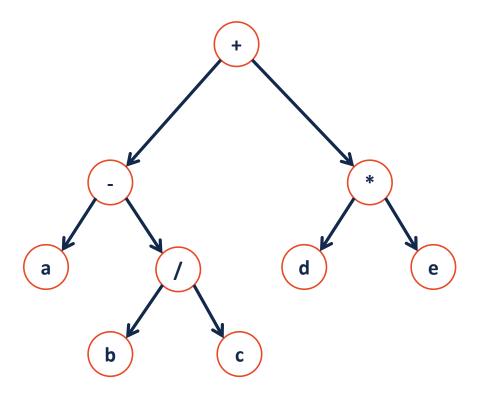
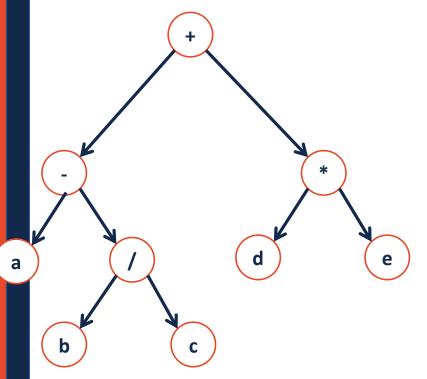
CS 225

Data Structures

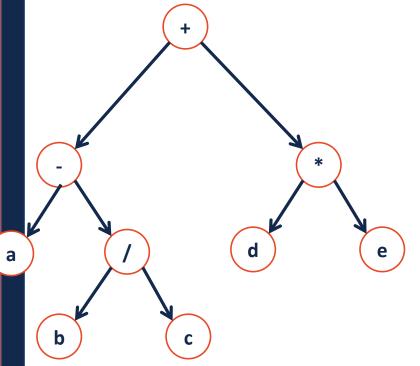
March 2 – Traversals and Dictionaries

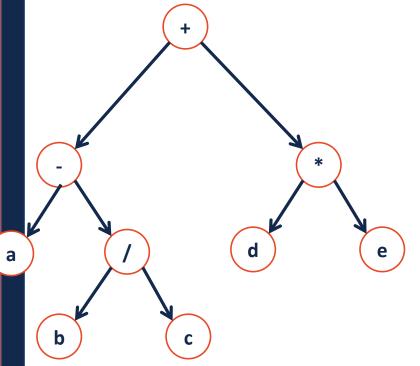
G Carl Evans



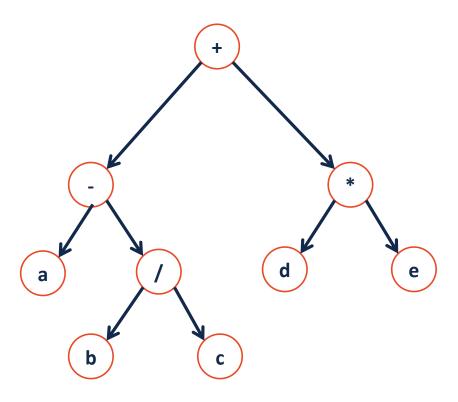


```
49  template<class T>
  void BinaryTree<T>::__Order(TreeNode * cur)
51  {
52
53
54
55
56
57
58 }
```

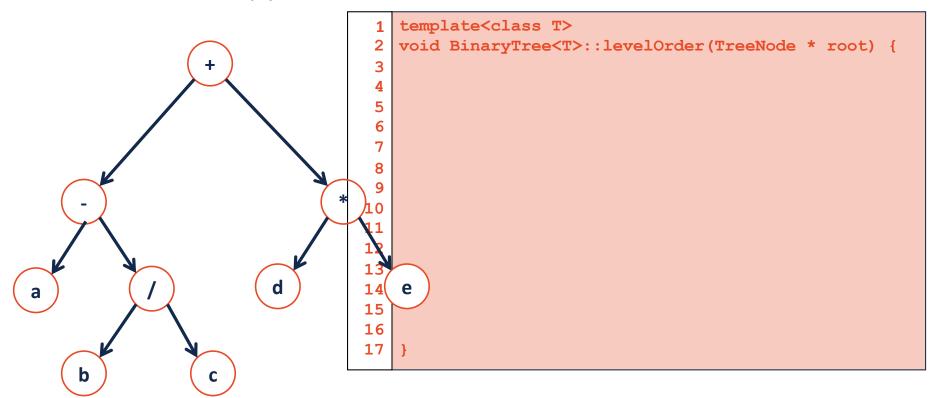




A Different Type of Traversal



A Different Type of Traversal



Traversal vs. Search

Traversal

Search

Search: Breadth First vs. Depth First

Strategy: Breadth First Search (BFS)

