**CSE225L – Data Structures and Algorithms Lab**

**Lab 13**

**Binary Search Tree**

In today’s lab we will design and implement the Binary Search Tree ADT.

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| --- | --- |
| **binarysearchtree.h**  #ifndef BINARYSEARCHTREE\_H\_INCLUDED  #define BINARYSEARCHTREE\_H\_INCLUDED  #include "quetype.h"  template <class ItemType>  struct TreeNode  {  ItemType info;  TreeNode\* left;  TreeNode\* right;  };  enum OrderType {PRE\_ORDER, IN\_ORDER, POST\_ORDER};  template <class ItemType>  class TreeType  {  public:  TreeType();  ~TreeType();  void MakeEmpty();  bool IsEmpty();  bool IsFull();  int LengthIs();  void RetrieveItem(ItemType& item, bool& found);  void InsertItem(ItemType item);  void DeleteItem(ItemType item);  void ResetTree(OrderType order);  void GetNextItem(ItemType& item, OrderType order, bool& finished);  void Print();  private:  TreeNode<ItemType>\* root;  QueType<ItemType> preQue;  QueType<ItemType> inQue;  QueType<ItemType> postQue;  };  #endif // BINARYSEARCHTREE\_H\_INCLUDED  **binarysearchtree.cpp**  #include "binarysearchtree.h"  #include "quetype.cpp"  #include <iostream>  using namespace std;  template <class ItemType>  TreeType<ItemType>::TreeType()  {  root = NULL;  }  template <class ItemType>  void Destroy(TreeNode<ItemType>\*& tree)  {  if (tree != NULL)  {  Destroy(tree->left);  Destroy(tree->right);  delete tree;  tree = NULL;  }  }  template <class ItemType>  TreeType<ItemType>::~TreeType()  {  Destroy(root);  }  template <class ItemType>  void TreeType<ItemType>::MakeEmpty()  {  Destroy(root);  } | template <class ItemType>  bool TreeType<ItemType>::IsEmpty()  {  return root == NULL;  }  template <class ItemType>  bool TreeType<ItemType>::IsFull()  {  TreeNode<ItemType>\* location;  try  {  location = new TreeNode<ItemType>;  delete location;  return false;  }  catch(bad\_alloc& exception)  {  return true;  }  }  template <class ItemType>  int CountNodes(TreeNode<ItemType>\* tree)  {  if (tree == NULL)  return 0;  else  return CountNodes(tree->left) + CountNodes(tree->right) + 1;  }  template <class ItemType>  int TreeType<ItemType>::LengthIs()  {  return CountNodes(root);  }  template <class ItemType>  void Retrieve(TreeNode<ItemType>\* tree, ItemType& item, bool& found)  {  if (tree == NULL)  found = false;  else if (item < tree->info)  Retrieve(tree->left, item, found);  else if (item > tree->info)  Retrieve(tree->right, item, found);  else  {  item = tree->info;  found = true;  }  }  template <class ItemType>  void TreeType<ItemType>::RetrieveItem(ItemType& item, bool& found)  {  Retrieve(root, item, found);  } |
| template <class ItemType>  void Insert(TreeNode<ItemType>\*& tree, ItemType item)  {  if (tree == NULL)  {  tree = new TreeNode<ItemType>;  tree->right = NULL;  tree->left = NULL;  tree->info = item;  }  else if (item < tree->info)  Insert(tree->left, item);  else  Insert(tree->right, item);  }  template <class ItemType>  void TreeType<ItemType>::InsertItem(ItemType item)  {  Insert(root, item);  }  template <class ItemType>  void Delete(TreeNode<ItemType>\*& tree, ItemType item)  {  if (item < tree->info)  Delete(tree->left, item);  else if (item > tree->info)  Delete(tree->right, item);  else  DeleteNode(tree);  }  template <class ItemType>  void DeleteNode(TreeNode<ItemType>\*& tree)  {  ItemType data;  TreeNode<ItemType>\* tempPtr;  tempPtr = tree;  if (tree->left == NULL)  {  tree = tree->right;  delete tempPtr;  }  else if (tree->right == NULL)  {  tree = tree->left;  delete tempPtr;  }  else  {  GetPredecessor(tree->left, data);  tree->info = data;  Delete(tree->left, data);  }  }  template <class ItemType>  void GetPredecessor(TreeNode<ItemType>\* tree, ItemType& data)  {  while (tree->right != NULL)  tree = tree->right;  data = tree->info;  }  template <class ItemType>  void TreeType<ItemType>::DeleteItem(ItemType item)  {  Delete(root, item);  } | template <class ItemType>  void PreOrder(TreeNode<ItemType>\* tree, QueType<ItemType>& Que)  {  if (tree != NULL)  {  Que.Enqueue(tree->info);  PreOrder(tree->left, Que);  PreOrder(tree->right, Que);  }  }  template <class ItemType>  void InOrder(TreeNode<ItemType>\* tree, QueType<ItemType>& Que)  {  if (tree != NULL)  {  InOrder(tree->left, Que);  Que.Enqueue(tree->info);  InOrder(tree->right, Que);  }  }  template <class ItemType>  void PostOrder(TreeNode<ItemType>\* tree, QueType<ItemType>& Que)  {  if (tree != NULL)  {  PostOrder(tree->left, Que);  PostOrder(tree->right, Que);  Que.Enqueue(tree->info);  }  }  template <class ItemType>  void TreeType<ItemType>::ResetTree(OrderType order)  {  switch (order)  {  case PRE\_ORDER:  PreOrder(root, preQue);  break;  case IN\_ORDER:  InOrder(root, inQue);  break;  case POST\_ORDER:  PostOrder(root, postQue);  break;  }  }  template <class ItemType>  void TreeType<ItemType>::GetNextItem(ItemType& item, OrderType order, bool& finished)  {  finished = false;  switch (order)  {  case PRE\_ORDER:  preQue.Dequeue(item);  if(preQue.IsEmpty())  finished = true;  break;  case IN\_ORDER:  inQue.Dequeue(item);  if(inQue.IsEmpty())  finished = true;  break;  case POST\_ORDER:  postQue.Dequeue(item);  if(postQue.IsEmpty())  finished = true;  break;  }  } |
| template <class ItemType>  void PrintTree(TreeNode<ItemType>\* tree)  {  if (tree != NULL)  {  PrintTree(tree->left);  cout << tree->info << " ";  PrintTree(tree->right);  }  }  template <class ItemType>  void TreeType<ItemType>::Print()  {  PrintTree(root);  } | |

