CS 2050 Computer Science II

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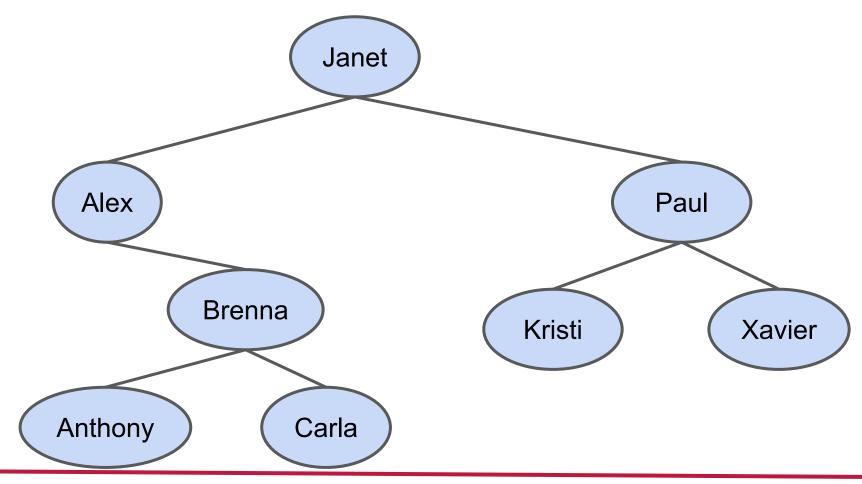


Agenda

- Binary Trees:
 - Search Trees
 - Expression Trees



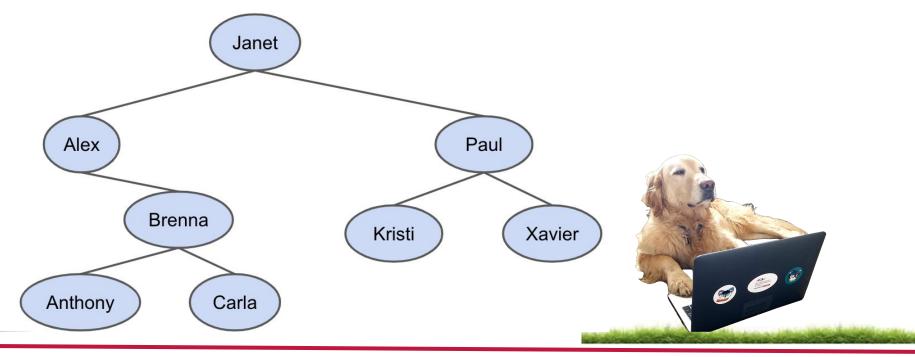
Search Trees





Search Trees

Practice #1:







Search Trees

```
// TODO: implement searchRecursively
private boolean searchRecursively(final BinNode<T> current, final T data) {
    if (current == null)
        return false:
    else if (data.compareTo(current.getData()) == 0)
        return true:
    else if (data.compareTo(current.getData()) < 0)</pre>
        return searchRecursively(current.getLeft(), data);
    else
        return searchRecursively(current.getRight(), data);
  TODO: boolean search
public boolean search(final T data) {
    return searchRecursively(root, data);
```



- Binary trees used to represent arithmetic and boolean expressions
- Nodes can represent operators or operands (constants / variables)
- Operator nodes are always internal nodes while operand nodes are always leaf nodes



