# **University of Nantes Master 2 in Bioinformatics**

**Pedagogical Support** 

**Annotated Exercises** 

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#### **FOREWORD**

The solutions to the following exercises were provided by students. They are presented as such, then the erroneous sections are annotated. Afterwards, the different steps of improvement are provided, until a final correct algorithm is obtained.

#### **CONVENTIONS**

Annotations in red indicate an error.

The corresponding modifications are shown in blue.

Annotations in green indicate a possible further improvement or optimization.

The corresponding modifications are shown in blue.

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```
typedef struct {
         int val;
         struct TCell* next;
} TCell;
typedef TCell* TPointer
```

### Access to position k in a chained list Iterative version in pseudo-code

```
// student version
accessPos (input head: TPointer,
         input k: integer,
         output ptrCell: TPointer,
         output found : boolean){
found \leftarrow false
ptrCell \leftarrow head
i \leftarrow 0
while (i < k \&\& ptrCell != NULL){
 ptrCell \leftarrow ptrCell \rightarrow next
       \leftarrow i+1
if (i == k)
 found \leftarrow true
} else {
 found \leftarrow false
PROCEDURE accessPos (input head: TPointer,
                      input k: integer,
                      output ptrCell: TPointer,
                      output found : boolean){
local variables:
i: integer
found \leftarrow false
ptrCell ← head
i \leftarrow 0 i \leftarrow 1
while ((i < k))  and (ptrCell! = NULL))
 ptrCell ← ptrCell→next
      <del>- ← i+1</del> i++
if (i == k ptrCell != NULL){
 found ← true
} else {
<del>found ← false</del>
}
```

```
PROCEDURE accessPos (input head: TPointer,
                        input k: integer,
                        output ptrCell: TPointer,
                        output found : boolean){
local variables:
i:integer
found \leftarrow false
ptrCell \leftarrow head
i \leftarrow 1
while ((i \le k)) and (ptrCell != NULL))
 ptrCell \leftarrow ptrCell \rightarrow next
 i++
if (ptrCell != NULL){
found \leftarrow true
}
```

```
PROCEDURE accessPos (input head: TPointer,
                        input k: integer,
                        output ptrCell: TPointer,
                        output found : boolean){
local variables:
i: integer
found \leftarrow false
ptrCell \leftarrow head
i \leftarrow 1
while ((i \le k)) and (ptrCell! = NULL))
 ptrCell \leftarrow ptrCell \rightarrow next
 i++
if (ptrCell != NULL){
found \leftarrow true
}
```

```
PROCEDURE accessPos (input head : TPointer, input k : integer, output ptrCell : TPointer, output found : boolean) {

local variables:
    i : integer

ptrCell ← head
    i ← 1
    while ( (i < k) and (ptrCell != NULL)) {
    ptrCell ← ptrCell→next i++
    }

found ← (ptrCell != NULL)
}
```

#### Translation into C

```
void accessPos (TPointer
                       head,
             int
                       k,
                       adr_ptrCell,
             TPointer*
             boolean*
                       adr found){
int i;
*adr ptrCell = head;
     = 1 ;
while ((i \le k) \&\& (*adr_ptrCell != NULL)){
  *adr_ptrCell = *adr_ptrCell \rightarrow next;
 *adr_found = ( *adr_ptrCell != NULL);
void main(){
TPointer head_list = create_chained_list(...); // not developed here
                =4;
int
TPointer
        physical_address;
boolean
         found;
accessPos(head list, k, &physical address, &found);
/***********************************
```

```
Translation into C++
void accessPos (TPointer
                    head,
           int
                   k,
           TPointer & ptrCell,
           boolean & found){
int i;
ptrCell = head ;
     = 1;
while ((i \le k) \&\& (ptrCell != nullptr)){
 ptrCell = ptrCell→next;
 i++;
found = (ptrCell != nullptr);
void main(){
TPointer head_list = create_chained_list(...); // not developed here
              =4;
int
TPointer
       physical_address;
boolean
       found;
accessPos(head_list, k, physical_address, found);
/***********************************
/***********************************
```

### Access to position k in a chained list Iterative version in pseudo-code, version 2

