Why do we care of AAVL trees?

In BST, the worst case, height can be of order n but in AVL trees, height will always be of height h where h is max(h[left sub tree] + h[right sub tree]) +1.

A **balanced** binary **tree**, also referred to as a height-**balanced** binary **tree**, is defined as a binary **tree** in which the height of the left and right subtree of any node differ by not more than 1.

Negative Cycle: The sum of all the edges in the graph is negative.