$$3 - y * 5 + z$$





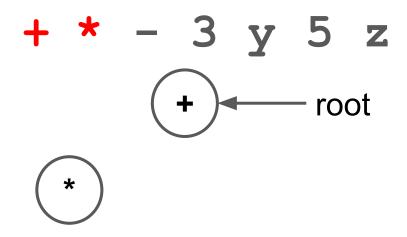




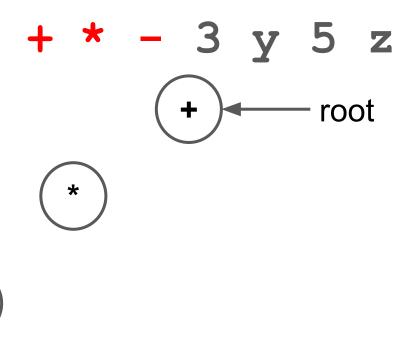
$$+ * - 3 y 5 z$$



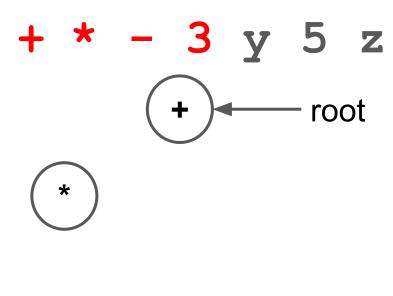


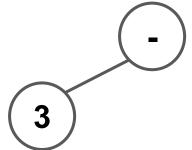




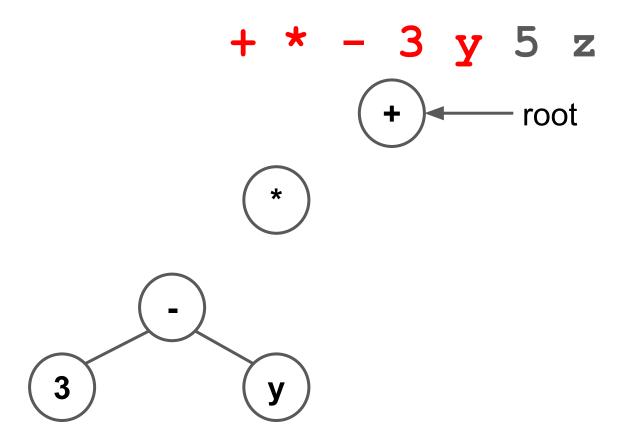




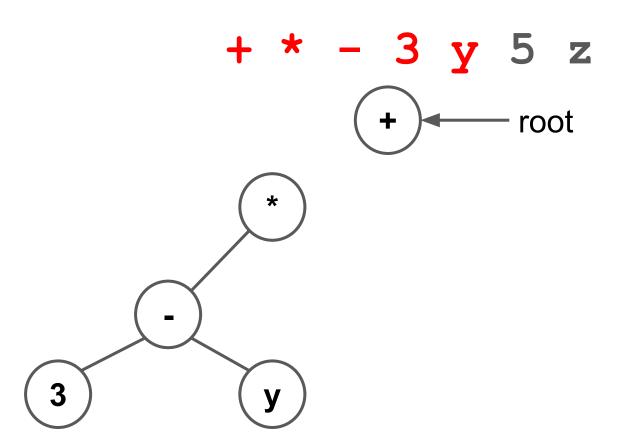




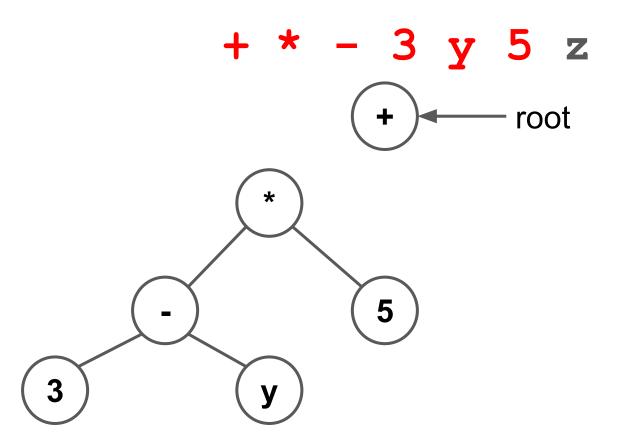




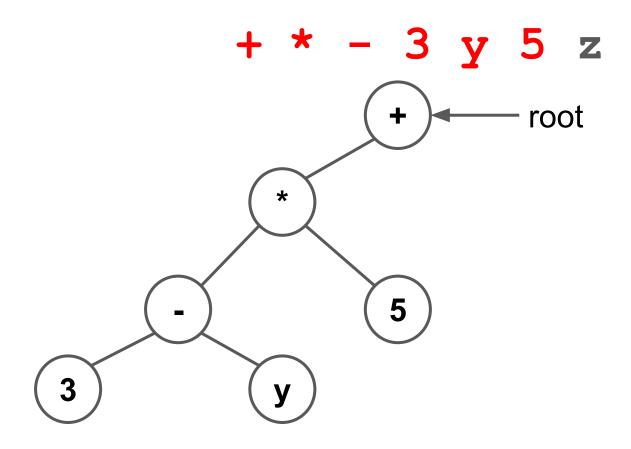




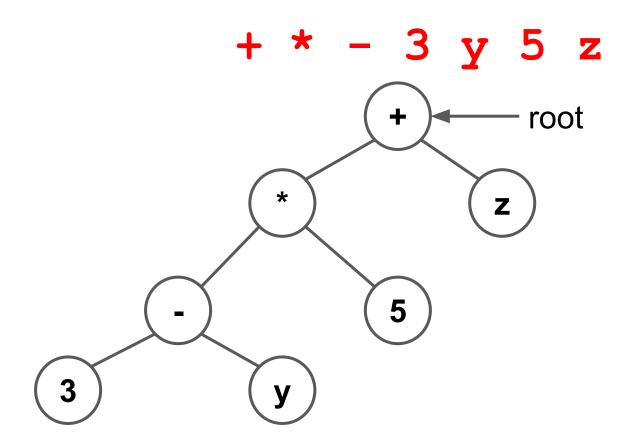














• Practice #2:

