

Go Piscine Go 11

Summary: THIS document is the subject for the Go 11 module of the Go Piscine @ 42Tokyo.

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#### Chapter I

#### Instructions

- Only this page will serve as reference; do not trust rumors.
- Watch out! This document could potentially change up to an hour before submission.
- These exercises are carefully laid out by order of difficulty from easiest to hardest. We will not take into account a successfully completed harder exercise if an easier one is not perfectly functional.
- Make sure you have the appropriate permissions on your files and directories.
- You have to follow the submission procedures for every exercise.
- Your exercises will be checked and graded by your fellow classmates.
- You <u>cannot</u> leave <u>any</u> additional file in your directory than those specified in the subject.
- Got a question? Ask your peer on the right. Otherwise, try your peer on the left.
- Your reference guide is called Google / man / the Internet / ....
- Examine the examples thoroughly. They could very well call for details that are not explicitly mentioned in the subject...
- If no other explicit information is displayed, you must use the latest versions of Go.

### Chapter II

#### Exercise 00: btreeinsertdata

	Exercise 00	
/	btreeinsertdata	/
Turn-in directory : $ex00/$		
Files to turn in: *		
Allowed packages: github.com/42tokyo/ft		
Allowed builtin functions : None		

Write a function that inserts new data in a binary search tree following the special properties of a binary search trees.

• Expected function and structure

- Usage
- Output of usage

```
$ go run .
1
4
5
7
```

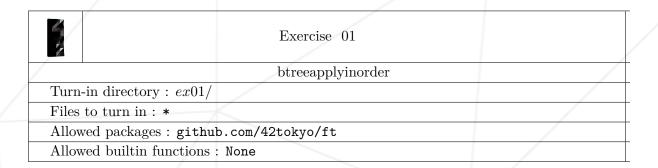
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```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    fmt.Println(root.Left.Data)
    fmt.Println(root.Right.Left.Data)
    fmt.Println(root.Right.Data)
}
```

#### Chapter III

### Exercise 01: btreeapplyinorder



Write a function that applies a given function f, in order, to each element in the tree.

• Expected function

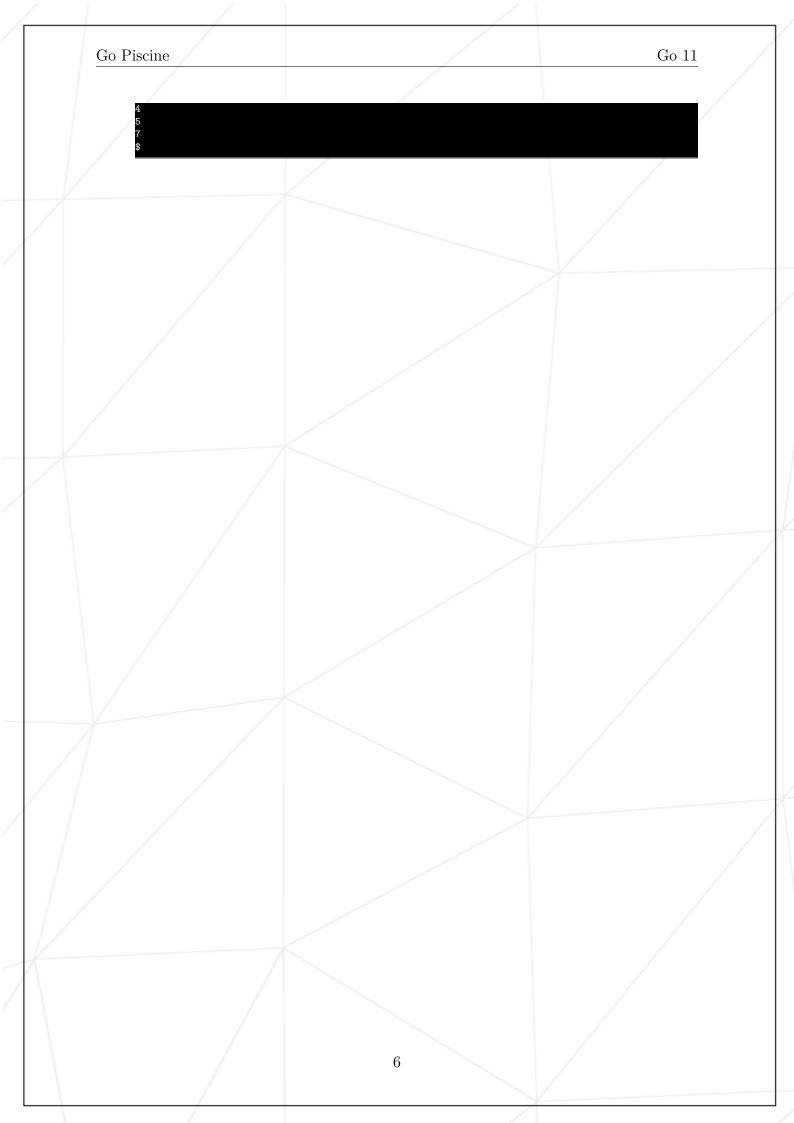
```
func BTreeApplyInorder(root *TreeNode, f func(...interface{}) (int, error)) {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    piscine.BTreeApplyInorder(root, fmt.Println)
}
```

