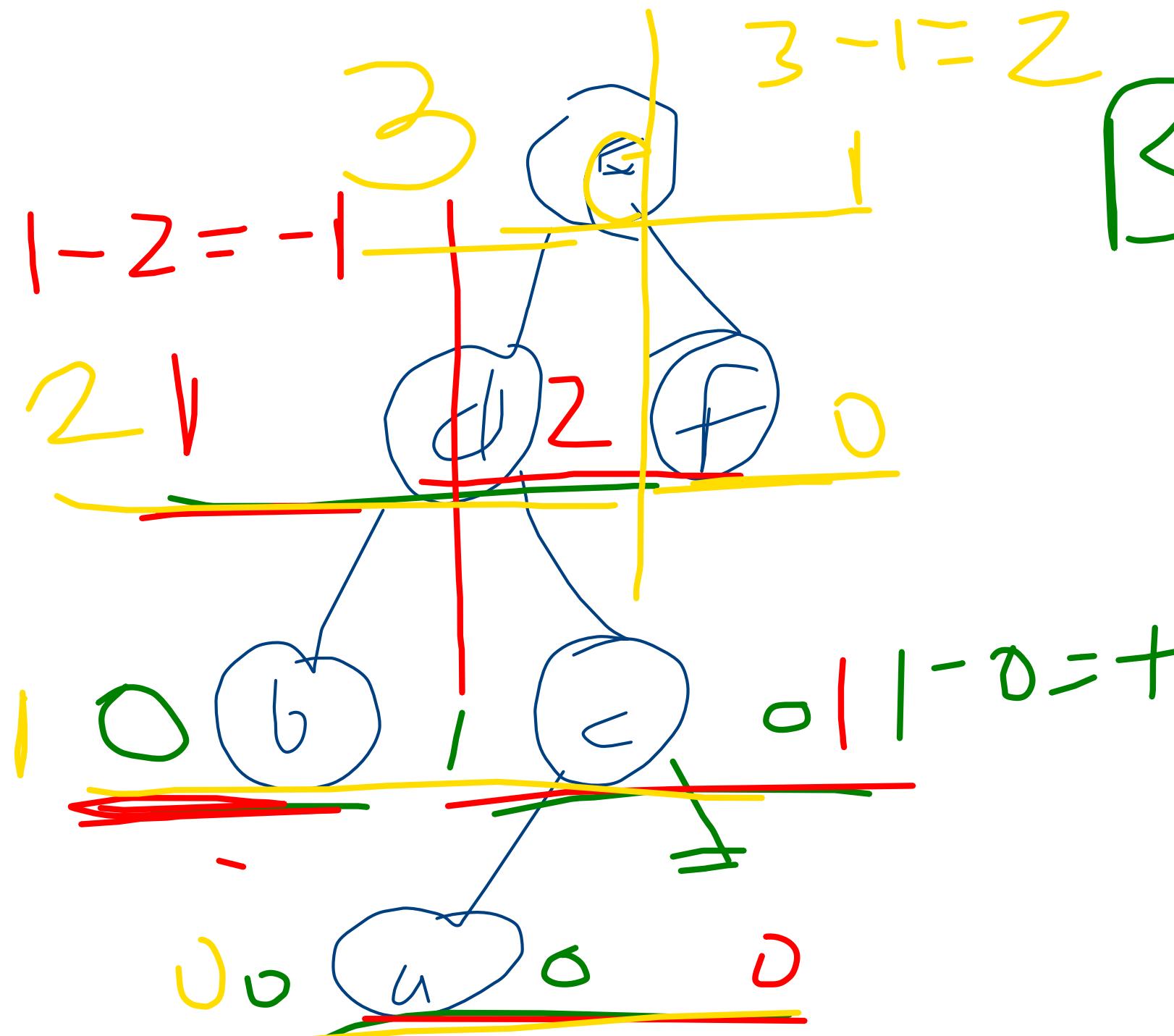
~~ABD E CFG~~



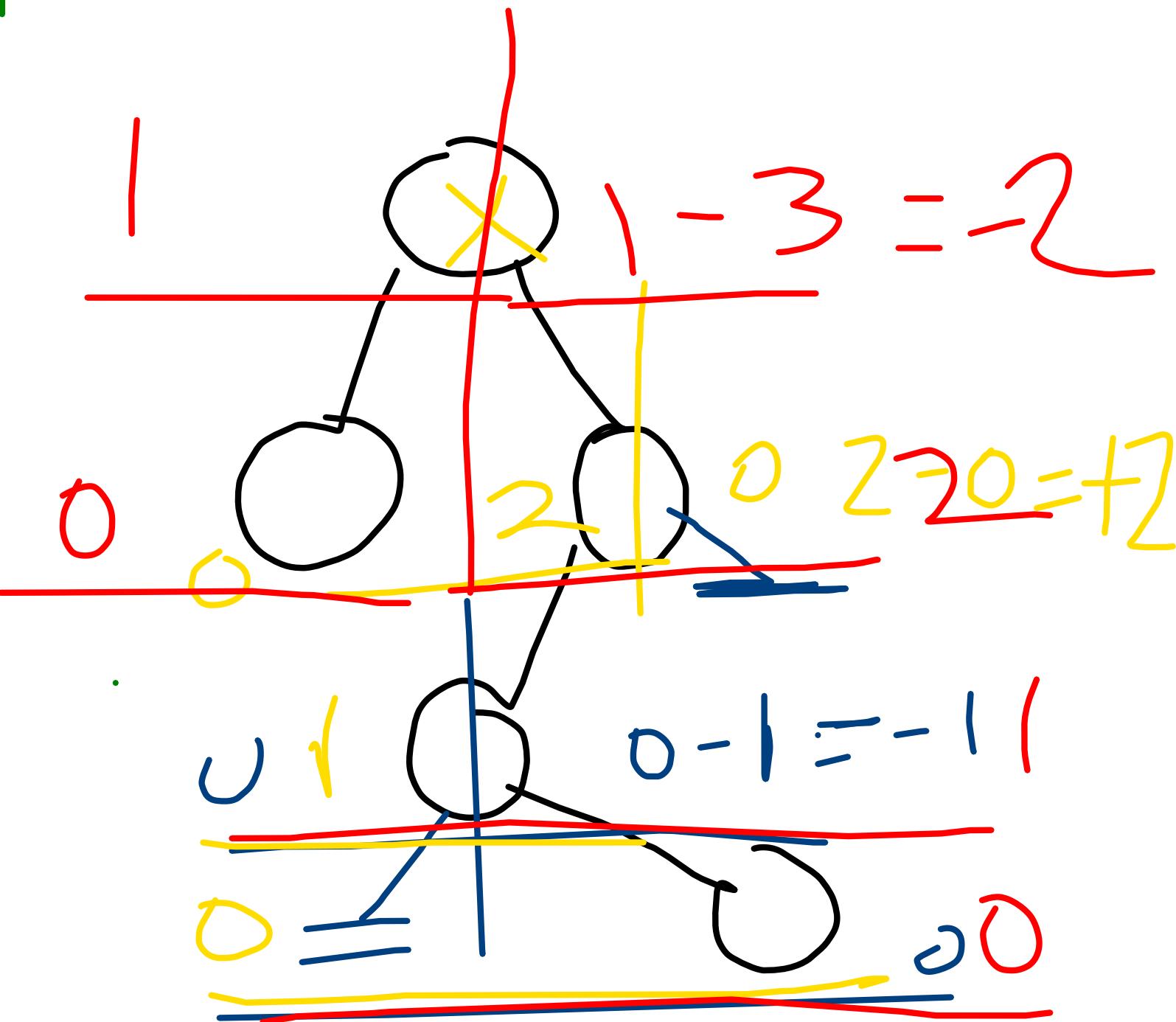
Post-order:LRP
when u cut L:go to left
when u cut R:go to right
when u cut P:print
when all done go to parent

