Sprawozdanie №2

Złożone struktury danych Andrei Staravoitau, nr. albumu: 150218, grupa: I6, rok: I, sem: 2 25.04.2021

BST jest binarnym drzewem poszukiwań, w którym każdy węzeł spełnia reguły:

- Jeśli węzeł posiada lewe poddrzewo, to wszystkie węzły w tym poddrzewie mają wartość niewiększą od wartości danego węzła.
- Jeśli węzeł posiada prawe poddrzewo, to wszystkie węzły w tym poddrzewie są niemniejsze od wartości danego węzła.

Mocne i slabe strony:

- W BST elementy są zawsze posortowane
- W BST wyszukiwanie elementów jest bardzo szybkie
- Dodawanie elementu do listy jednokierunkowej jest szybsze

Złożoność operacji BST:

- Dodanie elementu Najgorszy przypadek: O(n); Śr: O(log n)
- Wyszukiwanie elementu Najgorszy przypadek: O(n); Śr: O(log n)
- Usuniecie elementu Najgorszy przypadek: O(n); Śr: O(log n)
- \bullet Sprawdzenie liczby elementów Najgorszy oraz śr
 przypadek: $\mathrm{O}(n)$

BST:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#define REL(a,b) (a)>(b) ? (1):(0)
typedef struct bstree {
    int key;
    struct bstree* left;
    struct bstree* right;
    struct bstree* parent;
}bstree;
bstree* CreateLeaf(int a, bstree* p) {
    bstree* t = malloc(sizeof(bstree));
    if (!t) {
        printf("Brak pamieci !!!\n");
        return NULL;
    }
    t->key = a;
    t->left = NULL;
    t->right = NULL;
    t->parent = p;
    return t;
}
void AddLeaf(int a, bstree** tr, bstree* parent) {
    if (*tr) {
        if (REL((*tr)->key, a))
            AddLeaf(a, &(*tr)->left, *tr);
        else
            AddLeaf(a, &(*tr)->right, *tr);
    else
        *tr = CreateLeaf(a, parent);
}
bstree* DeleteTree(bstree* tr) {
    if (tr->left)
        DeleteTree(tr->left);
    if (tr->right)
        DeleteTree(tr->right);
    free(tr);
    return NULL;
}
void PrintTreeInorder(const bstree* tr) {
    if (tr) {
        PrintTreeInorder(tr->left);
        printf("%d ", tr->key);
        PrintTreeInorder(tr->right);
    }
}
```

```
void PrintTreePreorder(const bstree* tr) {
    if (tr) {
        printf("%d ", tr->key);
        PrintTreePreorder(tr->left);
        PrintTreePreorder(tr->right);
    }
}
void PrintTreePostorder(const bstree* tr) {
    if (tr) {
        PrintTreePostorder(tr->left);
        PrintTreePostorder(tr->right);
        printf("%d ", tr->key);
    }
}
int Find(bstree* tr, int val) {
    int node = 0;
    while (tr) {
        if (val < tr->key)
        {
            tr = tr->left;
            node++;
            if (val == tr->key)
                return node;
        }
        else
        {
            tr = tr->right;
            node++;
            if (val == tr->key)
                return node;
        }
    }
}
int Level(bstree* tr, int* tab, int length) {
    int max = 0, node = 0;
    for (int i = 0; i < length; i++)</pre>
        node = Find(tr, tab[i]);
        if (node > max)
            max = node;
    }
    return max;
}
int main(void)
    int liczba[] = { 15, 5, 16, 20, 31, 12, 18, 23, 10, 13, 6, 7 };
    bstree* root = NULL;
    for (int i = 0; i < sizeof(liczba) / sizeof(int); i++)</pre>
    {
```

```
// liczba[i] = rand() % 41;
    // printf("%d ", liczba[i]);
AddLeaf(liczba[i], &root, NULL);
// printf("\n----\n\n");
// printf("Inorder (rosnąco): \n");
PrintTreeInorder(root);
printf("\n\n");
// printf("Preorder (od korzenia): \n");
PrintTreePreorder(root);
printf("\n\n");
// printf("Postorder (do korzenia): \n");
// PrintTreePostorder(root);
// printf("\n\n");
int find;
printf("find: ");
scanf("%d", &find);
int search = Find(root, find);
printf("search = %d\n", search);
int level = Level(root, liczba, sizeof(liczba) / sizeof(int));
printf("level = %d\n", level);
root = DeleteTree(root);
return 0;
```

}

```
def height(self):
      if self.root != None:
             return self._height(self.root, 0)
      else:
             return 0
def _height(self,cur_node, cur_height):
      if cur_node == None: return cur_height
      left_height=self._height(cur_node.left_child, cur_height+1)
      right_height=self._height(cur_node.right_child, cur_height+1)
      return max(left_height, right_height)
def find(self,value):
      if self.root != None:
             return self._find(value, self.root)
      else:
             return None
def _find(self, value, cur_node):
      if value == cur node.value:
             return cur_node
      elif value < cur_node.value and cur_node.left_child != None:</pre>
             return self._find(value, cur_node.left_child)
      elif value > cur_node.value and cur_node.right_child != None:
             return self._find(value, cur_node.right_child)
def delete(self, value):
      return self._delete(self.find(value))
def _delete(self, node):
      if node == None or self.find(node.value)==None:
             print("Node to be deleted not found in the tree!")
             return None
      def min_value_node(n):
             current = n
             while current.left_child != None:
                   current = current.left_child
             return current
      def num_children(n):
             num_children = 0
             if n.left_child != None: num_children += 1
             if n.right_child != None: num_children += 1
             return num_children
      node_parent = node.parent
      node_children = num_children(node)
      if node_children == 0:
            if node_parent != None:
                   if node_parent.left_child == node:
                          node_parent.left_child = None
                   else:
                          node_parent.right_child = None
             else:
                   self.root = None
      if node children == 1:
             if node.left_child != None:
                   child = node.left_child
             else:
```

```
child = node.right_child
            if node_parent != None:
                   if node_parent.left_child == node:
                          node_parent.left_child = child
                   else:
                          node_parent.right_child = child
             else:
                   self.root = child
             child.parent = node_parent
      if node_children == 2:
             successor = min_value_node(node.right_child)
             node.value = successor.value
            self._delete(successor)
def search(self,value):
      if self.root != None:
             return self._search(value, self.root)
      else:
            return False
def _search(self,value, cur_node):
      if value == cur_node.value:
            return True
      elif value < cur_node.value and cur_node.left_child != None:</pre>
             return self._search(value, cur_node.left_child)
      elif value > cur_node.value and cur_node.right_child != None:
            return self._search(value, cur_node.right_child)
      return False
```