CS151 Intro to Data Structures

Tree Traversals

Outline

- HW comments
- Iterator
- Trees:
 - Overview
 - Binary Search Tree
 - Inserting
 - Searching

Announcements

- HW03 (Stacks & Queues) due Friday 10/27
 - Must include your own Junit tests
 - 10% of grade
 - Have one file that contains all the Unit tests
- Lab 04, 05, 06 due Friday 10/27
 - Lab 06 (last week's lab) no checkoff, due on Gradescope

Homework Comments

HW00 grades/feedback returned

HW02 grades/feedback returned

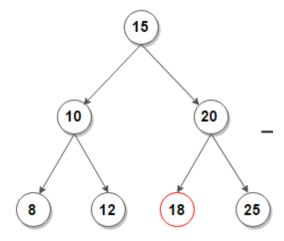
HW02 will be returned this week

Remove

- boolean remove (E element);
- returns true if element existed and was removed and false otherwise
- Cases
 - element not in tree
 - element is a leaf
 - element has one child
 - element has two children

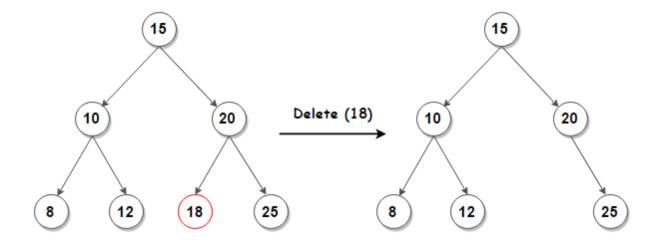
Leaf

• Just delete



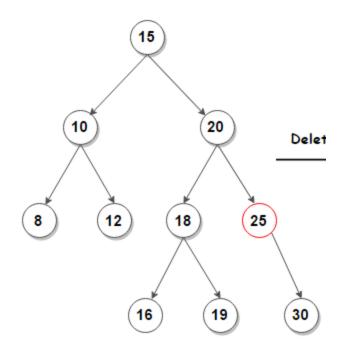
Leaf

• Just delete



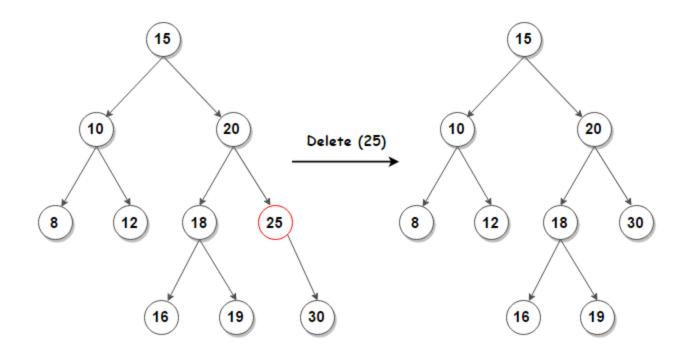
One child

• Replace with child – skip over like in linked list



One child

• Replace with child – skip over like in linked list



Interface

```
public interface BinaryTree<E extends
Comparable<E>> {
  E getRootElement();
  int size();
  boolean isEmpty();
  void insert(E element);
  boolean contains (E element);
  String toStringInOrder();
  String toStringPreOrder();
  String toStringPostOrder();
```

Binary Tree Traversals

Traversal visits all nodes in a tree in some order

Inorder:

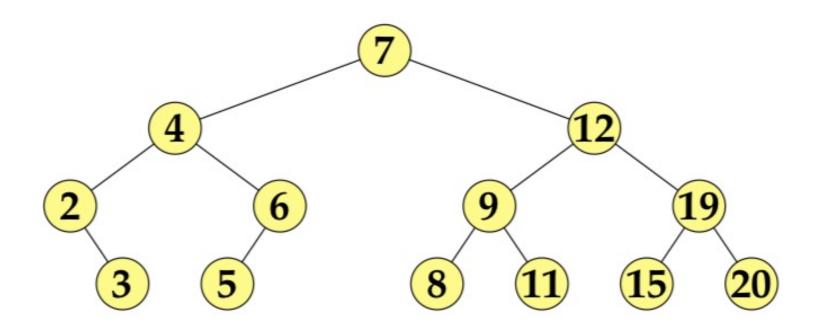
left subtree, current, right subtree

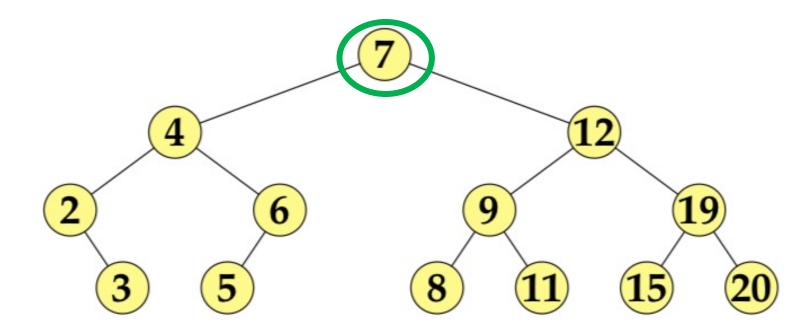
Preorder:

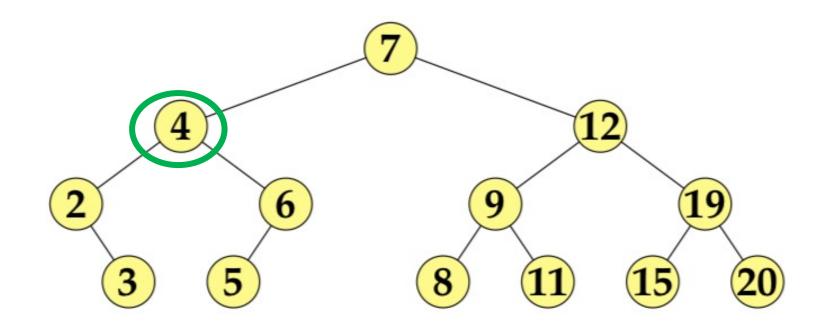
current, left subtree, right subtree

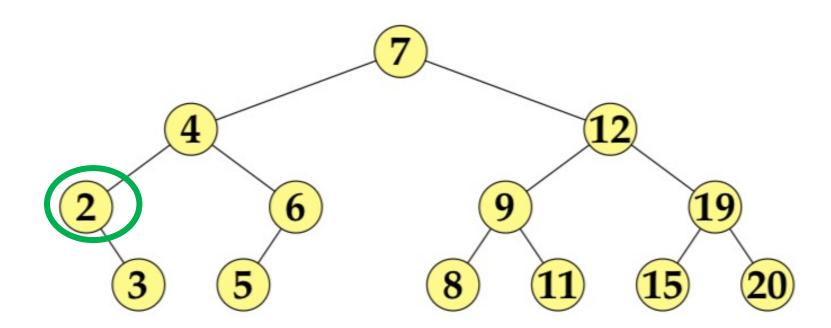
Postorder:

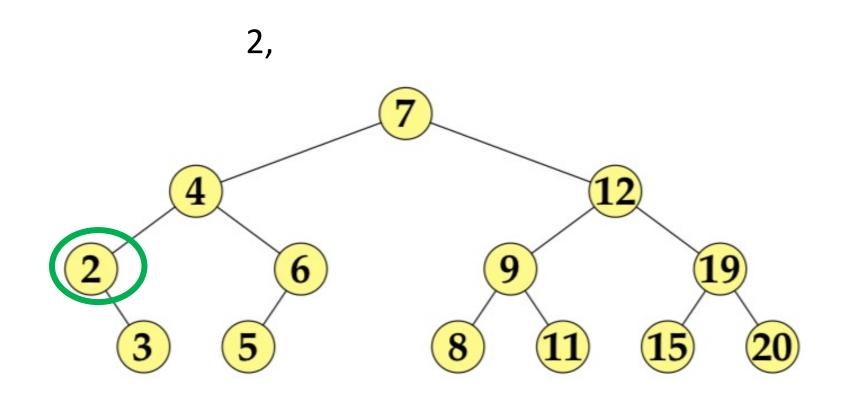
left subtree, right subtree, current

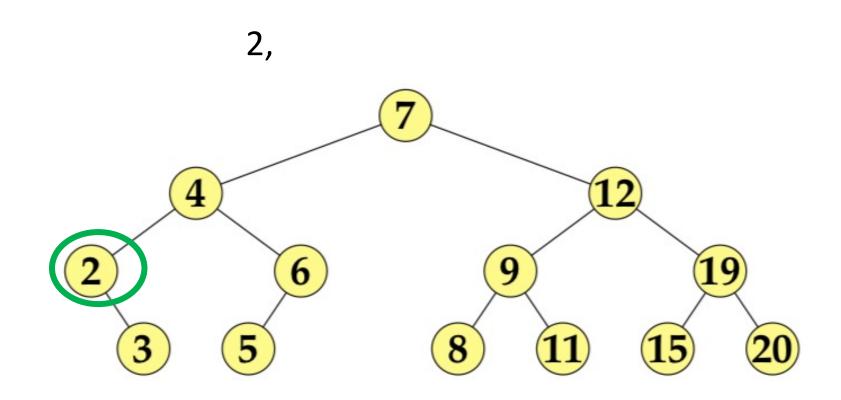


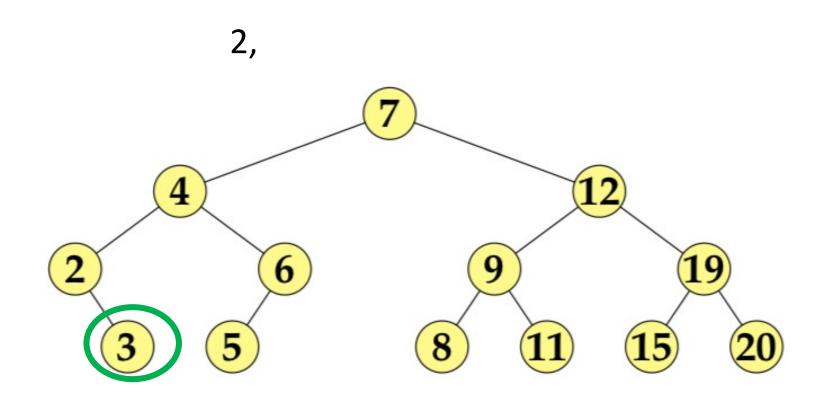


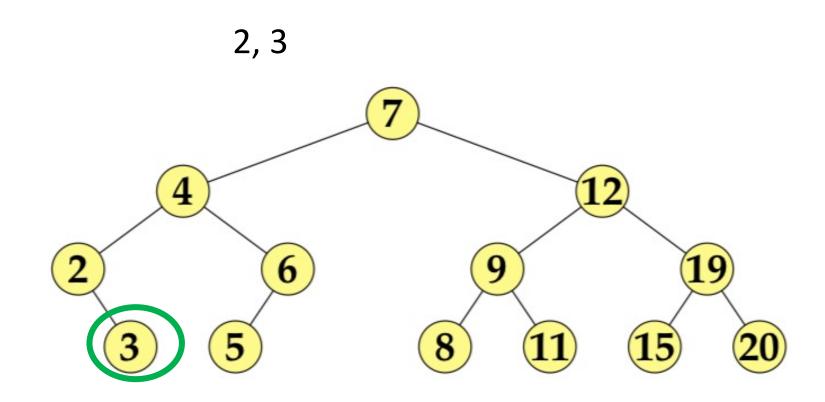


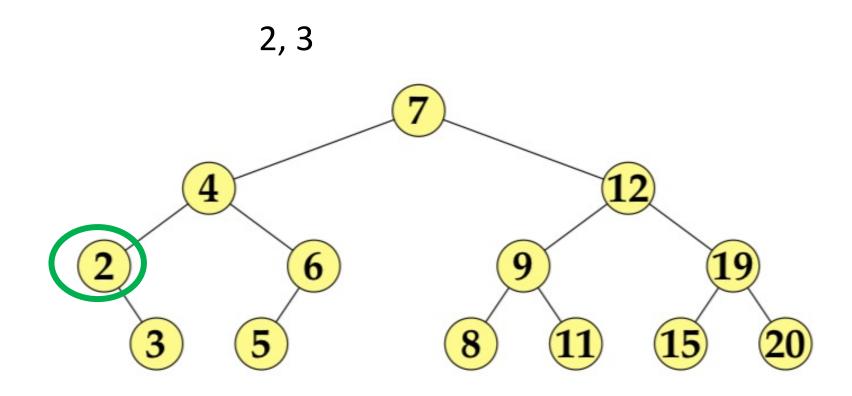


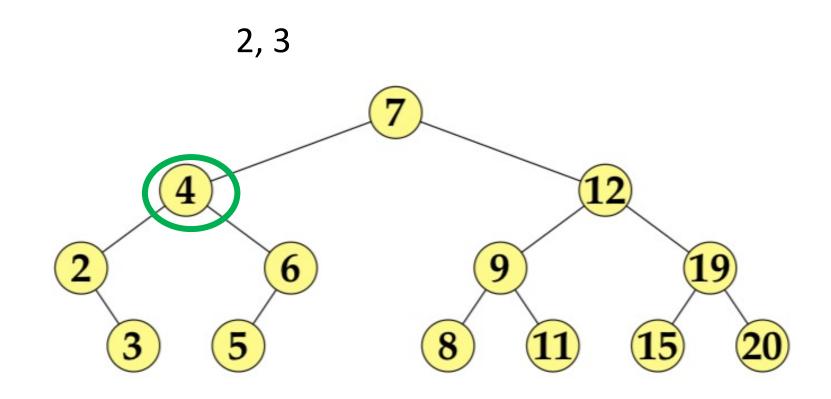


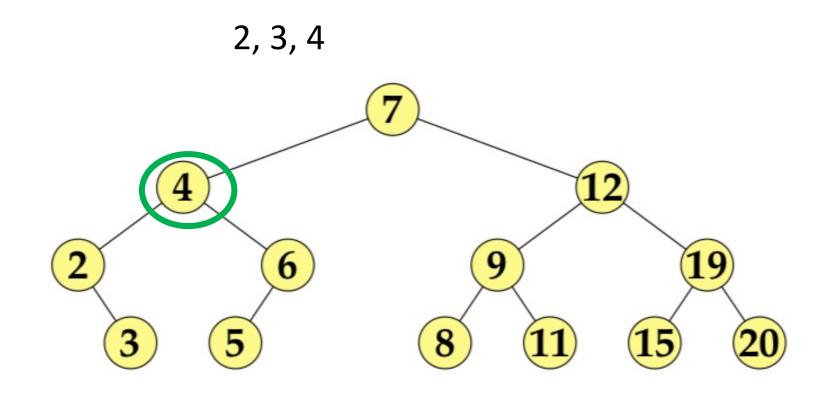


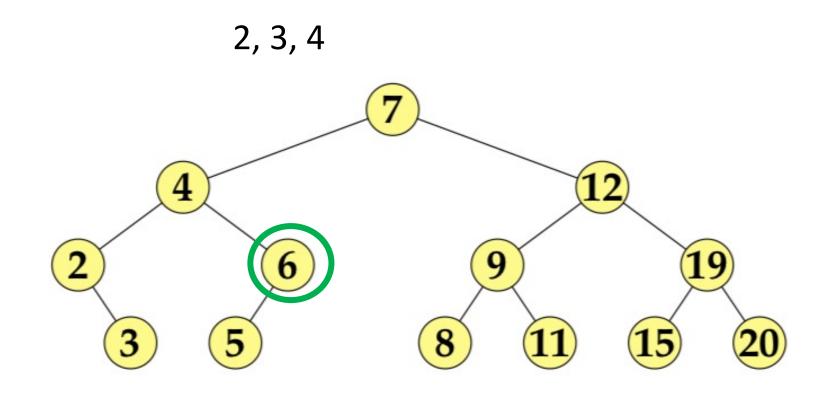


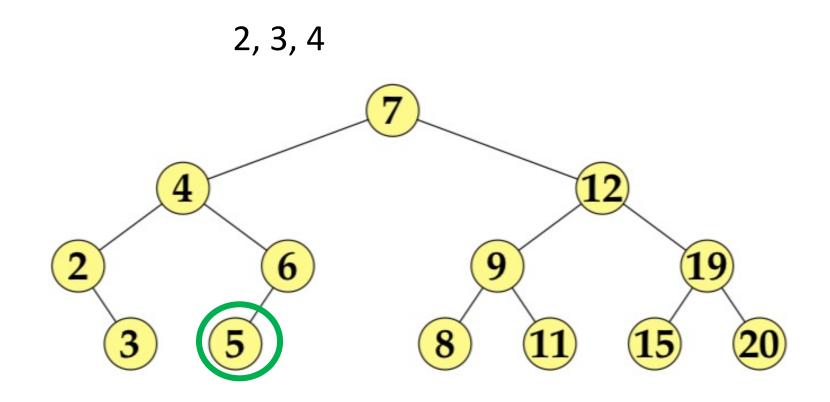