```
$ go run .
1
```



### Chapter IV

# Exercise 02: btreeapplypreorder

	Exercise 02	
/	btreeapplypreorder	/
Turn-in directory : $ex02/$		
Files to turn in : *		/
Allowed packages: github.com/42tokyo/ft		
Allowed builtin functions: None		/

Write a function that applies a given function f to each element in the tree using a preorder walk.

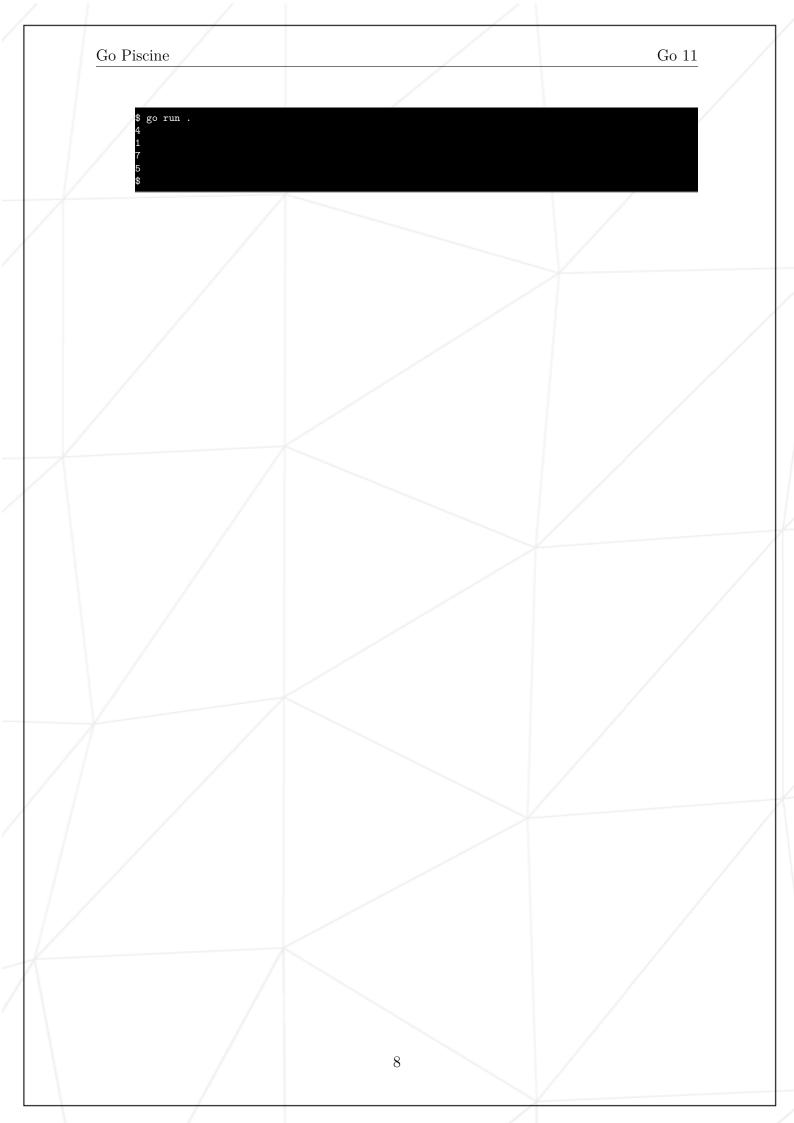
• Expected function

