# CSE 12 — Basic Data Structures and Object-Oriented Design Lecture 19

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### **Announcements**

- Quiz 19 due Wednesday @ 8am
- Survey 8 due Friday @ 11:59pm
  - PA7 due next Tuesday (3/2) @ 11:59pm
- Exam 2- see Piazza post

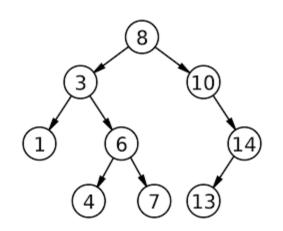
# **Topics**

- Binary Search Trees
- Questions on Lecture 19?

## Binary Search Tree

What order does PAE() traverse the tree?

```
void printAllElements(Node<K, N> n) {
 if (n == null ) return;
 System.out.println(n.key);
 printAllElements(n.left);
 printAllElements(n.right);
void printAllElement() {
 printAllElements(this.root);
```

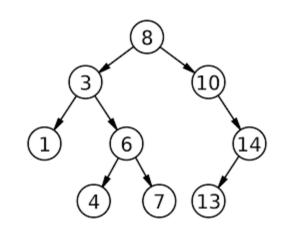


What's the post, pre, in-order traversal of this tree?

```
class Node<K,V> {
                                                                                class BSTMap<K,V> implements OrderedDefaultMap<K,V>{
                                                                                 Node<K, V> root;
 K key;
                                                                                 int size;
 V value;
                                                                                 Comparator<K> comparator;
 Node<K,V> left;
                                                                                 Node\langle K, V \rangle set\langle Node \langle K, V \rangle node, K key, V value) {
 Node<K,V> right;
                                                                                   if(node == null) {
                                                                                    this.size += 1:
 public Node(K key, V value,
                                                                                    return new Node<K, V>(key, value, null, null);
                 Node<K,V> left,
                 Node<K,V> right) {
                                                                                   int comp = this.comparator.compare(node.key, key);
                                                                                   if (comp < 0) {
  this.key = key;
                                                                                    node.right = this.set(node.right, key, value);
  this.value = value;
                                                                                    return node;
                                                                                   else if (comp > 0) 
  this.left = left;
                                                                                    node.left = this.set(node.left, key, value);
  this.right = right;
                                                                                    return node:
                                                                                   } else {
                                                                                    node.value = value:
                                                                                    return node;
                                                                                 @Override
                                                                                  public void set(K key, V value) {
                                                                                   if (key == null) {
                                                                                    throw new IllegalArgumentException();
                                                                                  this.root = this.set(this.root, key, value);
```

### Binary Search Tree

- Assume the key and value are identical for this example
- set("5", 5);
- set("11", 11);
- set("15", 15);
- set("12", 12);
- What's the picture after calling the above set() methods?



## Questions on Lecture 19?