```
// student version
PROCEDURE accessPos (input head: TPointer,
                  input k: integer,
                  output ptrCell: TPointer,
                  output found : boolean){
ptrCell ← head
found ← false
while ( (ptrCell != NULL) and (not found)) {
 k \leftarrow k-1
 if(k==1){
  found \leftarrow true
 } else {
 ptrCell \leftarrow ptrCell \rightarrow next
PROCEDURE accessPos (input head: TPointer,
                  input k: integer,
                  output ptrCell: TPointer,
                  output found: boolean){
ptrCell ← head
found ← false
while ((ptrCell!= NULL) and (not found)){
  k \leftarrow k-1 // Since paramater k is passed by value, the decrement of k will have no effect outside
         // the procedure.
  if (k==0)
   found ← true
  } else {
  ptrCell ← ptrCell→next
/**********************
```

#### • Copy of a chained list Iterative version in pseudo-code Version 1

```
// student version
PROCEDURE clone(input head1: TPointer,
                      output head2 : TPointer){
 p1 \leftarrow head1
 while (p1!= NULL){
 p2 ← new Pointer
 p2 \rightarrow val \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow val
 p1 \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow next
 p_sauv \rightarrow next \leftarrow p2
PROCEDURE clone(input head1: TPointer,
                      output head2 : TPointer){
local variables:
p1, p2, p2_prec: TPointer
 p1 \leftarrow head1 ; p2\_prec \leftarrow NULL;
 while (p1!= NULL){
-p2 \leftarrow new Pointer p2 \leftarrow allocate memory()
 p2 \rightarrow val \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow val
 p1 \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow next
 p \quad sauv \rightarrow next \leftarrow p2
                         if (p2 prec == NULL){
                          head2 \leftarrow p2
                         } else {
                          p2\_prec \rightarrow next \leftarrow p2
 p2\_prec \leftarrow p2
if (head1 == NULL){
 head2 \leftarrow NULL
} else {
 p2 \rightarrow next \leftarrow NULL
/************************
```

```
PROCEDURE clone(input head1: TPointer,
                         output head2 : TPointer){
local variables:
p1, p2, p2_prec : TPointer
 p1 \leftarrow head1; p2\_prec \leftarrow NULL;
 while (p1!= NULL){
  p2 ← allocate_memory()
  p2 \rightarrow val \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow val
  p1 \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow next
  if (p2\_prec == NULL){
    head2 \leftarrow p2
  } else {
   p2\_prec \rightarrow next \leftarrow p2
  p2\_prec \leftarrow p2
if (head1 == NULL){
  head2 \leftarrow NULL
 } else {
 p2 \rightarrow next \leftarrow NULL
/***********************************
```

```
PROCEDURE clone(input head1: TPointer,
                         output head2 : TPointer){
local variables:
p1, p2, p2_prec : TPointer
 p1 \leftarrow head1; p2\_prec \leftarrow NULL;
 while (p1!= NULL){
  p2 ← allocate_memory()
  p2 \rightarrow val \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow val
  p1 \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow next
  if (p2\_prec == NULL){
    head2 \leftarrow p2
  } else {
   p2\_prec \rightarrow next \leftarrow p2
  p2\_prec \leftarrow p2
if (head1 == NULL){
  head2 \leftarrow NULL
 } else {
 p2 \rightarrow next \leftarrow NULL
/***********************************
```

```
PROCEDURE clone(input head1: TPointer,
                   output head2 : TPointer){
local variables:
p1, p2, p2_prec: TPointer
 p1 \leftarrow head1; p2\_prec \leftarrow NULL;
 while (p1!= NULL){
 p2 \leftarrow allocate memory()
 p2 \rightarrow val \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow val
 p1 \leftarrow p1 \rightarrow next
 if (p2\_prec == NULL){
   head2 \leftarrow p2
  } else {
  p2\_prec \rightarrow next \leftarrow p2
 p2\_prec \leftarrow p2
if (head1 \Longrightarrow NULL){head2 \leftarrow NULL; return}
p2 \rightarrow next \leftarrow NULL
/***********************
```

### Copy of a chained list Iterative version in C++, version 2