```
func BTreeApplyPreorder(root *TreeNode, f func(...interface{}) (int, error)) {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    piscine.BTreeApplyPreorder(root, fmt.Println)
}
```



### Chapter V

#### Exercise 03: btreesearchitem

	Exercise 03	
/	btreesearchitem	/
Turn-in directory : $ex03/$		
Files to turn in: *		
Allowed packages: github.com/42tokyo/ft		/
Allowed builtin functions : None		/

Write a function that returns the TreeNode with a data field equal to elem if it exists in the tree, otherwise return nil.

• Expected function

```
func BTreeSearchItem(root *TreeNode, elem string) *TreeNode {
}
```

- Usage
- Output of usage

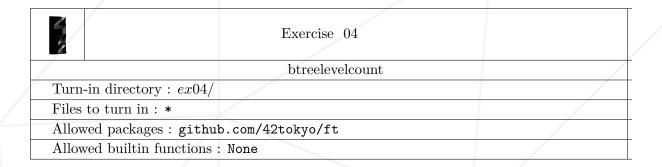
```
$ go run .
Item selected -> 7
Parent of selected item -> 4
Left child of selected item -> 5
Right child of selected item -> nil
$
```

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```
package main
func main() {
          root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
          piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
          piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
          selected := piscine.BTreeSearchItem(root, "7")
fmt.Print("Item selected -> ")
if selected != nil {
                    fmt.Println(selected.Data)
                     fmt.Println("nil")
          fmt.Print("Parent of selected item -> ")
if selected.Parent != nil {
                     fmt.Println(selected.Parent.Data)
                     fmt.Println("nil")
          fmt.Print("Left child of selected item -> ")
if selected.Left != nil {
                     fmt.Println(selected.Left.Data)
                     fmt.Println("nil")
          fmt.Print("Right child of selected item -> ")
if selected.Right != nil {
                    fmt.Println(selected.Right.Data)
                     fmt.Println("nil")
```

#### Chapter VI

#### Exercise 04: btreelevelcount



Write a function, BTreeLevelCount, that returns the number of levels of the binary tree (height of the tree)

