

Binary Search Trees

Binary Search Tree

A binary search tree has the following properties for **each** node, n

- n 's value is greater than all values in its left subtree T_L
- n 's value is less than all values in its right subtree T_R
- Both T_L and T_R are binary search trees

Clicker

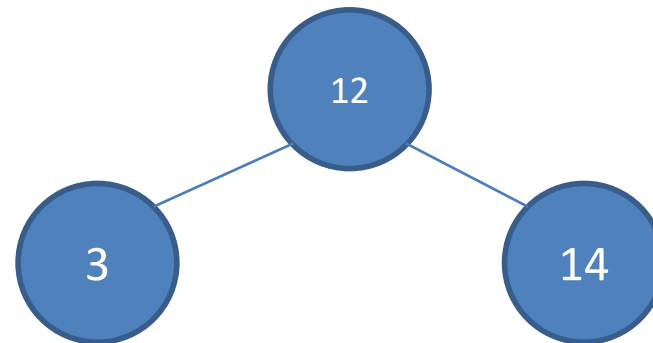
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- Is this a valid
Binary Search Tree?

A. Yes

B. No



Clicker

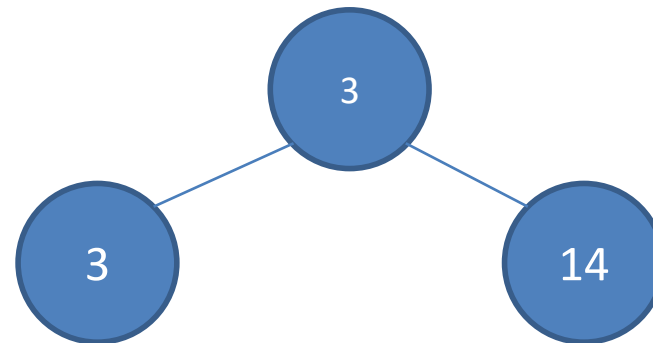
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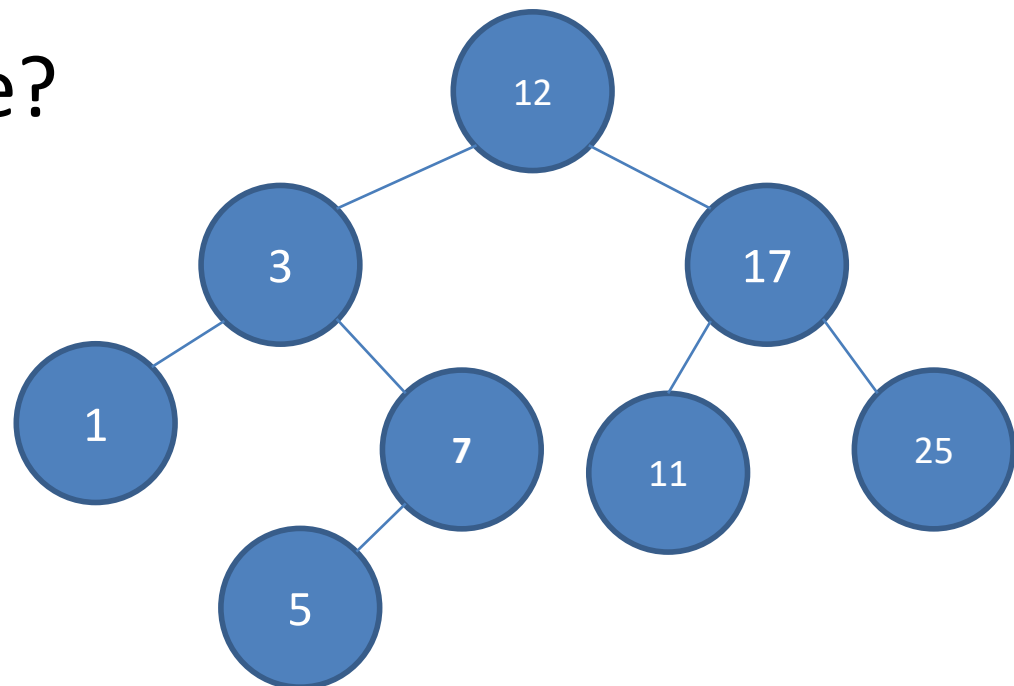
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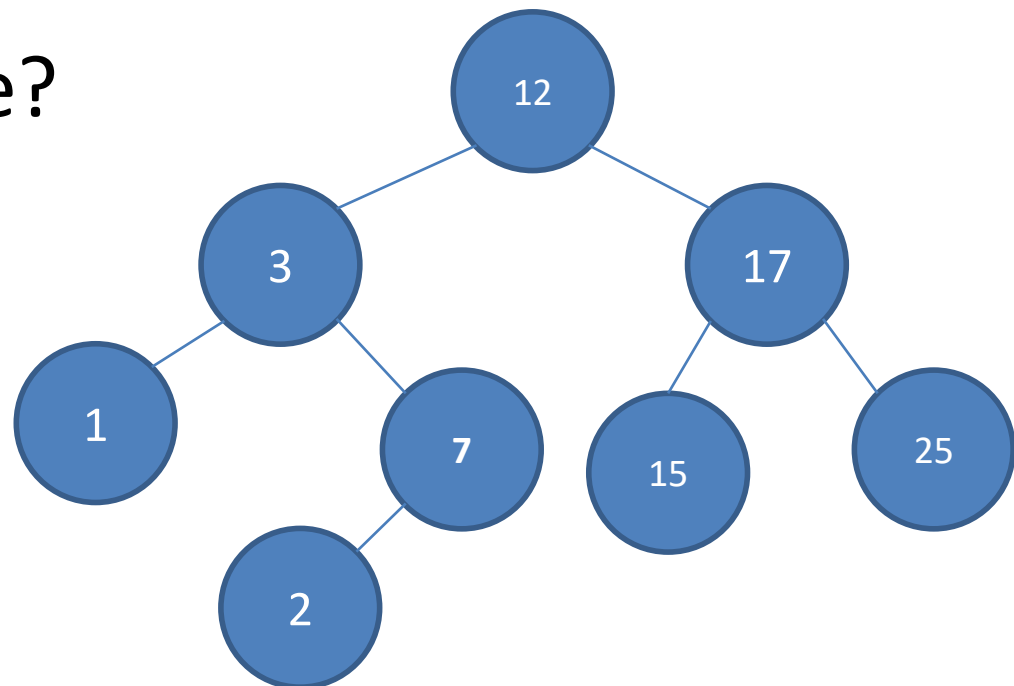
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A. Yes

