# Binary Search Tree : Lowest Common Ancestor

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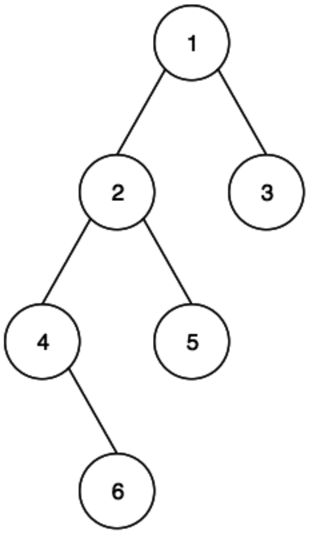
You are given pointer to the root of the binary search tree and two values $v_1$ and $v_2$. You need to return the lowest common ancestor (LCA) of $v_1$ and $v_2$ in the binary search tree.



In the above example, the lowest common ancestor of the nodes $5$ and $6$ is the node $2$, as $2$ is the lowest common node which has both the nodes $5$ and $6$ as it's descendants.

You only need to complete the function.

**Input Format**

You are given a function,

```
node * lca (node * root ,int v1,int v2) {

}
```

It is guaranteed that v1 and v2 are present in the tree.

Node is defined as :

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

**Output Format**

Return the LCA of $v_1$ and $v_2$.

**Sample Input**

```
     4
   /   \
  2     7
 / \   /
1   3 6
```

$v_1 = 1$ and $v_2 = 7$.

**Sample Output**

LCA of $1$ and $7$ is $4$ (which is the root).
Return a pointer to the root in this case.

Submissions:37418

Max Score:30
Difficulty: Easy

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☆☆☆☆☆

More

Current Buffer (saved locally, editable)

Java 8

```


 /* Node is defined as :
 class Node
    int data;
    Node left;
    Node right;

    */

static Node lca(Node root,int v1,int v2)
    {


    }
```

Line: 1 Col: 1

Upload Code as File

□ Test against custom input

Run Code

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