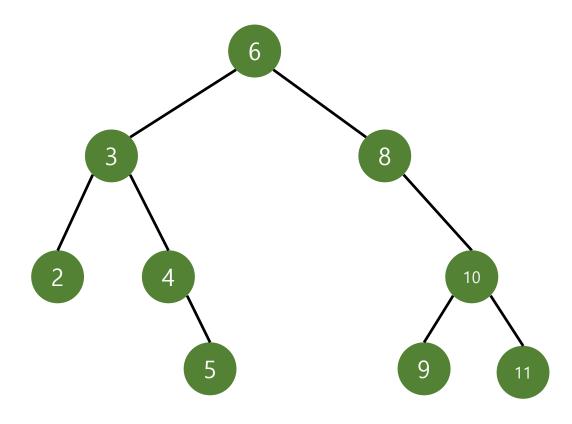
# BST

## 딕셔너리(Dictionary)

- 1. 쌍의 집합(a collection of pairs)
- 2. 각 쌍은 키와 아이템(원소)로 구성(pair: <key, item>)

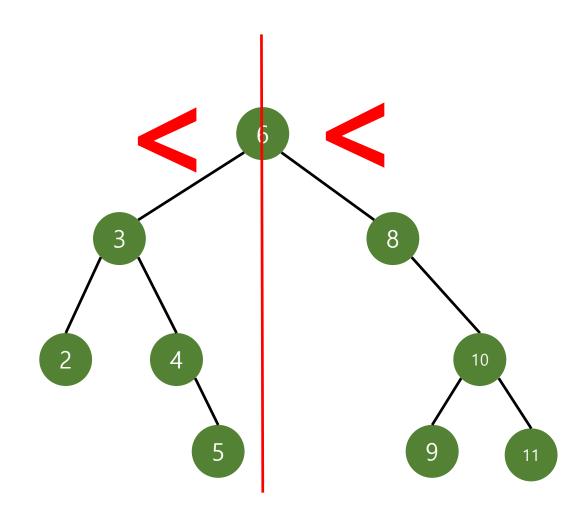
#### 딕셔너리 ADT

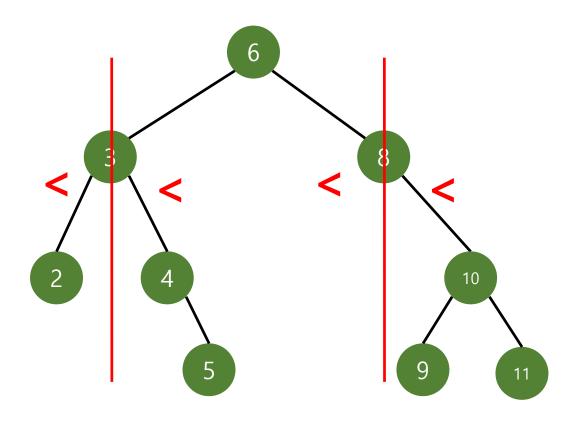
- 1. D.insert(key, item)->None : 키와 아이템을 딕셔너리에 삽입
- 2. D.search(key) -> pair<key, item> : 인자 key를 가지는 쌍을 반환
- 3. D.delete(key) -> pair<key, item> : 인자 key를 가진 쌍을 삭제한 후 반환



#### Binary Search Tree

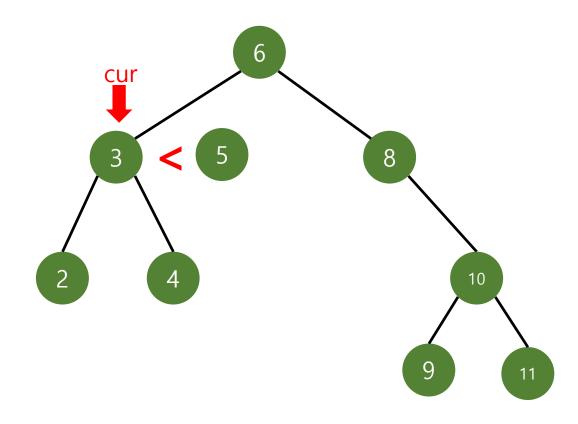
- 1. 모든 원소는 서로 다른 key를 가진다.
- 2. 왼쪽 서브 트리에 있는 모든 키들은 루트의 키보다 작다.
- 3. 오른쪽 서브 트리에 있는 모든 키들은 루트의 키보다 크다.
- 4. 왼쪽 서브 트리와 오른쪽 서브 트리도 이진 탐색 트리이다.