• Expected function

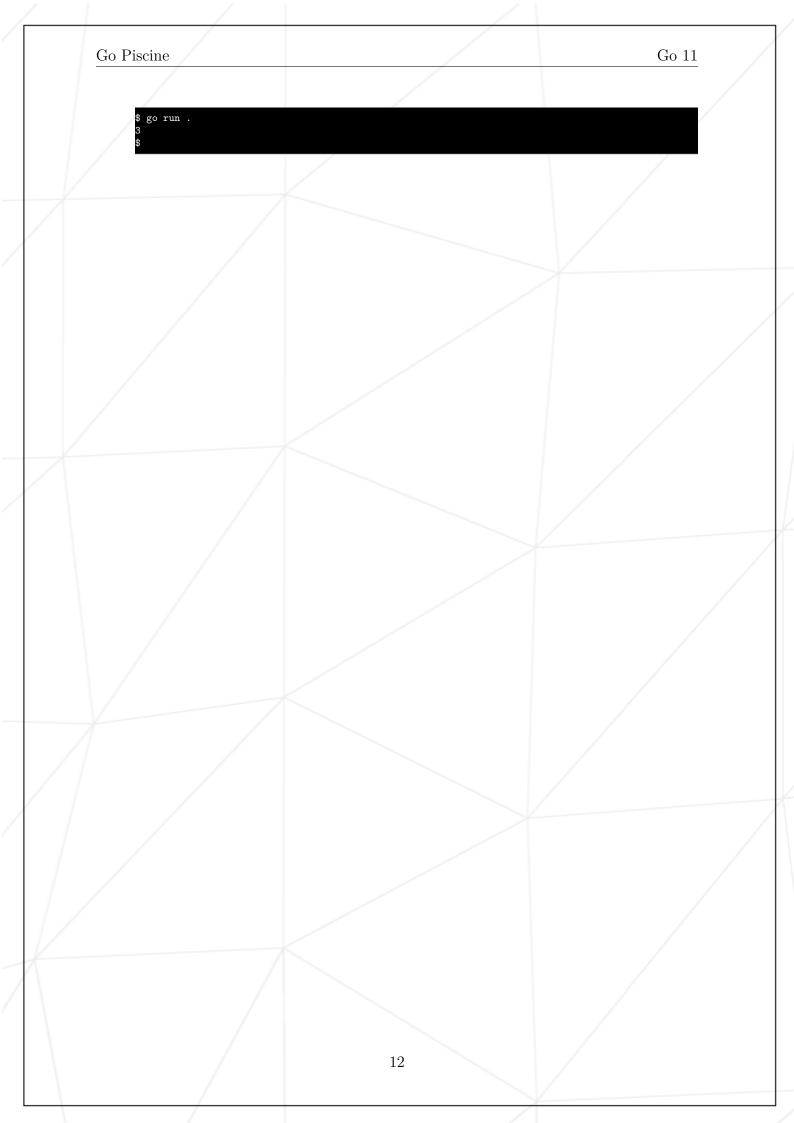
```
func BTreeLevelCount(root *TreeNode) int {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"

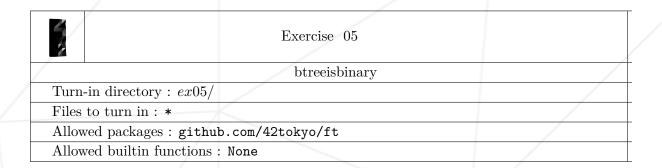
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
        piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
        piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
        piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
        fmt.Println(piscine.BTreeLevelCount(root))
}
```



#### Chapter VII

## Exercice 05: btreeisbinary



Write a function, BTreeIsBinary, that returns true only if the tree given by root follows the binary search tree properties.

• Expected function

```
func BTreeIsBinary(root *TreeNode) bool {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main

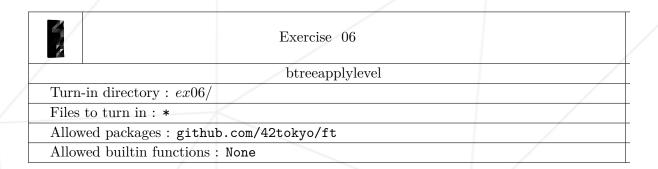
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    fmt.Println(piscine.BTreeIsBinary(root))
}
```

```
$ go run .
true
$
```

## Chapter VIII

Exercise 06: btreeapplylevel



Write a function ListReverse that reverses the order of the elements of a given linked list l.