B. No



Clicker

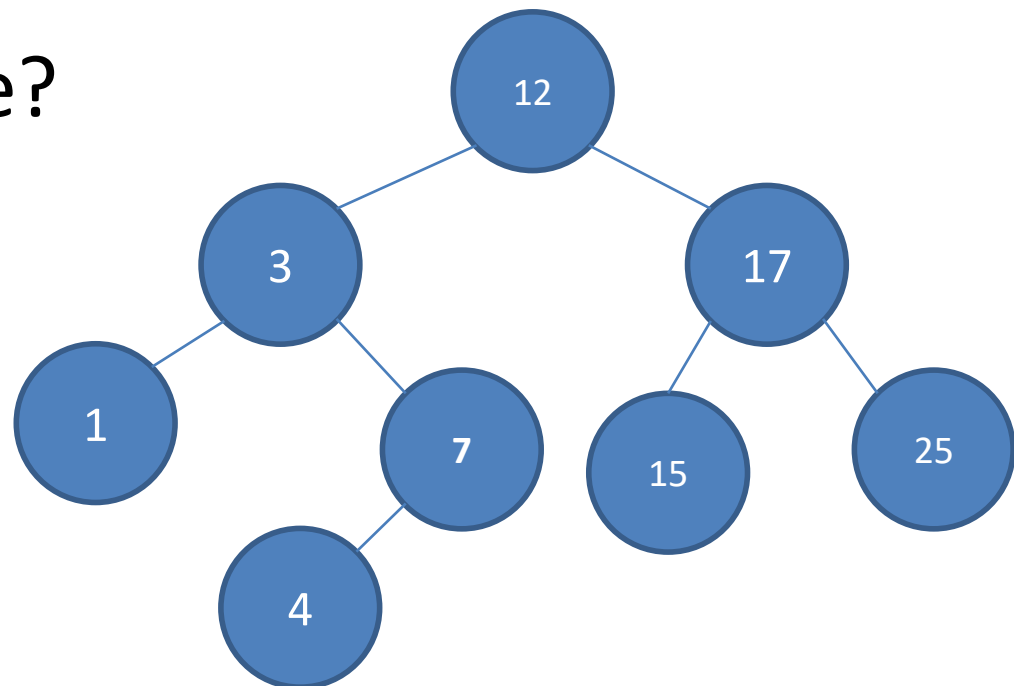
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- Is this a valid
Binary Search Tree?

