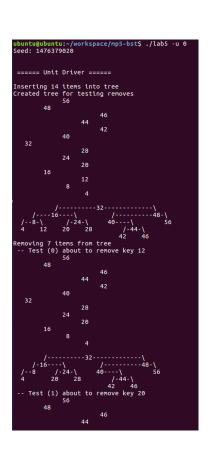
# Test Log For MP5

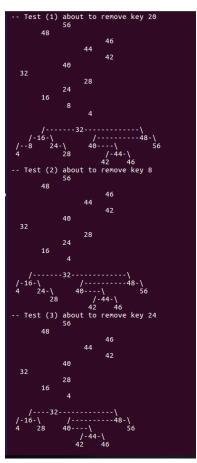
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**Student UserName: Yulinx** 

1.Do the unit driver with custom test 0 through 6 (4-6 is my added binary search tree tests) to verify that my code is able to do the basic binary search tree operation (insert, remove):

```
lab5 -u 0 $//$ to remove leaves, 12 and 20, then internal nodes $// 8, 24, 40 with one child, then 16, 48 with two children
```

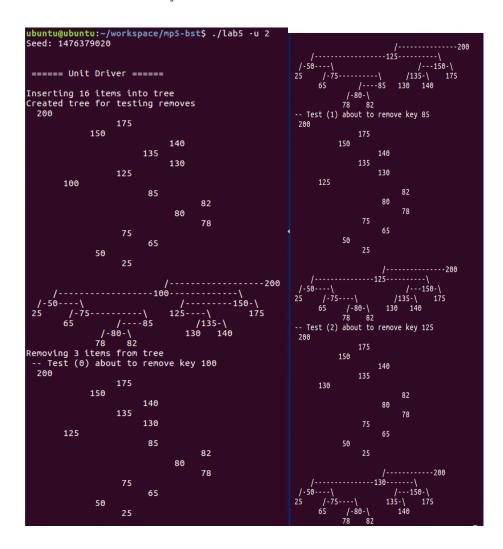




```
-- Test (4) about to remove key 40
56
48
44
42
32
28
16
4
/---32------\
1-28
4--32
28
4
/--32------\
1-28
4-4-1
56
4-4-1
56
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```

```
lab5 -u 1
// tests: (48) is missing its right-left child and
// (16) is missing its left-right child
```

```
Inserting 13 items into tree
Created tree for testing removes
              56
                   36
   32
                                                Test (1) about to remove key 48
60
                                                    52
                  from tree
              about to remove key 16
                                                          40
        48
                                                          28
              40
                                                           8
                                                             -32--
        20
                                                56
                                                          40
                                                    24
                   44
              24
        20
```



lab5 -u 3
// check replace for duplicate key

