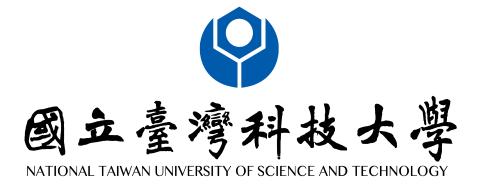
# **Data Structure**

Homework3:Binary search tree implementation

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# 1 Problem

Write a program to process binary search trees. including the following operations

- 1. Insert a sequence of characters into a binary search tree. one character at a time.
- 2. Delete all leaf nodes of the tree built in the previous operation.

After each operation. the program prints out all keys in increasing order for the inorder traversal.

### 1.1 Definition

簡單來說,這個題目要求我們透過二元搜尋樹完成插入(Insert)和刪除葉子節點(DeleteLeafs)這兩個操作。我們將逐步說明這兩個操作的含義和要求。首先,我們先定義一個二元搜尋樹的結構。二元搜尋樹的每個節點包含儲存自身資料的值,以及左右兩個子節點的指標。在每個操作之後,程序將按照中序遍歷的方式,打印出所有鍵值的递增順序。

```
typedef struct node* treePointer;
typedef struct node

{
   int data;
   treePointer left;
   treePointer right;
} Node;
```

值得注意的是,二元搜尋樹有以下限制與要求:

- 所有左子樹的節點值必須小於父節點的值。
- 所有右子樹的節點值必須大於父節點的值。
- 每個節點的值必須是唯一的,不允許重複值。

針對第一個操作,對二元樹 (BST) 插入節點。我們可以定義一個函數 InsertNode,它的輸入是這個結構的 root,輸出是 root 節點,透過遞迴將資料插入到正確位置:

```
treePointer insertNode(treePointer root, char data)
```

針對第二個操作,將二元樹 (BST) 的葉子 (leaf) 節點都刪除。我們可以定義一個函數 DeleteLeafs,它的輸入是這個結構的 root,輸出是 root 節點,在遞迴的過程中若是發現葉子節點就進行刪除的動作:

```
treePointer deleteLeaf(treePointer root)
```

根據作業規定,我們將使用一個名為 Input.txt 的檔案作為輸入文件,Output.txt 作為輸出文件檔案。每當 Input.txt 的輸入一行文字時,就會輸出其 inorder 排序的結果與刪除子葉節點的結果。我們可以針對整個程式的 main.c 大致的將整個程式的流程設計好,如下:

```
int main()
           clear_file();
           // Set input file
          FILE* inputFile;
           if (fopen_s(&inputFile, "Input.txt", "r") != 0)
             fprintf(stderr, "Failed to open Input.txt\n");
             return 1;
10
11
          // Read each line
          char line[100];
13
          while (fgets(line, sizeof(line), inputFile) != NULL)
14
15
             line [strcspn(line, "\n")] = '\0'; // delete \n
16
             treePointer BST = NULL;
             // Read a char and send it into BST
18
19
             // first opeation
             for (int i = 0; line[i]; i++)
20
21
              BST = insertNode(BST, line[i]);
22
23
             inorderTraversal(BST);
24
             printf("\n");
25
26
             // second opeartion
             deleteLeaf(BST);
27
             inorderTraversal(BST);
28
             printf("\n");
29
30
           fclose(inputFile);
31
          return 0;
32
33
34
```

### 1.2 InsertNode

對於 INSERTNODE() 函數,我們會根據數據大小往右或往左遞迴找到合適擺放新資料的位置。另外對於 INSERTNODE() 函數,我們會考慮到當插入的資料已經存在於BST中,則會直接跳過。

### Algorithm 1: Insert a node into a binary search tree

```
Function insertNode (root, data):

Input: root: treePointer, data: char

if root is NULL then

return createNode (data);
end

if root->data is less than data then

root->right = insertNode (root->right, data);
end

if root->data is greater than data then

root->left = insertNode (root->left, data);
end

return root;
```

### 1.3 DeleteLeaf

這段程式碼的目的是刪除二元搜尋樹中的葉子節點,透過遞迴地遍歷樹的每個 節點,並在遇到葉子節點時將其釋放。這樣可以逐步刪除所有的葉子節點,最 終達到刪除目標的效果。

```
Algorithm 2: Delete leaf nodes in a binary search tree
```

```
Input: root: treePointer

Result: root after deleting leaf nodes

Function deleteLeaf (root):

if root is not null then

if both root->left and root->right are null then

release current node;

return null;

end

deleteLeaf (root->left);

deleteLeaf (root->right);

end

return root;
```