A. Yes

B. No

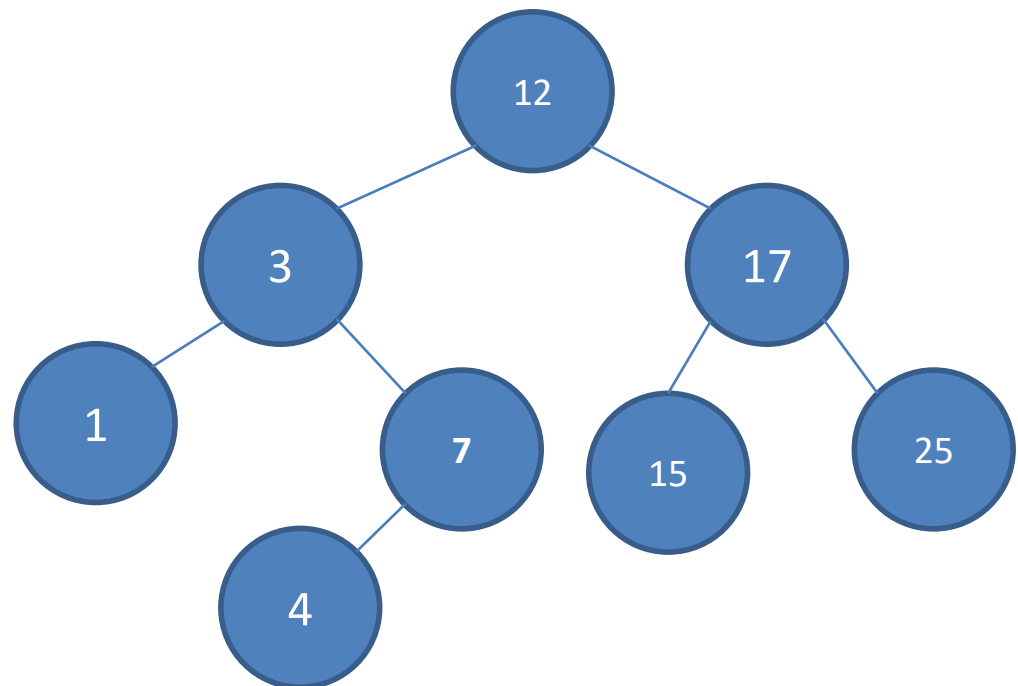


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- Is this tree balanced?

A. Yes

B. No



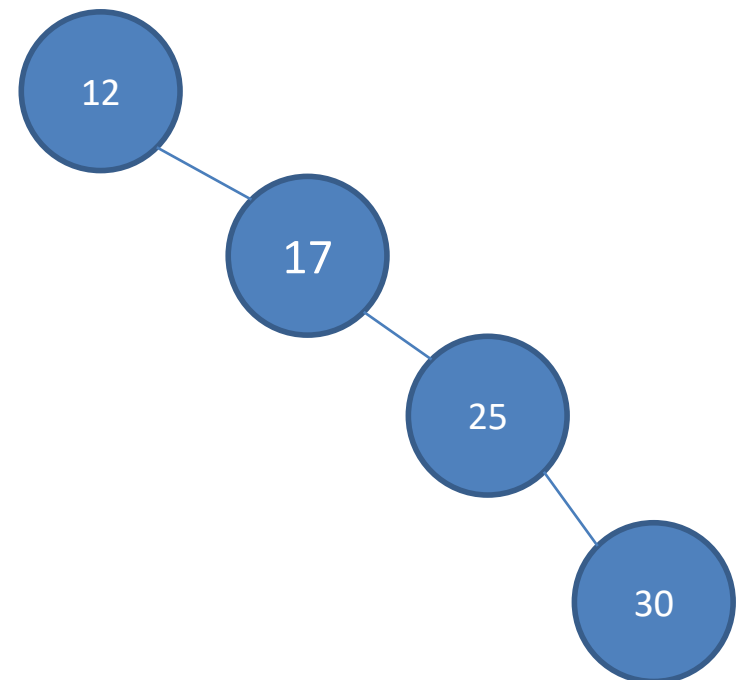
Clicker

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- n 's value is greater than all values in its left subtree T_L
 - n 's value is less than all values in its right subtree T_R
 - Both T_L and T_R are binary search trees
- Is this an empty tree a valid Binary Search Tree?

