

10/26/15 01:55:39 /home/15504319/DSA120/DSAAssignment/connorLib/BinarySearchTree.java

```

1  /*****
2  *   FILE: BinarySearchTree.java
3  *   AUTHOR: Connor Beardsmore - 15504319
4  *   UNIT: DSA120 Assignment S2- 2015
5  *   PURPOSE: Stores a Binary Tree in Memory with Generic key and value
6  *   LAST MOD: 22/10/15
7  *   REQUIRES: java.util
8  *****/
9  package connorLib;
10 import java.util.*;
11
12 public class BinarySearchTree<K extends Comparable<K>, V>
13 {
14  //-----
15  //PRIVATE INNER CLASS TreeNode
16  //COMPRESSED FOR SIMPLICITY
17
18  public class TreeNode<K extends Comparable<K>, V>
19  {
20      private K key;
21      private V value;
22      private TreeNode<K,V> leftChild;
23      private TreeNode<K,V> rightChild;
24
25      public TreeNode(K inKey, V inValue)
26      {
27          if ( inKey == null )
28          {
29              throw new IllegalArgumentException("Key cannot be null");
30          }
31          key = inKey;
32          value = inValue;
33          leftChild = null;
34          rightChild = null;
35      }
36      public K getKey()
37      {
38          return key;
39      }
40      public V getValue()
41      {
42          return value;
43      }
44      public TreeNode<K,V> getLeft()
45      {
46          return leftChild;
47      }
48      public void setLeft( TreeNode<K,V> newLeft )
49      {
50          leftChild = newLeft;
51      }
52      public TreeNode<K,V> getRight()
53      {
54          return rightChild;
55      }
56      public void setRight( TreeNode<K,V> newRight )
57      {
58          rightChild = newRight;
59      }
60      public String toString()
61      {
62          return ("Key: " + key + " Value: " + value);
63      }
64  }
65  //-----
66  //CLASSFIELDS
67  private TreeNode<K,V> root;
68  //-----
69  //DEFAULT Constructor
70
71  public BinarySearchTree()
72  {
73      root = null;
74  }
75  //-----
76  //ACCESSOR find
77  //IMPORT: key (String)
78  //EXPORT: value (Object)
79  //PURPOSE: Wrapper Method. Kickstarts Recursive Find
80
81  public V find(K key)
82  {
83      return findRec( key, root );
84  }

```

```

85
86 //ACCESSOR findRec
87 //IMPORT: key (String), currNode (TreeNode)
88 //EXPORT: value (Object)
89 //PURPOSE: Recursively Traverses Tree to Find Specific Node
90
91 private V findRec(K key, TreeNode<K,V> currNode)
92 {
93     V value = null;
94
95     //Element doesn't exist in list
96     //Throwing an exception limits flexibility, avoid it here
97     if ( currNode == null )
98     {
99         value = null;
100     }
101     //Base Case: Element Found. Return it
102     else if ( key.equals(currNode.getKey()) )
103     {
104         value = currNode.getValue();
105     }
106     //Follow Left Child Recursively
107     else if ( key.compareTo(currNode.getKey()) < 0 )
108     {
109         value = findRec( key, currNode.getLeft() );
110     }
111     //Follow Right Child Recursively
112     else
113     {
114         value = findRec( key, currNode.getRight() );
115     }
116     return value;
117 }
118 //-----
119 //MUTATOR insert
120 //IMPORT: key (String), value (Object)
121 //EXPORT: status (int). 0 = success. -1 = failure
122 //PURPOSE: Wrapper method, kickstarts recursive insert
123
124 public int insert(K key, V value)
125 {
126     //Adapted for usability with having a tree with linked list nodes
127     //Allows for checking if a specific key exists, and doing something
128     //based on this. Using exception for flow is very poor coding,
129     //couldn't determine a workaround and thus used a kind of error return
130     //instead.
131     int status = 0;
132     try
133     {
134         root = insertRec( key, value, root );
135     }
136     catch(IllegalStateException e)
137     {
138         status = -1;
139     }
140     return status;
141 }
142
143 //MUTATOR insertRec
144 //IMPORT: key (String), value (Object), currNode (TreeNode)
145 //EXPORT: updateNode (TreeNode)
146 //PURPOSE: Recursively inserts New Node Into Tree At Bottom Level
147
148 //THIS IS INEFFICIENT. COULD DO EASIER ITERATIVELY
149 //HAVE KEPT SINCE IT WAS IN THE LECTURE SLIDES
150
151 private TreeNode<K,V> insertRec(K key, V value, TreeNode<K,V> currNode)
152 {
153     TreeNode<K,V> updateNode = currNode;
154
155     //Create New Node At Bottom Level
156     if ( currNode == null )
157     {
158         updateNode = new TreeNode<K,V>( key, value );
159     }
160
161     //Key Already Exists in Tree
162     else if ( key.equals( currNode.getKey() ) )
163     {
164         throw new IllegalStateException("Key Already Exists in Tree");
165     }
166     //Remake parent links. Pretty much unrequired if using iterative method
167     else if ( key.compareTo( currNode.getKey() ) < 0 )
168     {
169         currNode.setLeft( insertRec( key, value, currNode.getLeft() ) );
170     }
171