Strategy: Depth First Search (DFS)

Dictionary ADT

Data is often organized into key/value pairs:

```
UIN → Advising Record

Course Number → Lecture/Lab Schedule

Node → Incident Edges

Flight Number → Arrival Information

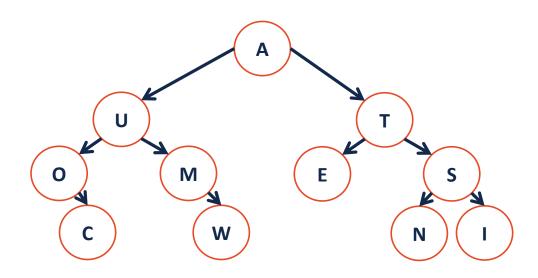
URL → HTML Page
```

Search: Breadth First vs. Depth First

Strategy: Depth First Search (DFS) / Traversal

Strategy: Breadth First Search (BFS) / Traversal

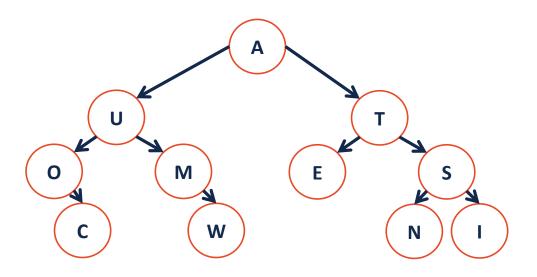
Search Running Times on a Binary Tree



Dictionary.h

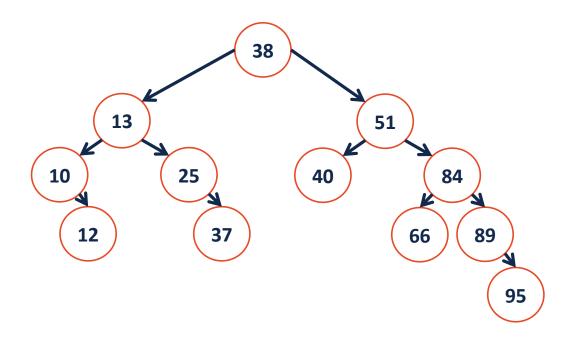
```
#pragma once
 2
 3
   class Dictionary {
 5
     public:
 8
 9
10
11
12
13
14
15
     private:
16
17
18
19
  };
20
21
22
```

Binary Tree as a Search Structure



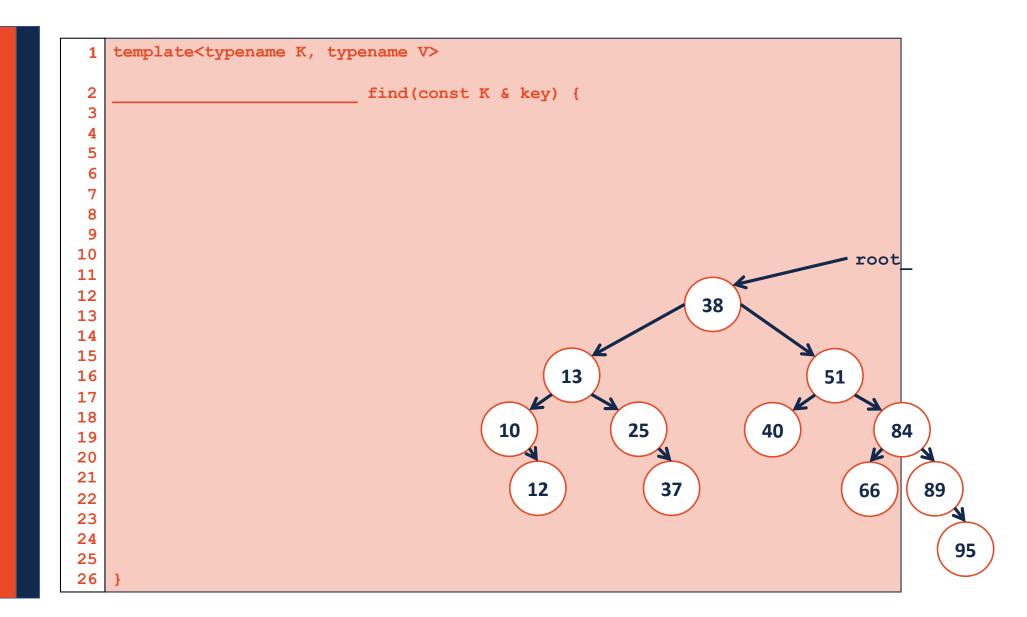
Binary _____ Tree (BST)