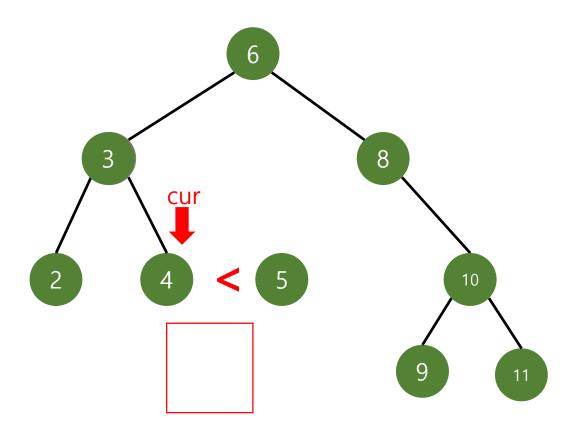


cur Insert - 1

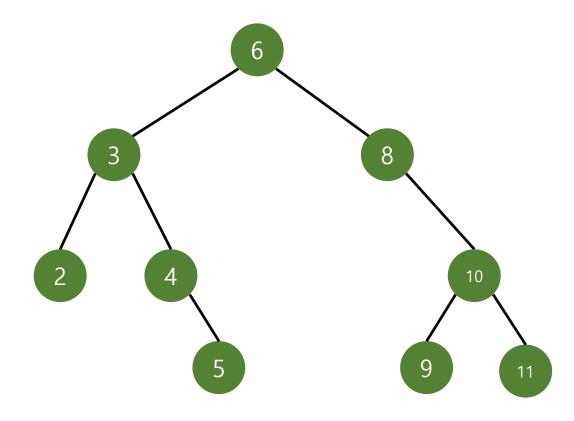
Insert - 2

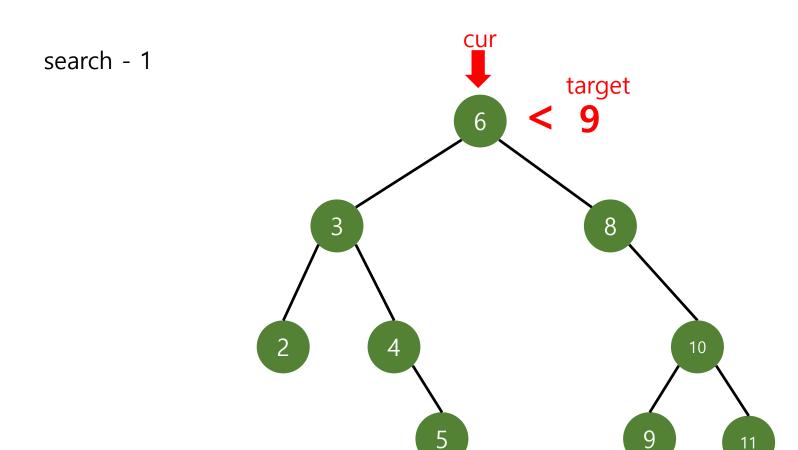


Insert - 3

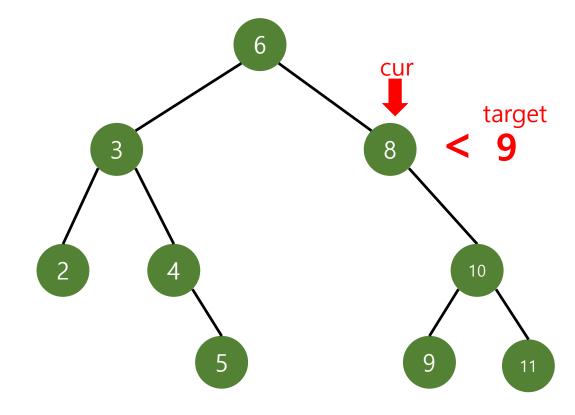


Insert - 4

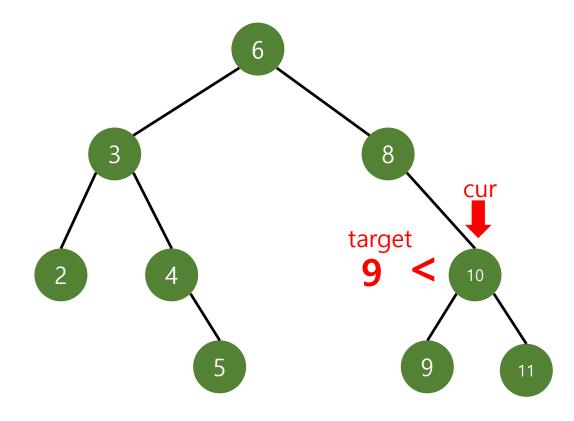




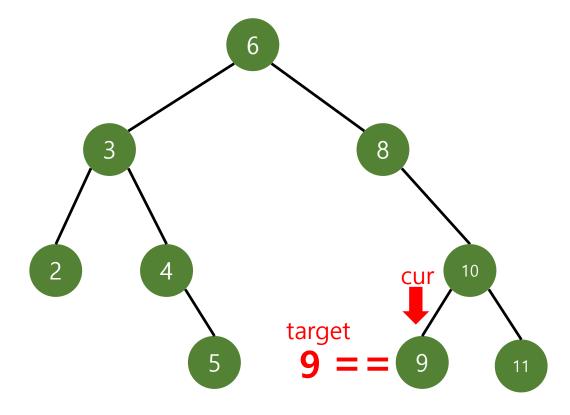