```

```

172         else
173         {
174             currNode.setRight( insertRec( key, value, currNode.getRight() ) );
175         }
176
177         return updateNode;
178     }
179
180 //-----
181 //MUTATOR delete
182 //IMPORT: key (String)
183 //PURPOSE: Wrapper method, kickstarts recursive insert
184
185 public void delete(K key)
186 {
187     root = deleteRec( key, root );
188 }
189
190 //MUTATOR deleteRec
191 //IMPORT: key (String), currNode (TreeNode)
192 //EXPORT: updateNode (TreeNode)
193 //PURPOSE: Recursively Deletes A Given Node From The Tree
194
195 private TreeNode<K,V> deleteRec( K key, TreeNode<K,V> currNode )
196 {
197     TreeNode<K,V> updateNode = currNode;
198
199     //Can't Delete If Element Doesn't Exist In Tree
200     if ( currNode == null )
201         throw new NoSuchElementException("Element not in tree. Cannot Delete");
202
203     //Base Case. Found The Node To Delete
204     else if ( key.equals( currNode.getKey() ) )
205         updateNode = deleteNode( key, currNode );
206
207     //Recurse Left
208     else if ( key.compareTo( currNode.getKey() ) < 0 )
209         currNode.setLeft( deleteRec( key, currNode.getLeft() ) );
210
211     //Recurse Right
212     else
213         currNode.setRight( deleteRec( key, currNode.getRight() ) );
214
215     return updateNode;
216 }
217 //-----
218 //MUTATOR deleteNode
219 //IMPORT: key (String), deNode (TreeNode)
220 //EXPORT: updateNode (TreeNode)
221 //PURPOSE: RDeletes Given Node From Tree, Fixes Required Links
222
223 private TreeNode<K,V> deleteNode( K key, TreeNode<K,V> delNode )
224 {
225     TreeNode<K,V> updateNode = null;
226
227     //No Children - Simply Delete
228     if ( ( delNode.getLeft() == null ) && ( delNode.getRight() == null ) )
229         updateNode = null;
230
231     //Left Child - Adopt Orphan
232     else if ( ( delNode.getLeft() != null ) && ( delNode.getRight() == null ) )
233         updateNode = delNode.getLeft();
234
235     //Right Child - Adopt Orphan
236     else if ( ( delNode.getLeft() == null ) && ( delNode.getRight() != null ) )
237         updateNode = delNode.getRight();
238
239     //Two Children
240     else
241     {
242         //Sort Out The Successor
243         updateNode = promoteSucc( delNode.getRight() );
244
245         //No Cycles
246         if ( updateNode != delNode.getRight() )
247         {
248             //Update Right
249             updateNode.setRight( delNode.getRight() );
250         }
251
252         //Update Left
253         updateNode.setLeft( delNode.getLeft() );
254     }
255
256     return updateNode;
257 }
258 //-----

