

# CS 2050

# Computer Science II

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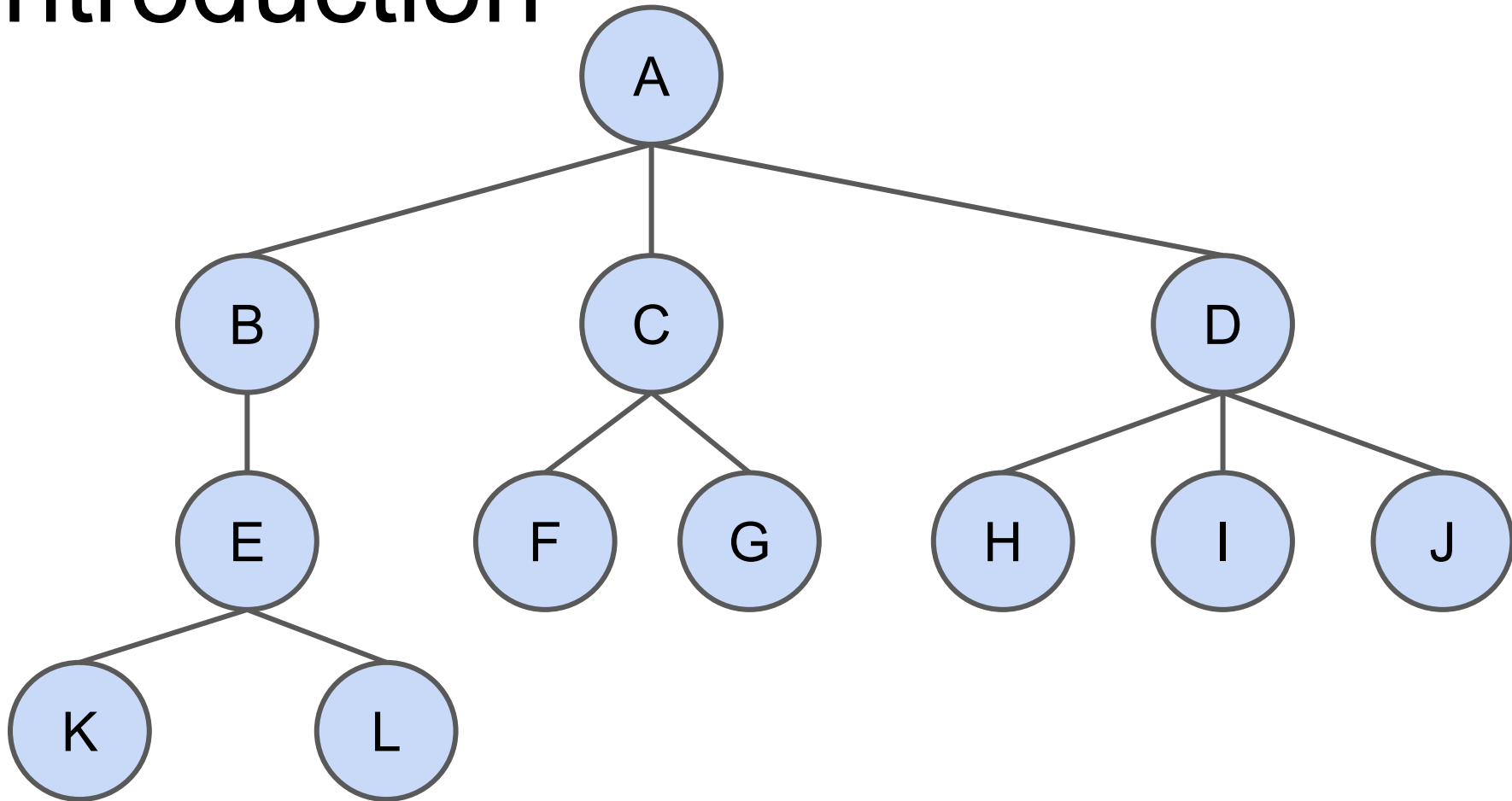
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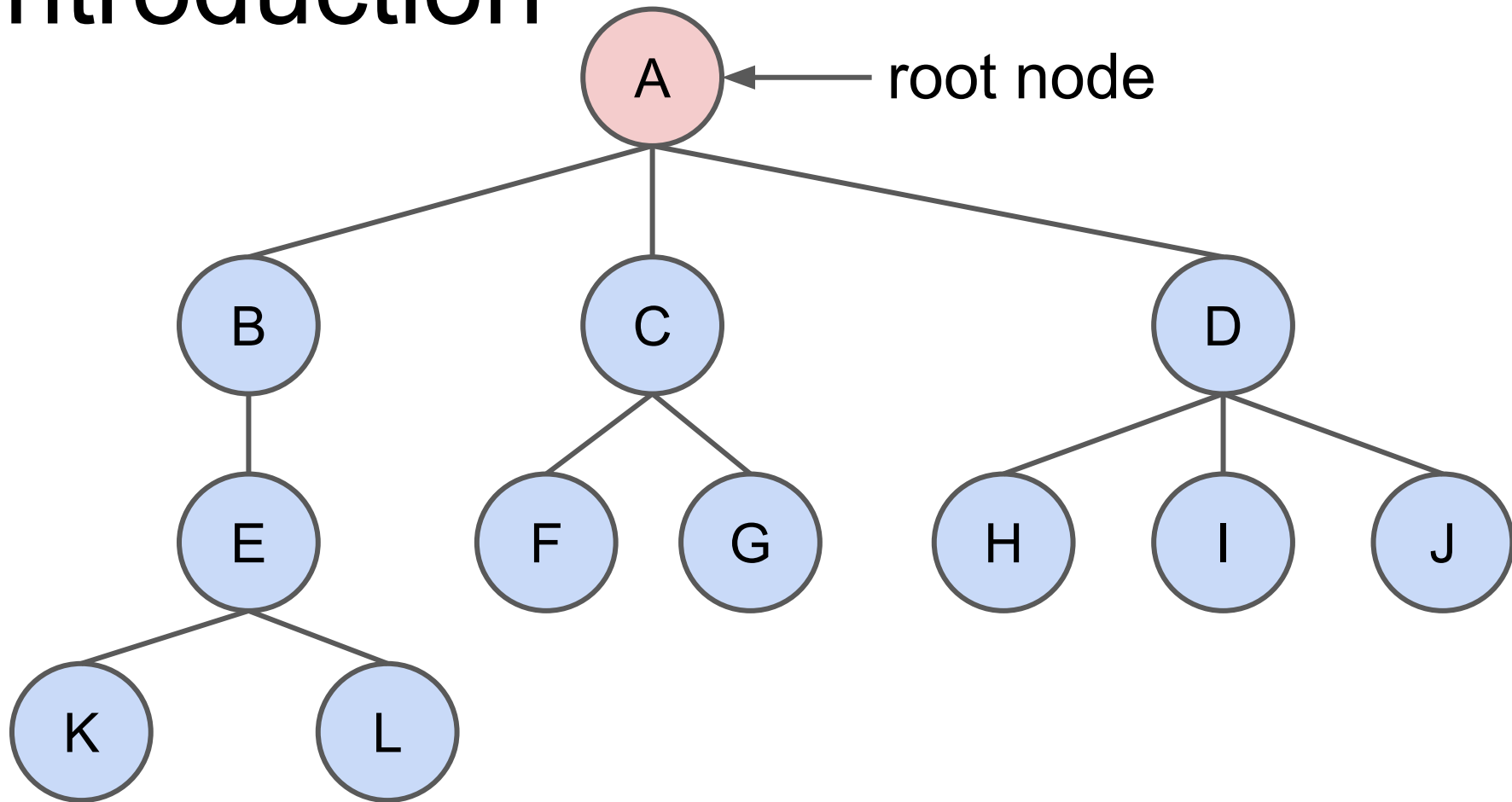
# Agenda

