CS 225

Data Structures

Feb. 20 — Binary Search Tree (BST)
Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider, Craig Zilles

Traversal vs. Search

Traversal vs. Search:

- **Traversal** visits every node in the tree exactly once.
- **Search** finds one element in the tree.

Search: Breadth First vs. Depth First

Strategy: Breadth First Search (BFS) / Traversal

Strategy: Depth First Search (DFS) / Traversal

Dictionary ADT

Data is often organized into key/value pairs:

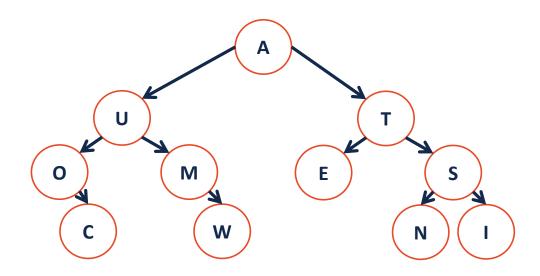
```
UIN → Advising Record
Course Number → Lecture/Lab Schedule
Node → Incident Edges
Flight Number → Arrival Information
URL → HTML Page
```

•••

Dictionary.h

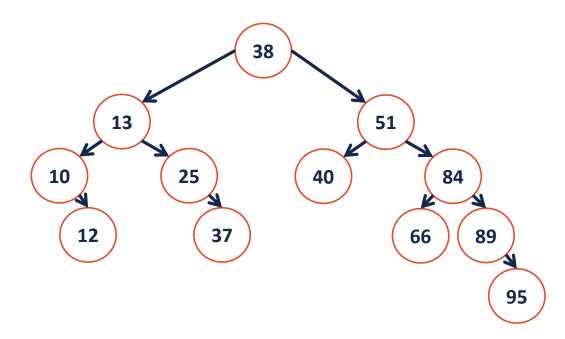
```
#pragma once
   class Dictionary {
     public:
10
11
12
13
14
15
     private:
16
17
18
19
   };
20
   #endif
21
22
```

Binary Tree as a Search Structure



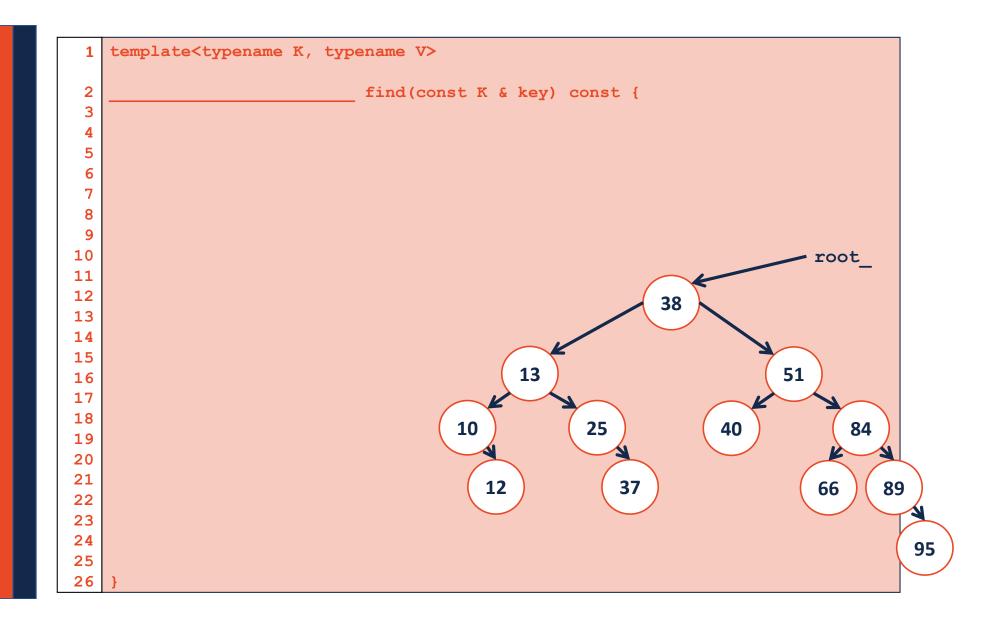
Binary _____ Tree (BST)