```

```

259 //MUTATOR promoteSucc
260 //IMPORT: currNode (TreeNode)
261 //EXPORT: successor (TreeNode)
262 //PURPOSE: Finds Successor To Promote In Node Deletion
263
264 private TreeNode<K,V> promoteSucc( TreeNode<K,V> currNode )
265 {
266     TreeNode<K,V> successor = currNode;
267
268     if ( currNode.getLeft() != null )
269     {
270         successor = promoteSucc( currNode.getLeft() );
271
272         if ( successor == currNode.getLeft() )
273         {
274             currNode.setLeft( successor.getRight() );
275         }
276     }
277
278     return successor;
279 }
280 //-----
281 //ACCESSOR calcHeight
282 //EXPORT: height (int)
283 //PURPOSE: Wrapper Method, kickstarts height recursive height calculation
284
285 public int calcHeight()
286 {
287     return heightRec( root );
288 }
289
290 //heightRec
291 //IMPORT: currNode (TreeNode)
292 //EXPORT height
293 //PURPOSE: Recursively calculate height of binary tree
294
295 private int heightRec( TreeNode<K,V> currNode )
296 {
297     int height, leftHt, rightHt;
298
299     //Base Case - no more along this branch
300     if ( currNode == null )
301         height = -1;
302     else
303     {
304         //Calc left and right subheights from here
305         leftHt = heightRec( currNode.getLeft() );
306         rightHt = heightRec( currNode.getRight() );
307
308         //Get highest of the two branches
309         if ( leftHt > rightHt )
310         {
311             height = leftHt + 1;
312         }
313         else
314         {
315             height = rightHt + 1;
316         }
317     }
318
319     return height;
320 }
321 //-----
322 //traverse
323 //IMPORT: traverseType (int)
324 //PURPOSE: Traverse Tree And Output Data in pre/in/post order
325
326 public void traverse( int traverseType )
327 {
328     switch ( traverseType )
329     {
330         case 1: System.out.print("\nPreOrder Traversal: ");
331                 preOrder(root);
332                 break;
333         case 2: System.out.print("\nInOrder Traversal: ");
334                 inOrder(root);
335                 break;
336         case 3: System.out.print("\nPostOrder Traversal: ");
337                 postOrder(root);
338                 break;
339     }
340     System.out.println();
341     System.out.println();
342 }
343
344 //preOrder
345 //IMPORT: localRoot (TreeNode)

```

```
346 //PURPOSE: Recursively Prints PreOrder of Binary Tree
347
348 private void preOrder( TreeNode<K,V> localRoot )
349 {
350     if ( localRoot != null )
351     {
352         System.out.print( localRoot.value + " ");
353         preOrder( localRoot.getLeft() );
354         preOrder( localRoot.getRight() );
355     }
356 }
357
358 //inOrder
359 //IMPORT: localRoot (TreeNode)
360 //PURPOSE: Recursively Prints InOrder of Binary Tree
361
362 private void inOrder( TreeNode<K,V> localRoot )
363 {
364     if ( localRoot != null )
365     {
366         inOrder( localRoot.getLeft() );
367         System.out.print( localRoot.value + " ");
368         inOrder( localRoot.getRight() );
369     }
370 }
371
372 //postOrder
373 //IMPORT: localRoot (TreeNode)
374 //PURPOSE: Recursively Prints PostOrder of Binary Tree
375
376 private void postOrder( TreeNode<K,V> localRoot )
377 {
378     if ( localRoot != null )
379     {
380         postOrder( localRoot.getLeft() );
381         postOrder( localRoot.getRight() );
382         System.out.print( localRoot.value + " ");
383     }
384 }
385 //-----
386 //printTree
387 //PURPOSE: Wrapper method to recursively call printSubTree
388
389 public void printTree()
390 {
391     printSubTree(root, "");
392 }
393
394 //printSubTree
395 //IMPORT: root (TreeNode), indent (String)
396 //PURPOSE: Recursively prints Binary Tree in readable format
397
398 private void printSubTree(TreeNode<K,V> root, String indent)
399 {
400     if(root != null)
401     {
402         if(root.getLeft() != null)
403         {
404             printSubTree(root.getLeft(), indent + "    ");
405             System.out.println(indent + "    /");
406         }
407
408         System.out.println(indent + root.toString());
409
410         if(root.getRight() != null)
411         {
412             System.out.println(indent + "    \\");
413             printSubTree(root.getRight(), indent + "    ");
414         }
415     }
416 }
417
418 //-----
419 }
```