CS 225

Data Structures

February 18 — Traversal Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider, Craig Zilles

Base Cases:

NULLS(0):

NULLS(1):

NULLS(2):

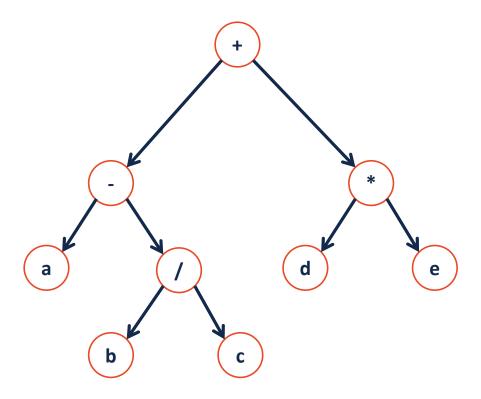
Base Cases:

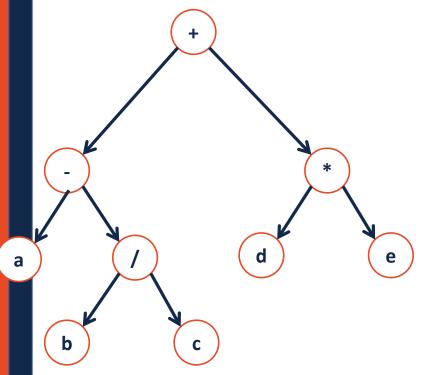
NULLS(3):

Induction Hypothesis:

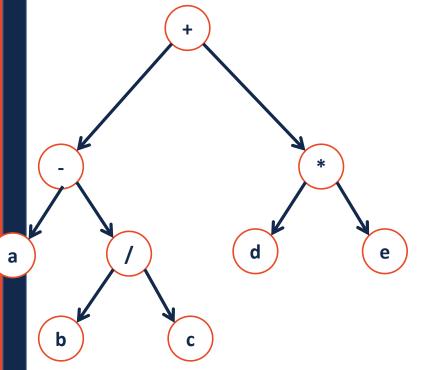
Consider an arbitrary tree **T** containing **n** nodes:

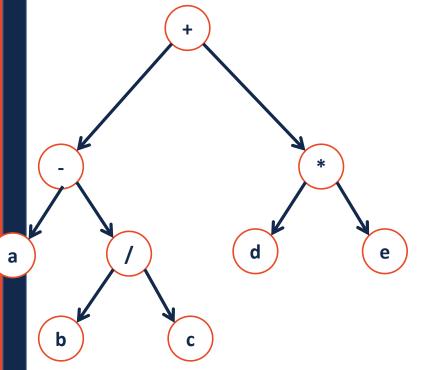






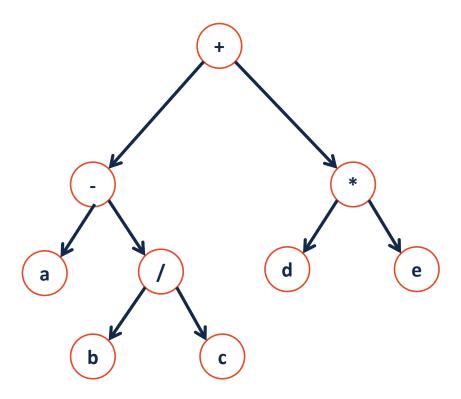
```
49    template < class T >
50    void BinaryTree < T > ::__Order (TreeNode * cur)
51    {
52
53
54
55
56
57
58 }
```



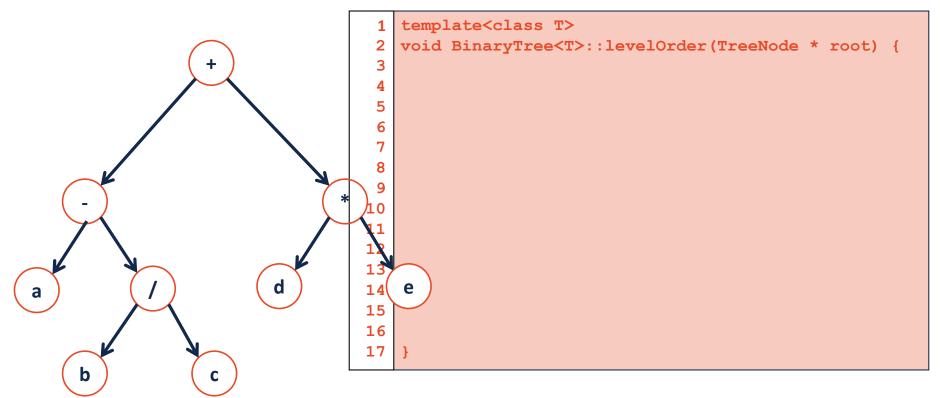




A Different Type of Traversal



A Different Type of Traversal



Traversal vs. Search

Traversal

Search

Search: Breadth First vs. Depth First

Strategy: Breadth First Search (BFS)

Strategy: Depth First Search (DFS)

Dictionary ADT

Data is often organized into key/value pairs:

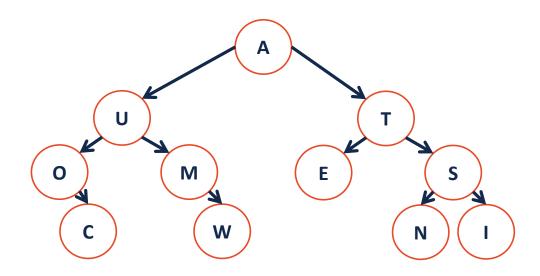
```
UIN → Advising Record
Course Number → Lecture/Lab Schedule
Node → Incident Edges
Flight Number → Arrival Information
URL → HTML Page
```

•••

Dictionary.h

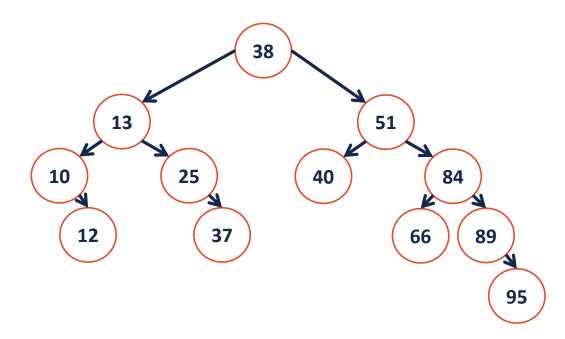
```
#pragma once
   class Dictionary {
     public:
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
    private:
21
       // ...
22 };
```

Binary Tree as a Search Structure



Binary _____ Tree (BST)

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



BST.h

```
#pragma once
   template <class K, class 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
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
   };
```