- Trees:
  - Introduction
  - Binary Trees:
    - Practice #1
    - Practice #2
    - Practice #3

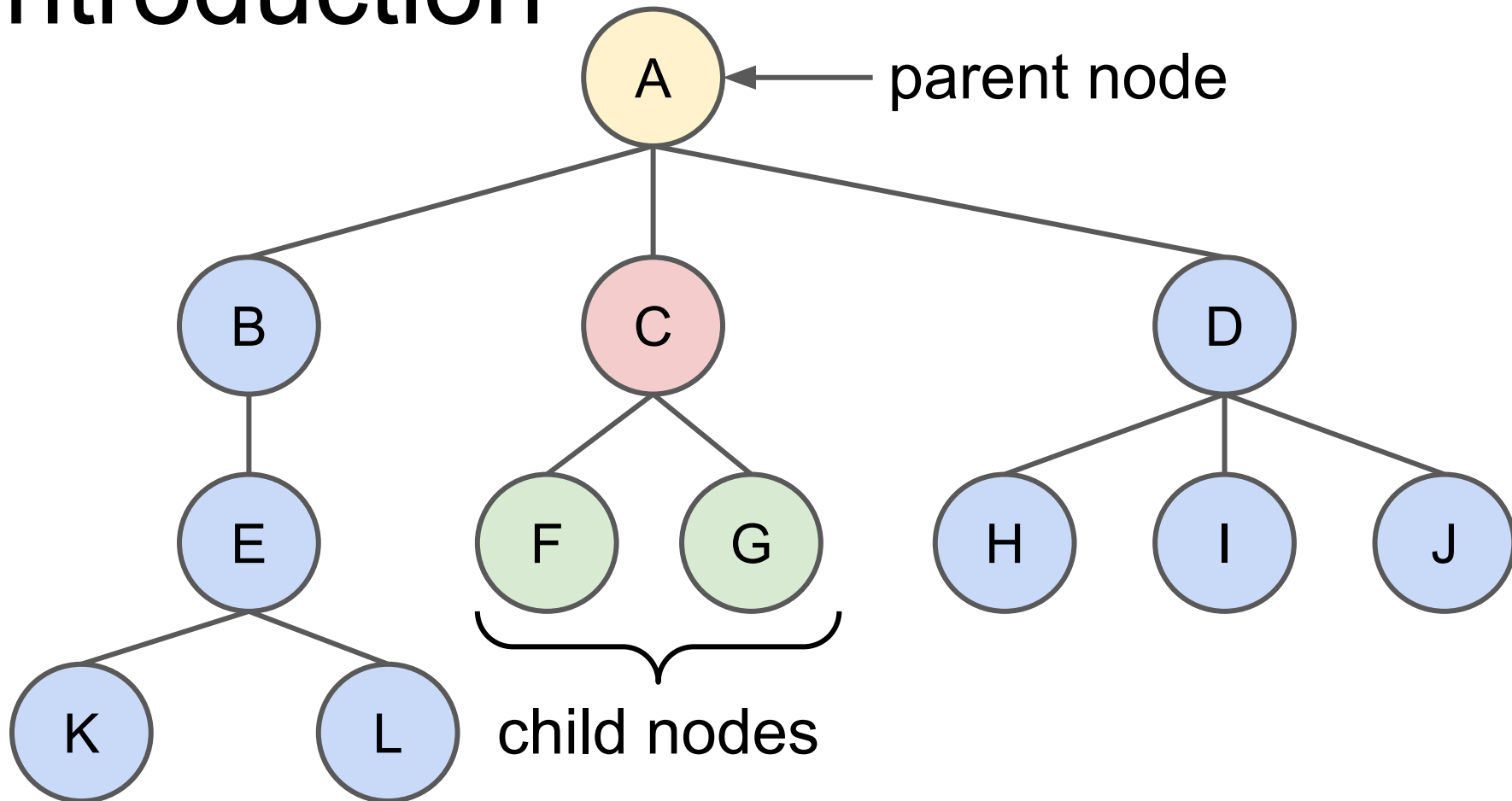