A. Yes

B. No

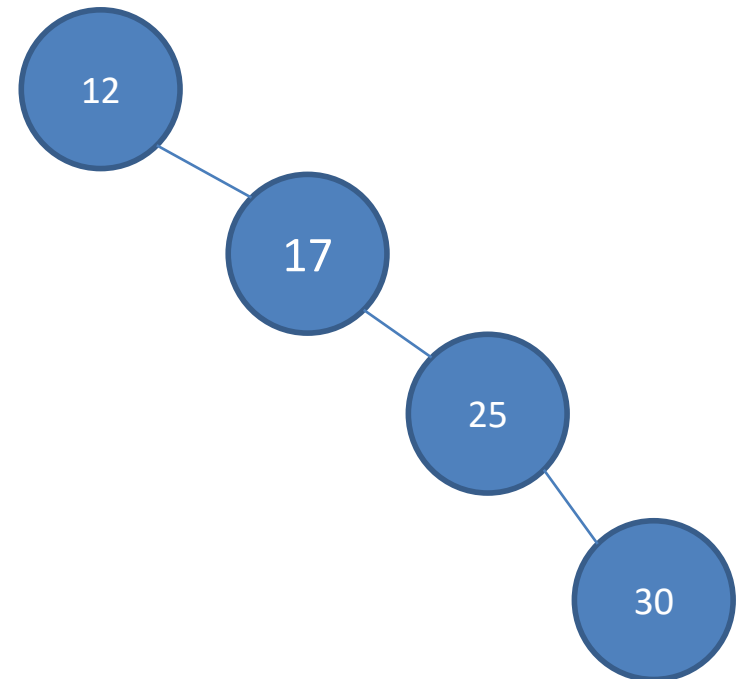


Clicker

- Is this tree balanced?

A. Yes

B. No



Clicker

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- n 's value is greater than all values in its left subtree T_L
 - n 's value is less than all values in its right subtree T_R
 - Both T_L and T_R are binary search trees
- Is this an empty tree a valid Binary Search Tree?

