

- **Getters/Setters** BigO(1) because Getters and Setters typically have a time complexity of O(1) because they involve a constant number of operations regardless of the size or complexity.

Node<T> class:

- Attributes:
 - **data**: the data stored in the node.
 - **next**: the next node in the linked list.
- Methods:
 - **Contact(name:String, phoneNumber:String, emailAddress:String, address:String, birthday:String, notes:String)**: constructor with BigO(1) because constructors typically have a time complexity of O(1) because they involve a constant number of operations regardless of the size or complexity.
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Event class:

- Attributes:
 - **title**: the id of the contract.
 - **dateTime**: the weight of the contract.
 - **location**: the location of the contract.
 - **eventContactS**: Linked list of contacts that involved in the event
- Methods:
 - **Event(String title, Contact contact, String dateTime, String location)**: constructor
 - **Getters/Setters**
 - **toString**: return a formatted string representation of the contact. Big O(1)
 - **compareTo(Event o)** : Compares two Event objects based on their titles in a case-insensitive manner and Returns a negative integer, zero, or a positive integer if the title of this event is less than, equal to, or greater than the title of the specified event, respectively
 - **compareTo(Appointment o)** : Compares Event and appointment objects based on their titles in a case-insensitive manner and Returns a negative integer, zero, or a

positive integer if the title of this event is less than, equal to, or greater than the title of the specified event, respectively

List Interface:

- Methods:
 - **findFirst()**:
 - **findNext()**:
 - **retrieve()**:
 - **update(T t)**:
 - **full()**:
 - **empty()**.
 - **last()**.

LinkedList_ADT<T> class:

- Attributes:
 - **head**: pointer for first element in list.
 - **current**: pointer for the current element in list.
- Methods:
 - **LinkedList_ADT()**: constructor with BigO(1) because constructors typically have a time complexity of O(1) because they involve a constant number of operations regardless of the size or complexity.
 - **empty()**: Check whether the list is empty or not , BigO(1) because it will return one Boolean value and it involve a constant number of operations .
 - **checkIfNull()**: Check whether the current is null or not , BigO(1) because it will return one Boolean value and it involve a constant number of operations .
 - **last()**: Check whether the current is in the last of the list or not, BigO(1) because it will return one Boolean value and it involve a constant number of operations .
 - **full()**: check whether the list is full or not, BigO(1) because it will involve one operation which is returning false.

- ***findFirst()***: put current in the first element on the list, BigO(1) because it involve a constant number of operations.
- ***findNext()***: put current in the next element of the current ,BigO(1) because it involve a constant number of operations.
- ***retrieve()***: return the data of the Node , BigO(1) because it involve a constant number of operations.
- ***update(T Val)***: Update data in the given Node, BigO(1) because it involve a constant number of operations.
- ***Insert (T data)***: inserting a new node containing the specified data into a linked list while maintaining the order based on the data's natural ordering .O(n)

Phonebook class:

- Attributes:
 - ***MyContactList***: BST of contact.
 - ***MyEventList***: Linked list of events
 - ***MyAppointmentList***: linked list of appointments
- Methods:
 - ***Phonebook()***:constructor with BigO(1) because constructors typically have a time complexity of O(1) because they involve a constant number of operations regardless of the size or complexity. O(n), where n is the number of contacts.
 - ***searchcontact()***: Allows the user to search for a contact based on different criteria such as name, phone number, email, address, or birthday. O(n), where n is the number of contacts
 - ***menu()***: Displays a menu for various operations like adding, searching, and deleting contacts, scheduling events, printing event details, and exiting the program. O(n³), where n is the number of contacts
 - ***addcontact()***:Takes user input to create a new contact and adds it to the contact list. O(n),where n is the number of contacts
 - ***delete()***:Deletes a specified contact from the contact list. O(n²) where n is the number of contacts
 - ***deleteEvent()*** : Deletes events associated with a specific contact from the event list. O(n²) where n is the number of events
 - ***deleteAppointment()***:Deletes appointments associated with a specific contact from the appointment list. O(n²), where n is the number of appointments.