# Introduction



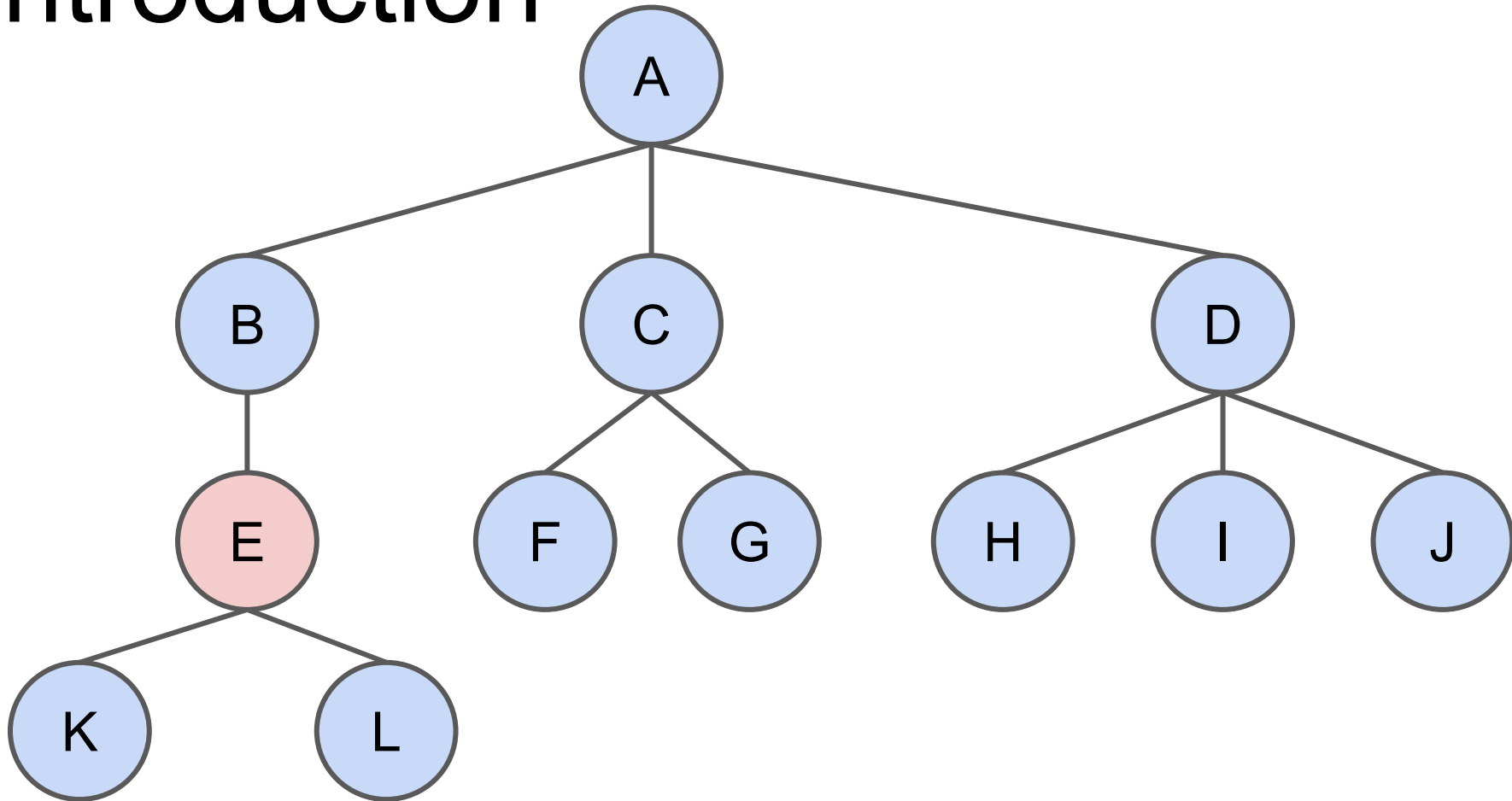
# Introduction



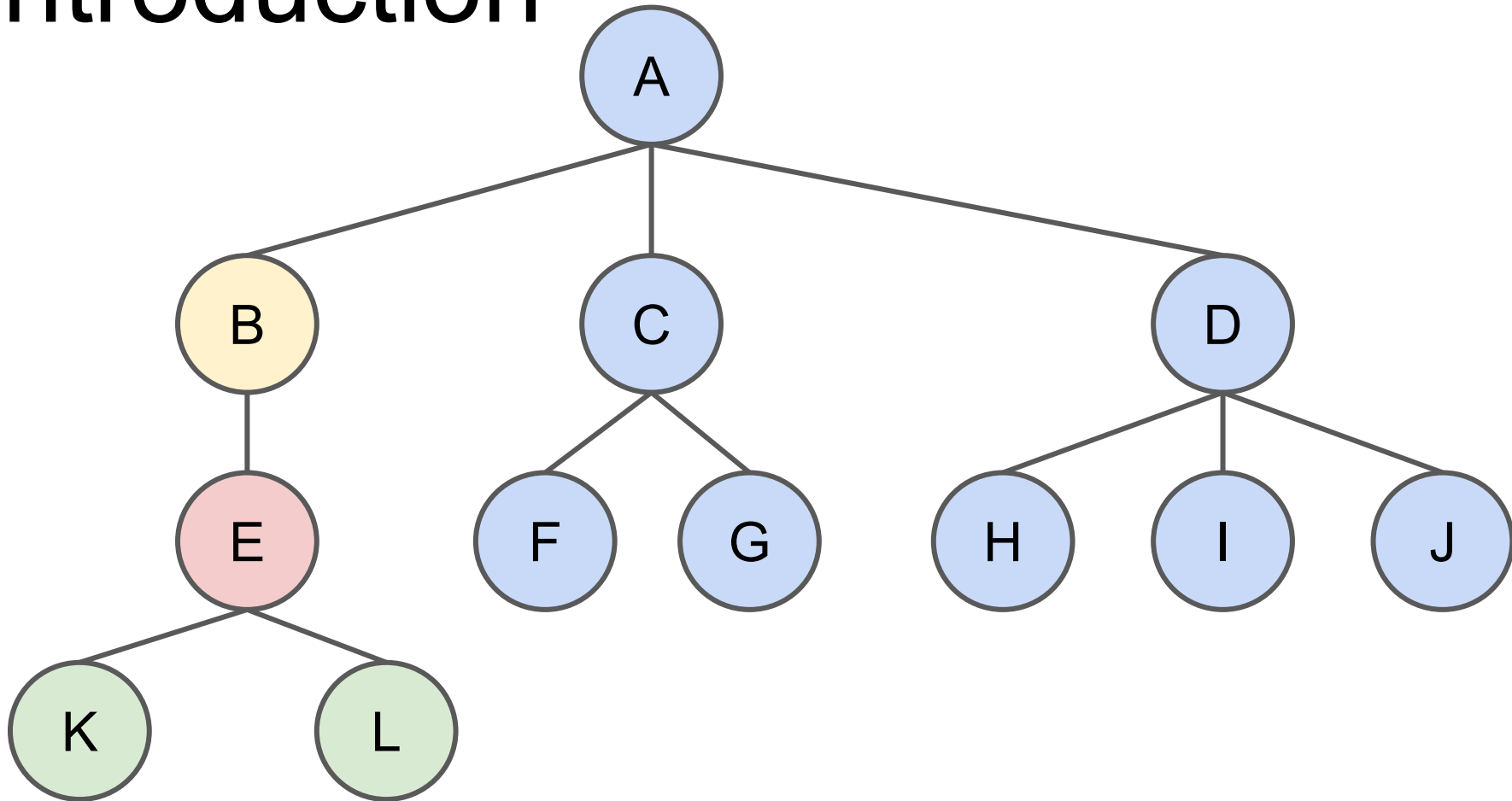