search - 2



search - 3

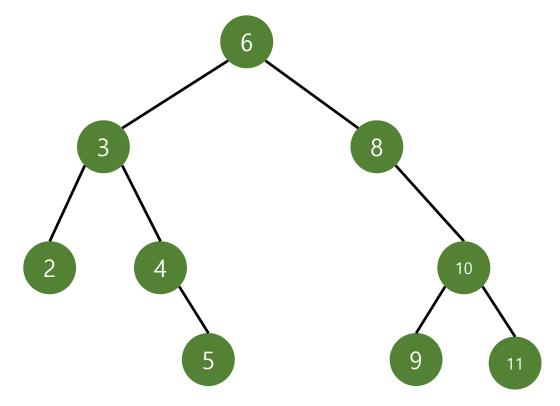




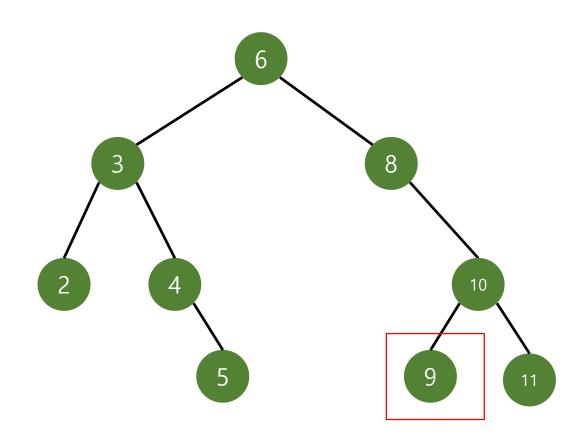


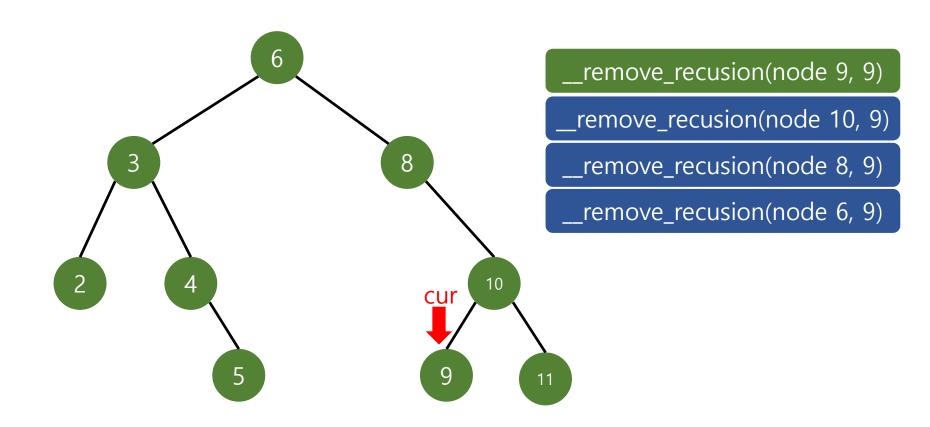
## 노드를 지울 때 3가지 상황

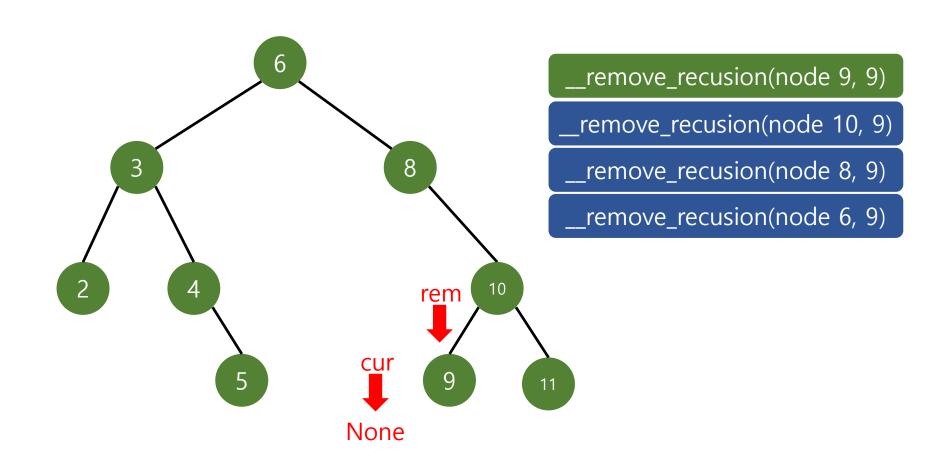
- 1. 지울 노드가 리프 노드
- 2. 자식 노드가 하나일 때
- 3. 자식 노드가 둘일 때