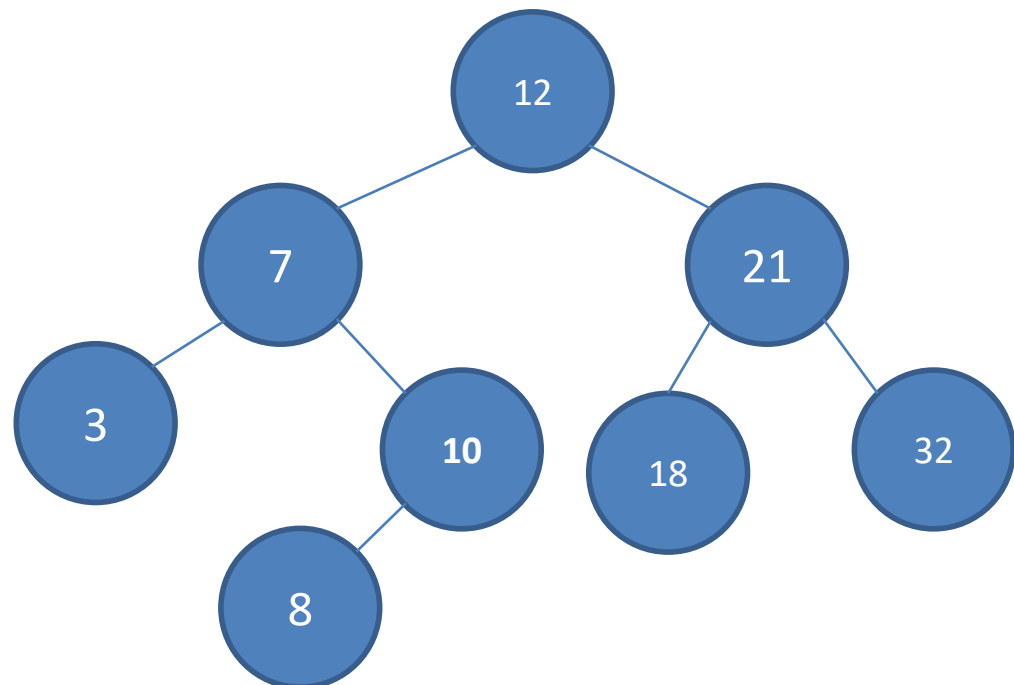
A. Yes

B. No

Binary Search Tree

A binary search tree has the following properties for **each** node, n

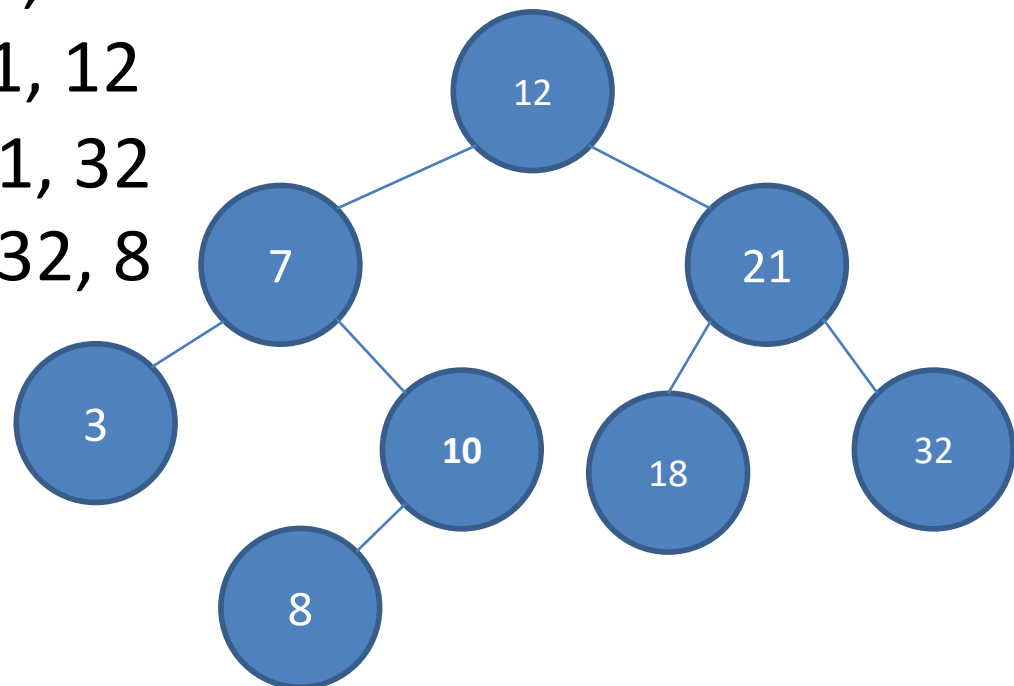
- n 's value is greater than all values in its left subtree T_L
 - n 's value is less than all values in its right subtree T_R
 - Both T_L and T_R are binary search trees
- add the following values one at a time:
 - 7
 - 21
 - 10
 - 8
 - 32
 - 18
 - 3



Binary Search Tree

Which is a preorder traversal of this tree?

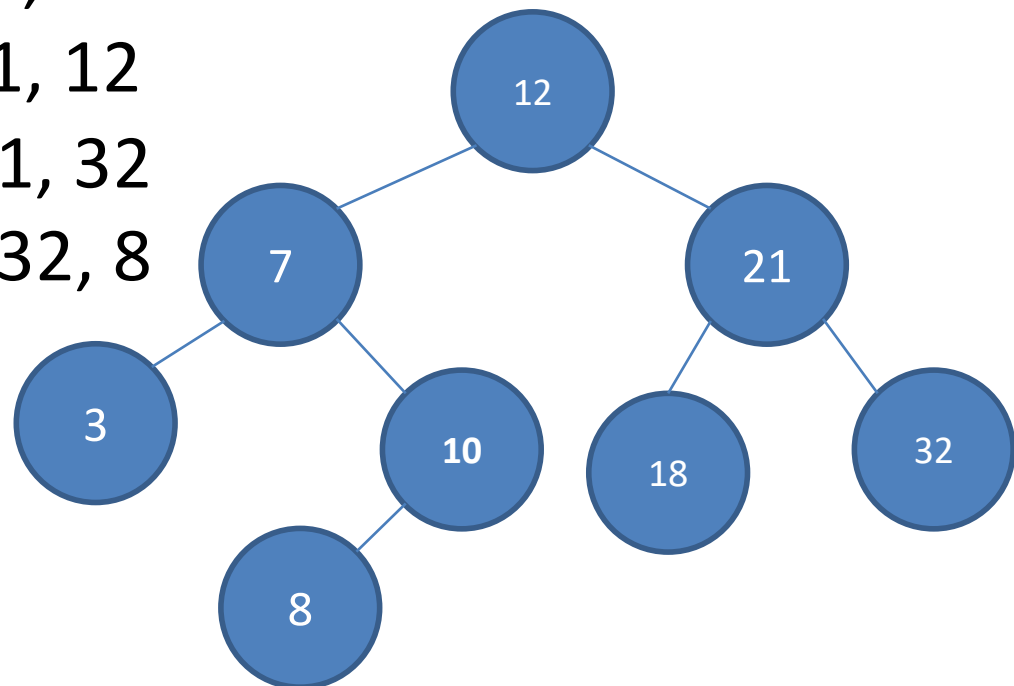
- A) 12, 7, 3, 10, 8, 21, 18, 32
- B) 3, 8, 10, 7, 18, 32, 21, 12
- C) 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 18, 21, 32
- D) 12, 7, 21, 3, 10, 18, 32, 8
- E) none of the above



Binary Search Tree

Which is a postorder traversal of this tree?