```
// student version
void copy(TPointer head1,
           TPointer & head2){
 boolean first = true;
 TPointer prec;
 TPointer p2;
 while(head1!= nullptr){
   p2 = new TCell;
   if (first) {
   head2 = p2;
   } else {
   prec \rightarrow next = p2;
   p2 \rightarrow val = head1 \rightarrow val;
   head1 = head1 \rightarrow next;
   prec = p2;
   first = false;
 if (head1 == nullptr){
  head2 = nullptr;}
 else {
  p2 \rightarrow next = nullptr;
```

```
void copy(TPointer head1,
          TPointer & head2){
 boolean first = true;
 TPointer prec;
 TPointer p2;
 while(head1!= nullptr){
  p2 = new TCell;
  if (first) {
  head2 = p2;
  } else {
   prec \rightarrow next = p2;
  p2 \rightarrow val = head1 \rightarrow val;
  head1 = head1 \rightarrow next;
  prec = p2;
  first = false;
 if (head1 == nullptr){
  head2 = nullptr;}
 else {
 p2 \rightarrow next = nullptr;
/***********************************
```

```
void copy(TPointer head1,
         TPointer & head2){
 boolean first = true;
 TPointer prec;
 TPointer p2;
 while(head1!= nullptr){
  p2 = new TCell;
  if (first) {
  head2 = p2;
  first = false;
  } else {
   prec \rightarrow next = p2;
  p2 \rightarrow val = head1 \rightarrow val;
  head1 = head1 \rightarrow next;
  prec = p2;
 if (head1 == nullptr){
 head2 = nullptr;
 else {
 p2 \rightarrow next = nullptr;
```

```
void copy(TPointer head1,
         TPointer & head2){
 boolean first = true;
 TPointer prec2;
 TPointer p1 = head1; // Even if parameter head1 is passed by value, as is therefore not
                     // impacted by modifications within procedure copy, it is not wise
                    // to use head1 to traverse list head1. A local variable (p1)
                    // should be used instead.
 TPointer p2;
 while(p1 != nullptr){
  p2 = new TCell;
  if (first) {
  head2 = p2;
  first = false;
  } else {
   prec2 \rightarrow next = p2;
  p2\rightarrow val = p1\rightarrow val;
  p1 = p1 \rightarrow next;
  prec2 = p2;
 if (head1 == nullptr) {
 head2 = nullptr;
 } else {
 p2 \rightarrow next = nullptr;
/***********************************
/***********************************
```

#### Copy of a chained list Iterative version in C++, version 3

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

```
void clone bis(TPointer head1,
              TPointer & head2){
 TPointer p1,p2;
 if (head1 == nullptr) 
  head2 = nullptr;
 } else {
 // The list head1 contains at least one element.
 p1 = head1;
 p2 = (char *) malloc(sizeof (char)); p2 = new TCell;
 while (p1!= nullptr){
  p2\rightarrow val = p1\rightarrow val;
  p1 = p1 \rightarrow next;
  if (p1!= nullptr){
  <u>p_clone</u> → next = (char*) malloc(sizeof(char)); p_clone = new TCell;
  p2 \rightarrow next = p\_clone;
  p2 = p\_clone;
  } else {
  p2 \rightarrow next = nullptr;
 } // end while
} // end else
```

```
void clone bis(TPointer head1,
              TPointer & head2){
 TPointer p1,p2;
 if (head1 == nullptr) {
  head2 = nullptr;
 } else {
 // The list head1 contains at least one element.
 p1 = head1;
 p2 = new TCell;
 while (p1!= nullptr){
  p2 \rightarrow val = p1 \rightarrow val;
  p1 = p1 \rightarrow next;
  if (p1!= nullptr){
  p_clone = new TCell ;
  p2 \rightarrow next = p\_clone;
  p2 = p_clone;
  } else {
  p2 \rightarrow next = nullptr;
 } // end while
} // end else
```