# Introduction



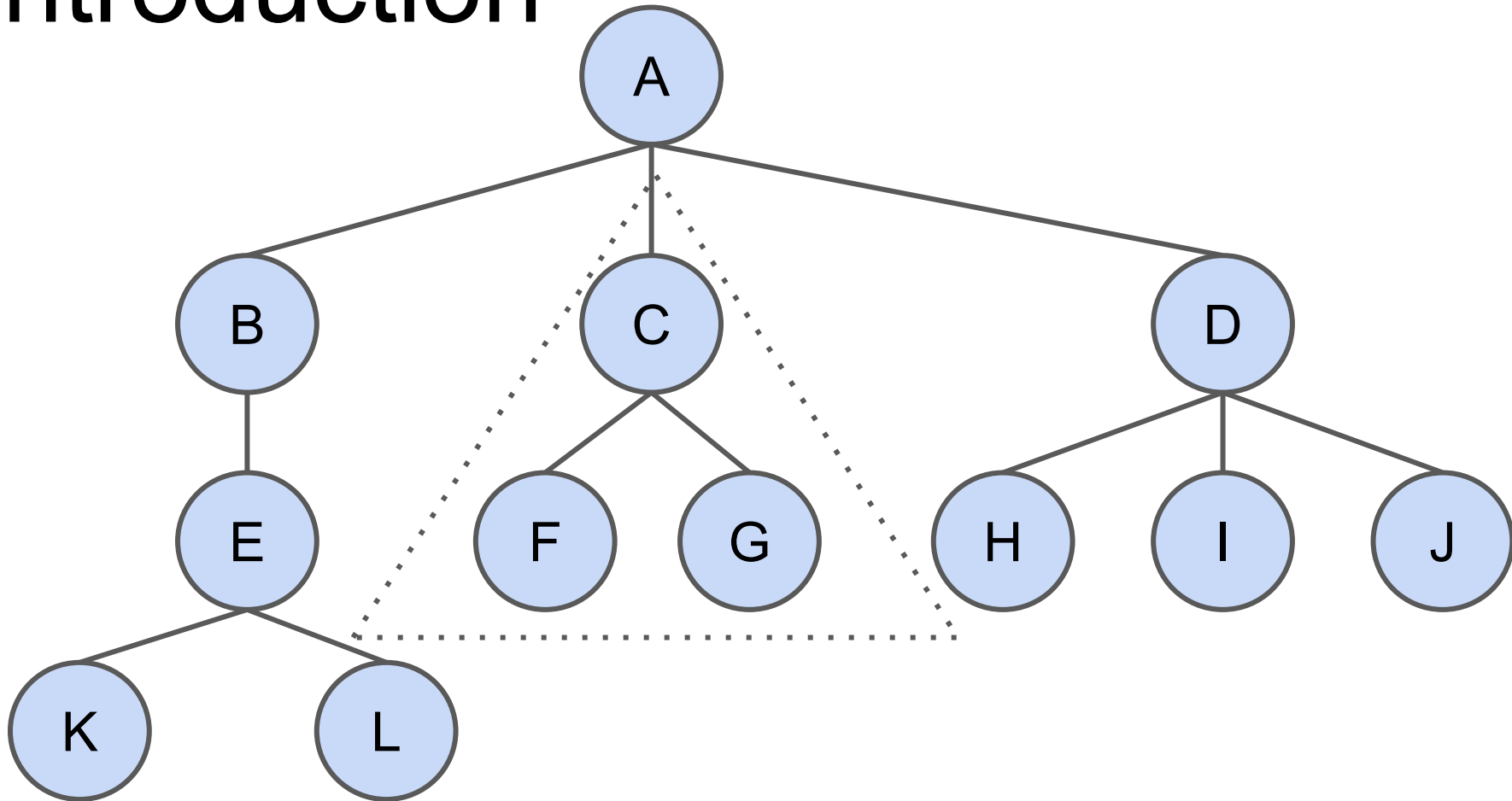
# Introduction



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