### 1.4 inorderTraversal

這段程式碼的目的是對一個二元搜尋樹進行 inorder traversal。

### **Algorithm 3:** Inorder traversal of a binary search tree

# 2 Code

下面是 main.c 完整的程式碼,我有額外編寫一個常用的 useful.h 檔案,裡面有許多常用的函式,裡面有重新定義 printf 的程式,針對不同環境下的 C 編譯器設定。

## 2.1 useful.h

```
#ifndef __useful__
#define __useful__
           #include "stdio.h"
           #include "stdlib.h"
#include "time.h"
           * @brief Define the filename for the output file.
10
           #define OUTPUT FILE "Output.txt"
11
12
13
           #ifdef __PRINTF_TO_FILE__BY_VISUAL_STUDIO
14
           * @brief Clear the content of the output file.
15
16
           #define clear_file() \
17
                do { \
18
                  FILE *file; \
19
                  if(fopen_s(&file, OUTPUT_FILE, "w") == 0) { \
20
21
                    if (file != NULL) { \
                       fprintf(file,""); \
22
                       fclose(file); \
23
24
                  } \
25
                } while (0)
26
27
           * @brief Print content to the output file.
29
30
           #define printf(...) \
31
              do { \
32
```

```
FILE *file; \
33
                  if(fopen_s(&file, OUTPUT_FILE, "a") == 0) { \
34
                    fprintf(file,_VA_ARGS_);
35
                    fclose(file); \
36
37
                \} while (0)
38
39
           #endif
40
41
           /**
42
           * @brief Standard C fopen
43
           */
44
           #ifdef __PRINTF_TO_FILE_
45
46
             * @brief Clear the content of the output file.
47
48
           #define clear_file() \
49
               do { \
50
51
                  FILE *file = fopen(OUTPUT_FILE, "w"); \
                  if (file != NULL) { \
52
53
                    fclose(file); \
54
55
                } while (0)
56
             /**
57
             * @brief Print content to the output file.
58
             */
59
           #define printf(...) \
    do { \
60
61
                  FILE *file = fopen(OUTPUT_FILE, "a"); \
62
                  if (file != NULL) { \
63
                    fprintf(file, __VA_ARGS__); \
64
                    fclose(file);
65
66
                \} while (0)
67
68
           #endif
69
70
           #ifndef __PRINTF_TO_FILE_BY_VISUAL_STUDIO &&
71
        PRINTF_TO_FILE_
72
             /**
73
             * @brief If __PRINTF_TO_FILE__ is not defined, do nothing.
74
           #define clear_file() \
75
76
               do { \
               } while (0)
77
78
79
           // Display the entire array
80
           #define PRINT_ARR(ARR, SIZE) \
81
             do \
82
             { \
83
               for (int i = 0; i < SIZE; i++) \
84
               printf("%d ", ARR[i]); \
printf("\n"); \
85
86
             } while (0)
87
88
```

```
// Swap
89
90
           \#define SWAP(a, b, t) (t = a, a = b, b = t)
91
92
           * @brief Compare two numbers. Returns 1 if a > b, 0 if a = b,
93
        -1 if a < b.
94
           * @param a
           * @param b
95
           */
           #define COMPARE(a, b) (a > b ? 1 : (a < b ? -1 : 0))
97
98
           // Allocate memory
99
           #define MALLOC(arr, size) \
100
101
             do \
              { \
102
                if (!(arr = malloc(size))) \
103
                { \
104
                  fprintf(stderr, "Malloc error\n"); \
105
106
                  exit(EXIT_FAILURE); \
107
108
              \} while (0)
109
110
           #define REMALLOC(arr, size) \
111
             do \
              { \
                if (!(arr = realloc(arr, size))) \
113
                { \
114
                  fprintf(stderr, "Realloc error\n"); \
115
                  exit(EXIT_FAILURE); \
116
117
118
              \} while (0)
120
           // Display the execution time of a function (input: void)
           #define TIME_FUNCTION(func)
             do
123
                clock_t start = clock();
124
                func();
                clock_t = clock();
126
                double cpu_time_used = ((double)(end - start)) /
       CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
               printf("Function %s takes %f seconds to execute.\n", #func,
128
        cpu_time_used); \
129
             \} while (0)
130
           #endif
131
132
```