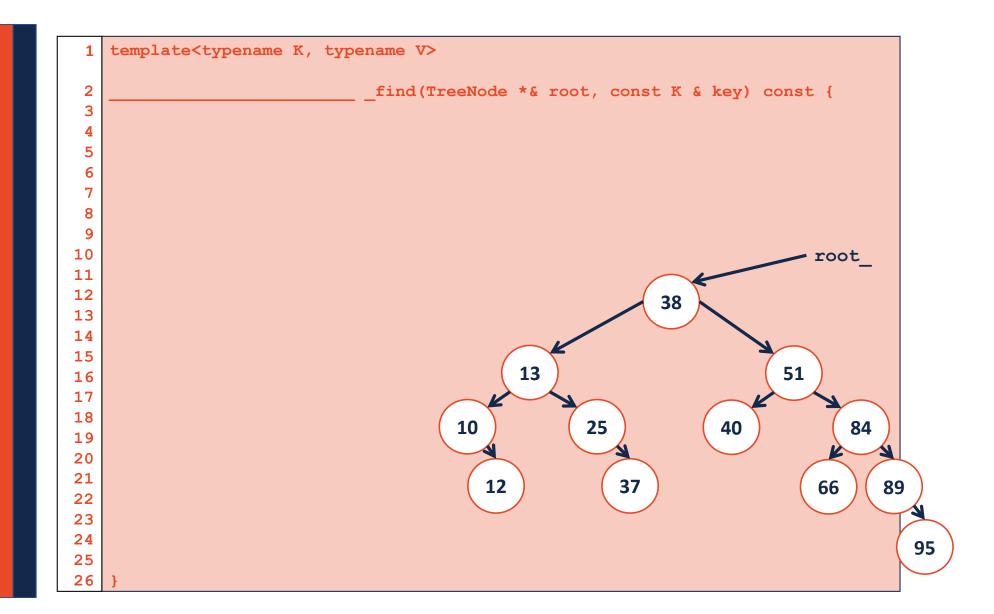
A **BST** is a binary tree **T** such that:

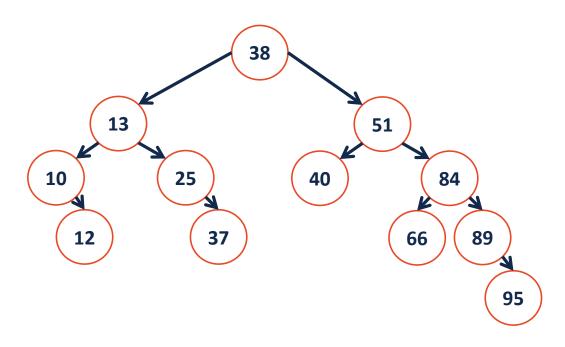


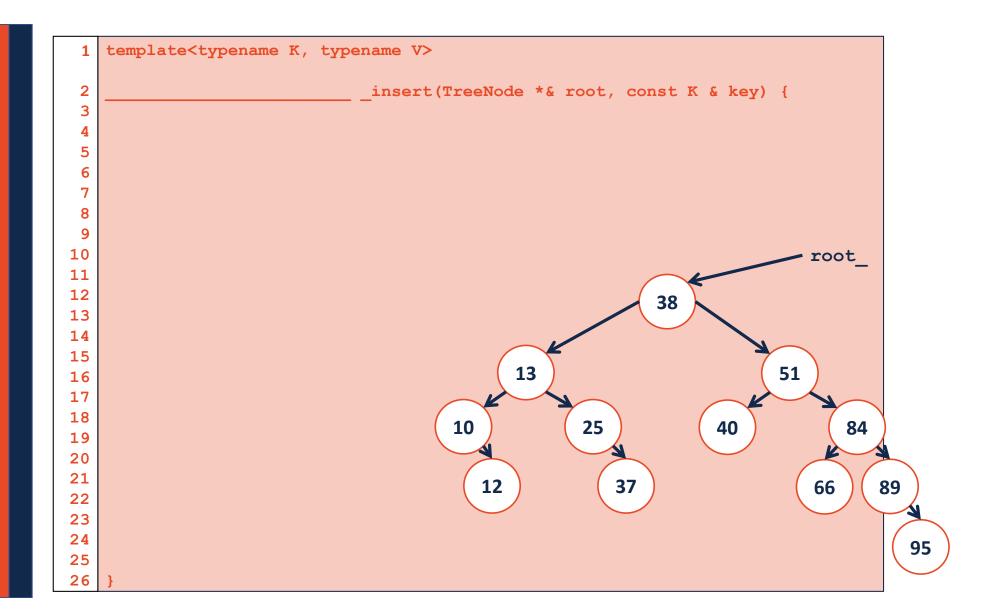
BST.h

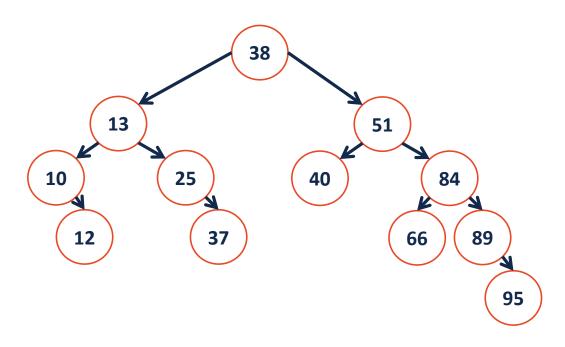
```
#pragma once
   template <typename K, typename V>
   class BST {
     public:
       BST();
       void insert(const K key, V value);
       V remove(const K & key);
       V find(const K & key) const;
10
       TreeIterator traverse() const;
11
12
     private:
13
       struct TreeNode {
14
          TreeNode *left, *right;
15
          K & key;
16
          V & value;
17
          TreeNode(K & k, V & v) : key(k), value(v), left(NULL),
18
             right(NULL) { }
19
       };
20
21
       TreeNode *head ;
22
   };
```