• Expected function and structure

Usage

• Output of usage

### Chapter IX

#### Exercise 07: btreemax

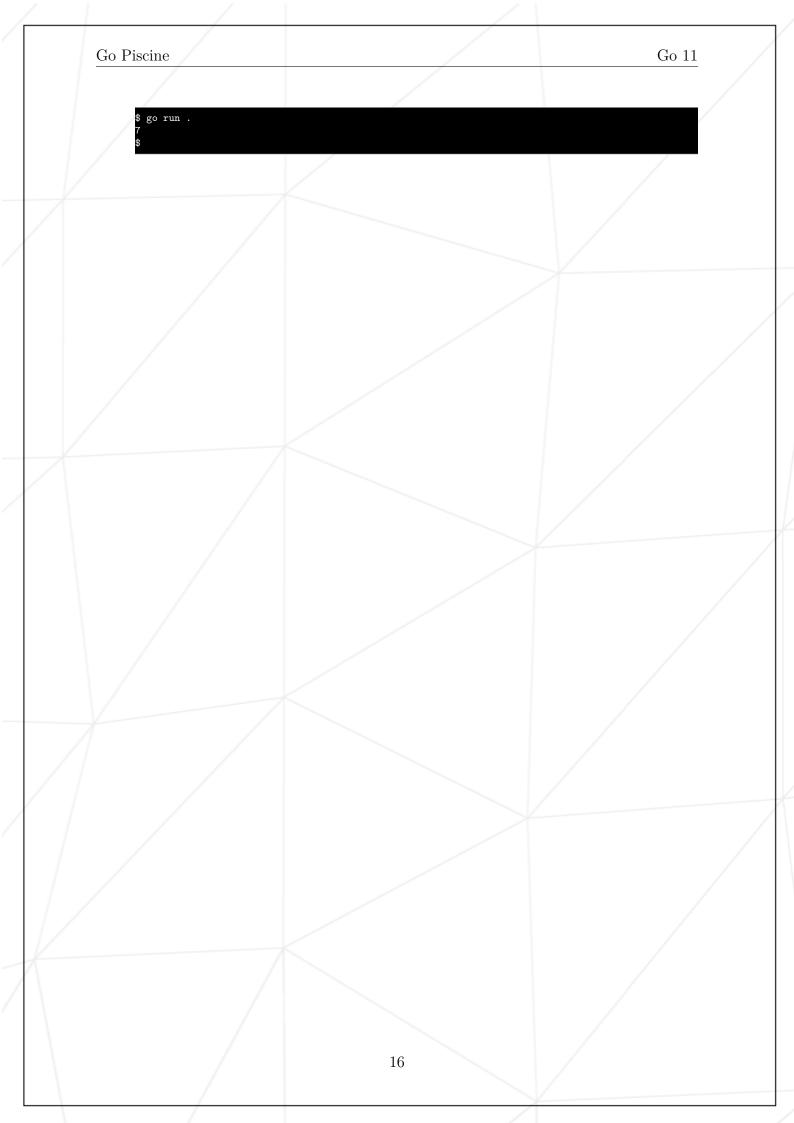
Exercise 07	
btreemax	
Turn-in directory : $ex07/$	
Files to turn in : *	
Allowed packages: github.com/42tokyo/ft	
Allowed builtin functions : None	

Write a function, BTreeMax, that returns the node with the maximum value in the tree given by root.

• Expected function

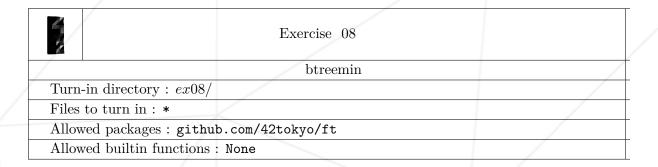
```
func BTreeMax(root *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
}
```

• Usage



## Chapter X

#### Exercise 08: btreemin



Write a function, BTreeMin, that returns the node with the minimum value in the tree given by root