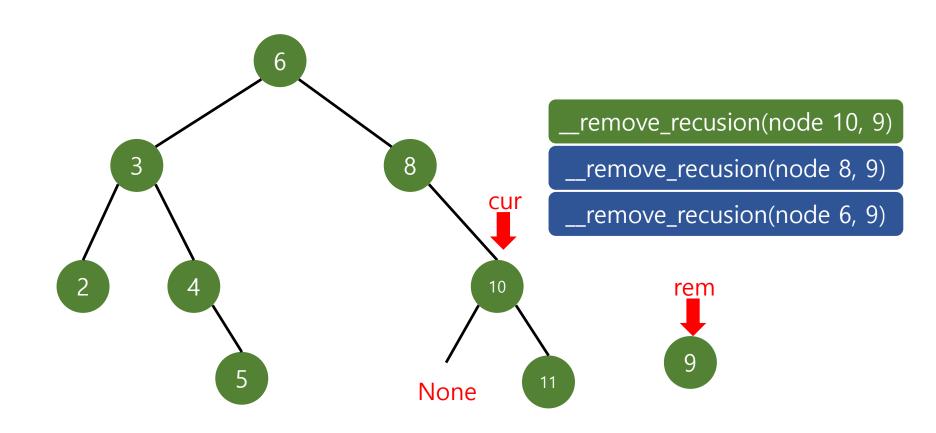


# 1. 지울 노드가 리프 노드

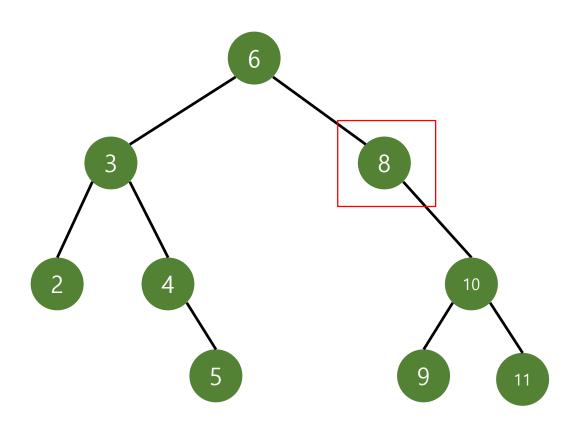


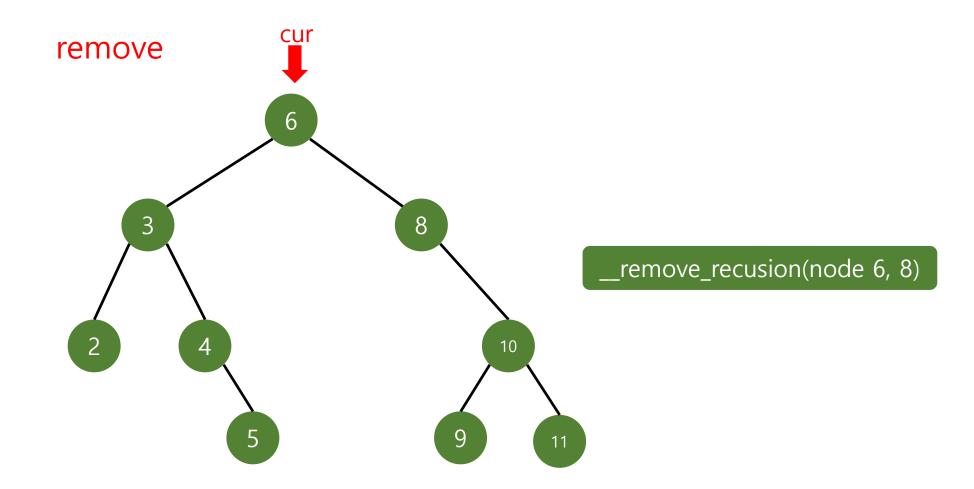


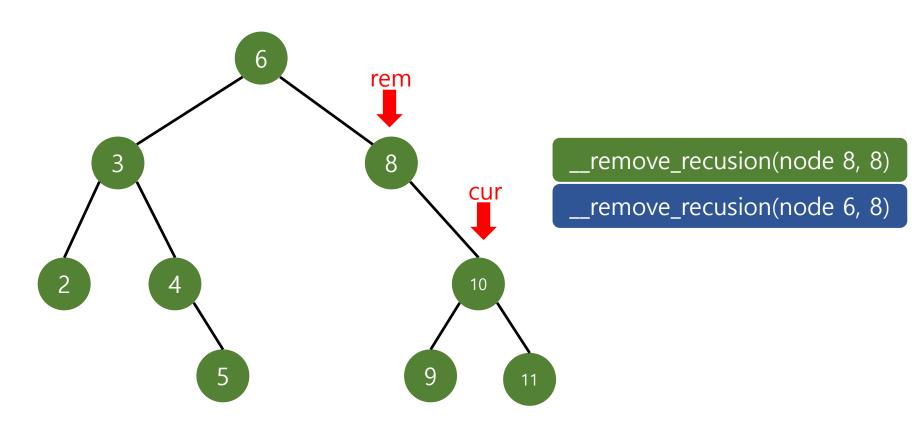


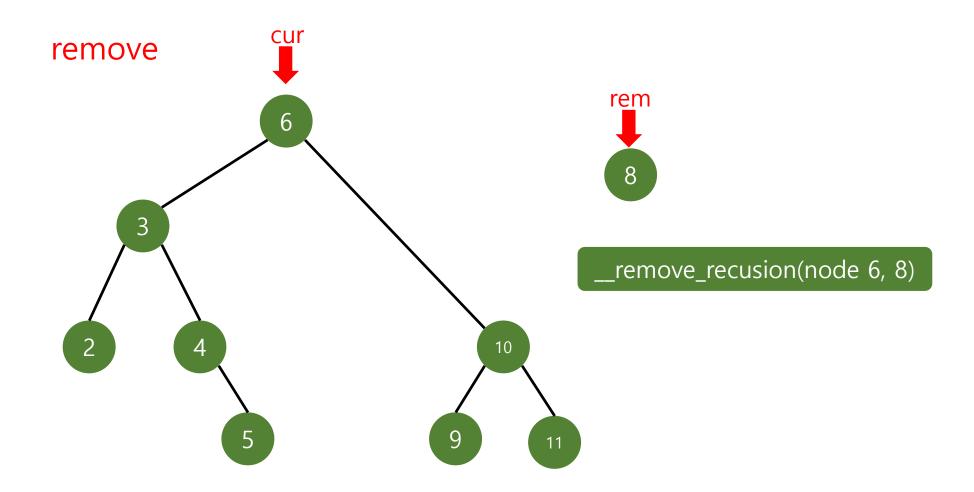


# 2. 자식 노드가 하나일 때

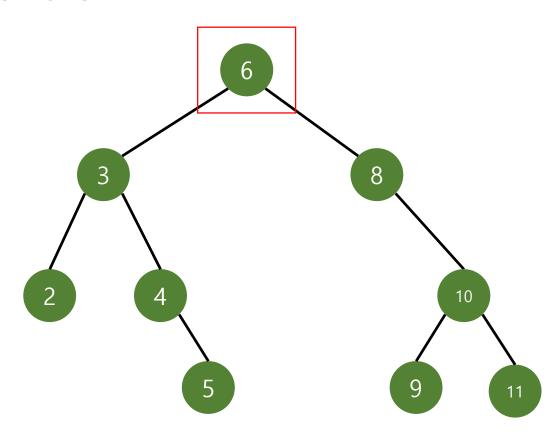


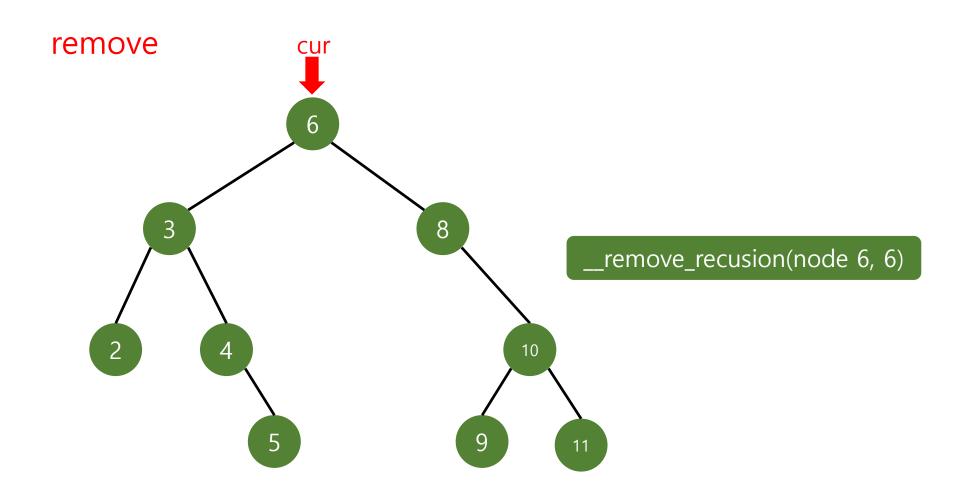




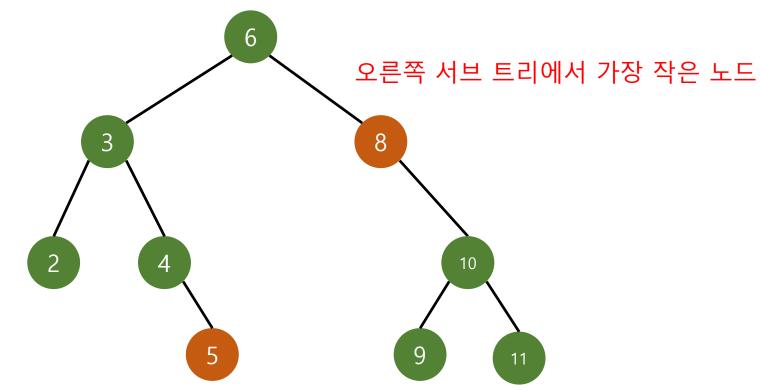