### 2.2 main.c

一開始的定義是為了調用 useful.h 重新定義好的 printf,可以讓 printf 到檔案中,而不是在螢幕上顯示。

```
/**
      * @file BST.c
       * @author Leo (you@domain.com)
       * @brief HW3 BST
       * @version 0.1
       * @date 2023-11-17
       * @copyright Copyright (c) 2023
9
10
       #define __PRINTF_TO_FILE _BY_VISUAL_STUDIO
       #include "useful.h"
       typedef struct node *treePointer;
14
       typedef struct node
15
16
17
         int data;
         treePointer left;
18
         treePointer right;
19
20
       } Node;
       treePointer createNode(char data)
21
22
         treePointer newNode;
23
         MALLOC(newNode, sizeof(*newNode));
24
         newNode->data = data;
25
         newNode \rightarrow left = NULL;
26
27
         newNode \rightarrow right = NULL;
         return newNode;
2.8
29
30
       /**
       * @brief Delete leaf nodes in a binary tree.
31
32
       * @param root The root node of the binary tree.
       * @return treePointer The modified root node of the binary tree.
33
34
       treePointer deleteLeaf(treePointer root)
35
36
         if (root)
37
38
           if (root->left == NULL && root->right == NULL) // Check if it
39
       is a leaf node
           {
              free(root); // Free the memory space of the leaf node
return NULL; // Return a null pointer to indicate the
41
42
       deletion of the leaf node
43
            // Recursively delete leaf nodes in the left subtree and right
44
       subtree
           root -> left = deleteLeaf(root -> left);
45
           root->right = deleteLeaf(root->right);
46
47
48
         return root; // Return the modified root node of the binary tree
49
```

```
/**
51
52
       * @brief Insert a node at the specified position.
53
       * @param root The current node.
54
       * @param data The character data to be inserted.
55
       * @return treePointer
56
       * @note: There are two possible situations that can occur.
57
                  1. Return the address of the new node if the root node
58
                  2. Return root to pass the previously address to root->
59
       *
       right or root->left.
60
       treePointer insertNode(treePointer root, char data)
61
62
         // Handle the case where the current node is empty
63
         if (root == NULL)
64
65
           return createNode(data);
66
67
         // Search to the right
68
         if (root->data < data)
69
70
71
           root -> right = insertNode(root -> right, data);
72
         // Search to the left
73
         if (root->data > data)
74
75
           root -> left = insertNode (root -> left, data);
76
77
         // Make sure that right & left store the current root node to
78
       connect successfully
         return root;
79
80
81
82
       /**
83
       * @brief Search for a node containing the specified data in a
       binary search tree.
84
       * @param root The root node of the binary search tree.
       * @param data The data to search for.
85
       * @return treePointer a pointer to the node containing the search
86
       data, or NULL if not found.
87
       treePointer search (treePointer root, char data)
88
89
         if (!root || root->data == data) // if current node or data find
90
       then return current node
91
           return root;
         if (root->data < data) // search from right
92
           return search(root->right, data);
93
         else // search from left
94
           return search(root->left, data);
95
96
97
       * @brief Perform an inorder traversal of a binary tree.
98
99
       * @param root The root node of the binary tree.
100
101
       * @return void
```

```
102
103
       void inorderTraversal(treePointer root)
104
          if (root != NULL)
105
106
            inorderTraversal (root -> left);
107
            printf("%c", root->data);
108
            inorderTraversal (root->right);
109
110
112
       void printTree(treePointer root, int level)
113
114
          if (root == NULL)
115
116
          {
           return;
117
118
119
120
          printTree(root->right, level + 1);
122
          for (int i = 0; i < level; i++)
           printf("
                        ");
124
125
          printf("%c\n", root->data);
126
127
          printTree(root->left, level + 1);
128
129
       int main()
130
131
132
          clear_file();
          // Set input file
134
          FILE* inputFile;
          if (fopen_s(&inputFile, "Input.txt", "r") != 0)
135
136
            fprintf(stderr, "Failed to open Input.txt\n");
137
            return 1;
138
139
140
141
          // Read each line
          char line[100];
142
143
          while (fgets(line, sizeof(line), inputFile) != NULL)
144
            line[strcspn(line, "\n")] = '\0'; // delete \n
145
            treePointer BST = NULL;
146
            // Read a char and send it into BST
147
            // first opeation
148
            for (int i = 0; line[i]; i++)
149
150
              BST = insertNode(BST, line[i]);
151
            inorderTraversal(BST);
154
            printf("\n");
            // second opeartion
155
156
            deleteLeaf(BST);
            inorderTraversal(BST);
157
158
            printf("\n");
```

