

GIT Department of Computer Engineering
CSE 222/505 - Spring 2021
Homework 4 Report

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SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS:

I created this homework on Windows 10 using terminal (Java Development Kit). My java version is 11.0.8. You need to compile "driver.java" in order to test my homework. There are java files, a folder named "Javadoc" that includes javadoc files and report file in my homework.

PROBLEM SOLUTION APPROACH:

I wrote a driver class for testing. For testing I wrote some support methods to make testing more understandable.

PART 1:

I implemented a MaxHeap using ArrayList. I implemented add and remove methods and an inner iterator class named HeapIterator. Then, I added requested methods. Whatever operation is done on Heap, heap structure will be preserved. For testing Part 1, I wrote a printHeap() method. That method prints the elements in the Heap.

PART 2:

I implemented a MaxHeap using ArrayList that keeps HeapNodes.

HeapNode is inner class keeps items and their number of occurrences. I implemented add and remove methods for MaxHeap class. I also added support methods for implementing BSTHeapTree. For testing Part 2, I wrote a printHeap() method. That method prints the elements in the MaxHeap.

I implemented BSTHeapTree Binary Search Tree class that keeps TreeNodes as its nodes. TreeNode keeps MaxHeap as its data, left and right TreeNodes as its children. Then, I added requested methods.

While testing Part 2, I followed the instructions written on the pdf file.

Test Cases :

PART 1:

- 1) Search on an empty Heap : Throws exception
- 2) Merge 2 empty Heaps : Merged Heap will be empty. Since, before merge operation both Heaps have 0 elements.
- 3) Merge 2 not empty Heaps: Successfully merges 2 Heaps.
- 4) Remove i'th largest element from the heap ($i \geq \text{size}()$): Since, i is larger than size of the Heap ,throws exception.
- 5) Remove i'th largest element from the heap ($i \leq 0$): throws exception.
- 6) Remove i'th largest element from the heap ($i < \text{size}() \ \&\& \ i > 0$):
- 7) Successfully removes i'th largest element from the Heap. Set an element to entry : Successfully sets that element to entry and prevents the Heap structure.

PART 2:

- 1) Add entry to the BSTHeapTree : Successfully adds entry to the BSTHeapTree
- 2) Remove element that doesn't exist in the BSTHeapTree: Returns 0
- 3) Remove element exists in the BSTHeapTree: Returns number of occurrences after remove operation
- 4) Remove element from empty BSTHeapTree: Throws exception.
- 5) Find element that doesn't exist in the BSTHeapTree : Returns 0
- 6) Find element that exists in the BSTHeapTree : Returns number of occurrences of the element.
- 7) Find element in an empty BSTHeapTree : Returns 0.
- 8) Find mode of the BSTHeapTree : Returns the element with most number of occurrences if exists. If there are 2 or more elements with most number of occurrences, Prints all of them.

SCREENSHOTS:

```
emr3s@DESKTOP-POGAK7B ~/java/cse222/hw4
$ javac driver.java
```

```
emr3s@DESKTOP-POGAK7B ~/java/cse222/hw4
$ java driver
```

```
PART 1 TESTS:
TRYING TO SEARCH ON EMPTY HEAP:
HEAP IS EMPTY
TRYING TO MERGE 2 EMPTY HEAPS.AFTER THAT OPERATION MERGED HEAP WILL STILL BE EMPTY
HEAP IS EMPTY
```

```
HEAP1:
55 34 43 13 23 14 1
HEAP1 SEARCH TESTS:
13 IS FOUND ON HEAP
32 IS NOT FOUND ON HEAP
```

```
HEAP1 MERGE TESTS:
```

```
HEAP1 BEFORE MERGE:
55 43 34 23 14 13 1
```

```
HEAP2 BEFORE MERGE:
99 87 55 66 72 6 7 8 12 34
```

```
HEAP1 AFTER MERGE:(AS YOU CAN SEE HEAP2 IS SUCCESFULLY ADDED TO HEAP1 AND HEAP STRUCTURE IS PRESERVED)
99 87 55 55 72 34 12 23 43 14 66 13 34 1 8 7 6
```

```
HEAP2 BEFORE REMOVAL:
99 87 72 66 55 34 12 8 7 6
```

```
Removing 3'rd Largest Element From The heap2 :
Removed Element : 72
```

```
HEAP2 AFTER REMOVAL:(AS YOU CAN SEE 72 IS REMOVED FROM THE HEAP2)
99 87 34 66 6 7 12 8 55
```

```
Removing 10'th Largest Element From The heap2 (Since size of the heap2 is less than 10 exception will be thrown):
INDEX OUT OF BOUNDS
```

```
HEAP2 BEFORE SET OPERATION:
99 87 34 66 6 7 12 8 55
HEAP2 AFTER SET OPERATION:(AS YOU CAN SEE 6 IS SET TO 101)
101 99 34 66 87 7 12 8 55
```

```
PART 2 TESTS:
TYPE ANYTHING TO CONTINUE TESTING:
|
```

PART 1:

PART 2: (TESTING ADD AND FIND METHODS)

```

3742 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
3819 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
390 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
3638 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4166 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
2503 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3614 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
1050 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4030 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
116 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1132 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
2802 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
1687 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
3286 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
2250 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3062 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3417 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
4155 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
2684 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3064 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
2358 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
679 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1858 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
705 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
3683 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1304 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3889 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1676 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
2241 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
262 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
1191 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
2081 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
572 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
64 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3081 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
762 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
1203 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
4441 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4866 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1958 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
2261 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
3669 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
2829 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
104 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
2376 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4946 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4905 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
1902 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1245 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1113 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
4482 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1285 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4563 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
2274 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
1 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4655 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3315 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
4422 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
547 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4933 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3436 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
754 : (In Array : 4 In Tree : 4)
3734 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
4617 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3926 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
2788 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
801 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
519 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
1137 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
707 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1863 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)