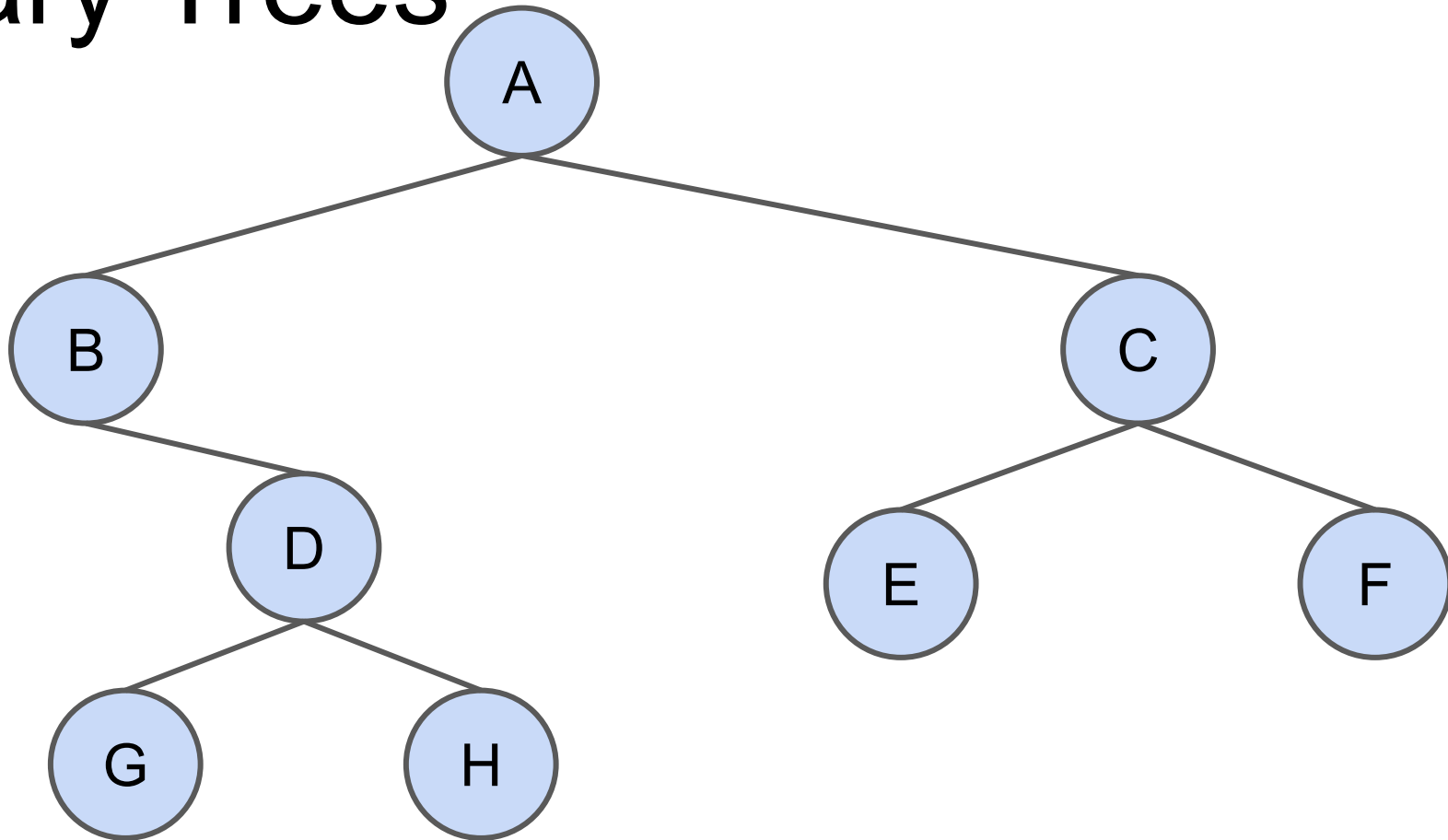


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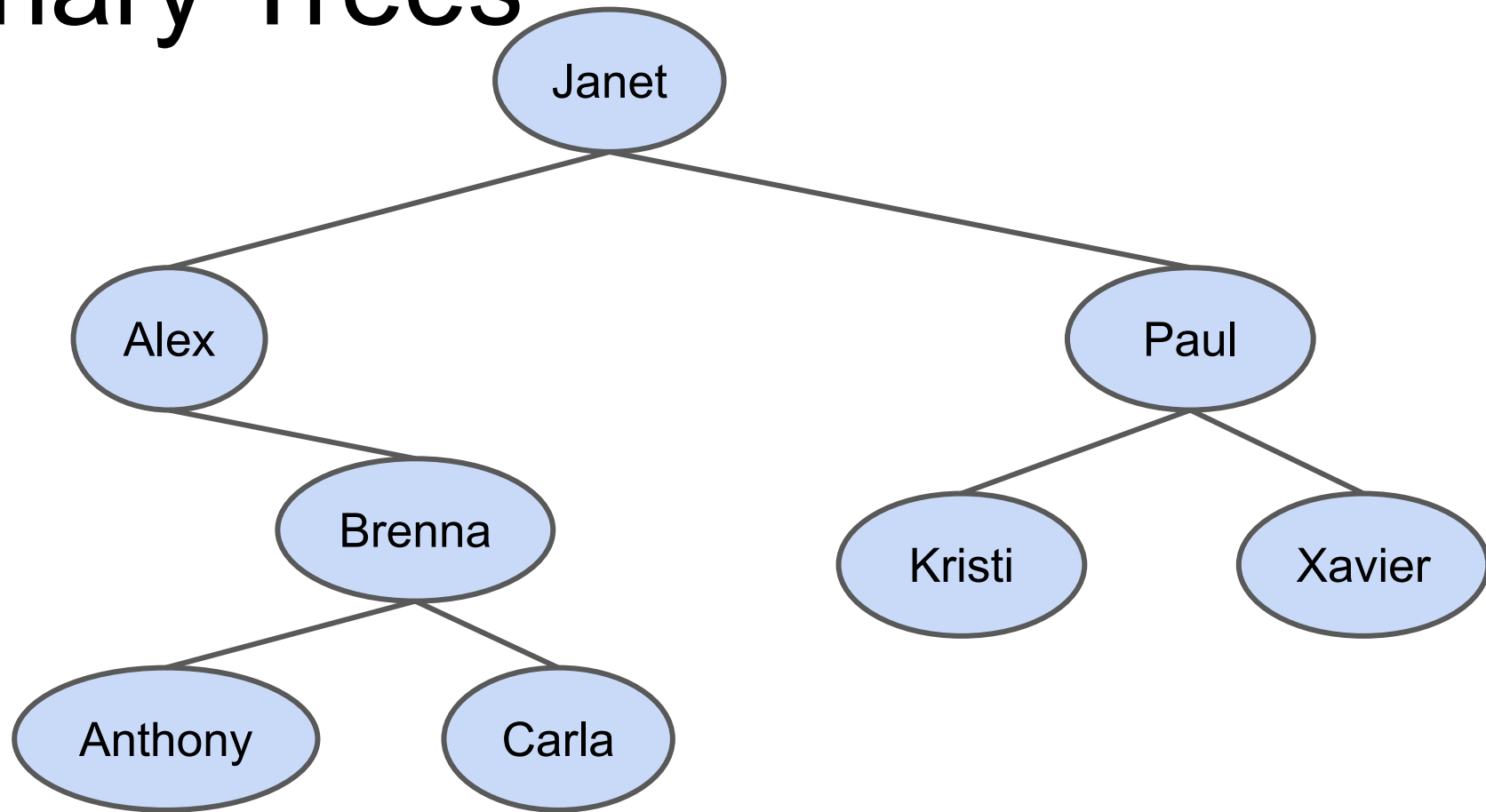