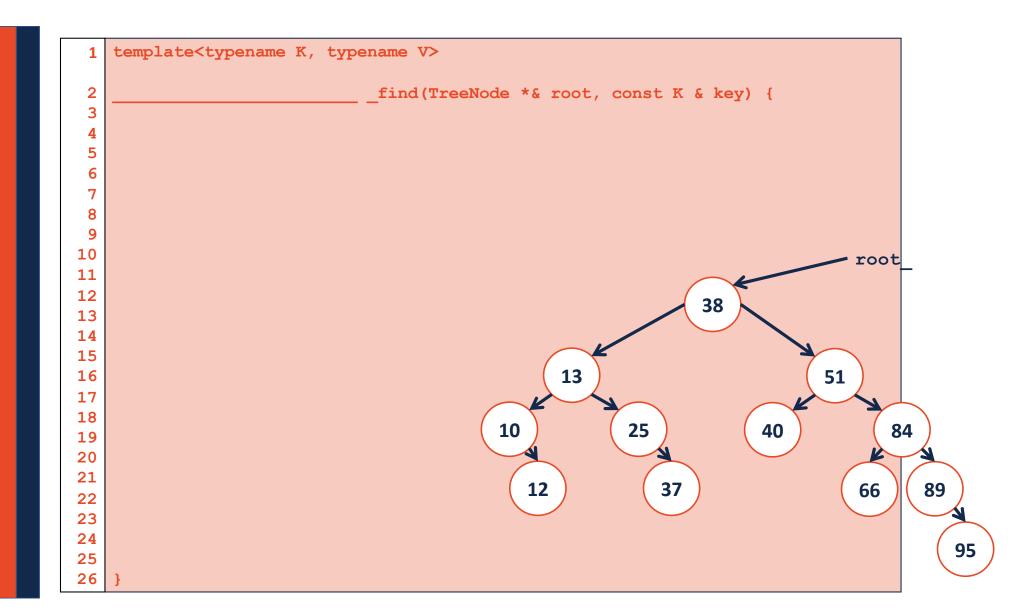
A **BST** is a binary tree **T** such that:

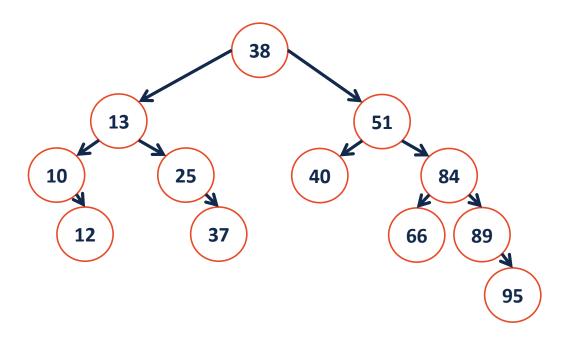


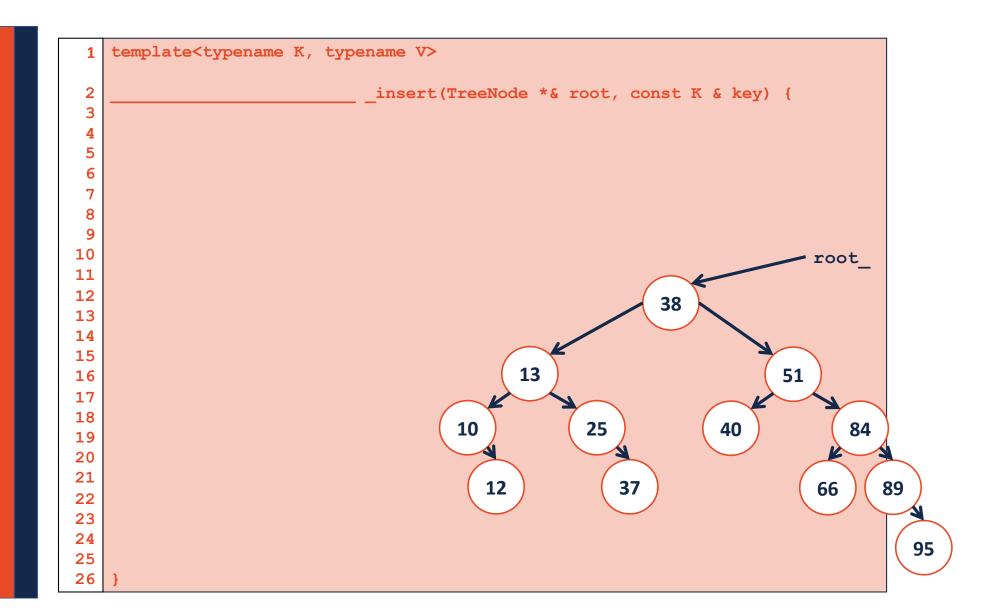
BST.h

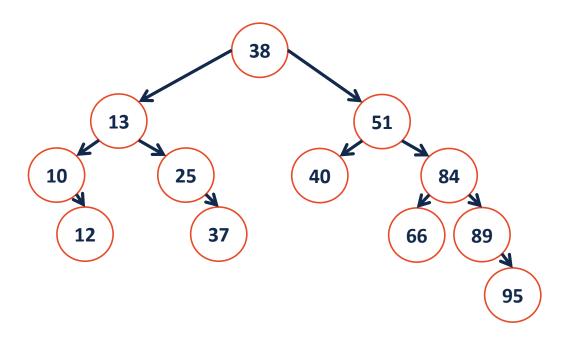
```
#pragma once
 2
   template <typename K, typename V>
   class BST {
     public:
 5
       BST();
       void insert(const & K key, V value);
       V remove(const K & key);
 8
 9
       V find(const K & key) const;
10
11
12
     private:
13
       struct TreeNode {
14
          TreeNode *left, *right;
15
          K key;
16
          V value;
17
          TreeNode(const K & k, const V & v) : key(k), value(v),
18
                 left(NULL), right(NULL) { }
19
       };
20
21
       TreeNode *head ;
22 };
```

