

## Die Klasse BinaryTree <Content Type> in Java

### Implementation (generisch) an GUI (JavaFX)

#### Standardmethoden + Traversierung

#### + weitere spezielle Methoden

//offizielle Abiturklasse (im 1. Teil - weiter unten ergänzt durch nützliche Methoden!)

```
public class BinaryTree <ContentType> {
```

```
    //innere Klasse (Wurzelknoten)
```

```
    private class BTNode {
```

```
        private ContentType content;
```

```
        private BinaryTree <ContentType> left, right;
```

```
        public BTNode(ContentType pContent) {
```

```
            content = pContent;
```

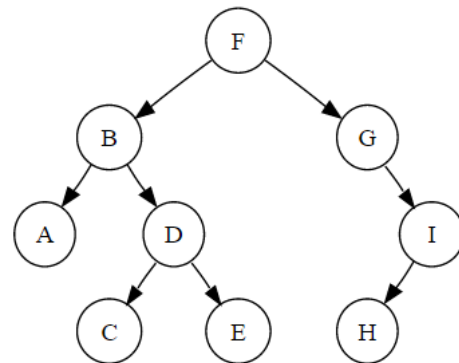
```
            left = new BinaryTree <>();
```

```
            right = new BinaryTree <>();
```

```
        }
```

```
    }
```

```
    //Ende innere Klasse
```



```
    private BTNode node; //ein Baum besteht aus einer Wurzel (mit Teilbäumen - s.o.)
```

```
    public BinaryTree() { //Konstruktor 1
```

```
        node = null;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public BinaryTree(ContentType pContent) { //Konstruktor 2
```

```
        if (pContent != null) node = new BTNode(pContent); else node = null;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public BinaryTree(ContentType pContent, BinaryTree <ContentType> pLeftTree, BinaryTree
```

```
    <ContentType> pRightTree) { //Konstruktor 3
```

```
        if (pContent != null) {
```

```
            node = new BTNode(pContent);
```

```
            if (pLeftTree != null) node.left = pLeftTree; else node.left = new BinaryTree <>();
```

```
            if (pRightTree != null) node.right = pRightTree; else node.right = new BinaryTree <>();
```

```
        } else node = null;
```

```
    }
```

```
    public boolean isEmpty() {
```

```
        return node == null;
```

```
    }
```

```

public void setContent(ContentType pContent) {
    if (pContent != null) {
        if (isEmpty()) {
            node = new BTNode(pContent);
            node.left = new BinaryTree <>(); node.right = new BinaryTree <>();
        }
        node.content = pContent;
    }
}

public ContentType getContent() {
    if (isEmpty()) return null; else return node.content;
}

public void setLeftTree(BinaryTree <ContentType> pTree) {
    if (!isEmpty() && pTree != null) node.left = pTree;
}

public void setRightTree(BinaryTree <ContentType> pTree) {
    if (!isEmpty() && pTree != null) node.right = pTree;
}

public BinaryTree <ContentType> getLeftTree() { if (!isEmpty()) return node.left; else return null; }

public BinaryTree <ContentType> getRightTree() { if (!isEmpty()) return node.right; else return null; }
//Ende offizielle Abiturklasse

//sinnvolle Erweiterungen (für jeden Binärbaum!)
//erst verschiedene Traversierungsalgorithmen
public String inorder() {
    if (!isEmpty()) return getLeftTree().inorder() + getContent() + " " + getRightTree().inorder();
    else return "";
}

public String preorder() {
    if (!isEmpty()) return getContent() + " " + getLeftTree().preorder() + getRightTree().preorder();
    else return "";
}

public String postorder() {
    if (!isEmpty()) return getLeftTree().postorder() + getRightTree().postorder() + getContent() + " ";
    else return "";
}

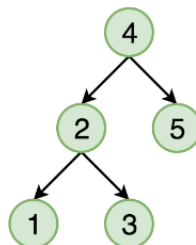
```

```

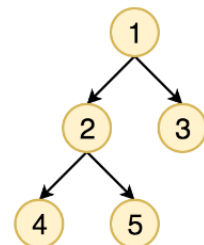
public String levelorderMitQueue() {
//unten eine Version ohne Queue (rekursiv mit 2 Methoden)
//untere ist kürzer, speichert aber durch Rekursion auch Zwischenwerte auf Stack!
//diese hier ist evtl. etwas intuitiver/ leichter nachzuvollziehen!
String s;
Queue <BinaryTree <ContentType>> q = new Queue <>();
s = "";
q.enqueue(this); //kompletter Baum wird in die Schlange eingefügt
while (!q.isEmpty()) {
    BinaryTree <ContentType> tree = q.front();
    s = s + tree.getContent() + " "; //Wurzel des 1. Baums in der Schlange wird zu s hinzugefügt
    if (!tree.getLeftTree().isEmpty()) {
        q.enqueue(tree.getLeftTree()); //linker Teilbaum wird an die Schlange angehängen
    }
    if (!tree.getRightTree().isEmpty()) {
        q.enqueue(tree.getRightTree()); //rechter Teilbaum wird an die Schlange angehängen
    }
    q.dequeue(); //1. Element der Schlange wird gelöscht
}
return s;
}

