

Data Structures

Binary Search Tree

Mostafa S. Ibrahim

Teaching, Training and Coaching since more than a decade!

Artificial Intelligence & Computer Vision Researcher

PhD from Simon Fraser University - Canada

Bachelor / Msc from Cairo University - Egypt

Ex-(Software Engineer / ICPC World Finalist)



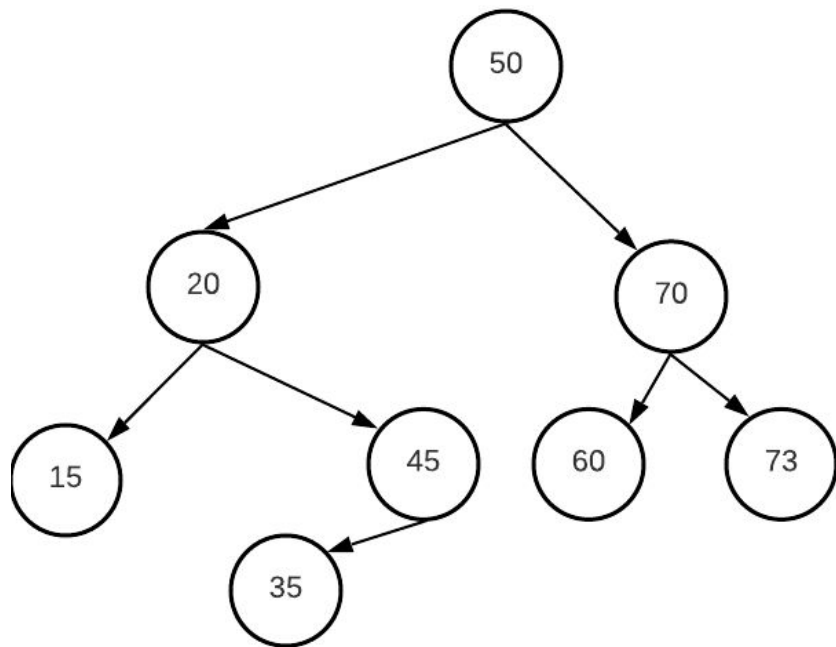
Searching for an element

- Given a binary tree, search it to find out whether it contains a specific element or not
- We can simply traverse the whole tree $\Rightarrow O(N)$ numbers
- Can we arrange the elements in the tree to help speed up the search?

```
bool search(int value) {  
    bool res = value == data;  
    if (!res && left)  
        res = left->search(value);  
    if (!res && right)  
        res = right->search(value);  
    return res;  
}
```

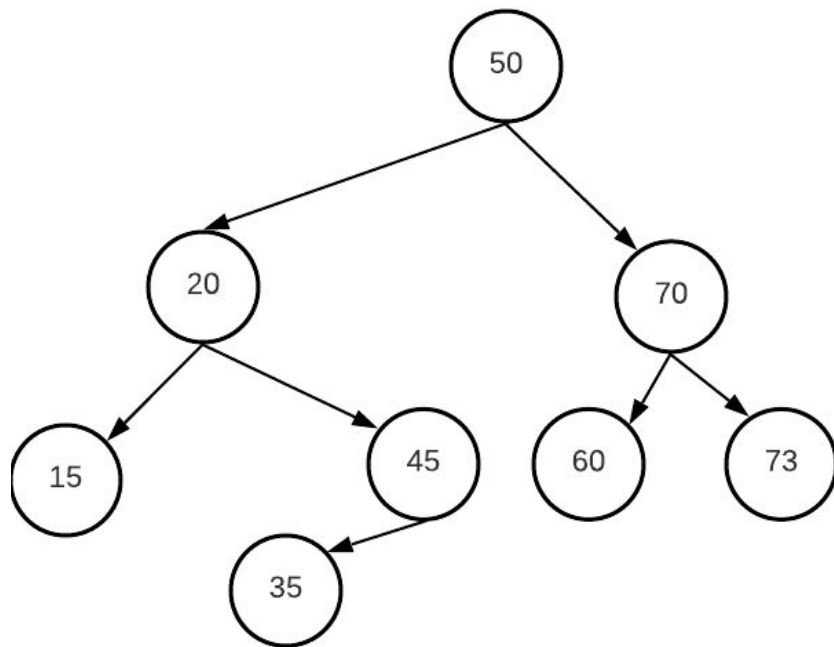
Binary Search Tree (BST)

- Instead of structuring values in a random order, we can use a BST
- BST Tree Properties(**FIX**):
 - Node value > **all** left nodes
 - Node value < **all** right nodes
 - Every-subtree is also BST
- How to search for an element?
 - Think for 5 minutes!