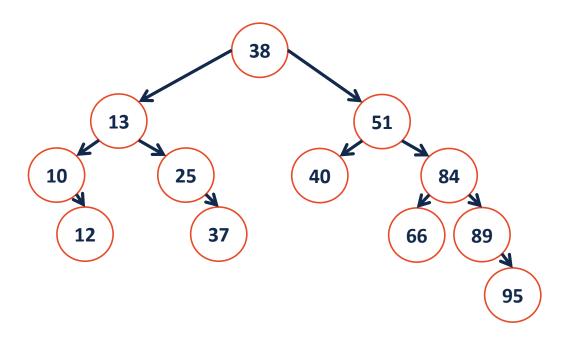


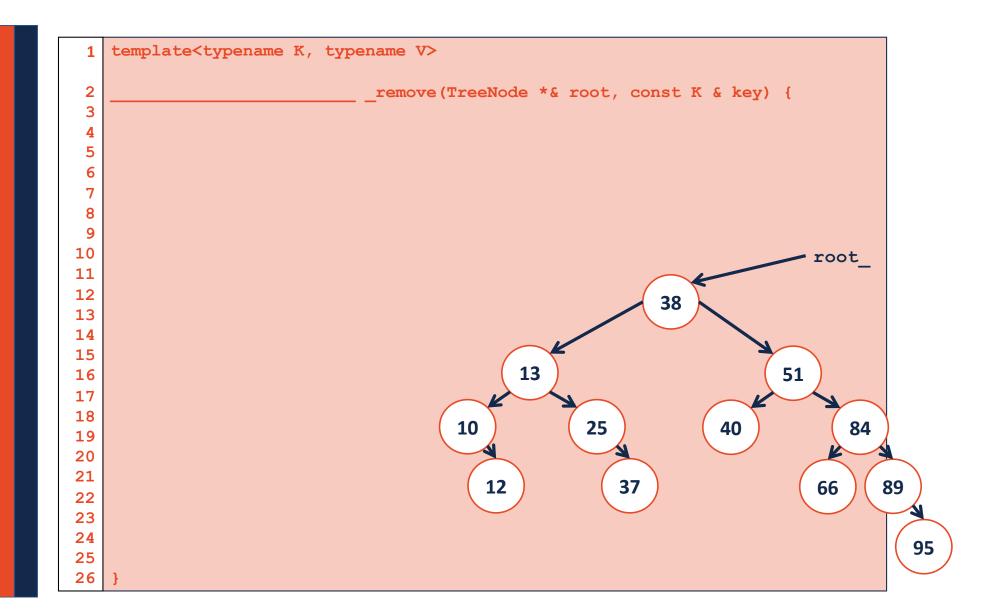


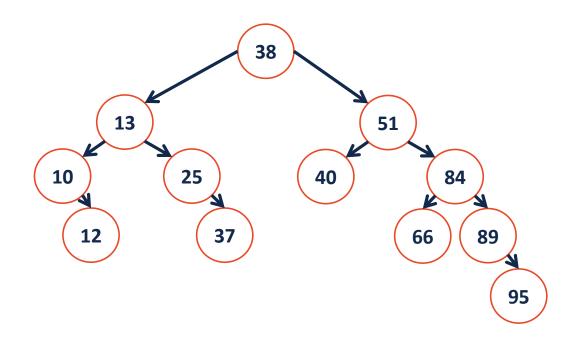




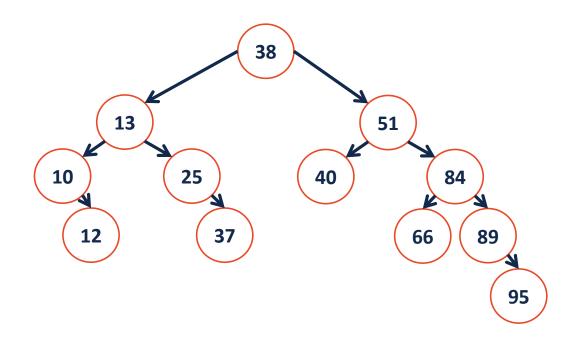




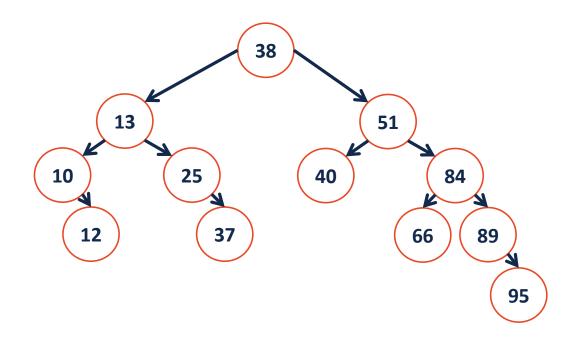




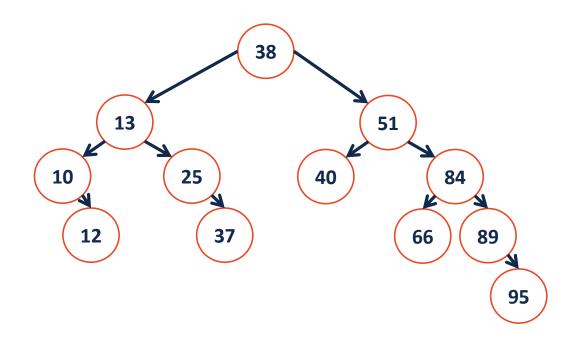
remove(25);



remove(40);



remove(10);



remove(13);