```

```

4655 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3315 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
4422 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
547 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4933 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3436 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
754 : (In Array : 4 In Tree : 4)
3734 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
4617 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3926 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
2788 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
801 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
519 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
1137 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
707 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1863 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
3772 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
2559 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4313 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3451 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
2371 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1645 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
248 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
91 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3613 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
2533 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3983 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4193 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3939 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4776 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
798 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
2169 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
4143 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
951 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3378 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
908 : (In Array : 3 In Tree : 3)
1392 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
2722 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
152 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
1549 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
3176 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)
1060 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
564 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
907 : (In Array : 1 In Tree : 1)
520 : (In Array : 2 In Tree : 2)

```

TYPE ANYTHING TO CONTINUE TESTING:
FINDING ELEMENTS THERE ARE NOT ON TREE:

TESTING FIND METHODS ON NON-EXISTING NUMBERS

```

5092 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)
5033 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)
5052 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)
5004 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)
5037 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)
5082 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)
5027 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)
5048 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)
5031 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)
5081 : (In Array : 0 In Tree : 0)

```

TYPE ANYTHING TO CONTINUE TESTING:

TESTING MODE METHOD

MODE OF THE TREE IS:

```

431 with 4 occurrences
754 with 4 occurrences
816 with 4 occurrences
1012 with 4 occurrences
1386 with 4 occurrences
2521 with 4 occurrences
3640 with 4 occurrences
4792 with 4 occurrences

```

```
After remove 1 4370 left
4370 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 4317 left
4317 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 2 3386 left
3386 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 1 3331 left
3331 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 317 left
317 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 2395 left
2395 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 4030 left
4030 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 3772 left
3772 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 3 3640 left
3640 (In Array : 4 In Tree : 3)
After remove 0 3798 left
3798 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 4706 left
4706 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 4781 left
4781 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 2085 left
2085 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 385 left
385 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 2268 left
2268 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 1998 left
1998 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 3368 left
3368 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 2 4648 left
4648 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 0 1201 left
1201 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 3722 left
3722 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 3386 left
3386 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 1)
After remove 1 779 left
779 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 3103 left
3103 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 4820 left
4820 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 1310 left
1310 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 1881 left
1881 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 2 998 left
998 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 1 1635 left
1635 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 613 left
613 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 2179 left
2179 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 2 3001 left
3001 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 2 2824 left
2824 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 1 997 left
997 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 4748 left
4748 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 4203 left
4203 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 2130 left
2130 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
```

TESTING REMOVE AND FIND METHODS


```
~\java\cse222\hayat
After remove 2 223 left
223 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 0 2037 left
2037 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 3 1386 left
1386 (In Array : 4 In Tree : 3)
After remove 0 4809 left
4809 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 4115 left
4115 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 1695 left
1695 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 1826 left
1826 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 801 left
801 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 3659 left
3659 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 3683 left
3683 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 2402 left
2402 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 2 3700 left
3700 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 0 3130 left
3130 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 2 3173 left
3173 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 0 655 left
655 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 3952 left
3952 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 4488 left
4488 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 2 70 left
70 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 0 2950 left
2950 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 4535 left
4535 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 4468 left
4468 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 1726 left
1726 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 4297 left
4297 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 1 3357 left
3357 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 4801 left
4801 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 2002 left
2002 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 2 4787 left
4787 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 0 2309 left
2309 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 768 left
768 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 3443 left
3443 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 4539 left
4539 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 188 left
188 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 4636 left
4636 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 4375 left
4375 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 3012 left
3012 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 3190 left
3190 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
```

```
~\java\cse222\hayat
After remove 0 4168 left
4168 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 2667 left
2667 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 3403 left
3403 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 923 left
923 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 0 3584 left
3584 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 949 left
949 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 1 3539 left
3539 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 3743 left
3743 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 1457 left
1457 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 2 763 left
763 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 1 1714 left
1714 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 2393 left
2393 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 1029 left
1029 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 0 4617 left
4617 (In Array : 1 In Tree : 0)
After remove 1 1733 left
1733 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 1 519 left
519 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 2 1309 left
1309 (In Array : 3 In Tree : 2)
After remove 1 4265 left
4265 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)
After remove 1 4895 left
4895 (In Array : 2 In Tree : 1)

TYPE ANYTHING TO CONTINUE TESTING:
REMOVING ELEMENTS THERE ARE NOT ON TREE:
```