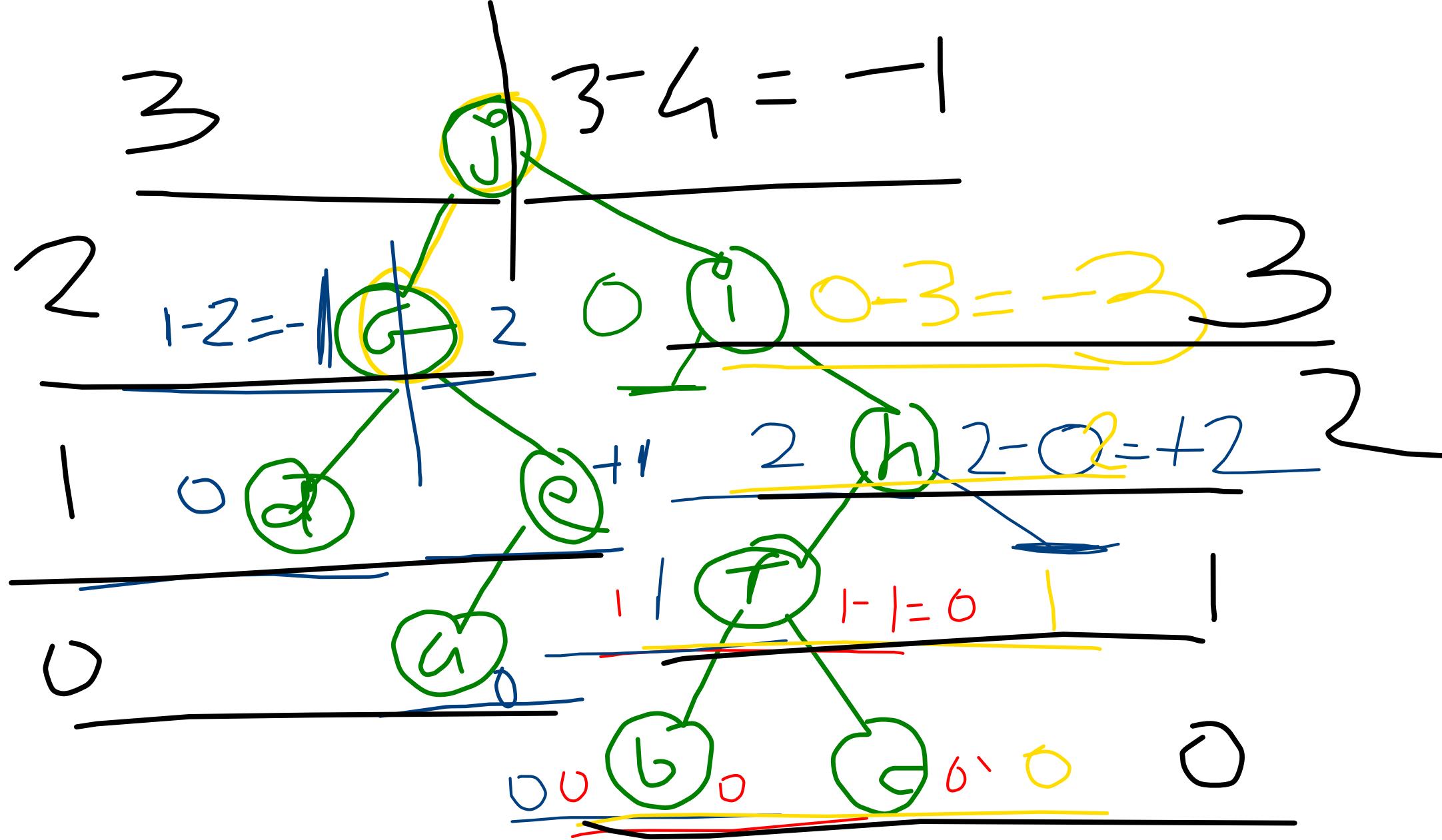
D E B F G C A



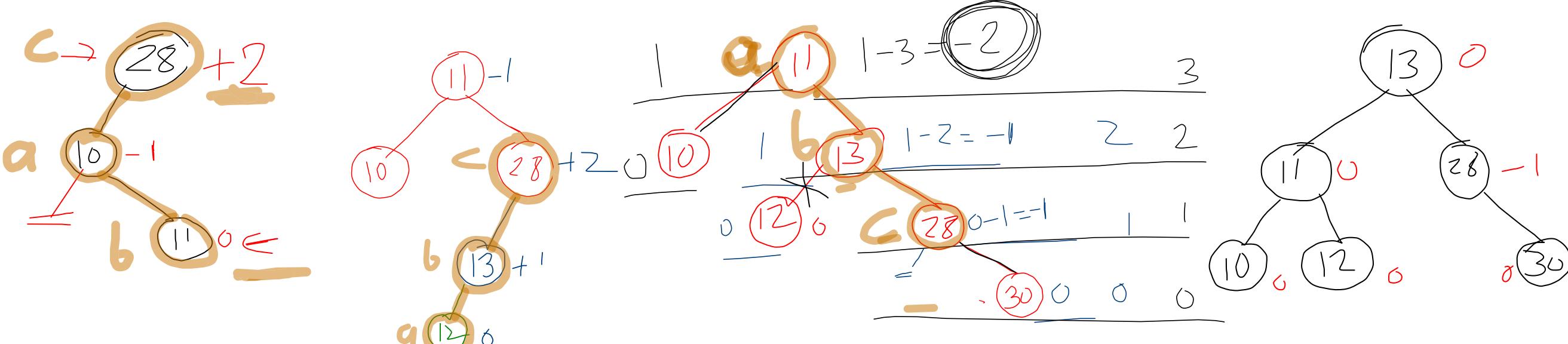
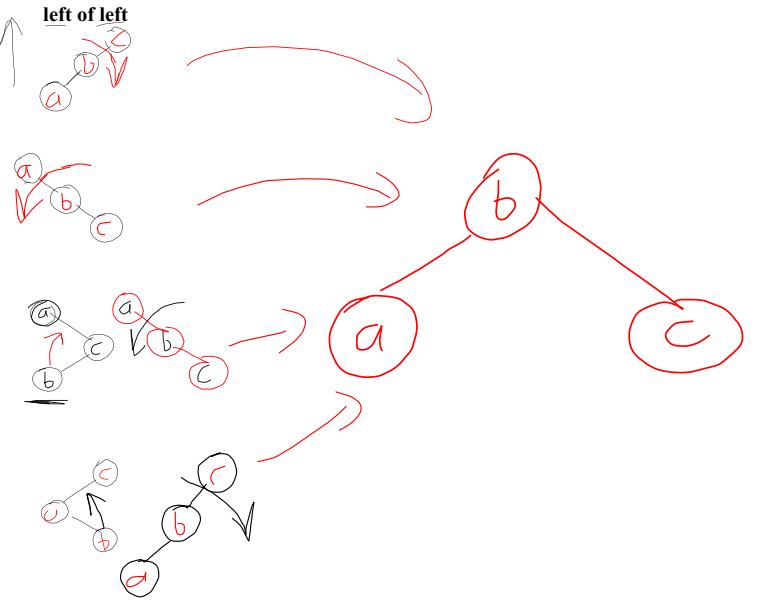


$BF = \text{JOLS} - \text{JORS}$



