

```
1 import java.io.*;
2 import java.util.*;
3
4 // TreeApp.java
5 // demonstrates binary tree
6 public class TreeApp {
7     public static void main(String[] args) throws IOException {
8         int value;
9         Tree theTree = new Tree();
10
11         theTree.insert(50, 1.5);
12         theTree.insert(25, 1.2);
13         theTree.insert(75, 1.7);
14         theTree.insert(12, 1.5);
15         theTree.insert(37, 1.2);
16         theTree.insert(43, 1.7);
17         theTree.insert(30, 1.5);
18         theTree.insert(33, 1.2);
19         theTree.insert(87, 1.7);
20         theTree.insert(93, 1.5);
21         theTree.insert(97, 1.5);
22
23         while (true) {
24             System.out.print("\nEnter first letter of show and there are some special cases,
25 ");
26             System.out.print(
27                 "insert(i), find(f), delete(d), traverse(t), clear(c), random(r), min(m),
28 max(x), save(a), or quit(q): ");
29
30             int choice = getChar();
31             switch (choice) {
32                 case 's':
33                     System.out.print("horizontal or vertical (1 or 2)? ");
34                     value = getInt();
35                     if (value == 1) {
36                         System.out.println();
37                         showTree(0, theTree.root);
38                     } else
39                         theTree.displayTree();
40                     break;
41                 case 'i':
42                     System.out.print("Enter value to insert: ");
43                     value = getInt();
44                     theTree.insert(value, value + 0.9);
45                     System.out.println("Comparisons = " + theTree.comps);
46                     break;
47                 case 'f':
48                     System.out.print("Enter value to find: ");
49                     value = getInt();
50                     Node found = theTree.find(value);
51                     if (found != null) {
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50         System.out.print("Found: ");
51         found.displayNode();
52         System.out.print("\n");
53     } else {
54         System.out.print("Could not find ");
55         System.out.println(value);
56     }
57     System.out.println("Comparisons = " + theTree.comps);
58     break;
59 case 'd':
60     System.out.print("Enter value to delete: ");
61     value = getInt();
62     boolean didDelete = theTree.delete(value);
63     if (didDelete)
64         System.out.print("Deleted " + value + '\n');
65     else {
66         System.out.print("Could not delete ");
67         System.out.println(value);
68     }
69     System.out.println("Comparisons = " + theTree.comps);
70     break;
71 case 't':
72     System.out.print("Enter type 1, 2 or 3: ");
73     value = getInt();
74     theTree.traverse(value);
75     break;
76 case 'c':
77     theTree.clearTree();
78     System.out.println("Tree cleared.");
79     break;
80 case 'r':
81     System.out.print("Enter the number of random items to insert: ");
82     value = getInt();
83     insertRandomItems(theTree, value);
84     break;
85 case 'm':
86     Node minNode = theTree.findMin();
87     System.out.print("Minimal item: ");
88     minNode.displayNode();
89     System.out.println();
90     break;
91 case 'x':
92     Node maxNode = theTree.findMax();
93     System.out.print("Maximal item: ");
94     maxNode.displayNode();
95     System.out.println();
96     break;
97 case 'a':
98     int[] items = saveItemsInArray(theTree.root);
99     System.out.println("Items saved to array.");
100    theTree.clearTree();
101    System.out.println("Tree cleared.");
102    reinsertionFromArray(theTree, items);
103    break;

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104         case 'q':
105             return;
106         default:
107             System.out.print("Invalid entry\n");
108     }
109 }
110 }
111
112 public static String getString() throws IOException {
113     InputStreamReader isr = new InputStreamReader(System.in);
114     BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(isr);
115     String s = br.readLine();
116     return s;
117 }
118
119 public static char getChar() throws IOException {
120     String s = getString();
121     return s.charAt(0);
122 }
123
124 public static int getInt() throws IOException {
125     String s = getString();
126     return Integer.parseInt(s);
127 }
128
129 public static void showTree(int n, Node t) {
130     tab(n);
131     if (t == null)
132         System.out.println("*");
133     else {
134         n = n + 3;
135         System.out.println(t.iData);
136         if (t.leftChild == null && t.rightChild == null)
137             return;
138         showTree(n, t.leftChild);
139         showTree(n, t.rightChild);
140     }
141 }
142
143 public static void tab(int n) {
144     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++)
145         System.out.print(" ");
146 }
147
148 public static void insertRandomItems(Tree tree, int n) {
149     Random rand = new Random();
150     for (int i = 0; i < n; i++) {
151         int value = rand.nextInt(100) + 1; // Random values between 1 and 100
152         tree.insert(value, value + 0.9);
153     }
154 }
155
156 public static int[] saveItemsInArray(Node root) {
157     List<Integer> itemsList = new ArrayList<>();

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158     inOrderSave(root, itemsList);
159     return itemsList.stream().mapToInt(i -> i).toArray();
160 }
161
162 private static void inOrderSave(Node node, List<Integer> itemsList) {
163     if (node != null) {
164         inOrderSave(node.leftChild, itemsList);
165         itemsList.add(node.iData);
166         inOrderSave(node.rightChild, itemsList);
167     }
168 }
169
170 public static void reinsertionFromArray(Tree tree, int[] items) {
171     for (int item : items) {
172         tree.insert(item, item + 0.9);
173     }
174 }
175
176 public static Node node(int data, Node l, Node r) {
177     Node a = new Node();
178     a.iData = data;
179     a.leftChild = l;
180     a.rightChild = r;
181     return a;
182 }
183 }
184
185 // Node.java
186 class Node {
187     public int iData; // data item (key)
188     public double dData; // data item
189     public Node leftChild; // this node's left child
190     public Node rightChild; // this node's right child
191
192     public void displayNode() {
193         System.out.print('{');
194         System.out.print(iData);
195         System.out.print(", ");
196         System.out.print(dData);
197         System.out.print("} ");
198     }