# 3 Result

在這邊我們會針對不同的例子去測試程式的穩定性、正確性。

• example1: 討論輸入順序數字

### Input:

```
1 123 2
```

### **Output:**

```
1 123
2 12
3
```

解釋: 第一列是插入後以 Inorder 的順序輸出結果,第二列是刪除葉子節點的輸出結果。

• example2: 討論輸入的節點有兩個葉子節點 Input:

```
1 213
```

### **Output:**

```
1 123
2 2 3
```

解釋: 第一列是插入後以 Inorder 的順序輸出結果,第二列是刪除葉子節點的輸出結果。確實葉子節點1與3都被刪除了。

• example3: 重複數字輸入造成是否會輸入到二元搜索樹內? Input:

```
223311
```

### **Output:**

```
1 123
2 2
```

第一列是插入後以 Inorder 的順序輸出結果,第二列是刪除葉子節點的輸出結果。可以看出重複的數字會被拋棄掉!

• example4: 測試只有輸入一個數字時,刪除葉子節點是否會有問題發生?

如果依照之前設計的程式葉子節點會被刪除,但實際上我們不能把 root 節點刪除,程式需要把這個狀態排除,所以下面是我針對 root 節點被刪 除的問題做的修正。

### Imporve program:

```
* @brief Delete leaf nodes in a binary tree.
      * @param root The root node of the binary tree.
      * @param level it save the current root's level
      * @return treePointer The modified root node of the binary
      treePointer deleteLeaf(treePointer root, int level)
        if (root)
10
          if (root->left == NULL && root->right == NULL && level!=
11
      0) // Check if it is a leaf node
            free(root); // Free the memory space of the leaf node
            return NULL; // Return a null pointer to indicate the
      deletion of the leaf node
           // Recursively delete leaf nodes in the left subtree and
16
      right subtree
          root -> left = deleteLeaf(root -> left, level+1);
          root->right = deleteLeaf(root->right, level + 1);
18
19
        return root; // Return the modified root node of the binary
      tree
21
23
```

#### Input:

```
1 2 2
```

### **Output:**

```
1 2 2 2 3
```

第一列是插入後以 Inorder 的順序輸出結果,第二列是刪除葉子節點的輸出結果。這個例子本身是 root 節點同時也是葉子節點,可以有兩種結果發生,一是把 root 節點刪除,二是保留 root 節點。這邊理應把 root 節點保留避免發生錯誤。這邊是做成不刪除。

## 4 Discussion

在本節中,我們對二元搜尋樹(Binary Search Tree, BST)的整體輸入和輸出進行了簡要說明。只要當前的葉子節點不是 BST 樹的根節點,就可以進行刪除葉子節點的操作。在插入過程中,重複的節點會被拋棄,確保 BST 中不會存儲重複的數字。

接下來,我們討論了程式的效率,其中n表示當前節點的數量。

- 插入操作的時間複雜度為  $O(\log n)$
- 刪除操作的時間複雜度為 O(n) 。

為了進一步提高效率,我們可以檢測並跳過重複數字的插入。在原始設計中,相同的數字不會被插入,但仍會執行對數時間的運算。我們可以修改程式碼,直接跳過插入操作。

## 5 Conclusion

這次的作業,我花的比較多的時間在重定義的設計上,以及程式碼的優化上。 因為之前的作業中常常會用到輸入、輸出的功能,格式和內容都比較固定,所 以對於這次的作業,我花了很多時間在研究如何設計出符合作業需求的輸入、 輸出格式。

在程式碼的優化方面,我發現了程式碼中重複的節點檢查,以及重複的數字檢查。這些檢查可以被合併,以提高程式效率。這些都是非常有用的技能,在 日後的程式開發中會派上用場。