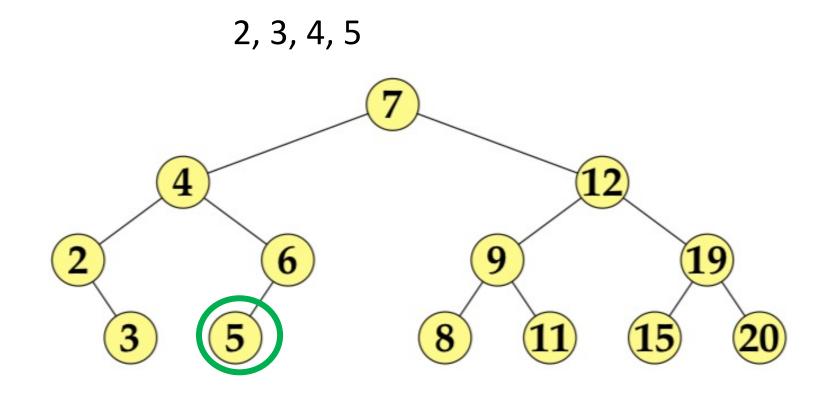


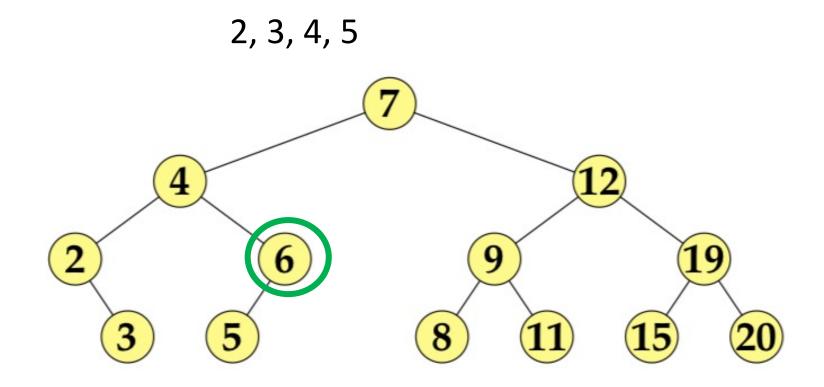


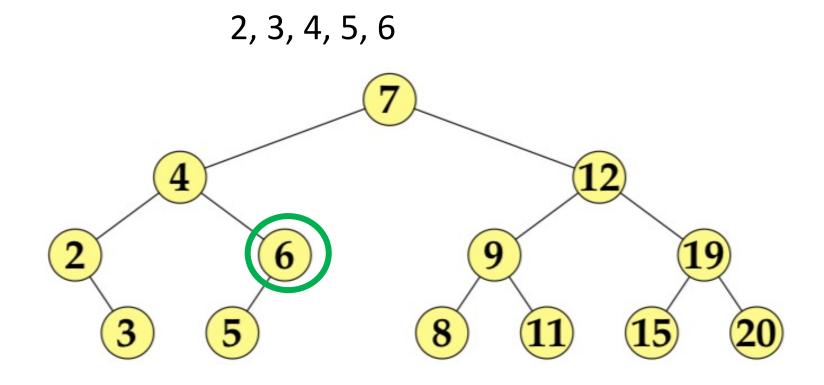


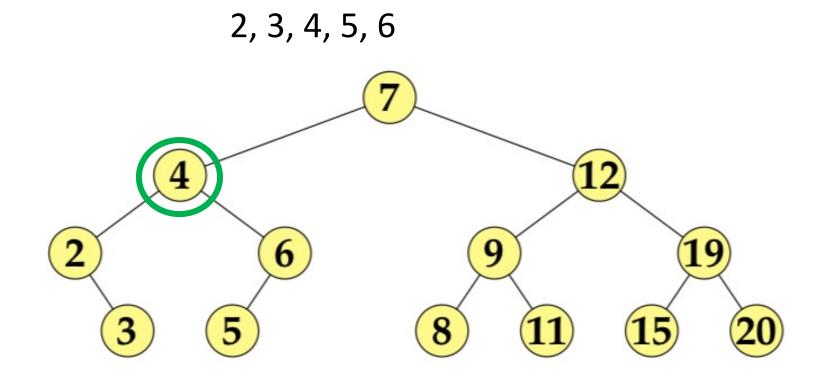


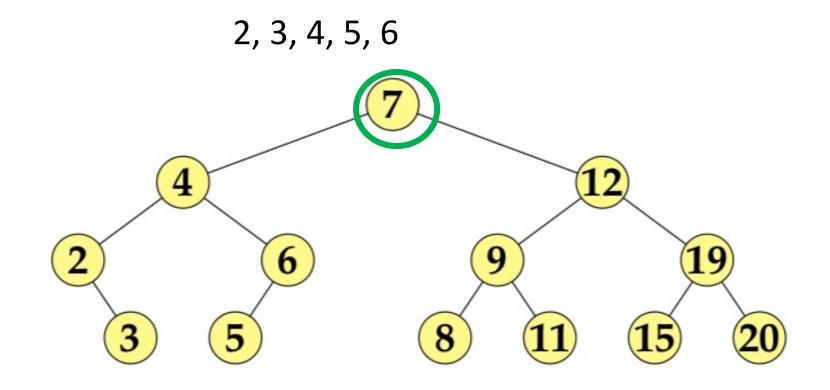


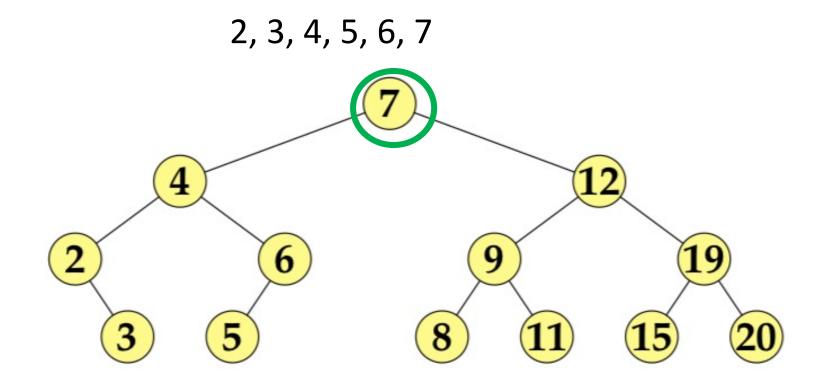


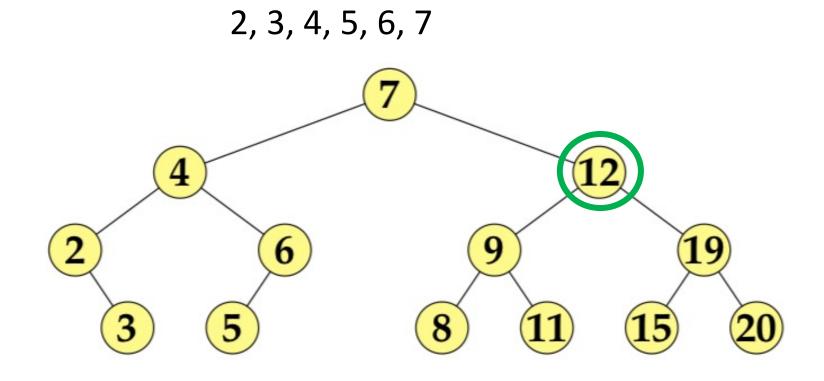


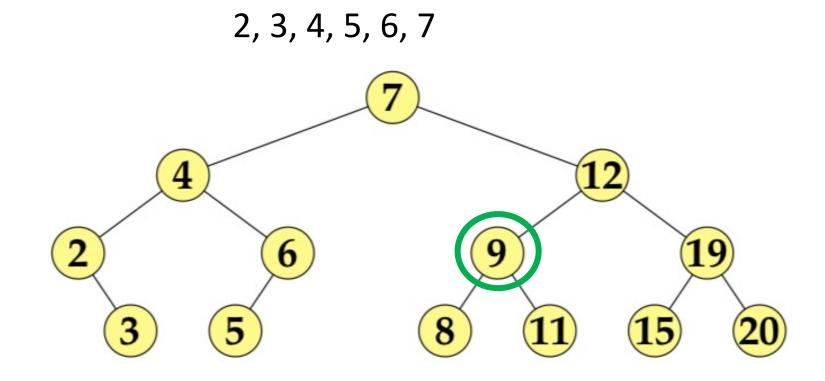


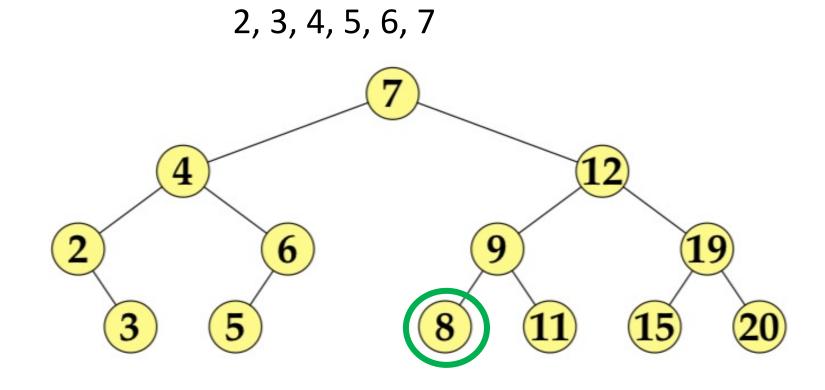


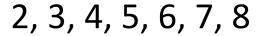


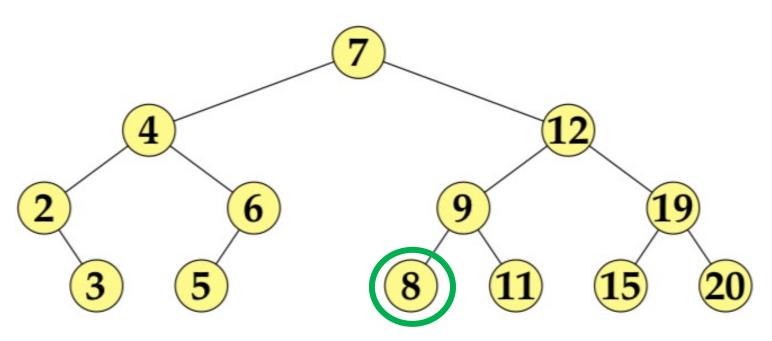




