## **Computing Systems Lab**

IT69101 (Autumn 2010)

## Assignment #4

25/08/2010

## **Instructions:**

- For all programs in this assignment, consider the input data files you have followed in Assignment #3.
- For each execution for Problem 1 and 2, you should display the final tree using GraphViz.
  - (a) *void insertNodeBST(\*root, int data)*: To insert a node with value *data* into an existing binary search tree with pointer to root node is \**root*. The tree may be empty, and data may exist.
  - **(b)** *int searchNodeBST(\*root, int data)*: T search for a node with value data in an existing binary search tree with pointer to root node is \*root. The tree may be empty, and data may not exist. The method returns 0 if a node with value *data* does exist, otherwise 1.
  - (c) *void mergeBST(\*root1, \*root2)*: To merge a binary search tree with pointer to root is \**root2* to another binary search tree with pointer to root \**root1*. Note that either or both may be null tree(s) and some data may common in the two trees. You should use the methods *void insertNodeBST(\*root, int data)* and *int searchNodeBST(\*root, int data)* in order to implement the method *void mergeBST(\*root1, \*root2)*.
  - **(d)** *int computeHeigh(\*node, \*root)*: Compute the height of any node with pointer to it is \**node* in any binary tree whose pointer to root node is \**root*.

Continuing with the problem in Assignment 3, 1(a), have any binary search tree. For such a tree you call the above methods.

Use the method *int computeHeigh(\*node, \*root)* to calculate the height of any binary tree. Also check whether a given binary search tree is a height balanced or not. You should calculate the balance factor of each node and then store them in each node.

Last date of submission: 01/09/2010