```
void clone bis(TPointer head1,
           TPointer & head2){
TPointer p1,p2;
if (head1 == nullptr) {head2 = nullptr; return;}
// The list head1 contains at least one element.
p1 = head1;
p2 = new TCell;
while (p1!= nullptr){
 p2\rightarrow val = p1\rightarrow val;
 p1 = p1 \rightarrow next;
 if (p1!= nullptr){
 p_clone = new TCell ;
 p2 \rightarrow next = p\_clone;
 p2 = p\_clone;
 } else {
 p2\rightarrow next = nullptr;
} // end while
/***********************
```

### Insertion at position k in a chained list Iterative version in C++, version 1

/\*

```
// student version
void insertPos(TPointer
                           head.
               int
                           info,
               int
                           k,
               bool
                         & possible){
 TPointer ptr after k;
 TPointer ptr cell;
 ptr cell = head;
 int pos = 1;
 possible = false;
 k = k-1;
 while (pos!= k & ptr cell\rightarrownext!= nullptr){
  ptr cell = ptr cell\rightarrownext;
  pos++;
 if (pos == k)
  ptr after k = ptr cell \rightarrow next;
  TPointer novel p;
  novel_p \rightarrow val = info;
  novel p \rightarrow next = ptr cell after k;
  ptr cell\rightarrownext = novel p;
 if ((k+1) == 1){
 add front(head,info);
 }
/***********************************
void main(){
 TPointer list = create chained list(); // not developed here
 int k = 4;
 bool is inserted;
 int value to insert;
 insertPos(list, value to insert, k, is inserted);
/***********************************
```

```
void insertPos(TPointer & head,
                          info.
               int
                          k,
                        & possible){
               bool
 TPointer ptr after k; TPointer ptr k;
 TPointer ptr cell;
 ptr cell = head;
-int pos = 1;
 possible = false;
-k = k-1; // confusing
 // test is missing to handle
                               if (head == nullptr){
                                 if (k==1){add front(head,info); possible = true;}
 // the case of the
 // empty cell
                                 return;
 int pos = 1;
-while (pos!= k & ptr cell → next!= nullptr) \{ while ((pos < k-1) && (ptr cell!= nullptr)) \{
  ptr cell = ptr cell\rightarrownext;
  pos++;
\frac{\text{if (pos == k)}}{\text{if (pos == k-1)}}
  possible = true;
                              // ptr k may be equal to nullptr, which indicates
  ptr k = ptr cell \rightarrow next;
                              // that cells 1 to k-1 exit, but cell k does not. In this case,
                              // the insertion is possible and will take place at the end of the list.
 TPointer novel p = \text{new TCell};
  novel p\rightarrow val = info;
  novel_p—next = ptr_k; // possibly equal to nullptr
  ptr cell\rightarrownext = novel p;
-if((k+1) == 1) if (k == 1) // Insertion in a front of a non empty list.
  add front(head,info);
                             // The previous "while" and "if" instructions where short circuited.
  possible = true;
/******************
void main(){
 TPointer list = create chained list(); // not developed here
 int
          k = 4;
 bool
          is inserted;
          value to insert = 18;
 int
 insertPos(list, value to insert, k, is inserted);
```

```
void insertPos(TPointer & head,
                       info.
             int
                       k,
                     & possible){
             bool
 TPointer ptr k;
 TPointer ptr cell = head;
 possible = false;
 if (head == nullptr){
  if (k==1){add front(head,info); possible = true;}
 return;
 int pos = 1;
 while ((pos < k-1) && (ptr cell != nullptr)){
 ptr cell = ptr cell\rightarrownext;
 pos++;
 if (pos == k-1){
  possible = true;
                           // ptr k may be equal to nullptr, which indicates
  ptr k = ptr cell \rightarrow next;
                           // that cells 1 to k-1 exit, but cell k does not. In this case,
                           // the insertion is possible and will take place at the end of the list.
  TPointer novel p = new TCell;
  novel p \rightarrow val = info;
  novel p \rightarrow next = ptr k; // possibly equal to nullptr
  ptr cell\rightarrownext = novel p;
 if (k == 1)
                     // Insertion in a front of a non empty list.
  add front(head,info); // The previous "while" and "if" instructions where short circuited.
  possible = true;
}
void main(){
 TPointer list = create chained list(); // not developed here
 int
         k = 4;
 bool
         is inserted;
 int
         value to insert = 18;
 insertPos(list, value to insert, k, is inserted);
/********************
```

### Insertion at position k in a chained list Iterative version in C++, version 2

/\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