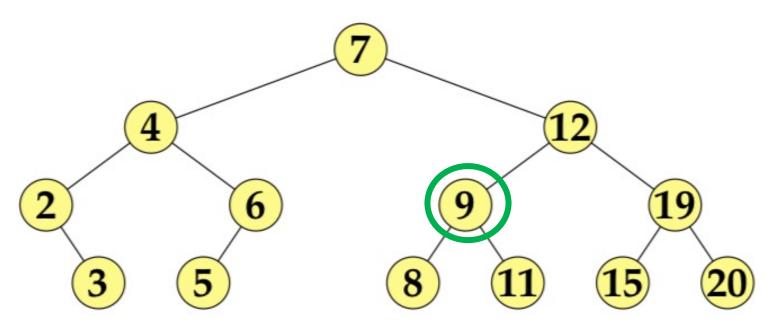


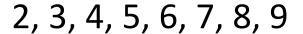


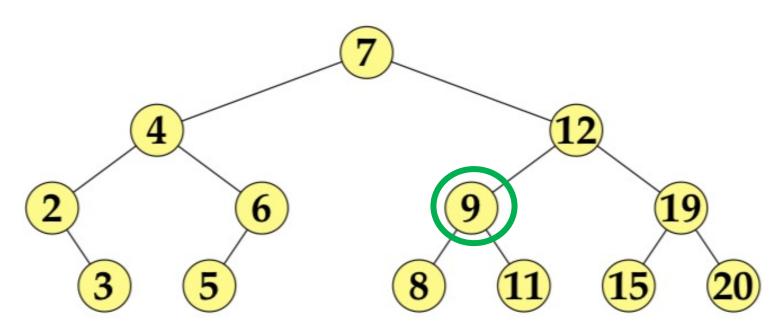






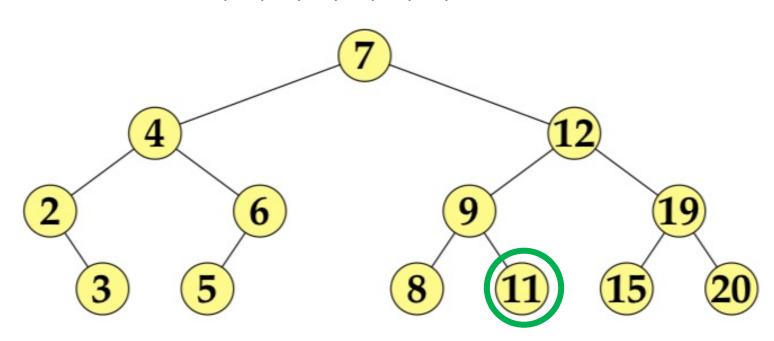






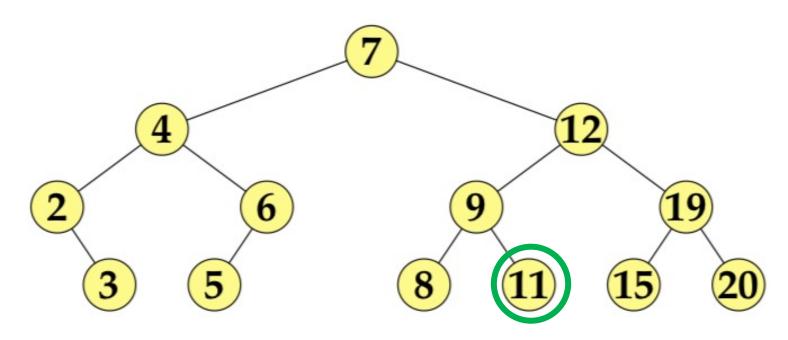
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9



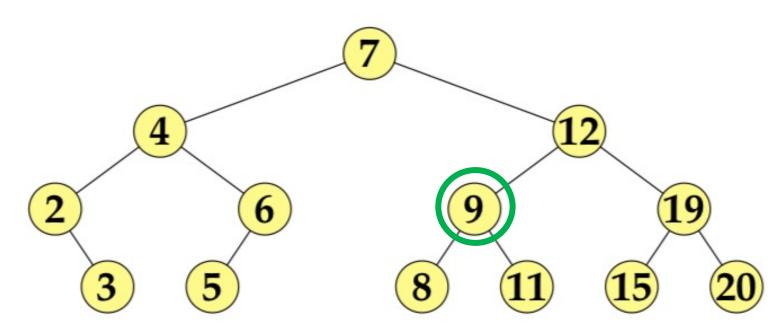
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11



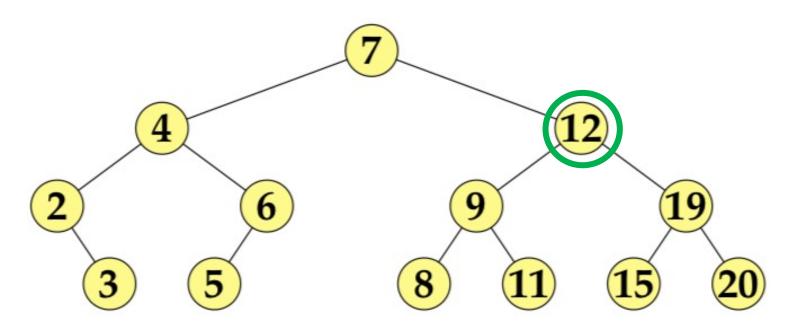