Now generate the **Driver file (main.cpp)** where you perform the following tasks:

| **Operation to Be Tested and Description of Action** | **Input Values** | **Expected Output** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| * Create a tree object |  |  |
| * Print if the tree is empty or not |  | Tree is empty |
| * Insert ten items | 4 9 2 7 3 11 17 0 5 1 |  |
| * Print if the tree is empty or not |  | Tree is not empty |
| * Print the length of the tree |  | 10 |
| * Retrieve 9 and print whether found or not |  | Item is found |
| * Retrieve 13 and print whether found or not |  | Item is not found |
| * Print the elements in the tree (inorder) |  | 0 1 2 3 4 5 7 9 11 17 |
| * Print the elements in the tree (preorder) |  | 4 2 0 1 3 9 7 5 11 17 |
| * Print the elements in the tree (postorder) |  | 1 0 3 2 5 7 17 11 9 4 |
| * Make the tree empty |  |  |
| * Given a sequence of integers, determine the best ordering of the integers to insert them into a binary search tree. The best order is the one that will allow the binary search tree to have the minimum height.   Hint: Sort the sequence (use the inorder traversal). The middle element is the root. Insert it into an empty tree. Now in the same way, recursively build the left subtree and then the right subtree. | 11 9 4 2 7 3 17 0 5 1 | 4 1 0 2 3 9 5 7 11 17 |