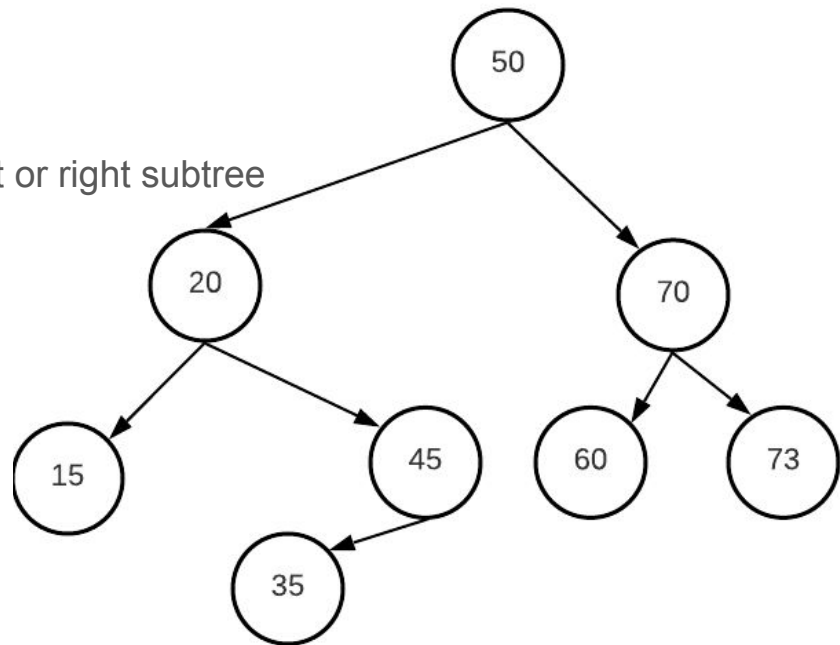
BST properties

- By definition, no duplicates
 - But we can do workarounds
- Inorder traversal: Sorted values
 - 15 20 35 45 50 60 70 73
 - Why? Inorder + BST property
- Given preorder, postorder or level order only, we can build a BST
- The number of BST trees of N nodes is the same as the number of unlabeled binary trees: the Catalan number
 - Why? All of their inorder traversals must be sorted. Values are then useless = the same as an unlabeled tree



Searching BST

- How to search it?
 - The value is found either in the root, or the left or right subtree
 - This means we always choose a subtree
 - Overall $O(h)$ time
 - $O(\log(n))$ for a balanced tree
- Try to code it



Searching BST

- Search(35)

- At Node(50)? No, go left as **our target** is smaller
- At Node(20)? No, go right as bigger.
- At Node(45)? No, go left as smaller.
- Found

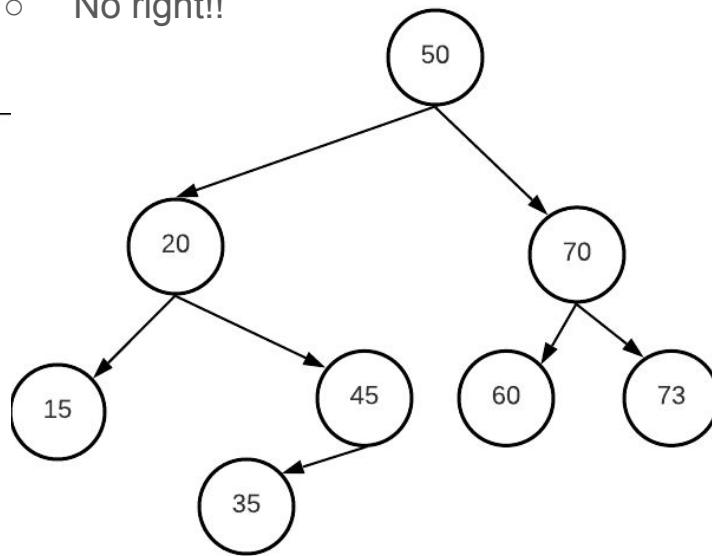
```
bool search(int target) {    // tail recursion
    if (target == data)
        return true;

    if (target < data)
        return left && left->search(target);

    return right && right->search(target);
}
```

- Search(17)

- At Node(50)? No, go left as smaller.
- At Node(20)? No, go left as smaller.
- At Node(15)? No, go right as bigger.
- No right!!



“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”

“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”