```
// student version
void addPos(TPointer & head,
             int
                          k,
                          info,
             int
                        & possible){
             bool
 TPointer p = head;
 TPointer prec;
           front insertion = true;
 bool
 possible
                = false;
 while ((p!= nullptr) && (not possible)){
  k = k-1;
  if (k == 0){
   possible = true;
  } else {
   front insertion = false;
   prec = p;
        = p \rightarrow next;
 if (possible){
   add_front(p,info);
   if (front insertion){
    head = p;
   } else {
    prec \rightarrow next = p;
```

if (k-1 == 0) {
 possible = true;
 addQueue(prec,info);

```
void addPos(TPointer & head,
             int
                          info,
             int
             bool
                        & possible){
 TPointer p = head;
 TPointer prec;
 bool
           front insertion = true;
 possible
                           = false;
 while ((p!= nullptr) && (not possible)){
  k = k-1;
  if (k == 0){
   possible = true;
  } else {
   front insertion = false;
   prec = p;
        = p \rightarrow next;
   p
  if (possible) { // possible could only be set to true if the list was not empty
   add front(p,info);
   if (front insertion) {
     head = p;
    } else {
     prec \rightarrow next = p;
   return;
 // case of the empty list
\frac{\text{if } (k-1 == 0)}{\text{if } (\text{head} == \text{nullptr})} if (head == nullptr) { // The above while instruction was short circuited.
   if (k == 1) {
                                       // It is only possible to insert an element in an empty list at
     possible = true ;
                                       // the first position.
     add front(head,info);
   addQueue(pree,info);
/***********************
```

```
void addPos(TPointer & head,
            int
                        k,
                        info,
            int
            bool
                      & possible){
 TPointer p = head;
 TPointer prec;
 bool
          front insertion = true;
 possible
                        = false;
 while ((p!= nullptr) && (not possible)){
  k = k-1;
  if (k == 0){
   possible = true;
  } else {
  front insertion = false;
  prec = p;
       = p \rightarrow next;
  p
 }
  if (possible) { // possible could only be set to true if the list was not empty
   add front(p,info);
   if (front insertion) {
    head = p ; add front(head,info) ;
   } else {
    prec \rightarrow next = p; add front(rec next,info);
  return;
  }
 // case of the empty list
  if (head == nullptr) {
                           // The above while instruction was short circuited.
   if (k == 1) {
                           // It is only possible to insert an element in an empty list at
    possible = true;
                           // the first position.
    add front(head,info);
```

```
void addPos(TPointer & head,
          int
                   info,
          int
          bool
                  & possible){
 TPointer p = head;
 TPointer prec;
 bool
        front insertion = true;
                    = false;
 possible
 while ((p!= nullptr) && (not possible)){
 k = k-1;
  if (k == 0){
  possible = true;
  } else {
  front insertion = false;
  prec = p;
      = p \rightarrow next;
  p
 if (possible) { // possible could only be set to true if the list was not empty
  if (front insertion){
   add front(head,info);
  } else {
   add_front(rec_next,info);
  return;
 // case of the empty list
 if (head == nullptr) {
                      // The above while instruction was short circuited.
  if (k == 1) {
                      // It is only possible to insert an element in an empty list at
   possible = true;
                      // the first position.
   add front(head,info);
}
```

## Insertion at position k in a chained list Iterative version in C++, version 3

/\*