# 3. 자식 노드가 둘일 때

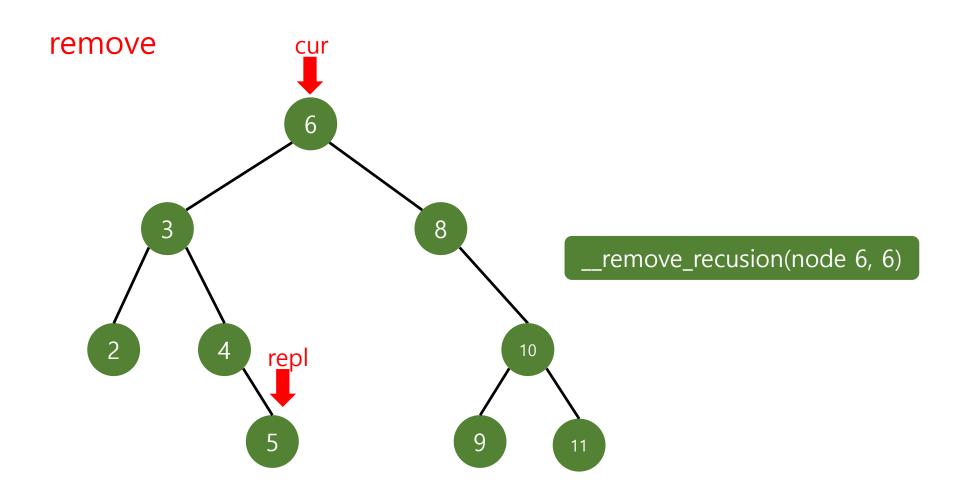


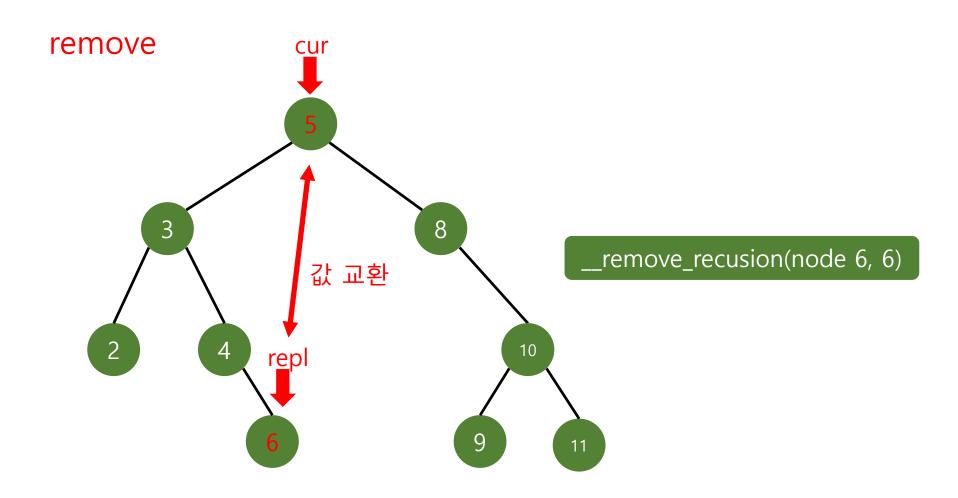


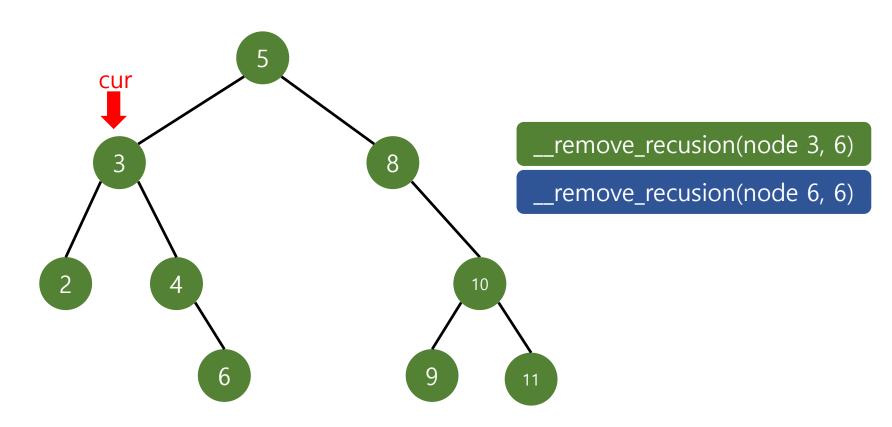
# 대체 노드

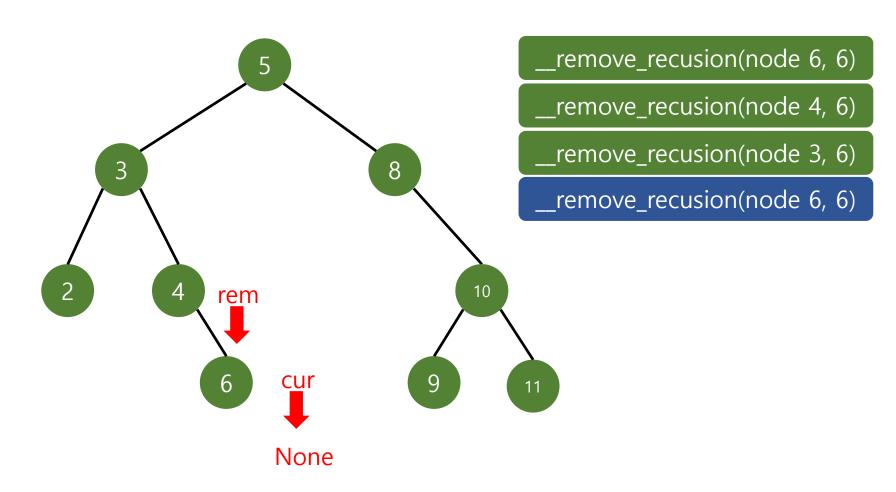