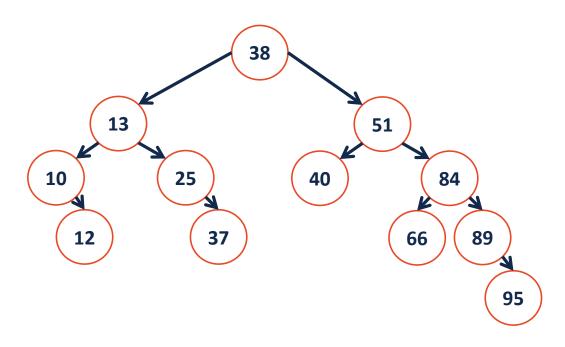


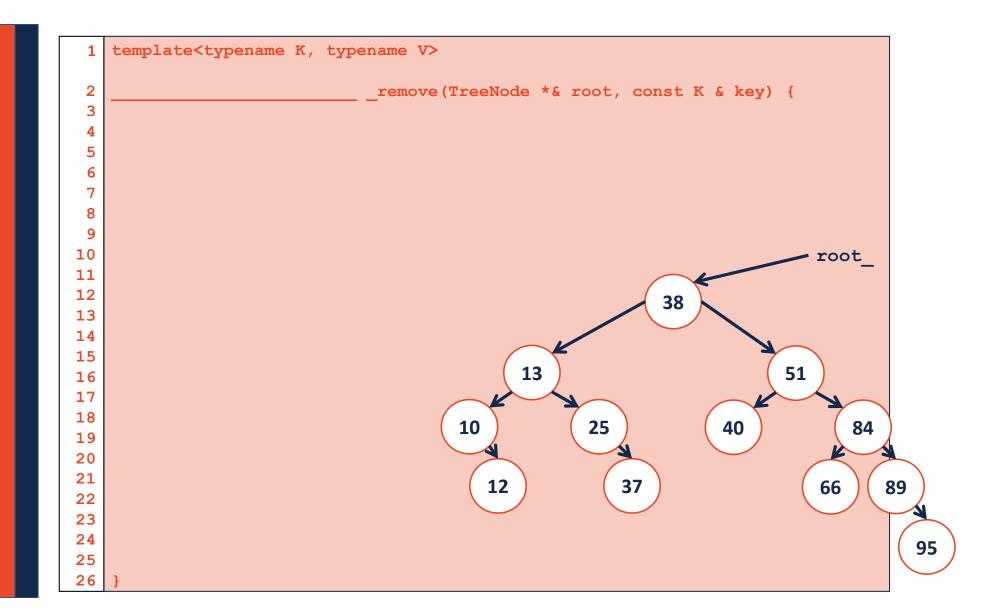


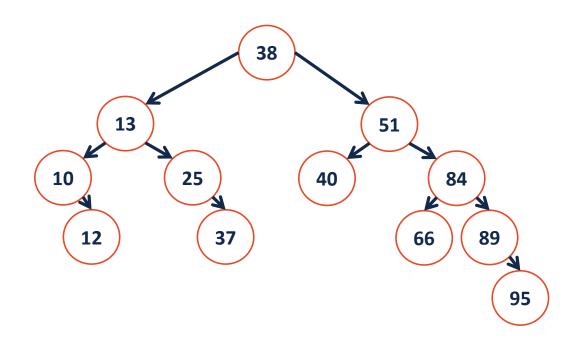




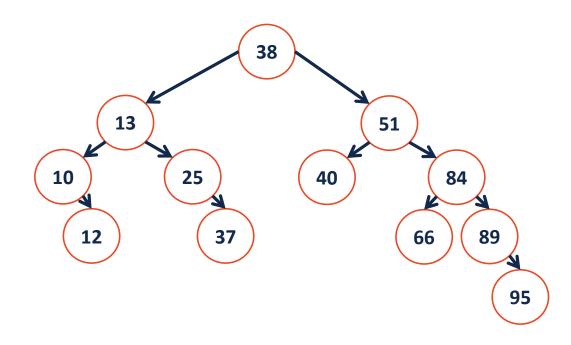




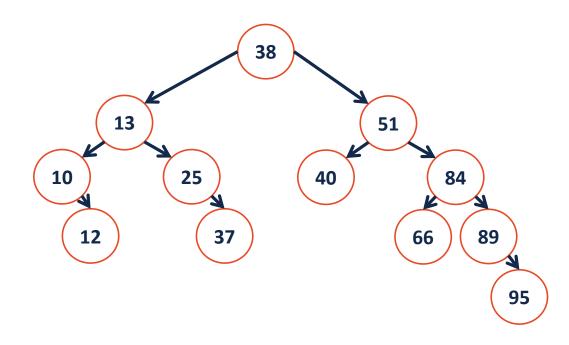




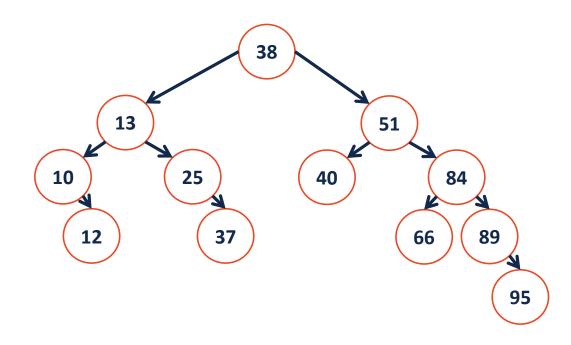
remove(40);



remove(25);



remove(10);



remove(13);