

Summary: THIS document is the subject for the Go 10 module of the Go Piscine @ 42 Tokyo.

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Chapter I

Instructions

- Only this page will serve as reference; do not trust rumors.
- Watch out! This document could potentially change up to an hour before submission.
- These exercises are carefully laid out by order of difficulty from easiest to hardest. We will not take into account a successfully completed harder exercise if an easier one is not perfectly functional.
- Make sure you have the appropriate permissions on your files and directories.
- You have to follow the submission procedures for every exercise.
- Your exercises will be checked and graded by your fellow classmates.
- You <u>cannot</u> leave <u>any</u> additional file in your directory than those specified in the subject.
- Got a question? Ask your peer on the right. Otherwise, try your peer on the left.
- Your reference guide is called Google / man / the Internet /
- Examine the examples thoroughly. They could very well call for details that are not explicitly mentioned in the subject...
- If no other explicit information is displayed, you must use the latest versions of Go.
- Your turn-in directory for each exercise should look something like this:

```
ex[XX]
|-- main.go
|-- vendor
|-- ft
|-- printrune.go
|-- piscine
|-- [excercisename].go
```

Chapter II

Exercise 00: btreeinsertdata

	Exercise 00	
	btreeinsertdata	
Turn-in directory : $ex00/$		
Files to turn in : *		
Allowed packages: fmt		
Allowed builtin functions:	None	

Write a function that inserts new data in a binary search tree following the special properties of a binary search trees.

ullet Excepted function

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    fmt.Println(root.Left.Data)
    fmt.Println(root.Right.Left.Data)
    fmt.Println(root.Right.Data)
}
```

```
$ go mod init ex00
$ go run .
1
4
5
7
```

Chapter III

Exercise 01: btreeapplyinorder

Exercise 01	
btreeapplyinorder	/
Turn-in directory : $ex01/$	
Files to turn in: *	/
Allowed packages: fmt	/
Allowed builtin functions : None	

Write a function that applies a given function f, in order, to each element in the tree.

```
func BTreeApplyInorder(root *TreeNode, f func(...interface{}) (int, error)) {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    piscine.BTreeApplyInorder(root, fmt.Println)
}
```

```
$ go mod init ex01
$ go run .
1
4
5
7
```

Chapter IV

Exercise 02: btreeapplypreorder

	Exercise 02	
/	btreeapplypreorder	
Turn-in directory : $ex02/$		
Files to turn in : *		
Allowed packages: fmt		/
Allowed builtin functions: N	one	/

Write a function that applies a given function ${\tt f}$ to each element in the tree using a preorder walk.

```
func BTreeApplyPreorder(root *TreeNode, f func(...interface{}) (int, error)) {
}
```

• Usage

```
$ go mod init ex02
$ go run .
4
1
7
5
```

Chapter V

Exercise 03: btreesearchitem

Exercise 03	
btreesearchitem	
Turn-in directory : $ex03/$	
Files to turn in : *	
Allowed packages: fmt	
Allowed builtin functions : None	

Write a function that returns the TreeNode with a data field equal to elem if it exists in the tree, otherwise return nil.

```
func BTreeSearchItem(root *TreeNode, elem string) *TreeNode {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
func main() {
        root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
        piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
        piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
        piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
        selected := piscine.BTreeSearchItem(root, "7")
fmt.Print("Item selected -> ")
        if selected != nil {
               fmt.Println(selected.Data)
        } else {
                fmt.Println("nil")
        fmt.Print("Parent of selected item -> ")
        if selected.Parent != nil {
                fmt.Println(selected.Parent.Data)
        } else {
                fmt.Println("nil")
        fmt.Print("Left child of selected item -> ")
        if selected.Left != nil {
                fmt.Println(selected.Left.Data)
                fmt.Println("nil")
        fmt.Print("Right child of selected item -> ")
        if selected.Right != nil {
                fmt.Println(selected.Right.Data)
                fmt.Println("nil")
```

```
$ go mod init ex03
$ go run .
Item selected -> 7
Parent of selected item -> 4
Left child of selected item -> 5
Right child of selected item -> nil
$
```

Chapter VI

Exercise 04: btreelevelcount

Exercise 04	
btreelevelcount	
Turn-in directory : $ex04/$	
Files to turn in : *	
Allowed packages: fmt	
Allowed builtin functions : None	

Write a function, ${\tt BTreeLevelCount}$, that returns the number of levels of the binary tree (height of the tree)

ullet Excepted function

```
func BTreeLevelCount(root *TreeNode) int {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"

    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    fmt.Println(piscine.BTreeLevelCount(root))
}
```

```
$ go mod init ex04
$ go run .
3
$
```

Chapter VII

Exercise 05: btreeisbinary

Write a function, BTreeIsBinary, that returns true only if the tree given by root follows the binary search tree properties.