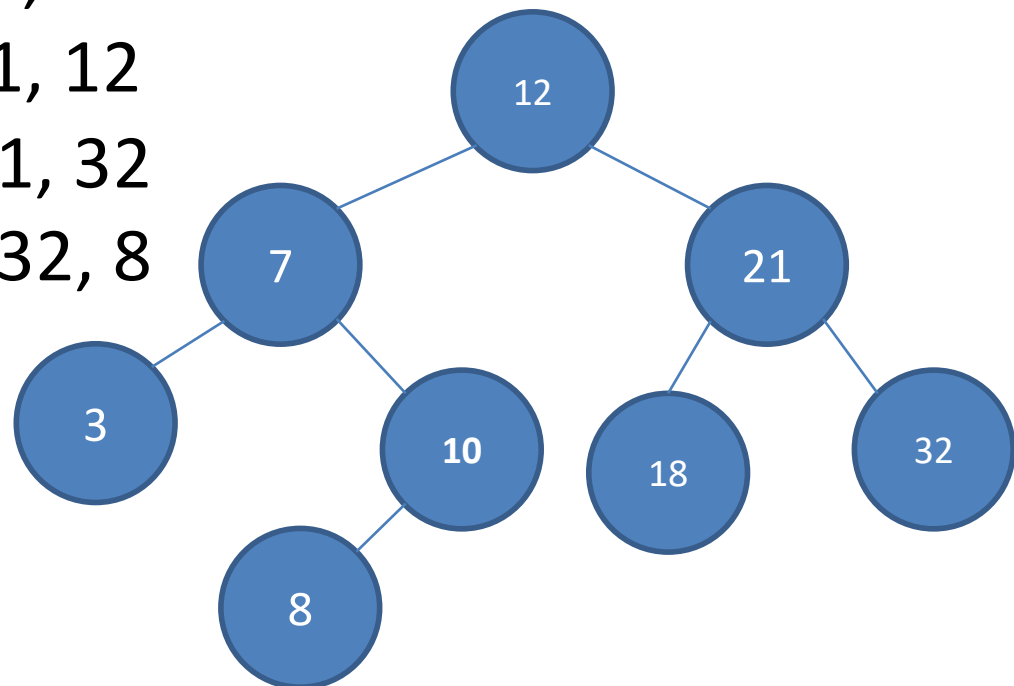
- A) 12, 7, 3, 10, 8, 21, 18, 32
- B) 3, 8, 10, 7, 18, 32, 21, 12
- C) 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 18, 21, 32
- D) 12, 7, 21, 3, 10, 18, 32, 8
- E) none of the above



Binary Search Tree

Which is an level order traversal of this tree?

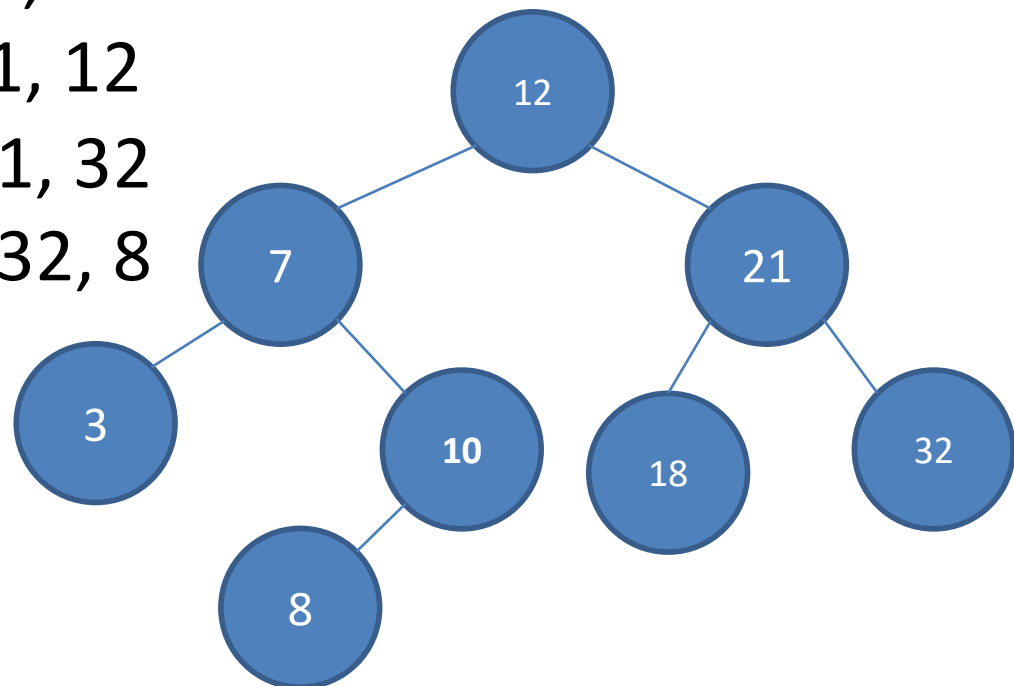
- A) 12, 7, 3, 10, 8, 21, 18, 32
- B) 3, 8, 10, 7, 18, 32, 21, 12
- C) 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 18, 21, 32
- D) 12, 7, 21, 3, 10, 18, 32, 8
- E) none of the above