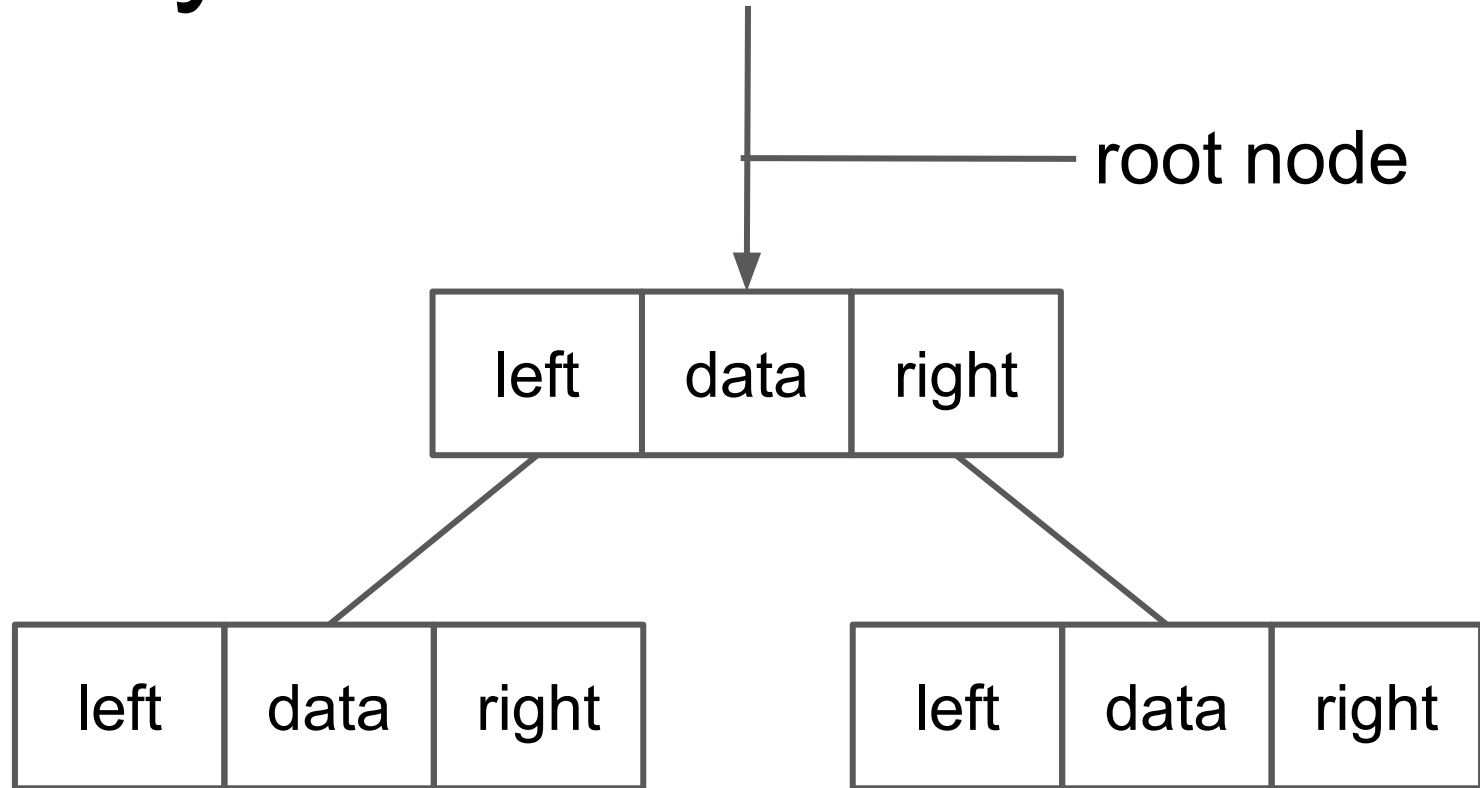
# Binary Trees



# Binary Trees



# Binary Trees



# Binary Trees



- Practice #1:

- Implement a (generic) node class named `BinNode` with left and right node references
- Make sure your class have appropriate getter and setter methods
- When you are done, compare your implementation to the one on GitHub



# Binary Trees



- Practice #2:

- Implement a (generic) `BinaryTree` class with a root node reference
- To be able to position data elements to the left/right side of a node, they must be of a type that allows comparisons
- This can be achieved in Java if you define your `BinaryTree` class as:

- `class BinaryTree<T extends Comparable<T>>`



# Binary Trees

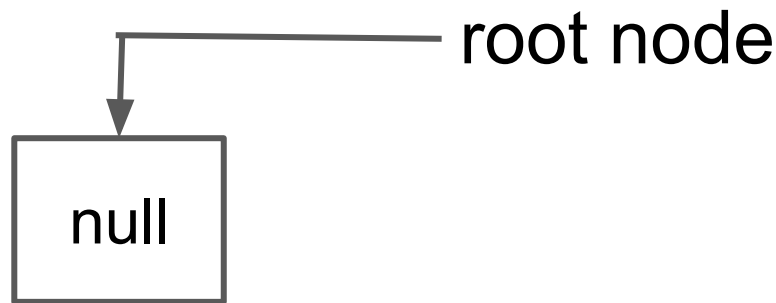


- Practice #2:
  - Implement a (generic) `BinaryTree` class with a root node reference and the following methods (assume all public):
    - `boolean isEmpty()`
    - `void add(T data)`
    - `String toString()`