199 }
200
201 // Tree.java
202 class Tree {
203     int comps = 0;
204     Node root; // first node of tree
205
206     public Tree() {
207         root = null;
208     }
209
210     public Node find(int key) {
211         comps = 0;

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212     Node current = root;
213     while (current.iData != key) {
214         comps++;
215         if (key < current.iData)
216             current = current.leftChild;
217         else
218             current = current.rightChild;
219         if (current == null)
220             return null;
221     }
222     comps++; // final comparison when key is found
223     return current;
224 }
225
226 public void insert(int id, double dd) {
227     comps = 0;
228     Node newNode = new Node();
229     newNode.iData = id;
230     newNode.dData = dd;
231     if (root == null)
232         root = newNode;
233     else {
234         Node current = root;
235         Node parent;
236         while (true) {
237             parent = current;
238             comps++;
239             if (id < current.iData) {
240                 current = current.leftChild;
241                 if (current == null) {
242                     parent.leftChild = newNode;
243                     return;
244                 }
245             } else {
246                 current = current.rightChild;
247                 if (current == null) {
248                     parent.rightChild = newNode;
249                     return;
250                 }
251             }
252         }
253     }
254 }
255
256 public boolean delete(int key) {
257     comps = 0;
258     Node current = root;
259     Node parent = root;
260     boolean isLeftChild = true;
261
262     while (current.iData != key) {
263         comps++;
264         parent = current;
265         if (key < current.iData) {

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266         isLeftChild = true;
267         current = current.leftChild;
268     } else {
269         isLeftChild = false;
270         current = current.rightChild;
271     }
272     if (current == null)
273         return false;
274 }
275
276 if (current.leftChild == null && current.rightChild == null) {
277     if (current == root)
278         root = null;
279     else if (isLeftChild)
280         parent.leftChild = null;
281     else
282         parent.rightChild = null;
283 } else if (current.rightChild == null) {
284     if (current == root)
285         root = current.leftChild;
286     else if (isLeftChild)
287         parent.leftChild = current.leftChild;
288     else
289         parent.rightChild = current.leftChild;
290 } else if (current.leftChild == null) {
291     if (current == root)
292         root = current.rightChild;
293     else if (isLeftChild)
294         parent.leftChild = current.rightChild;
295     else
296         parent.rightChild = current.rightChild;
297 } else {
298     Node successor = getSuccessor(current);
299     if (current == root)
300         root = successor;
301     else if (isLeftChild)
302         parent.leftChild = successor;
303     else
304         parent.rightChild = successor;
305     successor.leftChild = current.leftChild;
306 }
307 return true;
308 }
309
310 public Node getSuccessor(Node delNode) {
311     Node successorParent = delNode;
312     Node successor = delNode;
313     Node current = delNode.rightChild;
314     while (current != null) {
315         successorParent = successor;
316         successor = current;
317         current = current.leftChild;
318     }
319

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320     if (successor != delNode.rightChild) {
321         successorParent.leftChild = successor.rightChild;
322         successor.rightChild = delNode.rightChild;
323     }
324     return successor;
325 }
326
327 public void traverse(int type) {
328     switch (type) {
329         case 1:
330             System.out.print("In-order traversal: ");
331             inOrder(root);
332             break;
333         case 2:
334             System.out.print("Pre-order traversal: ");
335             preOrder(root);
336             break;
337         case 3:
338             System.out.print("Post-order traversal: ");
339             postOrder(root);
340             break;
341         default:
342             System.out.println("Invalid type");
343     }
344     System.out.println();
345 }
346
347 public void inOrder(Node node) {
348     if (node != null) {
349         inOrder(node.leftChild);
350         node.displayNode();
351         inOrder(node.rightChild);
352     }
353 }
354
355 public void preOrder(Node node) {
356     if (node != null) {
357         node.displayNode();
358         preOrder(node.leftChild);
359         preOrder(node.rightChild);
360     }
361 }
362
363 public void postOrder(Node node) {
364     if (node != null) {
365         postOrder(node.leftChild);
366         postOrder(node.rightChild);
367         node.displayNode();
368     }
369 }
370
371 public void displayTree() {
372     System.out.println("\nTree (in-order): ");
373     inOrder(root);

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374     }
375
376     public Node findMin() {
377         Node current = root;
378         while (current.leftChild != null)
379             current = current.leftChild;
380         return current;
381     }
382
383     public Node findMax() {
384         Node current = root;
385         while (current.rightChild != null)
386             current = current.rightChild;
387         return current;
388     }
389
390     public void clearTree() {
391         root = null;
392     }
393 }
394
395 // How the Tree Changes:
396 // In-order Traversal will "flatten" the tree by visiting the nodes in
397 // increasing order, which is especially useful for a binary search tree because
398 // it gives you the sorted order of the values.
399 // Pre-order Traversal starts with the root, which makes it useful when you want
400 // to process the root before its children (for instance, when copying or saving
401 // the tree structure).
402 // Post-order Traversal works from the leaves to the root, making it useful for
403 // deletion or when you need to process nodes in a bottom-up manner.
404 // In all of these traversals, the tree structure itself doesn't change (i.e.,
405 // it remains the same throughout the traversal). Traversal merely determines
406 // the order in which the nodes are visited or processed, which can be useful in
407 // different algorithms or operations on the tree.

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