```
func BTreeIsBinary(root *TreeNode) bool {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    fmt.Println(piscine.BTreeIsBinary(root))
}
```

```
$ go mod init ex05
$ go run .
true
$
```

Chapter VIII

Exercise 06: btreeapplybylevel

Exe	ercise 06
btre	eeapplybylevel
Turn-in directory : $ex06/$	
Files to turn in : *	
Allowed packages: fmt	
Allowed builtin functions : None	

Write a function, BTreeApplyByLevel, that applies the function given by f, to each node of the tree given by root.

```
func BTreeApplyByLevel(root *TreeNode, f func(...interface{}) (int, error)) {
}
```

• Usage

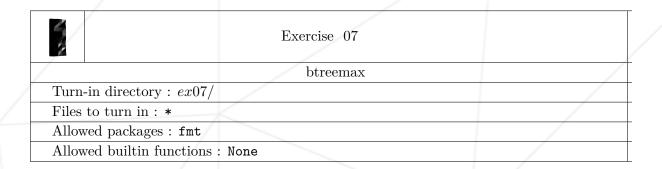
```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    piscine.BTreeApplyByLevel(root, fmt.Println)
}
```

```
$ go mod init ex06
$ go run .
4
1
7
5
```

Chapter IX

Exercise 07: btreemax



Write a function, $\mathtt{BTreeMax}$, that returns the node with the maximum value in the tree given by \mathtt{root} .

```
func BTreeMax(root *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    max := piscine.BTreeMax(root)
    fmt.Println(max.Data)
}
```

```
$ go mod init ex07
$ go run .
7
$
```

Chapter X

Exercise 08: btreemin

Write a function, ${\tt BTreeMin}$, that returns the node with the minimum value in the tree given by ${\tt root}$.

```
func BTreeMin(root *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    max := piscine.BTreeMax(root)
    fmt.Println(max.Data)
}
```

```
$ go mod init ex08
$ go run .
1
$
```

Chapter XI

Exercise 09: btreetransplant

Exercise 09	
btreetransplant	
Turn-in directory: $ex09/$	
Files to turn in: *	
Allowed packages: fmt	
Allowed builtin functions : None	

In order to move subtrees around within the binary search tree, write a function, BTreeTransplant, which replaces the subtree started by node with the node rplc in the tree given by root.

```
func BTreeTransplant(root, node, rplc *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    node := piscine.BTreeSearchItem(root, "1")
    replacement := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "3"}
    root = piscine.BTreeTransplant(root, node, replacement)
    piscine.BTreeApplyInorder(root, fmt.Println)
}
```

```
$ go mod init ex09
$ go run .
3
4
5
7
```

Chapter XII

Exercise 10: btreedeletenode

Exercise 10	
btreedeletenode	
Turn-in directory : $ex10/$	
Files to turn in : *	
Allowed packages: fmt	
Allowed builtin functions : None	

Write a function, BTreeDeleteNode, that deletes node from the tree given by root. The resulting tree should still follow the binary search tree rules.

```
func BTreeDeleteNode(root, node *TreeNode) *TreeNode {
}
```

• Usage

```
package main
import (
    "fmt"
    "piscine"
)

func main() {
    root := &piscine.TreeNode{Data: "4"}
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "1")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "7")
    piscine.BTreeInsertData(root, "5")
    node := piscine.BTreeSearchItem(root, "4")
    fmt.Println("Before delete:")
    piscine.BTreeApplyInorder(root, fmt.Println)
    root = piscine.BTreeDeleteNode(root, node)
    fmt.Println("After delete:")
    piscine.BTreeApplyInorder(root, fmt.Println)
}
```

```
$ go mod init ex10
$ go run .
Before delete:
1
4
5
7
After delete:
1
5
7
```