Binary Search Tree

Which is an inorder traversal of this tree?

- A) 12, 7, 3, 10, 8, 21, 18, 32
- B) 3, 8, 10, 7, 18, 32, 21, 12
- C) 3, 7, 8, 10, 12, 18, 21, 32
- D) 12, 7, 21, 3, 10, 18, 32, 8
- E) none of the above



Recall...

If I have an array of numbers that are NOT in sorted order...

What does the algorithm to search that array for a particular value look like? Say, I am looking for 32...

BigO of that algorithm?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21	10	8	7	12	18	3	32

Recall...

If I have an array of numbers that ARE in sorted order...

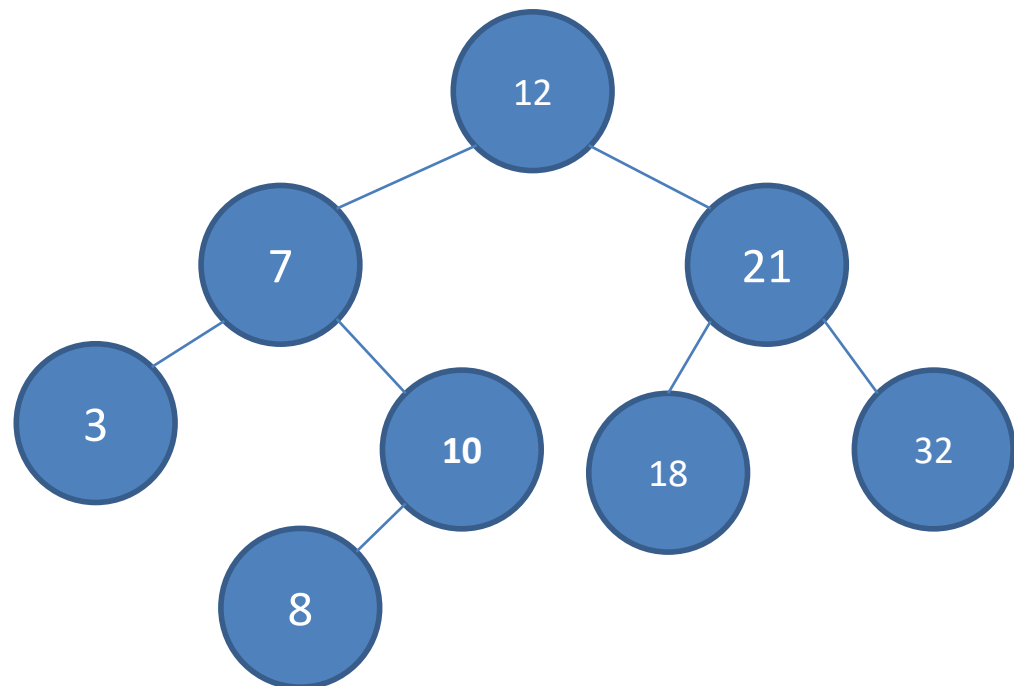
What does the algorithm to search that array for a particular value look like? Say, I am looking for 32...

BigO of that algorithm?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	7	8	10	12	18	21	32

Binary Search Tree

What if I was searching for a value in a Binary Search Tree?
Say, I am looking for 32 – what would the algorithm look like?
How many comparisons will I have to do – worst case?