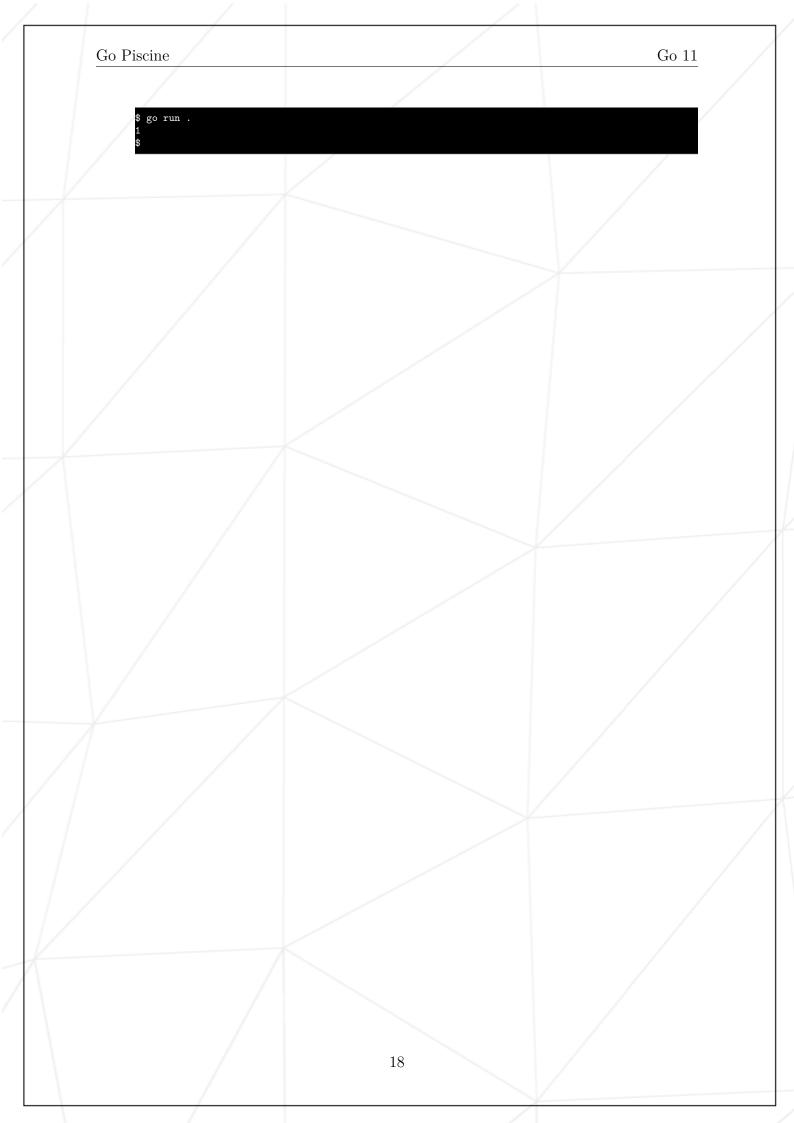
• Expected function

```
func BTreeMin(root *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    min := piscine.BTreeMin(root)
    fmt.Println(min.Data)
}
```



## Chapter XI

### Exercise 09: btreetransplant

E	xercise 09
t	ptreetransplant
Turn-in directory : ex09/	
Files to turn in : *	
Allowed packages: github.com/42tokyo/ft	
Allowed builtin functions : None	

Write a function ListFind that returns the address of the first node in the list l that is determined to be equal to ref by the function CompStr.