TESTING REMOVE AND FIND METHODS ON NON-EXISTING NUMBERS

```
5062 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5062 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)

5010 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5010 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)

5085 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5085 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)

5037 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5037 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)

5065 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5065 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)

5024 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5024 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)

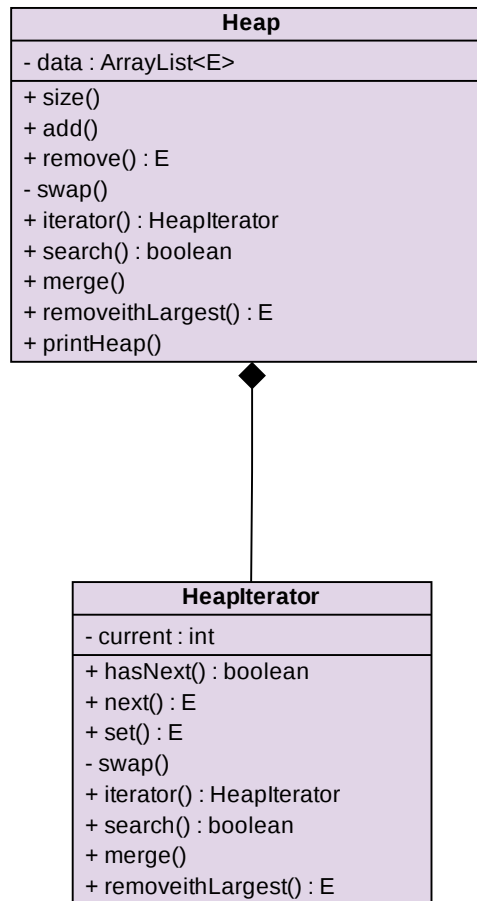
5085 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5085 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)

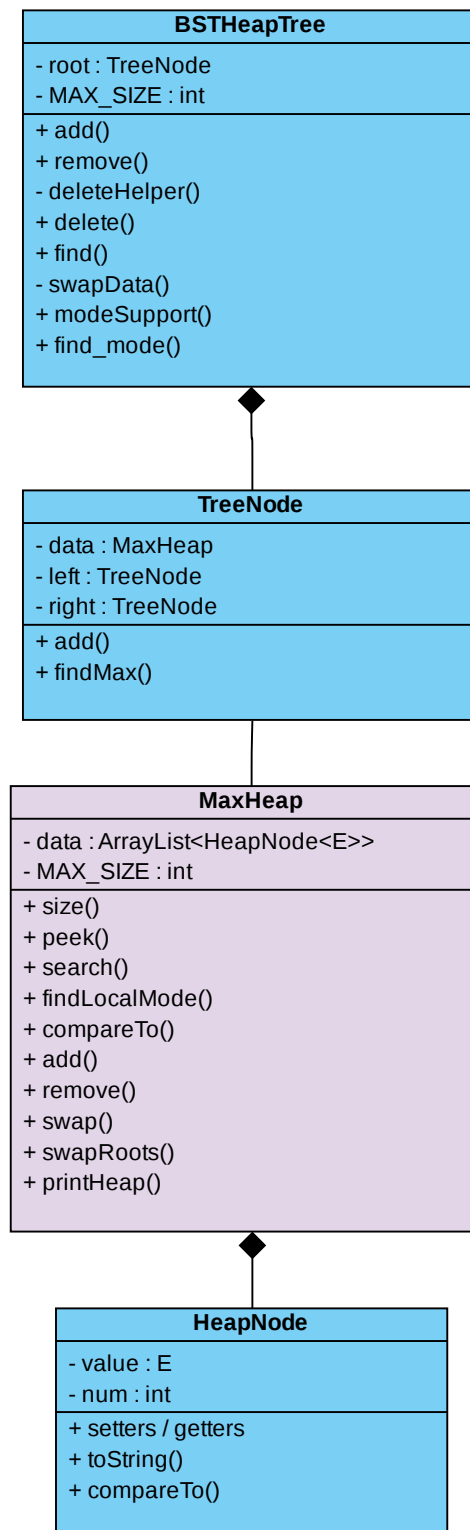
5075 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5075 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)

5045 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5045 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)

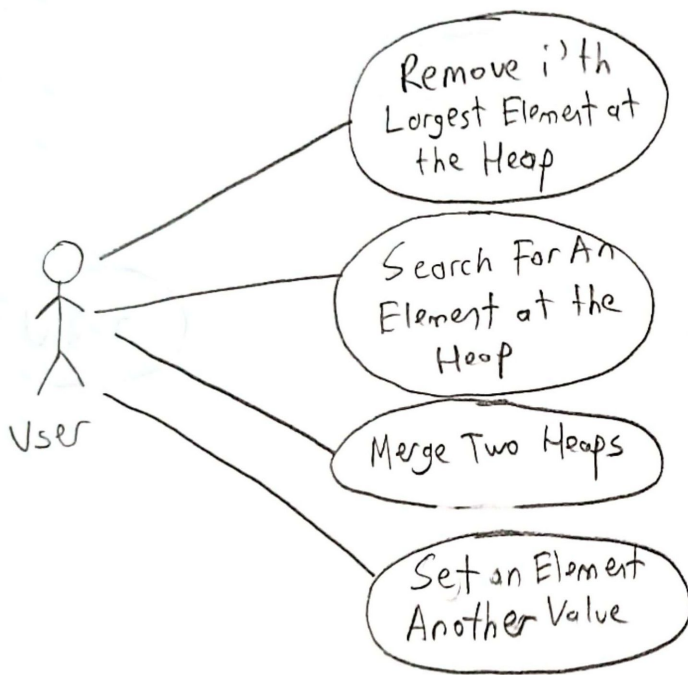
5055 : (Before Remove)(In Tree : 0)
5055 : (After Remove)(In Tree : 0)
```

DIAGRAMS:

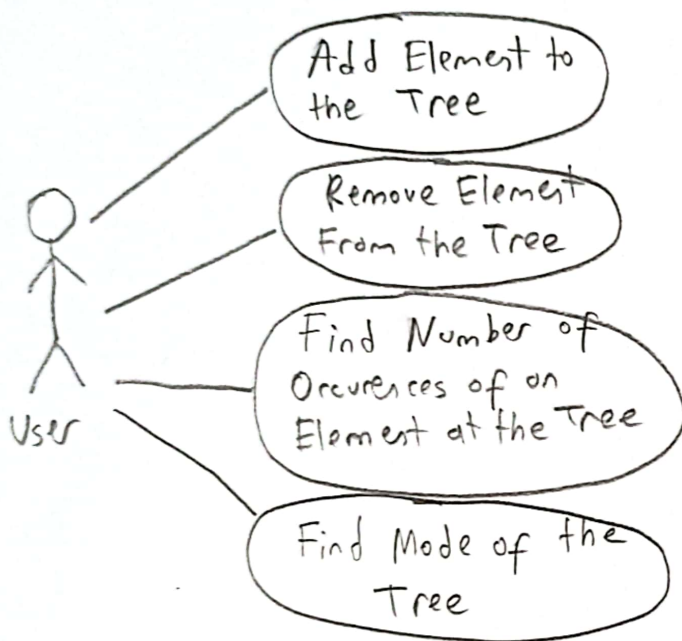




USE CASE DIAGRAM PART 1:



USE - CASE DIAGRAM PART 2 :



PART 3:

PART 1:

I did calculate time complexitys of getter and setter methods.Since, their time complexity's will be $O(1)$.

```

136 * @return true if entry is on the heap, false if entry is not on the heap
137 */
138 public boolean search(E entry)
139 {
140     if(size() == 0) throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException("HEAP IS EMPTY");
141
142     int length = size();
143     boolean result = false;
144     ArrayList<E> temp = new ArrayList<E>();
145
146     for(int i = 0; i < length; i++)
147     {
148         E x = remove();
149         temp.add(x);
150         if(x.equals(entry))
151         {
152             result = true;
153             break;
154         }
155     }
156
157     for(int i = 0; i < temp.size(); i++) add(temp.get(i));
158     return result;
159 }
160
161 /**
162  * Merges 2 Heaps
163  * Heap structure will be preserved after this operation.
164  * @param entry Heap<E>
165  */
166 public void merge(Heap<E> entry)
167 {
168     ArrayList<E> temp = new ArrayList<E>();
169     int length = entry.size();
170
171     for(int i = 0; i < length; i++)
172     {
173         E x = entry.remove();
174         this.add(x);
175         temp.add(x);
176     }
177
178     for(int i = 0; i < temp.size(); i++)
179     {
180         entry.add(temp.get(i));
181     }
182 }
183
184 /**
185  * Removes the index with largest element from the heap. It calls remove method index times and inserts the removed elements back except the target
  
```

$O(1)$ ←
 $O(\log n)$
 $O(n \log n)$

$$T_w(n) = \theta(n \cdot \log n), T_B(n)$$

$$T(n) = O(n \cdot \log n)$$

[Time complexity of remove and insert operations are $O(n \cdot \log n)$]

$O(\log n)$
 $O(\log m)$

$$T(m, n) = O(\max(\log n, \log m) \cdot n)$$

[m is size of this, n is size of entry]

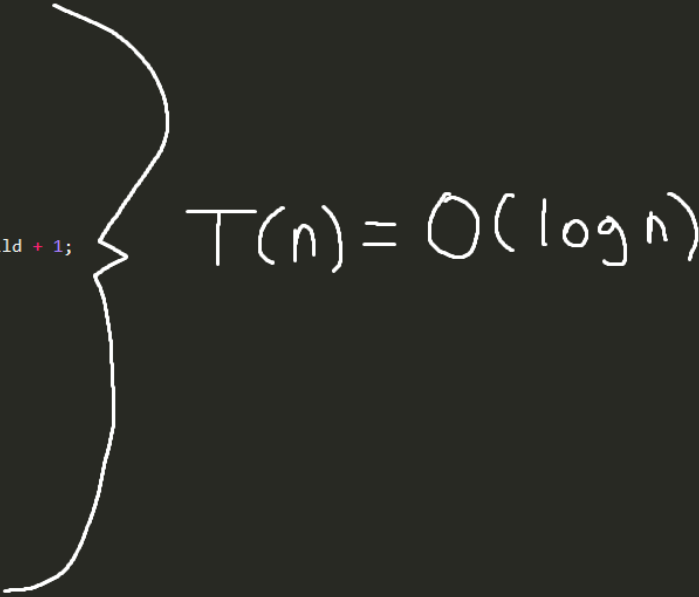
```

181     }
182 }
183
184 /**
185  * Removes the index'th largest element from the heap. It calls remove method index times and inserts the removed elements back except the target
186  * @param index int
187  */
188 public E removeithLargest(int index)
189 {
190     if(index <= 0 || size() == 0 || index >= size()) throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
191
192     ArrayList<E> temp = new ArrayList<E>();
193     E result;
194     result = remove();
195     if(index != 1) temp.add(result);
196
197     for(int i = 2; i <= index; i++)
198     {
199         result = remove();
200         if(i != index)
201             temp.add(result);
202     }
203
204     for(int i = 0; i < temp.size(); i++)
205     {
206         add(temp.get(i));
207     }
208     return result;
209 }
210
211 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////
212
213 /**
214  * @author Emre Sezer
215  * Iterator class for Heap
216  */
217 public class HeapIterator
218 {
219     private int current;
220
221 /**
222  * HeapIterator constructor
223  */
224     public HeapIterator()
225     {
226         current = 0;
227     }
228
229 /**
230  * Method that returns true if current is smaller than size, else false

```

$T_w(n) = \Theta(n \log n), T_b = \Theta(1)$
 $T(n) = O(n \log n)$

```
235     if(current >= 0 && current < size())    return true;
236     else return false;
237 }
238
239 /**
240  * Iterator next method
241  * @return the next element on the Heap
242  */
243 public E next()
244 {
245     E result = data.get(current);
246     current++;
247     return result;
248 }
249
250 /**
251  * Iterator set method. Sets the current element to entry. Then sets Heap to Heap structure.
252  * After set operation Heap structure will be preserved.
253  * @param entry E
254  */
255 public void set(E entry)
256 {
257     data.set(current, entry); > O(1)
258
259     int child = current;
260
261     while(2 * child + 2 < size())
262     {
263         if(data.get(2 * child + 1).compareTo(data.get(2 * child + 2)) > 0) child = 2 * child + 1;
264         else child = 2 * child + 2;
265     }
266
267     int parent = (child - 1) / 2;
268
269     while(parent >= 0 && data.get(parent).compareTo(data.get(child)) < 0)
270     {
271         swap(child, parent);
272         child = parent;
273         parent = (child - 1) / 2;
274     }
275 }
276
277 }
278
279 }
```