```
// student version
void insertPos(TPointer & head,
             int
                         k,
                         info,
             int
                       & possible){
             bool
TPointer p;
 TPointer prec;
 p = head;
 prec = nullptr ;
 int cnt = 1;
 possible = false;
 while (p!=nullptr) & (cnt < k)
  prec = p ; p = p \rightarrow next ;
 if (k==1){
  add front(head,info);
  possible = true;
  return;
 }
TPointer p_new = new TCell;
p_new \rightarrow val = info;
p \text{ new} \rightarrow \text{next} = p;
prec \rightarrow next = p new;
possible = true;
return;
```

```
void insertPos(TPointer & head,
                           k,
               int
                           info,
                         & possible){
               bool
TPointer p;
 TPointer prec;
 possible = false;
if(k==1){
  add front(head,info);
  possible = true;
  return;
 p = head;
-prec = nullptr ;
 int cnt = 1;
-possible = false ;
 while((p!=nullptr) && (cnt <k)){
   prec = p ; p = p \rightarrow next ; cnt++ ;
 // postcondition:
 // p == nullptr and cpt < k: The non empty list is too short.
 // p == nullptr and cpt == k: Insertion at the end of the non-empty list.
 // p != nullptr and cpt == k : Insertion in the middle of the non-empty list.
\frac{-if(k=-1)}{}
—add front(head,info);
- possible = true ;
<del>return ;</del>
-}
if ((p==nullptr) && (cnt <k){return;} // The non empty list is too short.
TPointer p new = new TCell;
p new \rightarrow val = info;
p \text{ new} \rightarrow \text{next} = p;
prec \rightarrow next = p new;
possible = true ;
<del>return ;</del>
```

```
void insertPos(TPointer & head,
                         k,
                         info,
              int
                       & possible){
             bool
TPointer p;
 TPointer prec;
 possible = false;
 if(k==1){
  add front(head,info);
  possible = true;
  return;
 p = head;
 int cnt = 1;
 while (p!=nullptr) && (cnt < k)
  prec = p ; p = p \rightarrow next ; cnt++ ;
 // postcondition :
 //p == nullptr and cpt \leq k: The non empty list is too short.
 // p == nullptr and cpt == k: Insertion at the end of the non-empty list.
 //p! = \text{nullptr} and \text{cpt} == k: Insertion in the middle of the non-empty list.
if ((p==nullptr) && (cnt <k){return;} // The non empty list is too short.
add front(prec→next,info);
possible = true;
```

```
void insertPos(TPointer & head,
                     k,
                     info,
           int
                   & possible){
           bool
TPointer p;
TPointer prec;
 possible = false;
 if(k==1){
 add front(head,info);
 possible = true;
 return;
p = head;
 int cnt = 1;
 while (p!=nullptr) && (cnt < k)
  prec = p ; p = p \rightarrow next ; cnt++ ;
 // postcondition :
// p == nullptr and cpt < k: The non empty list is too short.
// p == nullptr and cpt == k: Insertion at the end of the non-empty list.
// p != nullptr and cpt == k : Insertion in the middle of the non-empty list.
if ((p==nullptr) && (cnt <k){return;} // The non empty list is too short.
add front(prec→next,info);
possible = true;
/**********************
```

### Insertion at queue position in a chained list Iterative version in C++, version 1

```
void insertQueue(TPointer & head,
                 int
                            info){
TPointer p = head;
TPointer prec = nullptr;
                                 while(p != nullptr){
if (p!= nullptr){
-while(p\rightarrownext!= nullptr){
                                  prec = p ; p = p \rightarrow next ;
  p = p \rightarrow next;
 }
if (prec == nullptr){
 add_front(head, info);
} else {
 TPointer p_new = new TCell;
 p_new \rightarrow val = info;
 p_new \rightarrow next = nullptr;
 p \rightarrow next = p_new;
```

## Reversal of a chained list Iterative version in C++, version 1

/\*

## // student version

```
void reverse (TPointer
              head1,
       TPointer & head2){
TPointer p1 = head1;
head2 = nullptr;
while (p1!= nullptr){
  add front(head2,p1→val);
void reverse (TPointer
              head1,
       TPointer & head2){
TPointer p1 = head1;
head2 = nullptr;
while (p1!= nullptr){
  add_front(head2,p1\rightarrowval);
/***********************************
```

Retrieval of an information in a binary tree, with display of the values encountered along the path down to the information if existing

Recursive version in pseudo-code, version 1