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11



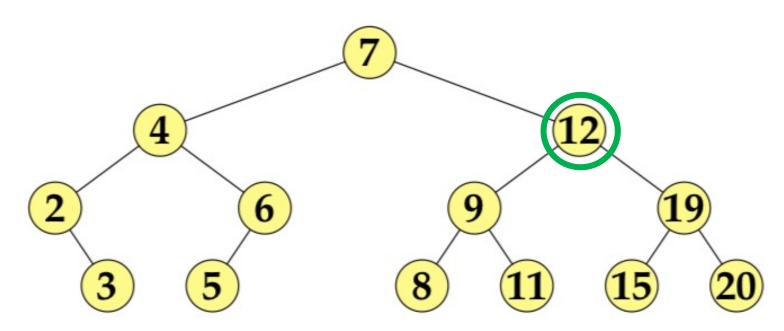
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11



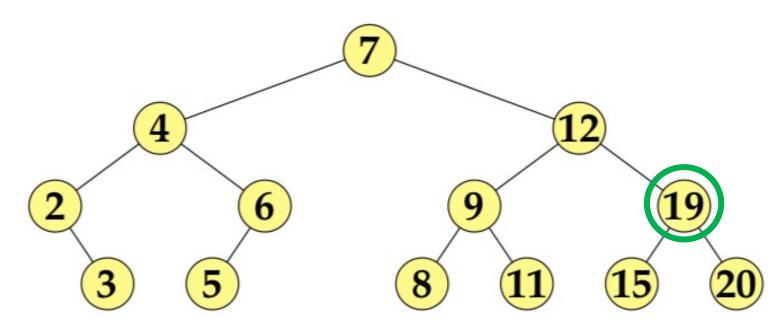
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12



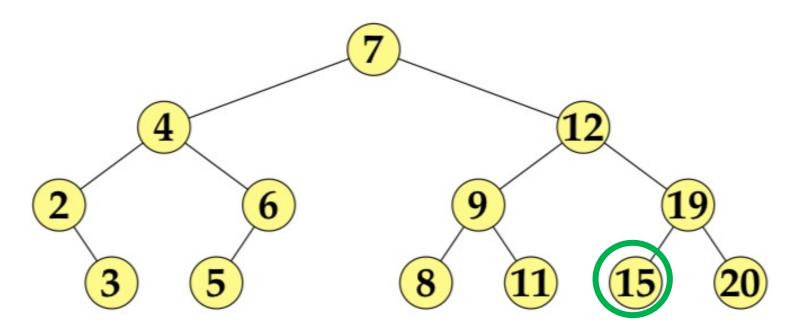
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12



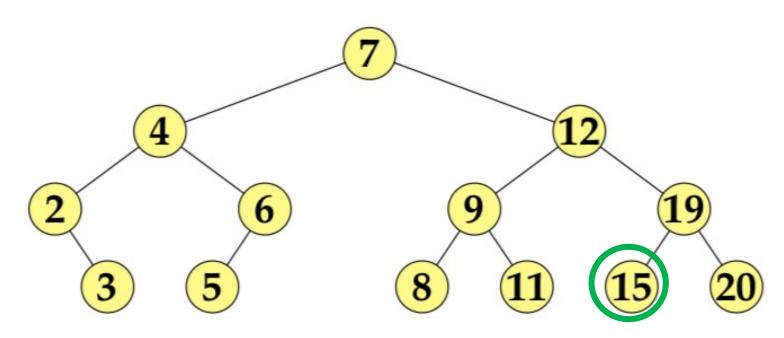
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12