- ***addevent()***: Allows the user to schedule an event, associating it with one or more contacts. $O(n)$, where n is the length of the input string
- ***extractnames()***: Extracts individual contact names from a comma-separated string. $O(n)$, where n is the number of appointments
- ***isConflict()***: Checks if there is a scheduling conflict for a new event or appointment. $O(n)$, where n is the number of events or appointments
- ***isConflictEvent()***: Checks if there is a scheduling conflict for a new event. $O(n)$, where n is the number of events
- ***isConflictAppointment()***: Checks if there is a scheduling conflict for a new appointment. $O(n)$, where n is the number of appointments
- ***addAppointment()***: Allows the user to schedule an appointment with a specific contact. $O(n)$, where n is the number of appointments
- ***searchAppointment()***: Searches for an appointment based on its title. $O(n)$, where n is the number of appointments
- ***searchEvent()***: Searches for an event based on its title. $O(n)$, where n is the number of events
- ***searchDateAppointment()***: Searches for an appointment based on its date. $O(n)$, where n is the number of appointments
- ***searchDateEvent()***: Searches for an event based on its date. $O(n)$, where n is the number of events
- ***printEventDetails()***: Prints details of events or appointments associated with a specific contact or title. $O(n)$, where n is the total number of events and appointments
- ***extractFirstName()***: Extracts the first name from a full name. $O(n)$, where n is the length of the input string
- ***printEventSorted()***: Prints details of events and appointments in a sorted order. $O(n)$, where n is the total number of events and appointments

BST class:

○ Attributes:

- **root**: Represents the root of the binary search tree
- **current**: Represents the current node during tree traversal or search operations.
- **found**: A flag indicating whether a search operation found a specific element.
- **found_phone**: Stores the contact information when searching by phone number.

○ Methods:

- **BST()**: Initializes an empty binary search tree.
- **empty()**: Checks if the binary search tree is empty. $O(1)$
- **full()**: Checks if the binary search tree is full
- **retrieve()**: return the data of the Node
- **findkey(String key)**: if a node with entered key found a flag raise true otherwise false
- **insert(Contact c)**: Inserts a new contact into the binary search tree. $O(\log n)$ average case for a balanced tree
- **searchByname(String key)**: Searches for a contact by name in the binary search tree. $O(\log n)$, average case for a balanced tree
- **searchByphone(String num)**: Searches for a contact by phone number in the binary search tree. $O(\log n)$, average case for a balanced tree
- **searchByemail(String email)**: Searches for contacts by email in the binary search tree and prints the result. $O(\log n)$, average case for a balanced tree
- **searchByaddress(String address)**: Searches for contacts by address in the binary search tree and prints the result. $O(\log n)$ average case for a balanced tree
- **searchBybirthday(String birthday)**: Searches for contacts by birthday in the binary search tree and prints the result. $O(\log n)$ average case for a balanced tree
- **search_firstname(String first)**: Searches for contacts by first name in the binary search tree and prints the result. $O(\log n)$ average case for a balanced tree
- **removeKey(String k)**: Removes a contact with the given key from the binary search tree. $O(\log n)$, average case for a balanced tree

- **print_all():** Prints all contacts in the binary search tree. $O(n)$ where n is the number of contacts in the tree.
- **insertRecursive(BSTNode root, String key, Contact data):** A recursive function to insert a new key and data into the BST. $O(\log n)$ in average case, $O(n)$ in worst case.
- **recursive_search_name(String key):** A recursive helper method for searching a contact by name in the binary search tree. $O(\log n)$ in average case, $O(n)$ in worst case.
- **inorder(String data, int x):** A wrapper method for initiating different types of inorder searches (phone, email, address, birthday). $O(n)$ where n is the number of nodes in the tree.
- **inorder_phone(BSTNode root, String data):** A recursive helper method for searching a contact by phone number in the binary search tree. $O(n)$ where n is the number of nodes in the tree.
- **inorder_Recursive(BSTNode root, String data, int select):** A recursive helper method for searching a contact by email, address, or birthday in the binary search tree. $O(n)$ where n is the number of nodes in the tree.
- **search_Rec_firstname(BSTNode root, String data):** A recursive helper method for searching contacts by first name in the binary search tree. $O(n)$ where n is the number of nodes in the tree.
- **print_rec_all(BSTNode root):** A recursive helper method for printing all contacts in the binary search tree. $O(n)$ where n is the number of nodes in the tree.
- **extractfirst(String fullname):** Extracts the first name from a full name. $O(n)$ where n is the length of the full name.

Appointment class:

○ **Attributes:**

- **title** : A string representing the title of the appointment.
- **date** : A string representing the date of the appointment.
- **location** : A string representing the location of the appointment.
- **appointmentContact** : A `Contact` object representing the contact involved in the appointment.

