Check for Identical BSTs without building the trees

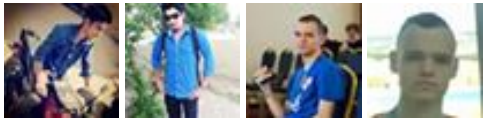
Given two arrays which represent a sequence of keys. Imagine we make a Binary Search Tree (BST) from each array. We need to tell whether two BSTs will be identical or not without actually constructing the tree.

Examples
For example, the input arrays are {2, 4, 3, 1} and {2, 1, 4, 3} will construct the same tree

```
 Let the input arrays be a[] and b[]

Example 1:
a[] = {2, 4, 1, 3} will construct following tree.
   2
 /  \
1    4
    /
   3
b[] = {2, 4, 3, 1} will also also construct the same tree.
   2
 /  \
1    4
    /
   3
So the output is "True"

Example 2:
a[] = {8, 3, 6, 1, 4, 7, 10, 14, 13}
```

```
b[] = {8, 10, 14, 3, 6, 4, 1, 7, 13}

They both construct the same following BST, so output is "True"
            8
          /    \
        3       10
      /  \        \
    1     6       14
        /   \     /
       4     7   13
```

Solution:
According to BST property, elements of left subtree must be smaller and elements of right subtree must be greater than root.
Two arrays represent sane BST if for every element x, the elements in left and right subtrees of x appear after it in both arrays. And same is true for roots of left and right subtrees.
The idea is to check of if next smaller and greater elements are same in both arrays. Same properties are recursively checked for left and right subtrees. The idea looks simple, but implementation requires checking all conditions for all elements. Following is an interesting recursive implementation of the idea.

```
// A C program to check for Identical BSTs without building the trees
#include<stdio.h>
#include<limits.h>
#include<stdbool.h>

/* The main function that checks if two arrays a[] and b[] of size n c
  same BST. The two values 'min' and 'max' decide whether the call is
  left subtree or right subtree of a parent element. The indexes i1 an
  the indexes in (a[] and b[]) after which we search the left or right
  Initially, the call is made for INT_MIN and INT_MAX as 'min' and 'ma
  respectively, because root has no parent.
  i1 and i2 are just after the indexes of the parent element in a[] an
bool isSameBSTUtil(int a[], int b[], int n, int i1, int i2, int min, i
{
   int j, k;

   /* Search for a value satisfying the constraints of min and max in
      b[]. If the parent element is a leaf node then there must be som
      elements in a[] and b[] satisfying constraint. */
```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```
    for (j=i1; j<n; j++)
        if (a[j]>min && a[j]<max)
            break;
    for (k=i2; k<n; k++)
        if (b[k]>min && b[k]<max)
            break;

    /* If the parent element is leaf in both arrays */
    if (j==n && k==n)
        return true;

    /* Return false if any of the following is true
       a) If the parent element is leaf in one array, but non-leaf in o
       b) The elements satisfying constraints are not same. We either s
          for left child or right child of the parent element (decinded
          and max values). The child found must be same in both arrays
    if (((j==n)^(k==n)) || a[j]!=b[k])
        return false;

    /* Make the current child as parent and recursively check for left
       subtrees of it. Note that we can also pass a[k] in place of a[j]
       are both are same */
    return isSameBSTUtil(a, b, n, j+1, k+1, a[j], max) &&  // Right Sub
           isSameBSTUtil(a, b, n, j+1, k+1, min, a[j]);    // Left Subt
}

// A wrapper over isSameBSTUtil()
bool isSameBST(int a[], int b[], int n)
{
    return isSameBSTUtil(a, b, n, 0, 0, INT_MIN, INT_MAX);
}

// Driver program to test above functions
int main()
{
    int a[] = {8, 3, 6, 1, 4, 7, 10, 14, 13};
    int b[] = {8, 10, 14, 3, 6, 4, 1, 7, 13};
    int n=sizeof(a)/sizeof(a[0]);
    printf("%s\n", isSameBST(a, b, n)?
                "BSTs are same":"BSTs not same");
    return 0;
}
```

Output:

```
BSTs are same
```

BSTs are same

This article is compiled by **Amit Jain**. Please write comments if you find anything incorrect, or you want to share more information about the topic discussed above

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