$$T(n) = O(\log n)$$

```
Heap.java
73     leftChild = (2 * parent) + 1;
74     rightChild = leftChild + 1;
75
76     if(leftChild >= size()) break;
77
78     maxChild = leftChild;
79
80     if(rightChild < size() && data.get(rightChild).compareTo(data.get(leftChild)) > 0) maxChild = rightChild;
81
82     if(data.get(parent).compareTo(data.get(maxChild)) < 0)
83     {
84         swap(parent, maxChild);
85         parent = maxChild;
86     }
87     else break;
88
89 }
90 return result;
91 }
92
93 /**
94  * Swaps x'th and y'th elements of the ArrayList
95  * @param int x
96  * @param int y
97  */
98 private void swap(int x, int y)
99 {
100     if(size() >= x && size() >= y)
101     {
102         E temp = data.get(x);
103         data.set(x, data.get(y));
104         data.set(y, temp);
105     }
106     else return;
107 }
108
109 /**
110  * This is a method for printing Heap.It makes it makes testing easier.
111  * Prints the Heap's elements
112  */
113 public void printHeap()
114 {
115     if(size() == 0) System.out.println("HEAP IS EMPTY");
116     for(int i = 0; i < size(); i++)
117     {
118         System.out.printf("%d ", data.get(i));
119     }
120 }
121
122 /**
```

PART 2:

I did calculate time complexitys of getter and setter methods.Since, their time complexity's will be $O(1)$.

MAXHEAP METHODS

```

24 public int size()
25 {
26     return data.size();
27 }
28
29 /**
30  * Method For Getting Top Element of the Heap
31  * @return Top Element of the Heap
32  */
33 public HeapNode<E> peek()
34 {
35     if(size() == 0) return null;
36     return data.get(0);
37 }
38
39 /**
40  * Searches for an element if it is stored on the heap.
41  * Support Method For BSTHeapTree's add Method.
42  * @param entry E
43  * @return true if entry is on the heap, false if entry is not on the heap
44  */
45 public int search(E entry)
46 {
47     if(size() == 0) return 0;
48
49     ArrayList<HeapNode<E>> temp1 = new ArrayList<HeapNode<E>>();
50     ArrayList<Integer> temp2 = new ArrayList<Integer>();
51
52     int result = 0;
53     HeapNode<E> x;
54     int length = size();
55     int nodeLength;
56
57     for(int i = 0; i < length; i++)
58     {
59         x = remove();
60         nodeLength = x.num + 1;
61
62         if(nodeLength > 1)
63         {
64             for(int j = 0; j < nodeLength - 1; j++) remove();
65         }
66
67         temp2.add(nodeLength);
68         temp1.add(x);
69
70         if(entry.compareTo(x.getValue()) == 0)
71         {
72             result = nodeLength;
73             break;
74         }
75     }
76
77     for(int i = 0; i < temp1.size(); i++)
78     {
79         temp1.get(i).num = temp2.get(i);
80         add(temp1.get(i));
81     }
82
83     return result;
84 }

```

$T(n) = \theta(1)$

$T(n) = \theta(1)$

[n is size of this, m is nodeLength of i'th element]

$T(n, m) = O(\max(m, n \log(n)))$


```

87 /**
88  * Finds Mode of the MaxHeap
89  * @return Mode of the MaxHeap
90  */
91 public HeapNode<E> findLocalMode()
92 {
93     if(size() == 0) return null;
94
95     ArrayList<HeapNode<E>> temp1 = new ArrayList<HeapNode<E>>();
96     ArrayList<Integer> temp2 = new ArrayList<Integer>();
97
98     HeapNode<E> result;
99     HeapNode<E> x;
100     int length = size();
101     int nodeLength;
102
103     for(int i = 0; i < length; i++)
104     {
105         x = remove();
106         nodeLength = x.num + 1;
107
108         if(nodeLength > 1)
109         {
110             for(int j = 0; j < nodeLength - 1; j++) remove();
111         }
112
113         temp2.add(nodeLength);
114         temp1.add(x);
115     }
116
117     for(int i = 0; i < temp1.size(); i++)
118     {
119         temp1.get(i).num = temp2.get(i);
120         add(temp1.get(i));
121     }
122
123     result = temp1.get(0);
124     for(int i = 0; i < temp1.size(); i++)
125     {
126         if(temp1.get(i).getNum() > result.getNum()) result = temp1.get(i);
127     }
128     return result;
129 }
130
131 /**
132  * compareTo Method
133  */
134 public int compareTo(MaxHeap other)
135 {
136     return other.peek().compareTo(peek());
137 }
138
139 /**
140  * If heap has a node with value 'entry' . Increases this nodes num by 1.
141  * If heap has not a node with value 'entry'. Inserts entry to end of the heap which is also end of the ArrayList
142  * @param entry E
143  */
144 public int add(E entry)
145 {
146     return add(new HeapNode(entry));
147 }
148
149 /**
150  * If heap has a node with value 'entry' . Increases this nodes num by 1.
151  * If heap has not a node with value 'entry'. Inserts entry to end of the heap which is also end of the ArrayList
152  * @param entry E
153  */
154 public int add(E entry)
155 {
156     return add(new HeapNode(entry));
157 }

```

[n is length, m is nodeLength of i'th element]