Exercise

- Write the pseudocode for a recursive function that will take a binary search tree and a number and will return true if that number is found in the tree and false otherwise

Recall our process:

- Input/output?
- Examples:
 - Simplest example of calling the function
 - A more complex example
- Edit the template
 - Rename function & data
 - Edit the basecase
 - Deal with one data piece
 - Update to smaller problem for recursive call

HINT: - if you have more than one smaller problem, you can make a recursive call on each of them

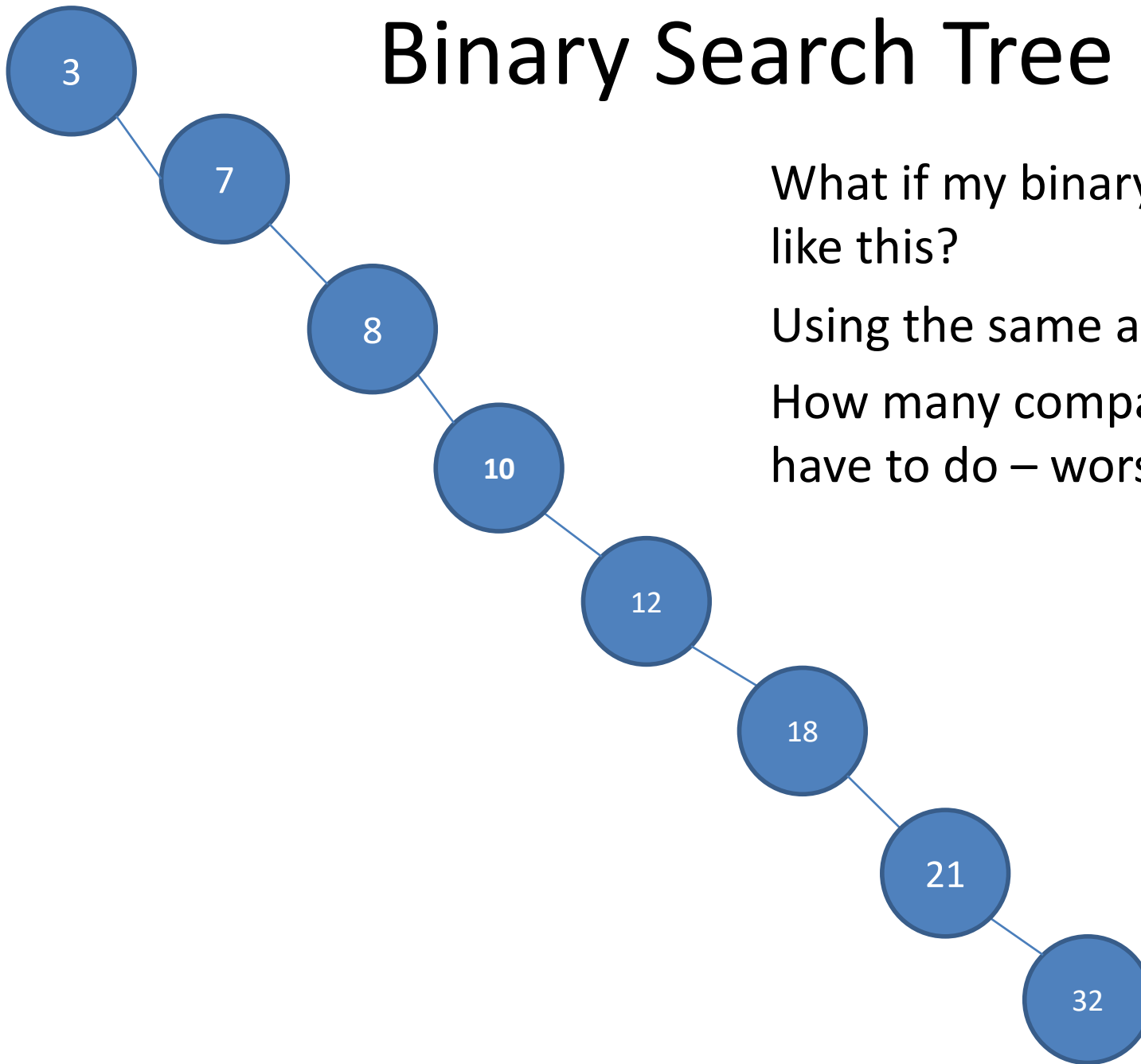
```
function(data)
  if (smallestPossibleProblem? data)
    the simple answer
    return ...
  else
    first part of data ...
    function(smallerProblem(data))
    return ...
```

Binary Search Tree

What if my binary tree looked like this?

Using the same algorithm

How many comparisons will I have to do – worst case?



Exercise

- Write the pseudocode for a recursive function that will take a tree and will return true if the tree is full and false otherwise

Recall our process:

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Exercise

- Write the pseudocode for a recursive function that will take a tree and will return true if the tree is balanced and false otherwise
- You may call the height function we wrote previously that takes a tree and returns its height

Recall our process:

- Input/output?
- Examples:
 - Simplest example of calling the function
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