binarytree

problem domain : binarySearchtree

Algorithm : binarytree Algorithm : binarySearchTree

code : binary tree

class BinaryTree {

constructor(root=null){

Code : binary search

- Create a BinaryTree class
- Define a method for each of the depth first traversals called preOrder, inOrder, and postOrder which returns an array of the values, ordered appropriately.
- Any exceptions or errors that come from your code should be semantic. capturable errors. For example, rather than a default error thrown by your language, your code should raise/throw a custom, semantic error that describes what went wrong in calling the methods you wrote for this lab.

Input -- root Output - tree

Edge cases

- send null number - send undefined number

- Create a BinarySearchTree class
- Define a method named add that accepts a value, and adds a new node with that value in the correct location in the binary search tree. Define a method named contains that
- accepts a value, and returns a boolean indicating whether or not the value is in the tree at least once.

Output - tree

Input - root

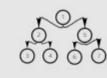
Edge cases

- send null number - send undefined number

- · create class BinaryTree · define method postorder
- -define tree as an array
 - -define values as a function and
 - check if node.left is null if not recall values -check if node.right is not null
 - recall values
 - -push node to the array
 - -return tree
- · define preorder as a function -define tree as an array
- -define values as a function
- push node to the array
- -check if node.left is null if not recall values
- -check if node.right is not null recall values
- -return tree
- define preorder as a function
- -define tree as an array
- -define values as a function -check if node left is null if not
- recall values - push node to the array
- -check if node.right is not null

Visual

- recall values -return tree



- · create class BinarySearchTree · define method add(value) wich
- take value as input check if root is null add the value to
- the root loop over the tree check if the root
- is equal the value dont add it · if the root is greater than value so
- move to the left · if the root is less than value move to the right
- · check if the left / right is null add the value
- define contains which take value as
- · check if the root is null return that the tree is null
- · else loop over the tree and check if the root is equal value if not check if is greater than value move to the left else move to the right
- if u found the value return true else return false

Visual

```
this.root= root;
preorder(){
 let tree=∏:
 let values = (node)=>{
  tree.push(node.value);
  if(node.left) values(node.left);
  if(node.right) values(node.right);
 values(this.root);
 return tree:
postorder(){
 let tree=∏:
 let values = (node)=>{
  if(node.left) values(node.left);
  if(node.right) values(node.right);
  tree.push(node.value);
 values(this.root);
 return tree;
inorder(){
 let tree=∏:
 let values = (node)=>{
  if(node.left) values(node.left);
  tree.push(node.value);
  if(node.right) values(node.right);
 values(this.root);
 return tree;
```

```
class BinarySearchTree{
 constructor(){
  this.root=null;
 add(value){
  let temp=this.root:
  let node = new Node(value);
  if(!temp) return this.root=node;
  while (temp) {
   if(value=== temp.value) return 'cant
add exist value';
   if(temp.value>value){
    if(!temp.left) return
temp.left=node;
    temp=temp.left:
   }else{
    if(temp.right) temp=temp.right;
    else return temp.right=node;
 contains(value){
  let temp=this.root:
  if(!temp) return 'the tree is null';
  while (temp) {
   if(value<temp.value)
temp=temp.left;
   else if (value>temp.value)
temp=temp.right;
   else if(value === temp.value) return
true;
  return false:
```

Verification

- Verify Big O of written Code. - Verify Code Matches Algorithm.

> Big O binarytree time: O(n) space: O(h)

> > Big O add time: O(n) space: O(h)

Big O contains time: O(n) space: O(h)

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