$O(n.m)$

$T(n,m) = O(n.m)$

$\theta(1)$

$\theta(1)$

$O(n)$

$O(n)$

```
136     return other.peek().compareTo(peek());
137 }
138
139 /**
140  * If heap has a node with value 'entry' . Increases this nodes num by 1.
141  * If heap has not a node with value 'entry'. Inserts entry to end of the heap which is also end of the ArrayList
142  * @param entry E
143  */
144 public int add(E entry)
145 {
146     return add(new HeapNode(entry));
147 }
148
149 public int add(HeapNode<E> entry)
150 {
151     int child;
152     int parent;
153
154     for(int i = 0; i < size(); i++)
155     {
156         if(data.get(i).getValue().equals(entry.getValue()))
157         {
158             data.get(i).num++;
159             return data.get(i).num;
160         }
161     }
162
163     if(size() != 7)
164     {
165         data.add(entry);
166         child = size() - 1;
167         parent = (child - 1) / 2;
168
169         while(parent >= 0 && data.get(parent).getValue().compareTo(data.get(child).getValue()) < 0)
170         {
171             swap(child, parent);
172             child = parent;
173             parent = (child - 1) / 2;
174         }
175         return 1;
176     }
177     else
178     {
179         System.out.println("Reached to MAX_SIZE");
180         return -1;
181     }
182 }
183
184 /**
185  * Remove method for MaxHeap.If Head Node's Value's Occurences is bigger than 1.Decreases it by 1.
186  * If Head Node's Value's Occurence is 1. Removes the Head Node.
187  * @return root of the Heap which is 0'th element of the ArrayList
188  */
189 public HeapNode<E> remove()
190 {
191     if(data.size() == 0)    throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
192
193     HeapNode<E> result;
194     int parent;
195     int leftChild;
196     int rightChild;
197     int maxChild;
```

 $O(n)$ $O(\log n)$ $T(n) = O(n)$

```

181 }
182 }
183
184 /**
185  * Remove method for MaxHeap. If Head Node's Value's Occurrences are bigger than 1. Decreases it by 1.
186  * If Head Node's Value's Occurrence is 1. Removes the Head Node.
187  * @return root of the Heap which is 0'th element of the ArrayList
188  */
189 public HeapNode<E> remove()
190 {
191     if(data.size() == 0) throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
192
193     HeapNode<E> result;
194     int parent;
195     int leftChild;
196     int rightChild;
197     int maxChild;
198
199     if(data.get(0).num != 1)
200     {
201         data.get(0).num--;
202         result = data.get(0);
203     }
204     else if (size() == 1)
205     {
206         data.get(0).num--;
207         result = data.get(0);
208         data.remove(0);
209     }
210     else
211     {
212         data.get(0).num--;
213         result = data.get(0);
214         HeapNode<E> x = data.remove(size() - 1);
215         data.set(0, x);
216         parent = 0;
217         while(true)
218         {
219             leftChild = (2 * parent) + 1;
220             rightChild = leftChild + 1;
221
222             if(leftChild >= size()) break;
223
224             maxChild = leftChild;
225
226             if(rightChild < size() && data.get(rightChild).getValue().compareTo(data.get(leftChild).getValue()) > 0) maxChild = rightChild;
227
228             if(data.get(parent).getValue().compareTo(data.get(maxChild).getValue()) < 0)
229             {
230                 swap(parent, maxChild);
231                 parent = maxChild;
232             }
233             else break;
234         }
235     }
236
237     return result;
238 }
239
240
241 /**
242  * Swaps x'th and y'th elements of the ArrayList
243  * @param int x

```

$\theta(1)$
 $O(n)$

$T_B(n) = \theta(1)$
 $O(\log n)$
 $T(n) = O(n)$

```

244 * @param int y
245 */
246 private void swap(int x, int y)
247 {
248     if(size() >= x && size() >= y)
249     {
250         HeapNode<E> temp = data.get(x);
251         data.set(x, data.get(y));
252         data.set(y, temp);
253     }
254     else return;
255 }
256
257 /**
258  * Swaps Head's of the 2 MaxHeap
259  * This a support method for
260  * @param other MaxHeap<E>
261  */
262 public void swapRoots(MaxHeap <E> other)
263 {
264     HeapNode<E> temp1 = peek();
265     HeapNode<E> temp2 = other.peak();
266
267     if(temp1 == null || temp2 == null) return;
268
269     int length1 = peek().getNum();
270     int length2 = other.peak().getNum();
271
272     for(int i = 0; i < length2; i++)
273     {
274         temp2 = other.remove();
275     }
276
277     for(int i = 0; i < length1; i++)
278     {
279         temp1 = remove();
280     }
281
282     temp1.num = length1;
283     temp2.num = length2;
284
285     add(temp2);
286     other.add(temp1);
287 }
288
289 /**
290  * Prints the Heap's elements
291  */
292 public void printHeap()
293 {
294     System.out.printf("NODE: ");
295     for(int i = 0; i < size(); i++)
296     {
297         System.out.printf("(%d,%d) ", data.get(i).getValue(), data.get(i).getNum());
298     }
299     System.out.println();
300 }
301
302 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
303
304 /**
305  * Inner Class For MaxHeap
306  * Stores Value and Number of Occurrences

```

} $T(n) = \Theta(1)$

[m is size of this, n is size of other]