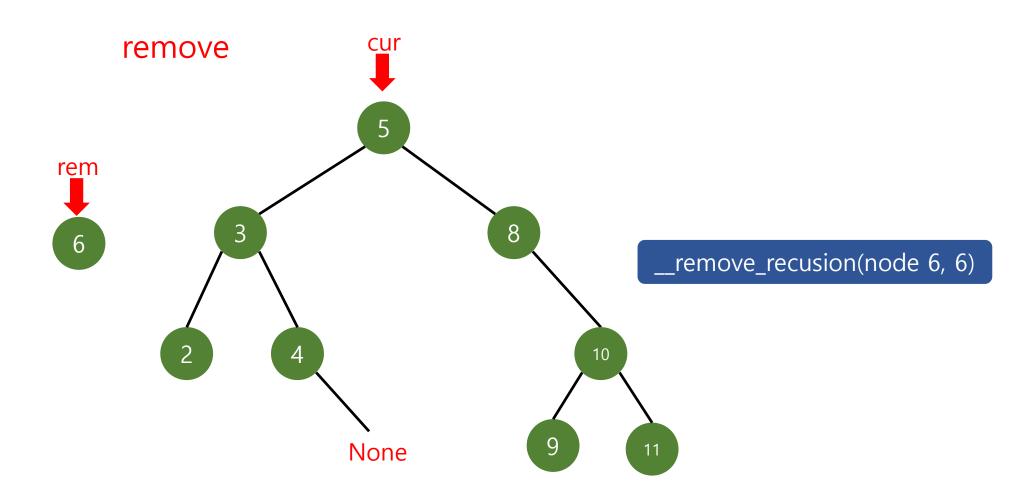
왼쪽 서브 트리에서 가장 큰 노드



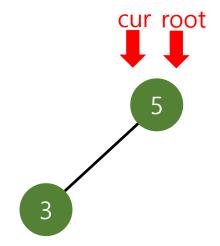






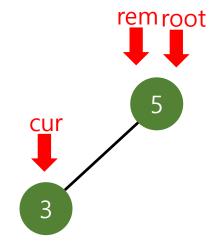


# Remove()함수에서 루트 노드를 업데이트하는 이유



\_\_remove\_recusion(node 5, 5)

# Remove()함수에서 루트 노드를 업데이트하는 이유



\_\_remove\_recusion(node 5, 5)

# Remove()함수에서 루트 노드를 업데이트하는 이유

루트를 업데이트 해줘야 함.



3 새로운 루트