

```
1  #include <stdio.h>
2  #include <stdlib.h>
3  #include <string.h>
4
5  /* Solution to Problem 2, part 1: a single type that could be used for
6  representing integers or strings. */
7
8  typedef union{
9      int num;
10     char * str;
11 }StrorIntType;
12
13 /* Solution to Problem 2, part 2: a type that could be used for representing
14 either integer or string binary search trees. */
15 typedef enum {integer, string} kind;
16
17 struct node{
18     StrorIntType elem;
19     kind k;
20     struct node *left, *right;
21 };
22
23 struct node *create(StrorIntType val, kind k) {
24     struct node *new = (struct node *)malloc(sizeof(struct node));
25     new->elem = val;
26     new->k = k;
27     new->left = NULL;
28     new->right = NULL;
29     return new;
30 }
31
32 /* Solution to Problem 2, part 3: a function for determining if a given integer
33 or string appears in a given binary search tree*/
34
35 int isEqual(StrorIntType elem1, StrorIntType elem2, kind k) {
36     if (k == 0) {
37         if (elem1.num == elem2.num) {
38             return 1;
39         }
40     }
41     else if (k == 1) {
42         if (strcmp(elem1.str, elem2.str) == 0) {
43             return 1;
44         }
45     }
46     return 0;
47 }
48
49
50 int compare(StrorIntType elem1, StrorIntType elem2, kind k) {
51     if (k == 0) {
52         return elem1.num - elem2.num;
53     } else {
```

```
54     return strcmp(elem1.str, elem2.str);
55 }
56 }
57
58 int member(struct node* node, StrorIntType val,
59 int (*eq)(StrorIntType, StrorIntType, kind),
60 int (*ord)(StrorIntType, StrorIntType, kind)) {
61
62     if (node == NULL ) {
63         return 0;
64     }
65     if ((*eq)(node->elem, val, node->k) == 1) {
66         return 1;
67     }
68
69     if ((*ord)(node->elem, val, node->k) < 0) {
70         return member(node->right, val, isEqual, compare);
71     }
72
73     return member(node->left, val, isEqual, compare);
74 }
75
76 /* Solution to Problem 2, part 4: a function for inserting a given integer or
77 string into a given binary search tree */
78
79 struct node* insert(struct node* node, StrorIntType val,
80 int (*ord)(StrorIntType, StrorIntType, kind), kind k) {
81     if (node == NULL) {
82         return create(val, k);
83     }
84
85     /* left Subtree is unchanged */
86     if ((*ord)(node->elem, val, k) < 0) {
87         node->right = insert(node->right, val, compare, k);
88     }
89     /* Right Subtree is unchanged */
90     else if ((*ord)(node->elem, val, k) > 0) {
91         node->left = insert(node->left, val, compare, k);
92     }
93
94     return node;
95 }
96
97 /* Solution to Problem 1, part 5: a function to print elements in an integer
98 or string binary search tree using an inorder traversal*/
99
100 void printVal(StrorIntType val, kind k) {
101     if (k == 0) {
102         printf("%d\n", val.num);
103     } else {
104         printf("%s\n", val.str);
105     }
106 }
107
108 void printtree(struct node *node, void (*prt)(StrorIntType, kind k)) {
109     if (node != NULL) {
```

```
110
111     printtree(node->left, printVal);
112
113     (*prt)(node->elem, node->k);
114
115     printtree(node->right, printVal);
116 }
117 }
118
119 void memberTest(int res) {
120     if (res == 1) {
121         printf("is a member of the tree\n");
122     } else {
123         printf("is not a member of the tree\n");
124     }
125 }
126
127 int main() {
128     struct node *tree = NULL;
129
130     /* Test 1 For Integer tree */
131     printf("Test 1: Integer tree\n");
132     StrorIntType value;
133     value.num = 10;
134     struct node *intTree = insert(tree, value, compare, integer);
135     value.num = 3;
136     insert(intTree, value, compare, integer);
137     value.num = 22;
138     insert(intTree, value, compare, integer);
139     value.num = 15;
140     insert(intTree, value, compare, integer);
141     value.num = 9;
142     insert(intTree, value, compare, integer);
143     printf("Tree:\n");
144     printtree(intTree, printVal);
145
146     value.num = 10;
147     int res = member(intTree, value, isEqual, compare);
148     printf("%d ", value.num);
149     memberTest(res);
150
151     value.num = 12;
152     res = member(intTree, value, isEqual, compare);
153     printf("%d ", value.num);
154     memberTest(res);
155
156     /* Test 2 For String tree */
157     printf("\nTest 2: String tree\n");
158     StrorIntType value2;
159     value2.str = "ardvark";
160     struct node *strTree = insert(tree, value2, compare, string);
161     value2.str = "goose";
162     insert(strTree, value2, compare, string);
163     value2.str = "beetle";
164     insert(strTree, value2, compare, string);
165     value2.str = "zebra";
```

```
166 | insert(strTree, value2, compare, string);
167 | value2.str = "eagle";
168 | insert(strTree, value2, compare, string);
169 | printf("Tree:\n");
170 | printtree(strTree, printVal);
171 |
172 | value2.str = "ardvark";
173 | res = member(strTree, value2, isEqual, compare);
174 | printf("%s ", value2.str);
175 | memberTest(res);
176 |
177 | value2.str = "butterfly";
178 | res = member(strTree, value2, isEqual, compare);
179 | printf("%s ", value2.str);
180 | memberTest(res);
181 |
182 | return 0;
183 | }
```

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