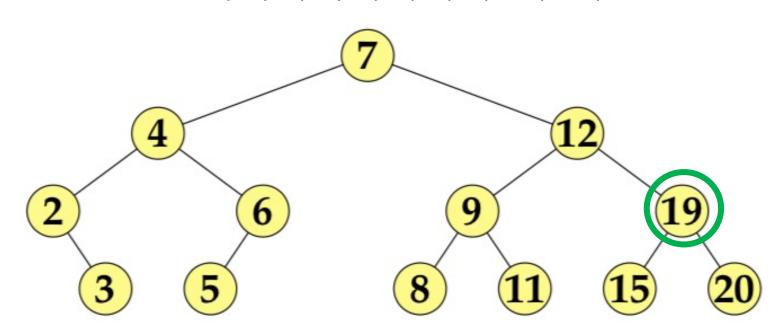
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15

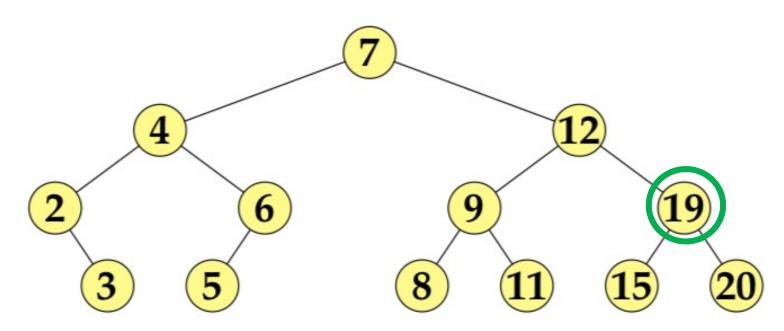


What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

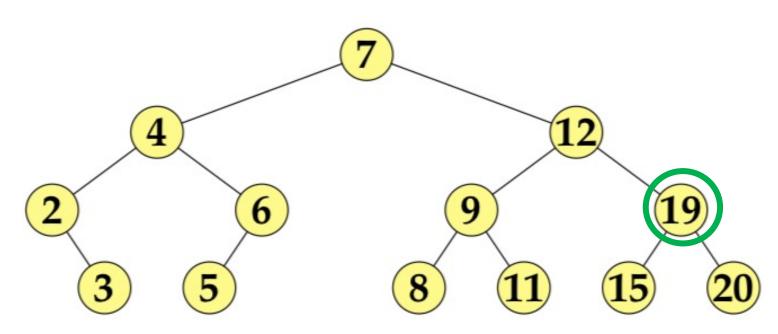
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15



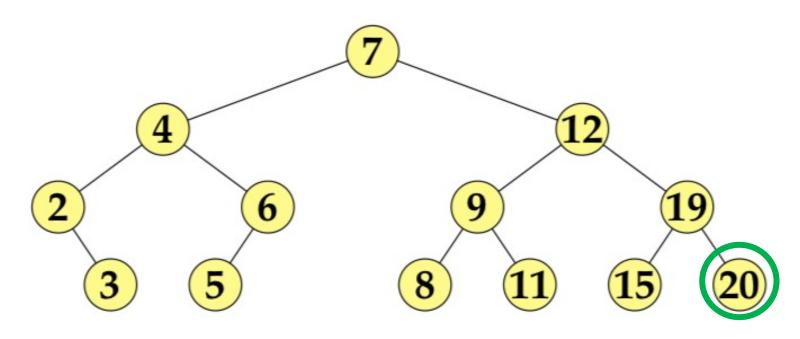
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree



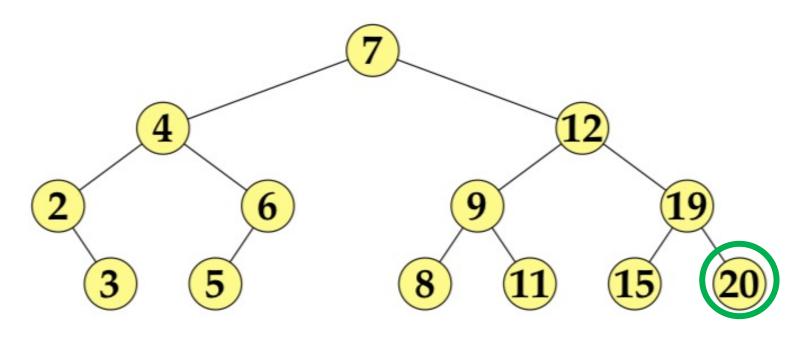
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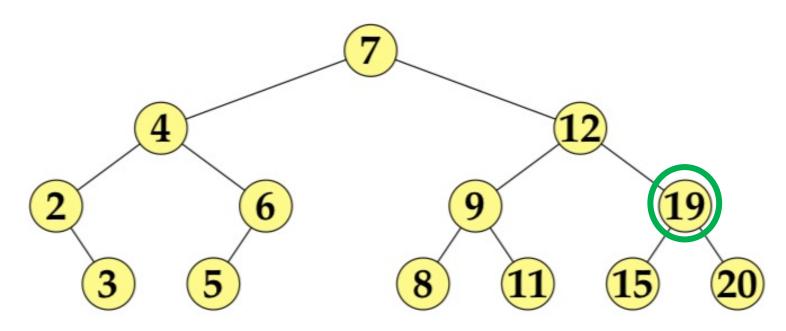
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree



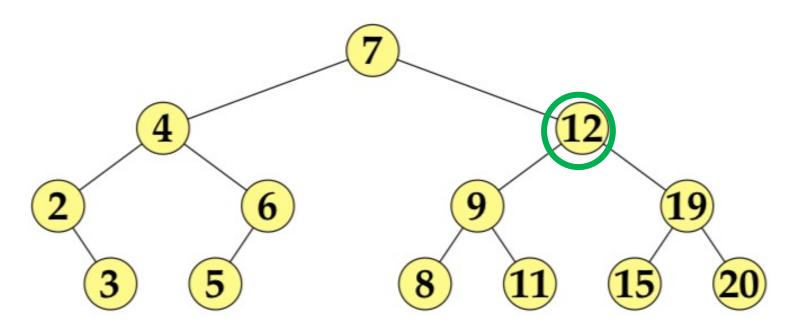
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree



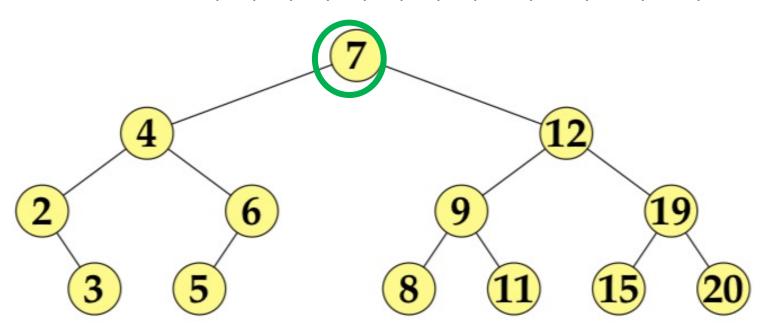
What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree

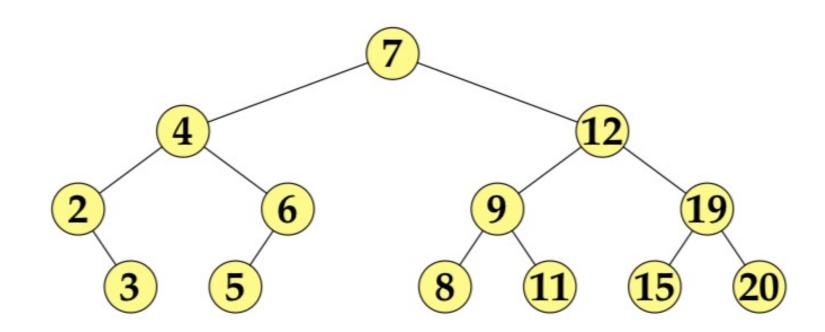


What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree



What would the in-order traversal be here? left subtree, current, right subtree



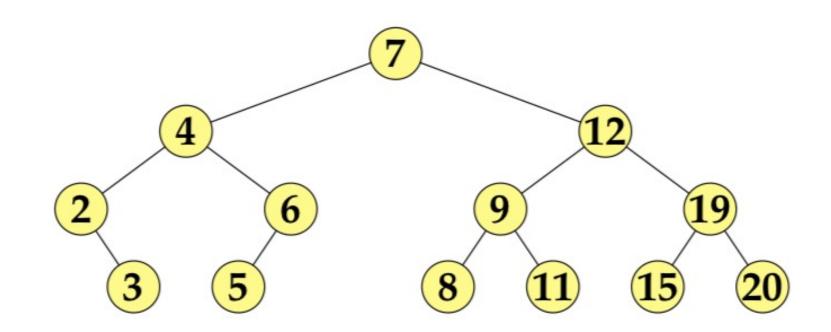


inorder

```
inOrderRec(root):
    if root != null:
        inOrderRec(root.left)
        visit(root)
        inOrderRec(root.right)
```

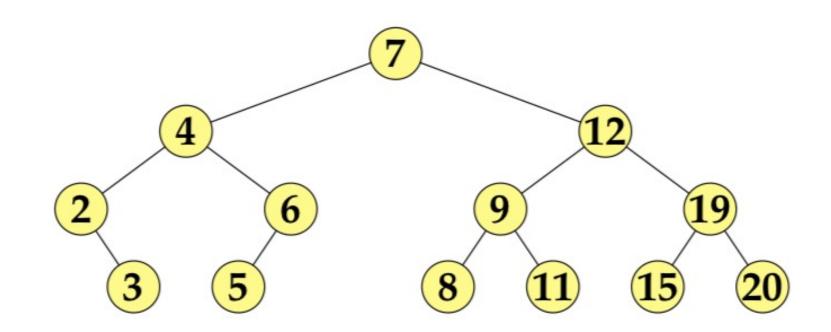
Preorder

Current, left right,



Preorder

• 7, 4, 2, 3, 6, 5, 12, 9, 8, 11, 19, 15, 20



preorder

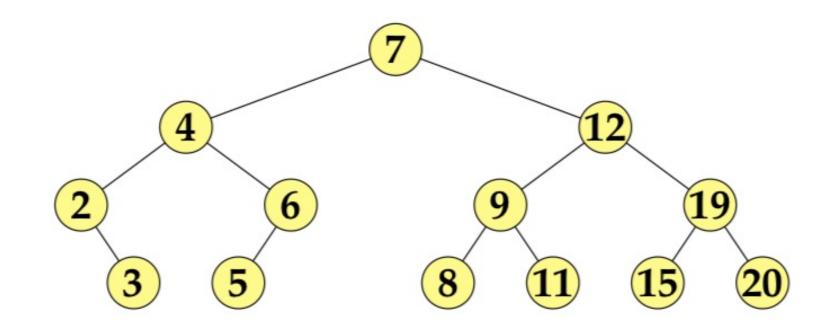
```
inOrderRec(root):
    if root != null:
        inOrderRec(root.left)
        visit(root)
        inOrderRec(root.right)
```

preorder

```
preOrderRec(root):
   if root != null:
      visit(root)
      preOrderRec(root.left)
      preOrderRec(root.right)
```

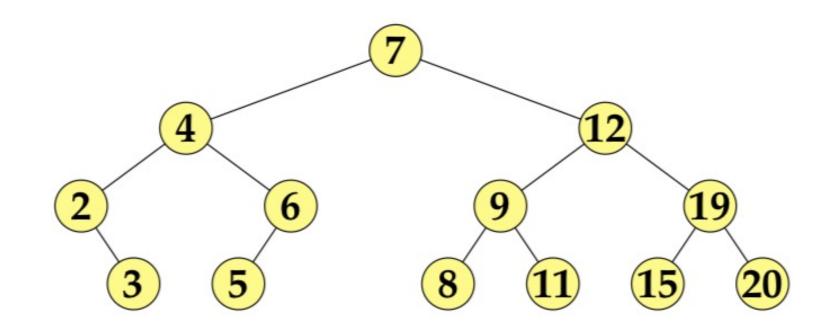
Postorder

Left, right, current



Postorder

• 3, 2, 5, 6, 4, 8, 11, 9, 15, 20, 19, 12, 7



postorder

```
inOrderRec(root):
    if root != null:
        inOrderRec(root.left)
        visit(root)
        inOrderRec(root.right)
```

postorder

```
postOrderRec(root):
   if root != null:
     postOrderRec(root.left)
     postOrderRec(root.right)
     visit(root)
```

Interface

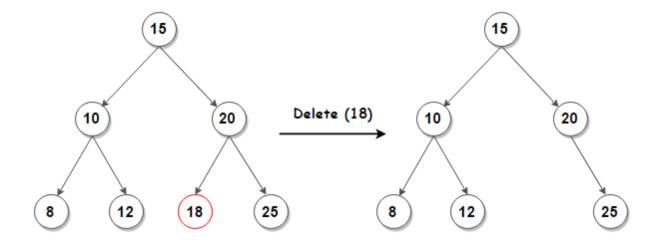
```
public interface BinaryTree<E extends
Comparable<E>> {
  E getRootElement();
  int size();
  boolean isEmpty();
  void insert(E element);
  boolean contains (E element);
  boolean remove (E element);
  String toStringInOrder();
  String toStringPreOrder();
  String toStringPostOrder();
```

Remove

- boolean remove (E element);
- returns true if element existed and was removed and false otherwise
- Cases
 - element not in tree
 - element is a leaf
 - element has one child
 - element has two children

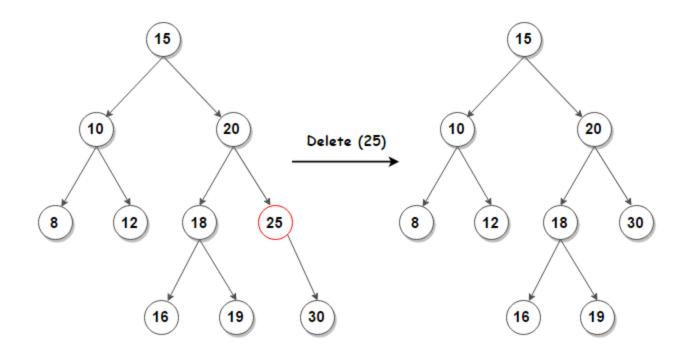
Leaf

• Just delete



One child

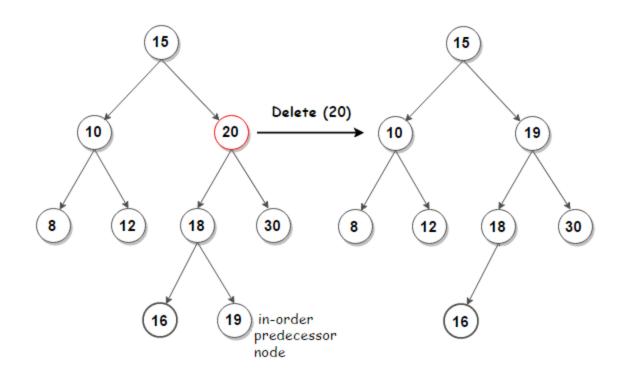
• Replace with child – skip over like in linked list