○ **Methods:**

- **Appointment()** : This is a constructor method with a time complexity of $O(1)$. It initializes an instance of the *Appointment* class with default values for the *title* , *date* , *location* , and *appointmentContact* attributes.
- **Appointment(title: String, date: String, location: String, appointmentContact: Contact)** : This is a constructor method with a time complexity of $O(1)$. It creates an instance of the *Appointment* class with the provided *title* , *date* , *location* , and *appointmentContact* values.
- **getTitle()** : This method returns the *title* attribute of the *Appointment* object. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it simply returns the value stored in the *title* attribute.
- **setTitle(title: String)** : This method sets the value of the *title* attribute of the *Appointment* object. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it assigns the provided *title* value to the *title* attribute.
- **getDate()** : This method returns the *date* attribute of the *Appointment* object. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it simply returns the value stored in the *date* attribute.
- **setDate_Time(date: String)** : This method sets the value of the *date* attribute of the *Appointment* object. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it assigns the provided *date* value to the *date* attribute.
- **getLocation()** : This method returns the *location* attribute of the *Appointment* object. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it simply returns the value stored in the *location* attribute.
- **setLocation(location: String)** : This method sets the value of the *location* attribute of the *Appointment* object. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it assigns the provided *location* value to the *location* attribute.

- ***getContactInvolved()*** : This method returns the *appointmentContact* attribute of the *Appointment* object. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it simply returns the value stored in the *appointmentContact* attribute.
- ***setContactInvolved(contact: Contact)*** : This method sets the value of the *appointmentContact* attribute of the *Appointment* object. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it assigns the provided *contact* value to the *appointmentContact* attribute.
- ***compareTo(Appointment o)*** : This method compares the *title* attribute of the current *Appointment* object with the *title* attribute of the provided *Appointment* object (*o*). It returns an integer value based on the comparison result. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it performs a string comparison operation using the *title* attribute.
- ***toString()*** : This method returns a string representation of the *Appointment* object. It includes the *title*, *date*, *location*, and the name of the contact involved in the appointment. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it concatenates the values of the attributes and invokes the *getContactName()* method of the *appointmentContact* object, which also has a time complexity of $O(1)$.

BooleanWrapper class:

- ***Attributes:***
 - *value* : A private boolean variable that holds the wrapped boolean value.
- ***Methods:***
 - ***BooleanWrapper(boolean value)*** : This is a constructor method that initializes an instance of the *BooleanWrapper* class with the provided boolean value. It sets the internal *value* attribute of the object to the provided value.
 - ***get()*** : This method returns the boolean value stored in the *value* attribute of the *BooleanWrapper* object. It retrieves and returns the current value of the object.

- **set(boolean value)** : This method sets the boolean value of the `value` attribute in the `BooleanWrapper` object. It takes a boolean value as a parameter and assigns it to the `value` attribute of the object, effectively updating the stored value.

BSTNode class:

○ **Attributes:**

- **key** : A string representing the key associated with the node.
- **data** : A `Contact` object holding the data associated with the node.
- **left** : A reference to the left child node.
- **right** : A reference to the right child node.

○ **Methods:**

- **BSTNode(String k, Contact val)** : This is a constructor method that creates a new instance of the `BSTNode` class. It takes a string `k` as the key and a `Contact` object `val` as the data to be stored in the node. It initializes the `key` and `data` attributes with the provided values, and sets the `left` and `right` child nodes to `null`.
- **BSTNode(String k, Contact val, BSTNode l, BSTNode r)** : This is another constructor method that creates a new instance of the `BSTNode` class. It takes a string `k` as the key, a `Contact` object `val` as the data, and two `BSTNode` objects `l` and `r` representing the left and right child nodes, respectively. It initializes the `key`, `data`, `left`, and `right` attributes with the provided values.
- **getData()** : This method returns the `data` attribute of the `BSTNode` object. It retrieves and returns the `Contact` object stored in the node. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it simply returns the value stored in the `data` attribute.
- **setData(Contact data)** : This method sets the `data` attribute of the `BSTNode` object. It takes a `Contact` object `data` as a parameter and assigns it to the `data` attribute. It updates the data stored in the node with the provided value. It has a time complexity of $O(1)$ because it assigns the provided `data` value to the `data` attribute.

main class:

- ***Methods:***
- ***main(String[] args):*** *main method will start the menu of Phonebook class*

CONCLUSION

In this phase, we successfully designed and implemented a phonebook tree using BST data structure. The phonebook tree provides a comprehensive set of functionalities for storing, searching, deleting contacts, as well as storing, searching, deleting, and printing events and appointment.