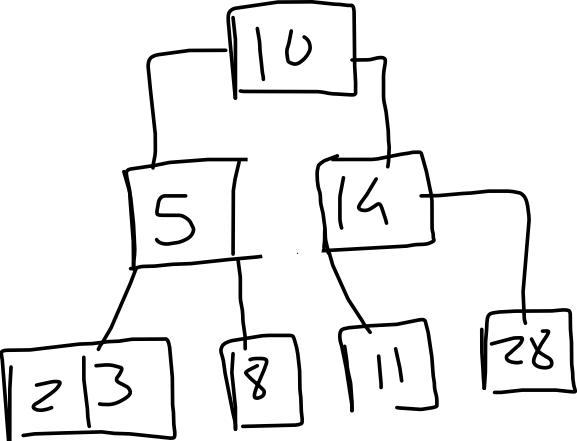
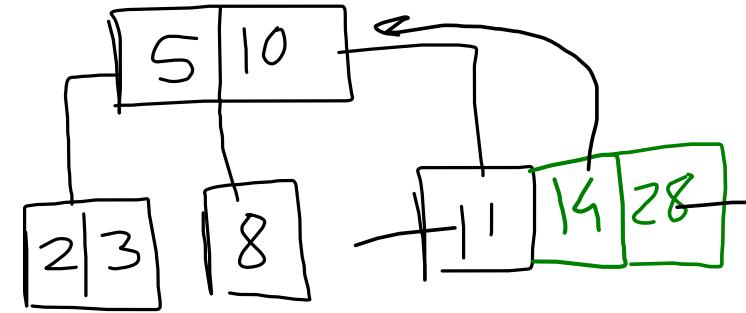
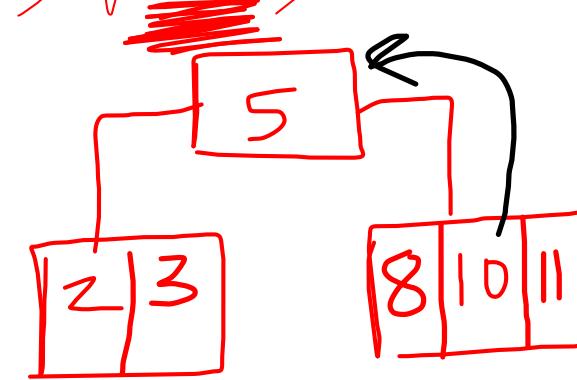
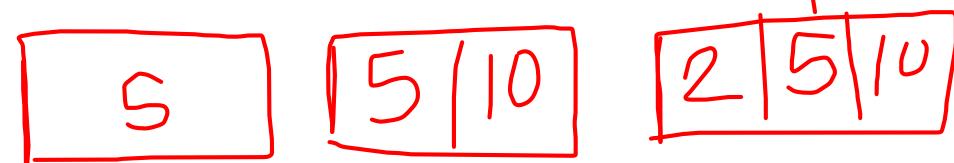


