

CS 201 Data Structures Library Phase 2 Due 3/10

Phase 2 of the CS201 programming project, we will be built around a balanced binary search tree. In particular, you should implement red-black trees as described in the CLRS textbook for the class `RBTree`.

The public methods of your class should include the following (keytype and valuetype indicate the types from the template):

Function	Description	Runtime
<code>RBTree();</code>	Default Constructor. The tree should be empty	$O(1)$
<code>RBTree(keytype k[], valuetype V[], int s);</code>	For this constructor the tree should be built using the arrays <code>K</code> and <code>V</code> containing <code>s</code> items of keytype and valuetype.	$O(s \lg s)$
<code>~RBTree();</code>	Destructor for the class.	$O(n)$
<code>valuetype * search(keytype k);</code>	Traditional search. Should return a pointer to the valuetype stored with the key. If the key is not stored in the tree then the function should return <code>NULL</code> .	$O(\lg n)$
<code>void insert(keytype k, valuetype v);</code>	Inserts the node with key <code>k</code> and value <code>v</code> into the tree.	$O(\lg n)$
<code>int remove(keytype k);</code>	Removes the node with key <code>k</code> and returns 1. If key <code>k</code> is not found then <code>remove</code> should return 0.	$O(\lg n)$
<code>int rank(keytype k);</code>	Returns the rank of the key <code>k</code> in the tree. Returns 0 if the key <code>k</code> is not found. The smallest item in the tree is rank 1.	$O(\lg n)$
<code>keytype select(int pos);</code>	Order Statistics. Returns the key of the node at position <code>pos</code> in the tree. Calling with <code>pos = 1</code> should return the smallest key in the tree, <code>pos = n</code> should return the largest.	$O(\lg n)$
<code>keytype *successor(keytype k)</code>	Returns a pointer to the key after <code>k</code> in the tree. Should return <code>NULL</code> if no successor exists.	$O(\lg n)$
<code>keytype *predecessor(keytype k)</code>	Returns a pointer to the key before <code>k</code> in the tree. Should return <code>NULL</code> if no predecessor exists.	$O(\lg n)$
<code>int size();</code>	returns the number of nodes in the tree.	$O(1)$
<code>void preorder();</code>	Prints the keys of the tree in a preorder traversal.	$O(n)$
<code>void inorder();</code>	Prints the keys of the tree in an inorder traversal.	$O(n)$
<code>void postorder();</code>	Prints the keys of the tree in a postorder traversal.	$O(n)$

Your class should include proper memory management, including a destructor, a copy constructor, and a copy assignment operator.

For submission, all the class code should be in a file named `RBTree.cpp`. Create a makefile for the project that compiles the file `phase2main.cpp` and creates an executable named `phase2`. A sample

makefile is available on Blackboard. Place both RBTtree.cpp and makefile into a zip file and upload the file to Blackboard.

- ☐ Create your RBTtree class
- ☐ Modify the makefile to work for your code (changing compiler flags is all that is necessary)
- ☐ Test your RBTtree class with the sample main provided on the cs-intro server
- ☐ Make sure your executable is named phase2
- ☐ Develop additional test cases with different types, and larger trees
- ☐ Create the zip file with RBTtree.cpp and makefile
- ☐ Upload your zip file to Blackboard

No late submissions will be accepted. There will be an opportunity to resubmit by March 26. Resubmissions will have a 20 point penalty.