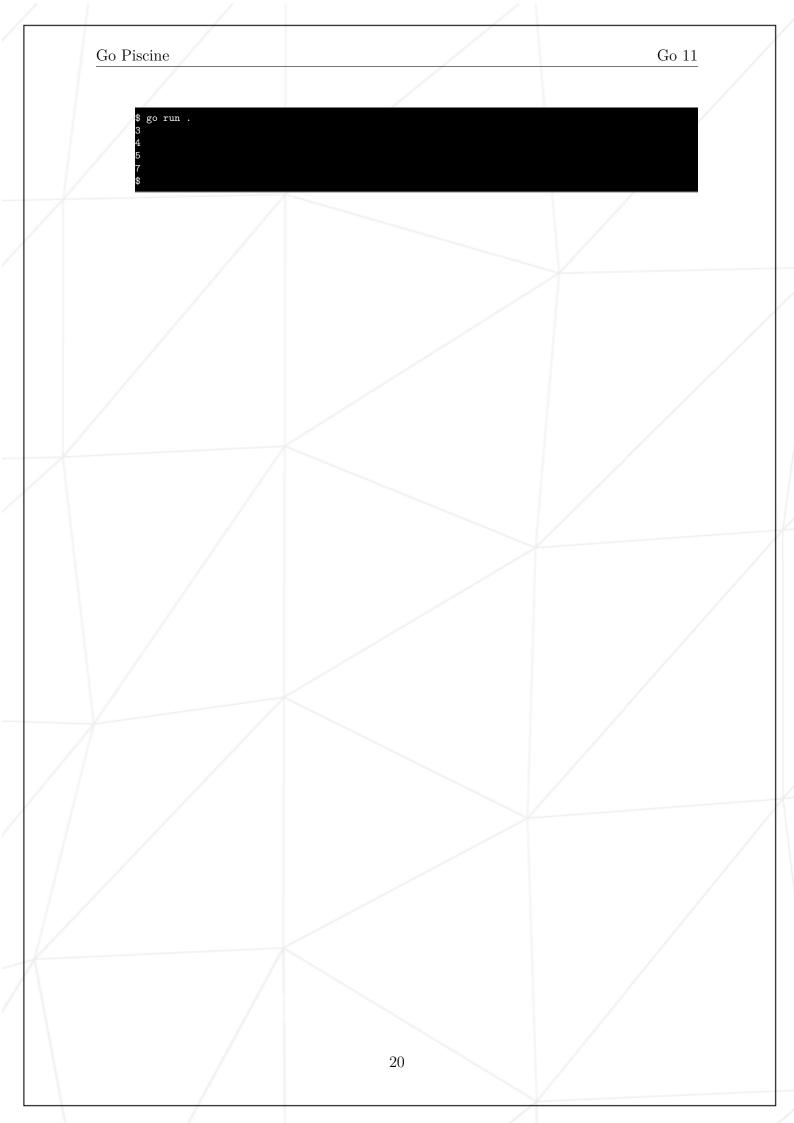
• Expected function

```
func BTreeTransplant(root, node, rplc *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
}
```

Usage

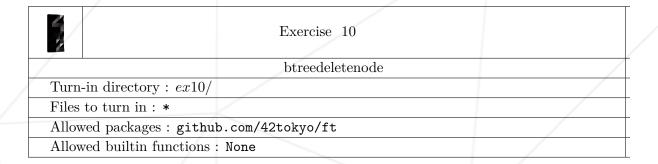
```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := %piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    node := piscine.BTreeSearchItem(root, "1")
    replacement := %piscine.TreeNode{Data: "3"}
    root = piscine.BTreeTransplant(root, node, replacement)
    piscine.BTreeApplyInorder(root, fmt.Println)
}
```



#### Chapter XII

#### Exercise 10: btreedeletenode



Write a function, BTreeDeleteNode, that deletes node from the tree given by root.

- The resulting tree should still follow the binary search tree rules.
- Expected function

```
func BTreeDeleteNode(root, node *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
        piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
        piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
        piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
        node := piscine.BTreeSearchItem(root, "4")
        fmt.Println("Before delete:")
        piscine.BTreeApplyInorder(root, fmt.Println)
        root = piscine.BTreeDeleteNode(root, node)
        fmt.Println("After delete:")
        piscine.BTreeApplyInorder(root, fmt.Println)
}
```

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• Output of usage

```
$ go run .
Before delete:
1
4
5
7
After delete:
1
5
7
```

• Note: the address may be different in each execution of the program.