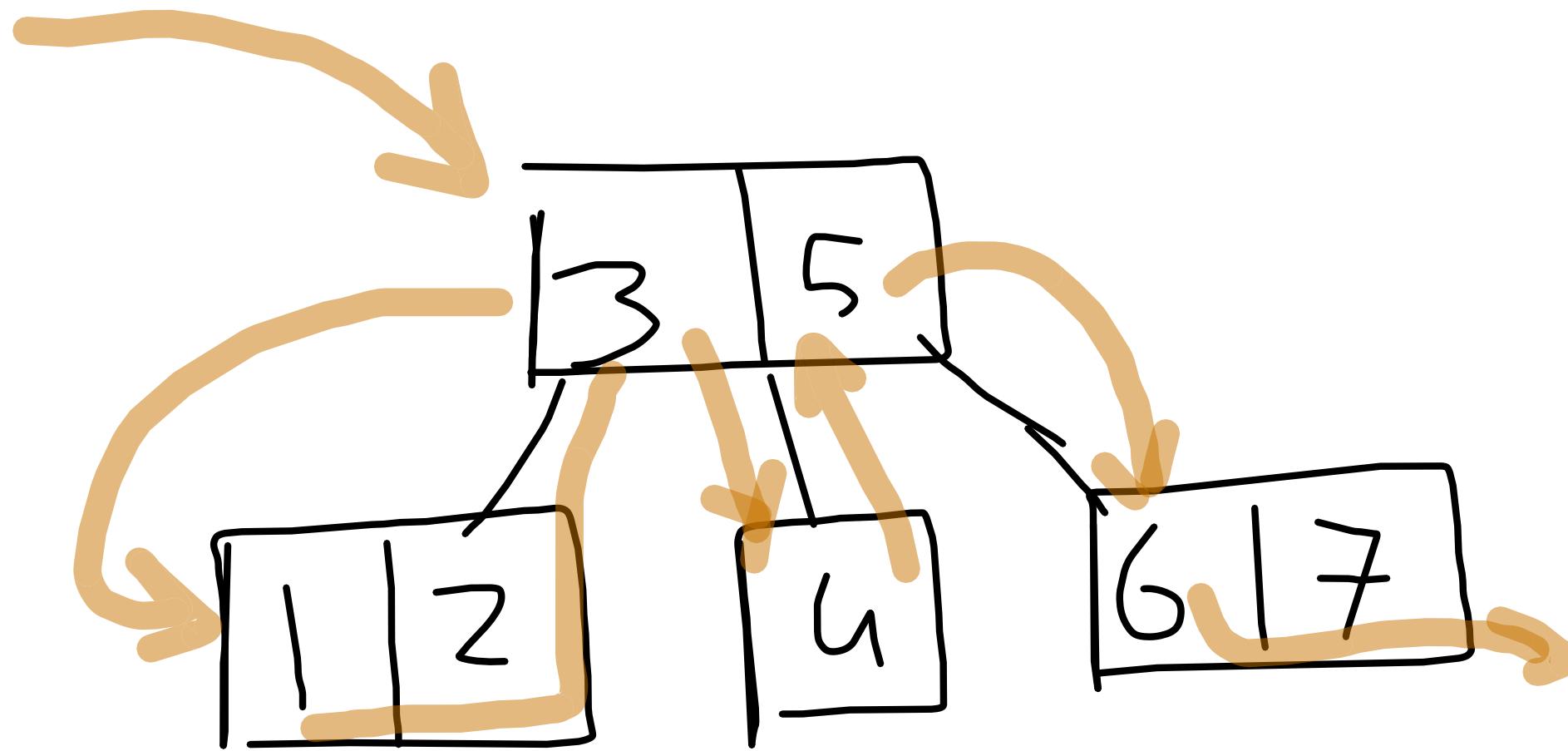
1. In AVL, insertion is done one node at a time in a BST fashion.
 2. After every insertion, we calculate balance factor from bottom to top.
 3. The first point where the balance factor is out of the ± 1 range (stop),
 see case and follow either of four types of rotation.
 (look where insertion is done and where unbalanced is)