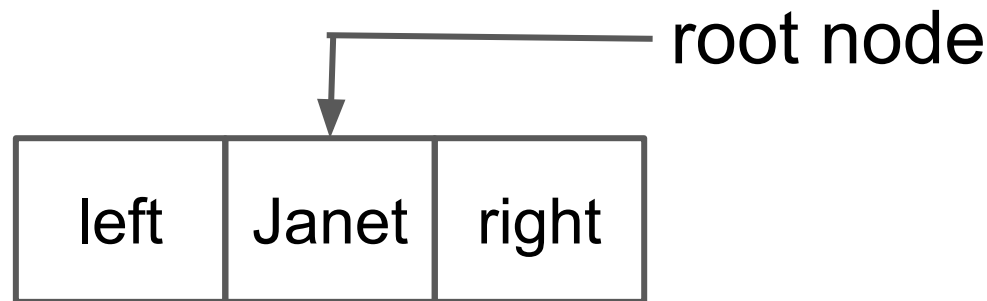
# Binary Trees

- Practice #2:



# Binary Trees

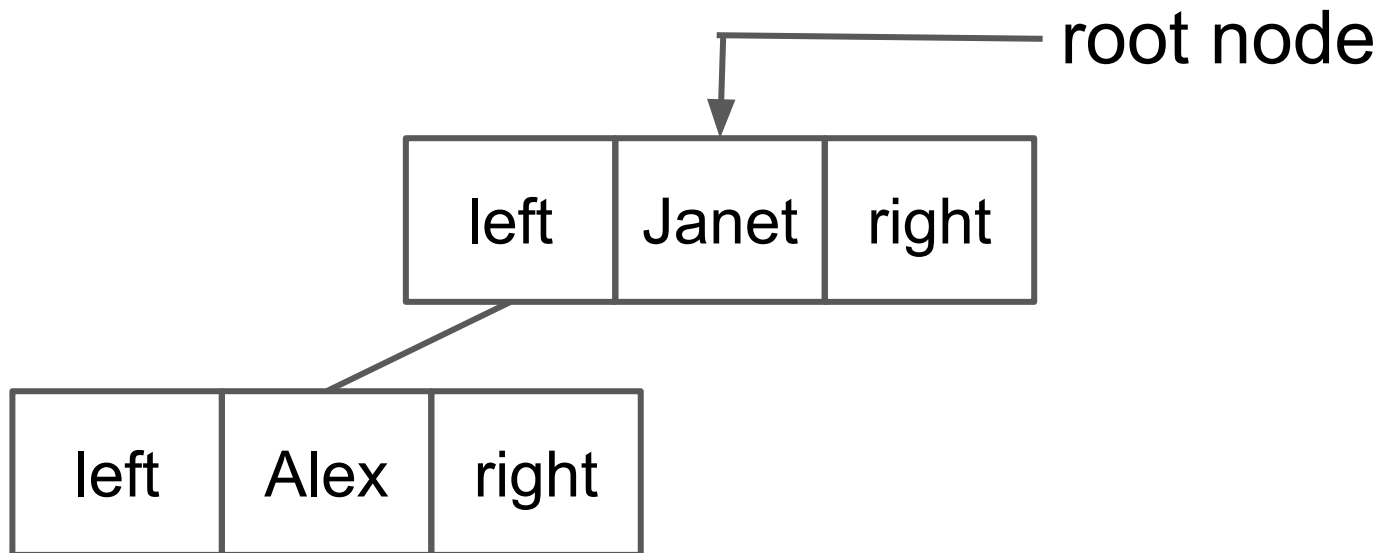
- Practice #2:





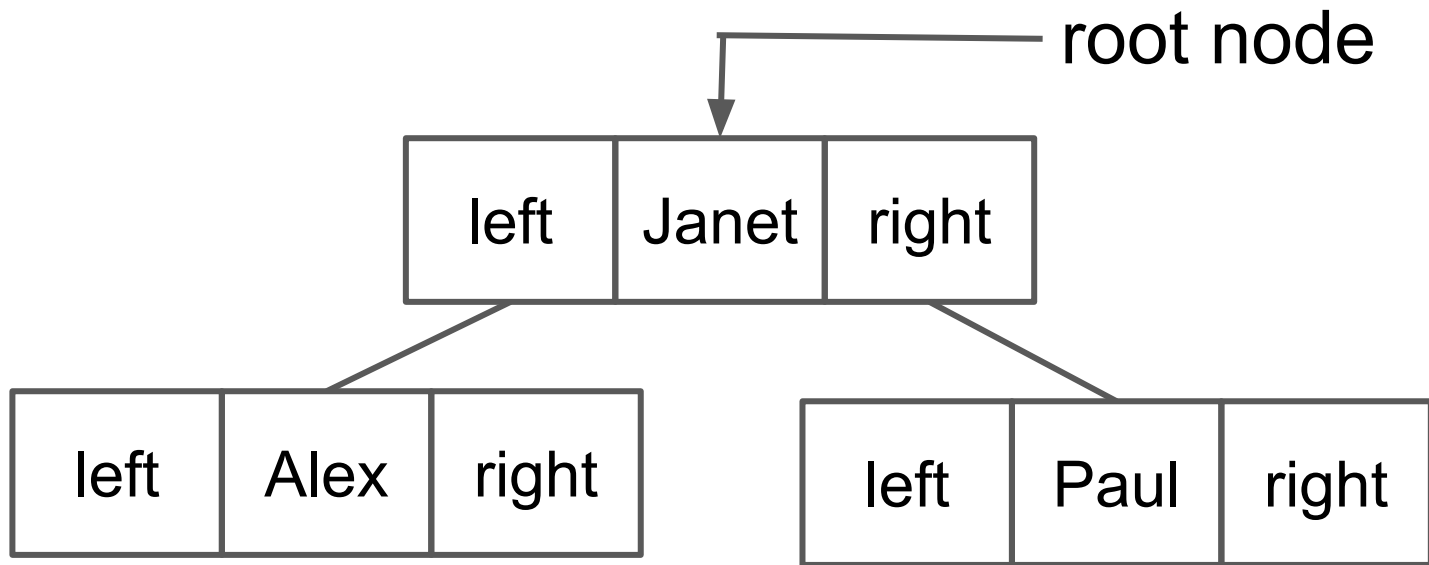
# Binary Trees

- Practice #2:



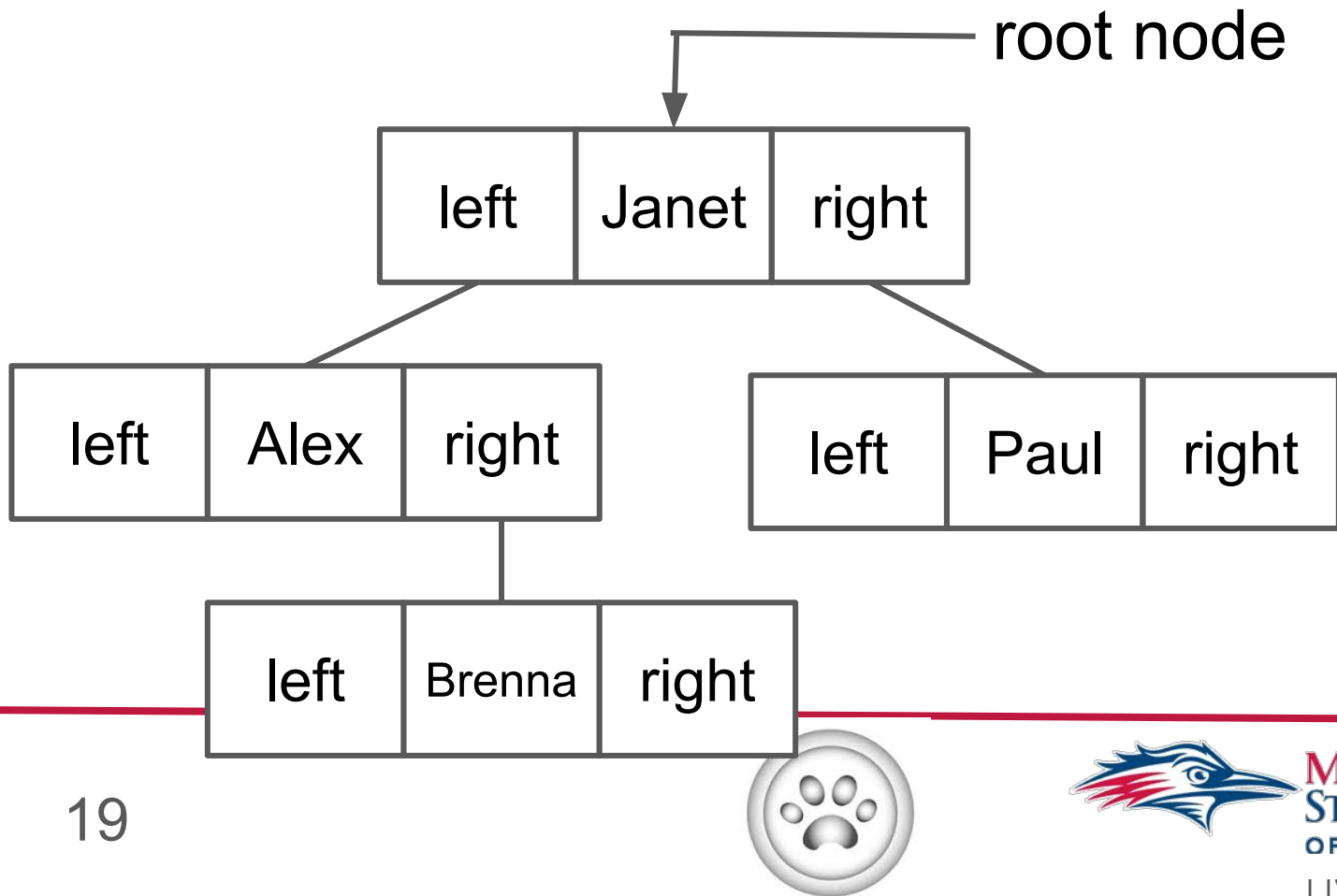
# Binary Trees

- Practice #2:



# Binary Trees

- Practice #2:



# Binary Trees



- Practice #2:

- addRecursively:

- Inputs:

- `BinNode<T> current`

- `T data`

- Output:

- `BinNode<T>`



# Binary Trees

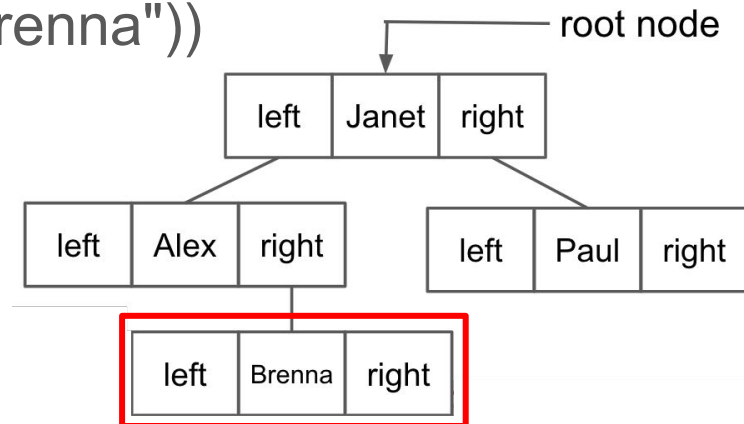


- Practice #2:

```
addRecursively(janet, "Brenna")
```

```
janet.setLeft(addRecursively(alex, "Brenna"))
```

```
alex.setRight(addRecursively(null, "Brenna"))
```



# Binary Trees



- Practice #2

- The last method left to implement is the `toString` override
- We suggest using a breadth first tree traversal (also called level order tree traversal)



# Binary Trees



- Practice #2

- create a queue that can hold binary tree nodes
- push the root node onto this queue
- as long as the queue is NOT empty:
  - pop the current node and print<sup>1</sup> its data element
  - If you can go left, push the node on the left
  - If you can go right, push the node on the right

<sup>1</sup> don't actually print but "build" a string instead and return it at the end of `toString`



# Binary Trees

- Practice #3