```

**DFS**  
**Inorder**  
 Left -> Node -> Right



**BFS**  
 Left -> Right  
 Top -> Bottom



```

public String levelorder(){
String s = "";
for (int i=1; i<=height(); i++) s = s + giveLevel(i);
return s;
}

private String giveLevel(int level) {
    if (isEmpty()) return "";
    else if (level == 1) return getContent() + " ";
    else return getLeftTree().giveLevel(level - 1) + getRightTree().giveLevel(level - 1);
}

```

#### //weitere nützliche Extras

```

public int number() {
    if (isEmpty()) return 0; else return getLeftTree().number() + 1 + getRightTree().number();
}

```

```

public int height() {
    if (isEmpty()) return 0;
    else if (getLeftTree().height() > getRightTree().height()) return getLeftTree().height() + 1;
    else return getRightTree().height() + 1;
}
}

```

## Controller-Klasse

```
import javafx.fxml.FXML;
```

```
...
```

```
public class Controller {
```

```
    @FXML private Canvas myCanvas;
```

```
    ...
```

```
    private BinaryTree Baum = new BinaryTree(); private BinaryTree Baum1, Baum2;
```

```
    ...
```

```
    public void btZufall_onClick() {
```

```
        int[] a = new int[10];
```

```
        for (int i=0; i<=9 ; i++) { Random rand = new Random(); a[i] = rand.nextInt(7)+7*i; }
```

```
        Baum = new BinaryTree(a[1], new BinaryTree(a[0]), new BinaryTree(a[2]));
```

```
        Baum1 = new BinaryTree(a[5], new BinaryTree(a[4]), new BinaryTree());
```

```
        Baum2 = new BinaryTree(a[8], new BinaryTree(a[7]), new BinaryTree(a[9]));
```

```
        Baum2 = new BinaryTree(a[6], Baum1, Baum2); Baum = new BinaryTree(a[3], Baum, Baum2);
```

```
        paint(myCanvas.getGraphicsContext2D());
```

```
    }
```

```
    public void btInorder_onClick() { tfInorder.setText(Baum.inorder()); }
```

```
    ...
```

```
    public void btPreorder_onClick() { tfPreorder.setText(Baum.preorder()); }
```

```
    public void btPostorder_onClick() { tfPostorder.setText(Baum.postorder()); }
```

```
    public void btLevelorder_onClick() { tfLevelorder.setText(Baum.levelorder()); }
```

```
    public void btAnzahl_onClick() { tfAnzahl.setText("" + Baum.number()); }
```

```
    public void btHoehe_onClick() { tfHoehe.setText("" + Baum.height()); }
```

```
    ...
```

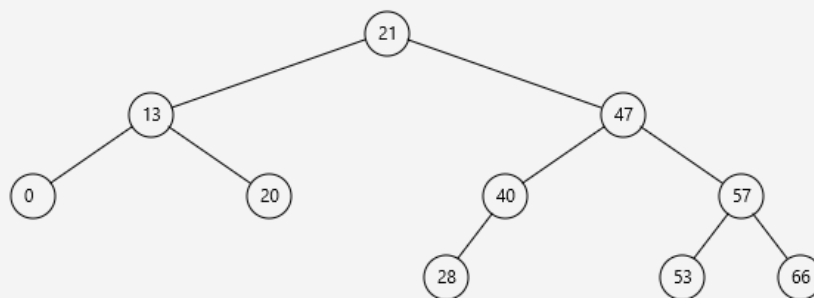
BinaryTree

— □ ×

Bsp-Termbaum

Bsp-Suchbaum

Zufalls-Suchbaum



inorder

0 13 20 21 28 40 47 53 57 66

Anzahl

10

Höhe

infix

nur Termbäume!

Ergebnis

nur TB

4

preorder

21 13 0 20 47 40 28 57 53 66

Infix-Baum

postorder

0 20 13 28 40 53 66 57 47 21

Präfix-Baum

levelorder

21 13 47 0 20 40 57 28 53 66

Postfix-Baum