```
// student version
PROCEDURE find elem and display path (input
                                                n: TBinTree,
                                                e: integer,
                                     input/output list: TPointer,
                                     input/output found : boolean){
if (n!= null &&! found){
 add queue(list,n→val)
 if (n \rightarrow val == e)
  display_list(list)
  found ← true
 } else {
   find elem and display path(n\rightarrow lc, e, list, found)
   find elem and display path(n\rightarrow rc, e, list, found)
  pop queue(list)
void main(){
           : TBinTree
 root
 path
           : TPointer
 found
           : boolean
 searched_val : integer
 root ← create binary tree() // not developed here
 found \leftarrow false; path \leftarrow null; searched val = 48
 find elem and display path (root, searched val, path, found)
/*******************
```

```
n: TBinTree,
PROCEDURE find elem and display path (input
                                         input
                                                      e: integer,
                                         input/output list: TPointer,
                                         input/output found : boolean) {
if (n == null) {
} else {
if (n!= null &&! found){ if (n!= null){
 add queue(list,n\rightarrow val)
 if (n\rightarrow val == e)
  display list(list)
  found = true
 } else {
   find_elem_and_display_path(n→lc, e, list, found)
   if (! found) { find elem and display path(n\rightarrow rc, e, list, found)}
   if ( ! found) { pop_queue(list) }
void main(){
             : TBinTree
 root
 path
             : TPointer
             : boolean
 found
 searched_val: integer
 root ← create_binary_tree() // not developed here
 found \leftarrow false; path \leftarrow null; searched val = 48
 find elem and display path (root, searched val, path, found)
/*******************
```

```
PROCEDURE find elem and display path (input
                                                     n: TBinTree,
                                         input
                                                     e: integer,
                                         input/output list: TPointer,
                                         input/output found : boolean) {
if(n == null)
<del>} else {</del>
           if(n!=null)
 add queue(list,n\rightarrow val)
 if (n \rightarrow val == e)
  display_list(list)
  found = true
 } else {
   find elem and display path(n\rightarrow lc, e, list, found)
   if (! found) { find elem and display path(n\rightarrow rc, e, list, found) }
   if (! found) { pop queue(list) }
void main(){
             : TBinTree
 root
             : TPointer
 path
 found
            : boolean
 searched val: integer
 root ← create binary tree() // not developed here
 found \leftarrow false; path \leftarrow null; searched val = 48
 find_elem_and_display_path (root, searched_val, path, found)
```

```
PROCEDURE find elem and display path (input
                                                    n: TBinTree,
                                                    e: integer,
                                        input
                                        input/output list: TPointer,
                                        input/output found : boolean){
 if (n!=null){
 add queue(list, n \rightarrow val)
 if (n \rightarrow val == e)
  display list(list)
  found = true
 } else {
   find elem and display path(n\rightarrow lc, e, list, found)
   if (! found){
   find_elem_and_display_path(n \rightarrow rc, e, list, found)
   if (! found) {pop queue(list)}
void main(){
            : TBinTree
 root
 path
            : TPointer
            : boolean
 found
 searched_val: integer
 root ← create_binary_tree() // not developed here
 found \leftarrow false; path \leftarrow null; searched_val = 48
 find elem and display path (root, searched val, path, found)
```

```
n: TBinTree,
PROCEDURE find elem and display path (input
                                            e: integer,
                                  input
                                  input/output list: TPointer,
                                  input/output found : boolean){
 if (n!=null)
 add queue(list,n\rightarrow val)
 if (n \rightarrow val == e)
  display list(list)
  found = true
 } else {
  find elem and display path(n\rightarrow lc, e, list, found)
  if (! found) {
   find elem and display path(n\rightarrow rc, e, list, found)
   if (! found) { pop queue(list) }
void main(){
          : TBinTree
root
path
          : TPointer
          : boolean
found
 searched val: integer
 root ← create_binary_tree() // not developed here
 found \leftarrow false; path \leftarrow null; searched val = 48
 find elem and display path (root, searched val, path, found)
```

Retrieval of an information in a binary tree, with display of the values encountered along the path down to the information if existing

Recursive version in pseudo-code, version 2

```
// student version
PROCEDURE find elem and display path bis (input
                                                      n: TBinTree,
                                          input
                                                      e: integer,
                                          input/output list: TPointer,
                                          input/output found : boolean){
 if ((n \rightarrow val == e) && (n!=null)){
  add front(list, n\rightarrow val)
  found = true
 } else {
   find elem and display path bis(n\rightarrow lc, e, list, found)
   if (! found){find_elem_and_display_path_bis(n→rc, e, list, found)}
   if (found) {add front(list, n\rightarrow val)}
 }
void main(){
            : TbinTree
 root
            : TPointer
 path
 found
            : boolean
 searched val: integer
 root ← create binary tree() // not developed here
 found \leftarrow false; path \leftarrow null; searched val = 48
 find elem and display path bis (root, searched val, path, found)
 if (path!= null) {display(path)}
/***********************************
```

```
PROCEDURE find elem and display path bis (input
                                                             n: TBinTree,
                                                             e: integer,
                                               input
                                               input/output list: TPointer,
                                               input/output found : boolean){
 -if ((n \rightarrow val == e) && (n!=null))
                                          if ((n!=null) & (n\rightarrow val == e)) // left to right evaluation,
                                                                              // precondition for
                                                                              // test n \rightarrow val == e:
                                                                              // n!= null
                                      // Besides, the else section below applies to (n!=null and n\rightarrow val!=e)
                                      // not to the negation of the test ((n!=null) && (n\rightarrowval == e))
  add front(list, n\rightarrow val)
  found = true
  } else {
   find elem and display path bis(n\rightarrow lc, e, list, found)
   if (! found){find_elem_and_display_path_bis(n→rc, e, list, found)}
   if (found) {add front(list, n\rightarrow val)}
  }
void main(){
 root
             : TbinTree
              : TPointer
 path
              : boolean
 found
 searched val: integer
 root ← create binary tree() // not developed here
 found \leftarrow false; path \leftarrow null; searched val = 48
 find elem and display path bis (root, searched val, path, found)
 if (path!= null) {display(path)}
/*******************
```

```
PROCEDURE find elem and display path bis (input
                                                        n: TBinTree,
                                           input
                                                        e: integer,
                                           input/output list: TPointer,
                                           input/output found : boolean){
if (n!=null){
 if (n \rightarrow val == e))
  add front(list, n\rightarrow val)
  found = true
 } else {
   find_elem_and_display_path_bis(n→lc, e, list, found)
   if (! found) {find_elem_and_display_path_bis(n \rightarrow rc, e, list, found)}
   if (found) {add front(list, n\rightarrow val)}
void main(){
            : TbinTree
 root
 path
            : TPointer
 found
            : boolean
 searched_val: integer
 root ← create_binary_tree() // not developed here
 found \leftarrow false; path \leftarrow null; searched_val = 48
 find elem and display path bis (root, searched val, path, found)
 if (path!= null) {display(path)}
```

```
PROCEDURE find elem and display path bis (input
                                                        n: TBinTree,
                                           input
                                                        e: integer,
                                           input/output list: TPointer,
                                           input/output found : boolean){
if (n!=null){
 if (n\rightarrow val == e))
  add front(list, n\rightarrow val)
  found = true
 } else {
   find_elem_and_display_path_bis(n→lc, e, list, found)
   if (! found) {find_elem_and_display_path_bis(n \rightarrow rc, e, list, found)}
   if (found) {add front(list, n\rightarrow val)}
void main(){
            : TbinTree
 root
 path
            : TPointer
 found
            : boolean
 searched_val: integer
 root ← create_binary_tree() // not developed here
 found \leftarrow false; path \leftarrow null; searched_val = 48
 find elem and display path bis (root, searched val, path, found)
 if (path!= null) {display(path)}
```