$O(n^2)$
 $O(m^2)$
 $O(n)$
 $O(m)$

} $T(m, n) = O(\max(m^2, n^2))$

BSTHEAPTREE METHODS

```

19  * @param item
20  * @return added element's number of occurrences
21  */
22  public int add (E item)
23  {
24      int result = -1;
25      TreeNode<E> localRoot = this.root;
26      int searchResult = find(item);
27
28      if(searchResult > 0)           // If that element already exists in the tree
29      {
30          TreeNode<E> tempRoot = root;
31
32          while(true)
33          {
34              if(tempRoot.data.search(item) > 0)    // Searches if current node has that element.(Uses MaxHeap's Search Method)
35              {
36                  result = searchResult + 1;        // If found that element in the MaxHeap, increases that elements occurrences by 1.
37                  tempRoot.data.add(item);
38                  break;
39              }
40              else if (item.compareTo(tempRoot.data.peek().getValue()) < 0)
41              {
42                  tempRoot = tempRoot.left;
43              }
44              else if (item.compareTo(tempRoot.data.peek().getValue()) > 0)
45              {
46                  tempRoot = tempRoot.right;
47              }
48          }
49      }
50      else                           // If element doesn't exist in the tree
51      {
52
53          while(true)
54          {
55              if(root == null)           // If there is a need for creating a new node
56              {
57                  root = new TreeNode<E>();        // Creates a new node
58                  result = root.add(item);        // Adds entry to that new created TreeNode
59                  localRoot = root;
60                  break;
61              }
62              else if(localRoot.data.size() < MAX_SIZE) // If appropriate node is not out of space, add that element to the MaxHeap
63              {
64                  result = localRoot.add(item);
65
66                  while(localRoot.right != null && item.compareTo(localRoot.right.data.peek().getValue()) > 0) // If item is bigger than current node's head
67                  {
68                      localRoot.data.swapRoots(localRoot.right.data); // It modifies the tree by changing heads of the current node and right node.
69                      // This continues until current nodes is a leaf.
70                  }
71                  break;
72              }
73              else
74              {
75                  if(item.compareTo(localRoot.data.peek().getValue()) < 0 && localRoot.left == null)
76                  {
77                      TreeNode<E> temp = new TreeNode<E>();
78                      localRoot.left = temp;
79                      localRoot = localRoot.left;
80                  }
81                  else if(item.compareTo(localRoot.data.peek().getValue()) < 0) localRoot = localRoot.left; // If left TreeNode exists, moves to left TreeNode
82                  else if(item.compareTo(localRoot.data.peek().getValue()) > 0 && localRoot.right == null)
83                  {
84                      TreeNode<E> temp = new TreeNode<E>();
85                      localRoot.right = temp;
86                      localRoot = localRoot.right;
87                  }
88                  else if(item.compareTo(localRoot.data.peek().getValue()) > 0) localRoot = localRoot.right; // If right TreeNode exists, moves to right TreeNode
89              }
90          }
91      }

```

[n is total nodes in the tree]

$$O(m \cdot \log n)$$

[Since, MAX_SIZE is 7, equations that use MaxHeap's size will take constant time. From that point i will not include MaxHeap's size in the equations.]

$$O(\log n)$$

$$O(\log^2 n)$$

$$T(n) = O(\max(m \log n, \log^2 n))$$

```

98 public int remove (E item)
99 {
100     if(root == null) throw new IndexOutOfBoundsException();
101     if(find(item) <= 0) return 0;
102     if(find(item) <= 0) return 0;
103     TreeNod<E> localRoot = root;
104     ArrayList<MaxHeap.HeapNode> temp1 = new ArrayList<MaxHeap.HeapNode>();
105     ArrayList<Integer> temp2 = new ArrayList<Integer>();
106     MaxHeap.HeapNode x;
107
108     int result = 0;
109     boolean done = false;
110     boolean flag = false;
111
112     while(true)
113     {
114         if(localRoot.data.search(item) > 0) // Searches is the entry exists in the current MaxHeap
115         {
116             int length = localRoot.data.size();
117             int nodeLength;
118             for(int i = 0; i < length; i++)
119             {
120                 if(localRoot.data.size() == 1 && localRoot.data.peek().getNum() == 1)
121                 {
122                     result = 0;
123                     this.root = delete(this.root, localRoot.data); // This part is for : If the item is the only element in the MaxHeap and it's occurrence is 1.
124                     return result; // When it deletes that element from the MaxHeap, there will be no element left on the MaxHeap. So, the empty TreeNod will be deleted.
125                 }
126                 x = localRoot.data.remove(); → O(n)
127                 nodeLength = x.getNum() + 1;
128                 if(item.equals(x.getValue())) // If item is found in the current MaxHeap
129                 {
130                     if(i == 0 && x.getNum() == 0) flag = true; // If item is at the top of the MaxHeap
131                     result = x.getNum();
132                     done = true;
133                     break;
134                 }
135                 if(nodeLength > 1)
136                 {
137                     for(int j = 0; j < nodeLength - 1; j++) localRoot.data.remove();
138                 }
139                 temp2.add(nodeLength);
140                 temp1.add(x);
141             }
142             for(int i = 0; i < temp1.size(); i++) // It adds the removed HeapNodes back to the MaxHeap
143             {
144                 temp1.get(i).setNum(temp2.get(i));
145                 localRoot.data.add(temp1.get(i));
146             }
147             if(done) break;
148         }
149         else if(done) break;
150         else if(item.compareTo(localRoot.data.peek().getValue()) < 0) // It moves current TreeNod to the left Node of the current TreeNod
151         {
152             localRoot = localRoot.left;
153         }
154         else if(item.compareTo(localRoot.data.peek().getValue()) > 0) // It moves current TreeNod to the right Node of the current TreeNod
155         {
156             localRoot = localRoot.right;
157         }
158     }
159 }

```

$$O(m \cdot \log n)$$

$$O(n)$$

$$T(m, n) = O(m \cdot n \log n)$$

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File Edit Selection Find View Goto Tools Project Preferences Help