```
Seed: 1476379020

====== Unit Driver ======

Inserting 2 items into tree

Created tree for testing removes

10

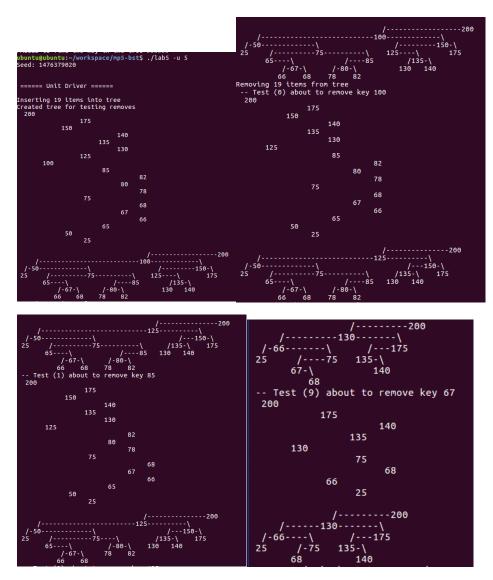
10

Removing 1 items from tree

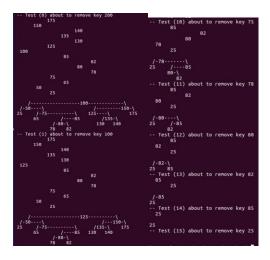
-- Test (0) about to remove key 10
```

lab5 -u 4 // check replace and double deletion for duplicate key

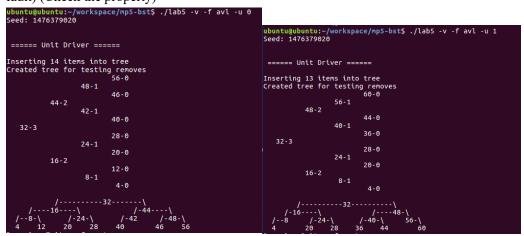
lab5 -u 5 \$//\$ complete deletion, first for parent(100,85(L),65(R),200(Root)) and then for child(67,68,66)



lab5 -u 6 // complete deletion, remove root



2. Do the unit driver 0 and 1 with ./lab5 -v -f avl to test my AVL tree insertion (the deletion is not completed, but the deletion do not violate the AVL property, so it do not generate the assertion fault) (Check the property)

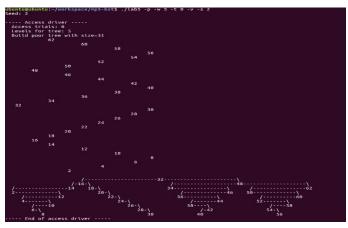


3. Do the command line arguments of:

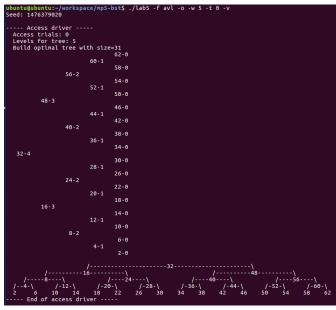
```
lab5 -o -w 5 -t 0 -v
// tests inserts only and prints tree
lab5 -r -w 5 -t 0 -v -s 1
// same with random tree
lab5 -p -w 5 -t 0 -v -s 2
// same with random tree
```

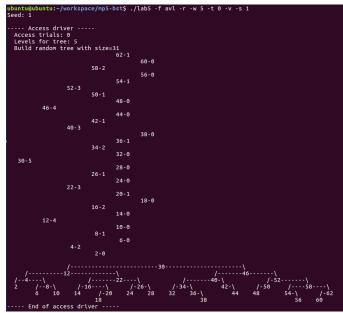
To validate that the tree remains in binary search tree's property: 1) bst





## 2) avl:







### 4. Do the command line arguments of:

```
lab5 -o -w 20 -t 1000000

// tests inserts and accesses
lab5 -r -w 20 -t 1000000

// same with random tree
lab5 -p -w 20 -t 1000000

// same with poor insertion order
```

To verify that the expected number of searches predicted by the theory matches the measured performance from my program to three significant digits when run with 1,000,000 trials. 1) bst:

#### 2) avl:

```
ubuntu@ubuntu:-/workspace/mp5-bst$ ./lab5 -f avl -p -w 10 -t 1000
Seed: 1476379020

---- Access driver ----
Access trials: 1000
Levels for tree: 10
Build poor tree with size=1023
After access exercise, time=0.133, tree size=1023
Expect successful search=17.4633, measured=11, trials=467
Expect unsuccessful search=20.4434, measured=11, trials=533
---- End of access driver ----
Access trials: 1000
Levels for tree: 10
Build random tree with size=1023
After access exercise, time=0.131, tree size=1023
Expect successful search=17.4282, measured=10, trials=477
Expect unsuccessful search=17.4282, measured=10, trials=523
---- End of access driver ----
Access trials: 1000
Levels for tree: 10
Build optimal tree with size=1023
After access exercise, time=0.185, tree size=1023
Expect successful search=20, measured=9, trials=471
Expect unsuccessful search=10.1916, measured=9, trials=471
Expect unsuccessful search=20, measured=9, trials=471
Expect unsuccessful search=20, measured=9, trials=529
---- End of access driver ----
```

bst: best: 37, 40

average: 50, 53

worst: 1042, 1045

avl: best: 17, 20

average: 17, 20

## 5. I find out that in standish's textbook:

Case	$C_n$	$C_n{'}$
Best	$2log_2n-3$	$log_2n$
Average	$2.77 log_2 n - 4.7$	$2.77log_2n - 1.7$
Worst	n	n + 2

## And what I found: (bst->20 levels)

Case	$C_{2^{20}}$ (Mine)	$C_{2^{20}}'(Mine)$
Best	$2\log_2 2^{20} - 3 = 37(37)$	$2log_2 2^{20} = 40 (40)$
Average	$2.77 \log_2 2^{20} - 4.7 = 50.7 (50)$	$2.77 \log_2 2^{20} - 1.7 = 53.7(53)$
Worst	2 <sup>20</sup> (1000000) (1042)	$2^{20} + 2 (1000002) (1045)$

## And what I found: (avl->10 levels)

Case	$\mathcal{C}_{2^{10}}(\mathrm{Mine})$	$C_{2^{10}}'(Mine)$
Best	$2log_2 2^{10} - 3 = 17 (17)$	$2log_2 2^{10} = 20 (20)$
Average	$2.77 \log_2 2^{10} - 4.7 = 23 (17)$	$2.77 log_2 2^{10} - 1.7 = 26 (20)$
Worst	2 <sup>10</sup> (1000) (17)	$2^{20} + 2 (1002) (20)$

- 1) So by comparation of my number of successful and unsuccessful searches, it just perfectly match the Approximate Average Number of Comparisons for successful and unsuccessful search, so that my binary search tree works well in three cases.
- 2) As for worst case, I guess its time of complexity is  $O(\sqrt{n})$ , for it generates trees that only have two subtrees that looks like linked list. For the time complexity of remove, insert and access of a certain node in linked list is O(n), and the poor tree looks like  $^{\wedge}$ , it cuts more than 2 times in every moves downward.
- 3) As for the avl tree because its balanced characteristic, so, no matter in what policy the node is inserted, the avl tree matches the best cases.