$M=3$ ($\min \frac{3}{2}=1$, $\max \frac{3-1}{2}=2$, split \Rightarrow)

~~5, 10, 3, 3, 8, 11, 14~~ 28

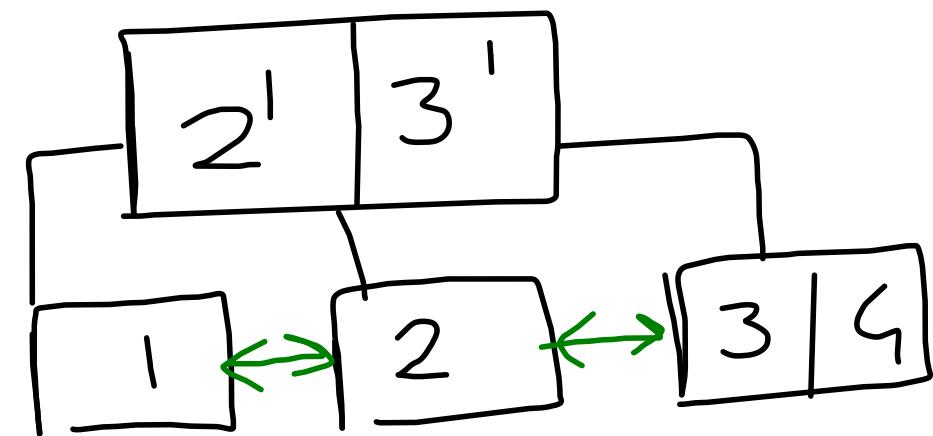
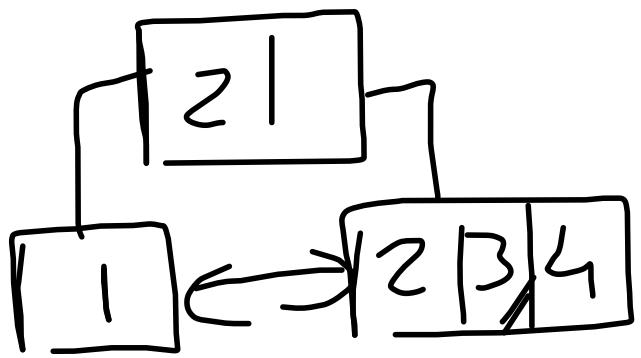
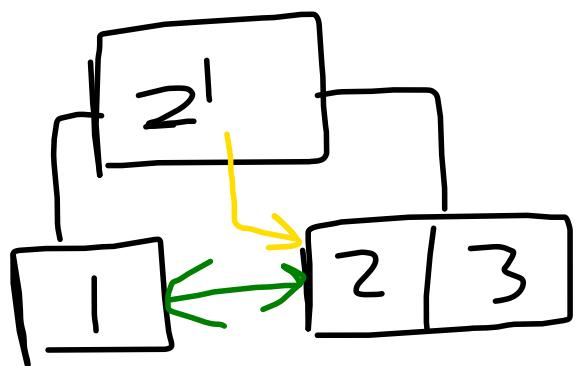
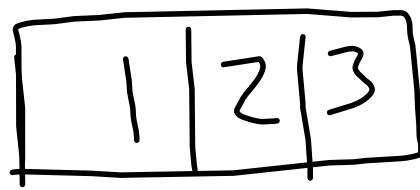




B-tree is excellent for storage but behaves in a very slow manner for sequential access of data because data is scattered among N nodes.

Sol:B+

$m \geq 3$



1247% 3000

1347