Heap.javaMaxHeap.javaBSTHeapTree.javadriver.java

```
194 */
195 private TreeNode deleteHelper(MaxHeap data, TreeNode root)
196 {
197     if(root == null) return null;
198
199     else if(data.compareTo(root.data) < 0) root.left = deleteHelper(data, root.left);
200     else if(data.compareTo(root.data) > 0) root.right = deleteHelper(data, root.right);
201     else
202     {
203         if(root.left == null && root.right == null) root = null;
204         else if(root.left == null || root.right == null)
205         {
206             root = root.left == null ? root.right : root.left;
207         }
208         else
209         {
210             TreeNode predecessorNode = root.left.findMax();
211             swapData(predecessorNode, root);
212             root.left = deleteHelper(predecessorNode.data, root.left);
213         }
214     }
215
216     return root;
217 }
218
219 /**
220  * Modified Delete Method For BinarySearchTree. It uses Helper method
221  * This method is for removing node from tree and still keeping the tree order
222  * @param data MaxHeap
223  * @param root TreeNode
224  * @return TreeNode
225  */
226 public TreeNode delete(TreeNode node, MaxHeap data)
227 {
228     return node = deleteHelper(data, node);
229 }
230
231 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////
232
233 /**
234  * Find Method For BSTHeapTree. It returns number of occurrences of the item
235  * @param item E
236  * @return number of occurrences of the item
237  */
238 public int find(E item)
239 {
240     if(root == null) return 0;
241
242     TreeNode<E> localRoot = root;
243     int result = 0;
244
245     while(true)
246     {
247         if(localRoot == null)
248         {
249             result = 0;
250             break;
251         }
252
253         result = localRoot.data.search(item);
254         if(result > 0) break;
255         else if (item.compareTo(localRoot.data.peek().getValue()) < 0)
256         {
257             localRoot = localRoot.left;
258         }
259         else if (item.compareTo(localRoot.data.peek().getValue()) > 0)
260         {
261             localRoot = localRoot.right;
262         }
263     }
264
265 }
```

$$T(n) = O(\log n)$$

$$T(n) = O(\log n)$$

$$T(m, n) = O(m \cdot \log n)$$

Line 165, Column 1

Tab Size: 4Java

15:18 01/05/2021


```

269 /**
270  * Support Method For delete, swaps 2 TreeNodes data
271  * @param node1 TreeNode
272  * @param node2 TreeNode
273  */
274 private void swapData(TreeNode node1, TreeNode node2)
275 {
276     MaxHeap temp = node1.data;
277     node1.data = node2.data;
278     node2.data = temp;
279 }
280
281 /**
282  * Support Method For find_mode()
283  * @param LocalRoot TreeNode <E>
284  * @param LocalModelList ArrayList<MaxHeap.HeapNode>
285  */
286 public void modeSupport(TreeNode <E> LocalRoot, ArrayList<MaxHeap.HeapNode> LocalModelList)
287 {
288     if(LocalRoot == null) return;
289     modeSupport(LocalRoot.left, LocalModelList);
290     modeSupport(LocalRoot.right, LocalModelList);
291     LocalModelList.add(LocalRoot.data.findLocalMode());
292 }
293
294 /**
295  * Method for finding mode
296  */
297 public void find_mode()
298 {
299     ArrayList<MaxHeap.HeapNode> localModelList = new ArrayList<MaxHeap.HeapNode>();
300     modeSupport(root, localModelList);
301     MaxHeap.HeapNode mode = localModelList.get(0);
302     int max = 0;
303
304     for(int i = 0; i < localModelList.size(); i++)
305     {
306         if(localModelList.get(i).getNum() > max) max = localModelList.get(i).getNum();
307     }
308
309     for(int i = 0; i < localModelList.size(); i++)
310     {
311         if(localModelList.get(i).getNum() == max) System.out.println(localModelList.get(i).getValue() + " with " + localModelList.get(i).getNum() + " occurrences");
312     }
313 }
314
315 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////
316
317 /**
318  * Inner class for representing Nodes of the Tree
319  * It keeps Maxheap for data, left and right TreeNodes for children
320  */
321 protected class TreeNode <E extends Comparable<E>>
322 {
323     public MaxHeap <E> data;
324     public TreeNode <E> left;
325     public TreeNode <E> right;
326 }
327
328 /**
329  * Constructor
330  */
331 public TreeNode()
332 {
333     data = new MaxHeap<>();
334     left = null;
335     right = null;
336 }
337
338 /**
339  */
340

```

$$\} T(n) = \theta(1)$$

$$\} T(n, m) = O(\log n \cdot m)$$

$$\} T(n, m) = O(\log n \cdot m)$$

```
Heap.java      MaxHeap.java      BSTHeapTree.java      driver.java
388         if(localModelList.get(i).getNum() > max) max = localModelList.get(i).getNum();
389     }
390
391     for(int i = 0; i < localModelList.size(); i++)
392     {
393         if(localModelList.get(i).getNum() == max) System.out.println(localModelList.get(i).getValue() + " with " + localModelList.get(i).getNum() + " occurrences");
394     }
395 }
396
397 //////////////////////////////////////////////////
398 /**
399  * Inner class for representing Nodes of the Tree
400  * It keeps Maxheap for data, left and right TreeNodes for children
401  */
402 protected class TreeNode <E extends Comparable<E>>
403 {
404     public MaxHeap <E> data;
405     public TreeNode <E> left;
406     public TreeNode <E> right;
407
408 /**
409  * Constructor
410 */
411 public TreeNode()
412 {
413     data = new MaxHeap();
414     left = null;
415     right = null;
416 }
417
418 /**
419  * add Method for TreeNode
420  * @param entry E
421  * @return number of occurrences of the entry
422 */
423 public int add (E entry)
424 {
425     return data.add(entry);
426 }
427
428 /**
429  * Support method for delete method
430  * @param entry E
431  * @return TreeNode
432 */
433 public TreeNode findMax()
434 {
435     if(right != null) return right.findMax();
436     return this;
437 }
438 }
439 }
```

} $T(n) = O(\log n)$