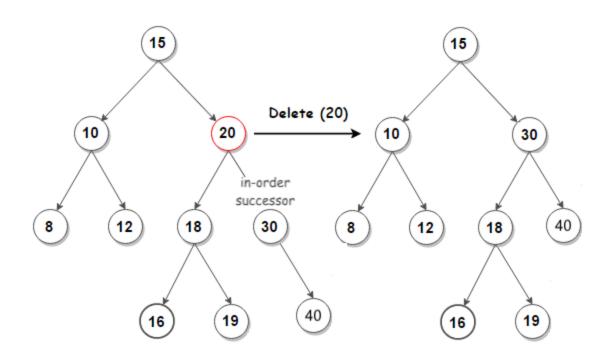
Two Children

- Replace with in-order predecessor or in-order successor
- in-order predecessor
 - rightmost child in left subtree
 - max-value child in left subtree
- in-order successor
 - leftmost child in right subtree
 - min-value child in right subtree

Replace with Predecessor



Replace with Successor



Pseudo code

```
minKey(root):
                           if root.left == null:
                             return root.key
                           else
                             return minKey(root.left)
removeRec(root, key):
 if root == null:
    return null
 if root.key > key:
    root.left = removeRec(root.left, key)
 else if root.key < key:
    root.right = removeRec(root.right, key)
 else
    if root.left == null:
      return root.right
    else if root.right == null:
      return root.left.
   else
      root.key = minKey(root.right)
      root.right = removeRec(root.right, root.key)
 return root
```

Performance of BST

	BST balanced	BST worst
search		
insert		
remove		
min/max		

	Unsorted array	Sorted array	Unsorted list	Sorted list
search	O(n)	O(logn)	O(n)	O(n)
insert	$O(1)^*$	O(n)	0(1)	O(n)
remove	0(1)*	O(n)	0(1)	0(1)
min/max	O(n)	0(1)	O(n)	0(1)

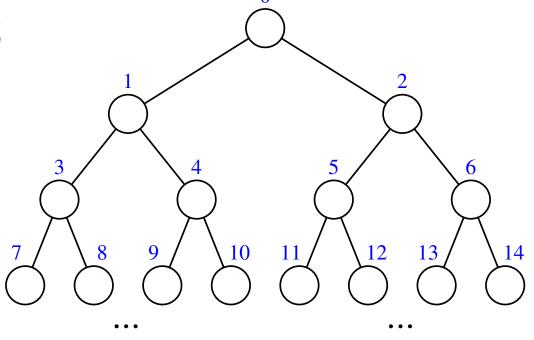
Performance of BST

	BST balanced	BST worst
search	O(logn)	O(n)
insert	O(logn)	O(n)
remove	O(logn)	O(n)
min/max	O(logn)	O(n)

	Unsorted array	Sorted array	Unsorted list	Sorted list
search	O(n)	O(logn)	O(n)	O(n)
insert	$O(1)^*$	O(n)	0(1)	O(n)
remove	0(1)*	O(n)	0(1)	0(1)
min/max	O(n)	0(1)	O(n)	0(1)

Array-based Binary Tree

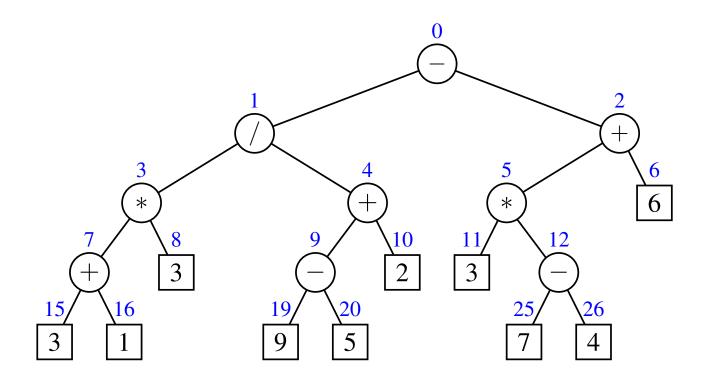
- Number nodes level-by-level, left-to-right
- f(root) = 0
- $\bullet f(l) = 2f(p) + 1$
- $\bullet f(r) = 2f(p) + 2$
- Numbering is based on all positions, not just occupied positions



10/25/23

Level-numbering

 Numbering is based on all positions, not just occupied positions



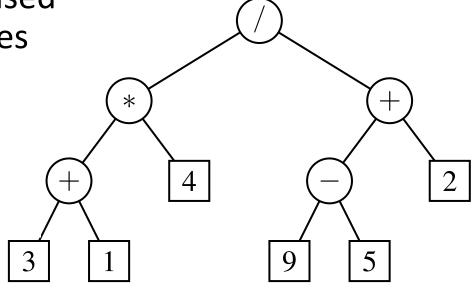
Array-based Binary Tree

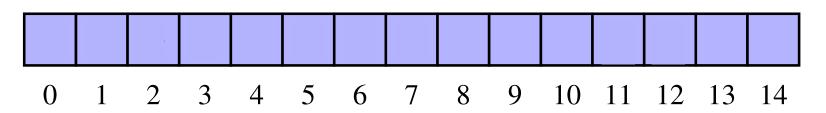
 The numbering can then be used as indices for storing the nodes directly in an array

• f(root) = 0

 $\bullet f(l) = 2f(p) + 1$

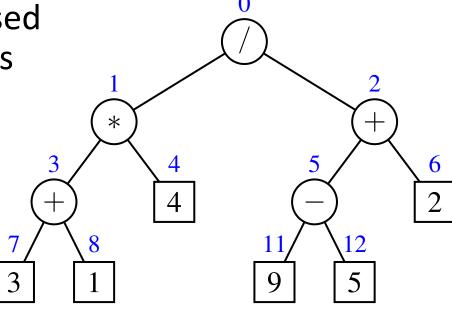
 $\bullet f(r) = 2f(p) + 2$

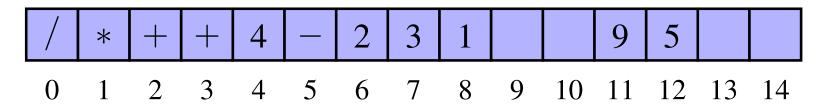




Array-based Binary Tree

 The numbering can then be used as indices for storing the nodes directly in an array





The Textbook's Way

- Tree interface extends Iterable
 - positional and iterable
 - accessor, query and general methods
- AbstractTree implements Tree
 - abstract base class concrete implementations of some of the methods
- BinaryTree interface extends Tree

The Textbook's Way

• AbstractBinaryTree base class extends AbstractTree implements BinaryTree

• LinkedBinaryTree extends AbstractBinaryTree

7 classes!