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/ Author: Jose Enriquez// Author: Jose Enriquez
// Email: jose.enriquez@okstate.edu
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// simulates a social network to demonstrate a Graph AdjacencyList structure
public class BinarySearchTree {
    private BSTNode root;
    private int size;

    //Creates a BST.
    public BinarySearchTree(){
        this.size = 0;
        this.root = null;
    }

    //deletes a given user
    public void delete(User user){
        delete(this.root, user);
    }

    /**
     * Deletes a node from a binary tree
     * @param root the current node we are comparing.
     * @param user the data of the node to delete.
     * @return deleted node.
     */
    public BSTNode delete(BSTNode root, User user){
        //pointer to store the parent of the current node
        BSTNode parent = null;

        //start with root node;
        BSTNode curr = root;

        //search key in the BST and set its parent pointer
        while(curr != null && curr.user != user){
            //update the parent to current node
            parent = curr;

            if(user.userIDOnlyNumbers < curr.user.userIDOnlyNumbers){
                //traverse left subtree
                curr = curr.left;
            } else {
                //traverse right subtree
                curr = curr.right;
            }
        }

        if(curr == null){
            //return if the User is not found in the tree
            return null;
        }
    }
}

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if(curr.left == null && curr.right == null){
    //case 1: Node to be deleted is a leaf

    if(curr != root){
        if(parent.left == curr) {
            //Node to be deleted is not the root and its a leftchild
            parent.left.user = null;
            parent.left = null;
        }
        else{
            //Node to be deleted is not the root and its a rightchild
            parent.right.user = null;
            parent.right = null;
        }
    }
    else{
        //tree only has a root node
        //System.out.println("reach");
        root.user = null;
        root = null;
    }
}

else if(curr.left != null && curr.right != null){
    //Case 2: Node to be deleted has two children.
    BSTNode successor = getMin(curr.right);

    User data = successor.user;

    //recursively delete successor. Successor should have at most one child
    delete(root, successor.user);

    //copy value of successor to the current node
    curr.user = data;
}

else{
    //Case 3: node to be deleted has only one child
    BSTNode child = (curr.left != null)? curr.left: curr.right;

    if(curr != root){
        //if the node to be deleted is not a root node, set its parent to
its child
        if(curr == parent.left) {
            parent.left.user = child.user;
            parent.left = child;
        }
        else {

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        parent.right.user = child.user;
        parent.right = child;
    }
    } else {
        System.out.println("case 3 reach");

        //node to be deleted is root node
        root.user = child.user;
        root = child;
    }

}

return root;

}

//gets the min value in a subtree
public static BSTNode getMin(BSTNode curr){
    while(curr.left != null){
        curr = curr.left;
    }
    return curr;
}

/**
 * helps to check if tree contains user.
 * @param user The specific user we are looking for
 * @return boolean true if User is found.
 */
public boolean search(User user){
    boolean check = search(root, user);
    return check;
}

/**
 * Checks if root contains a specific User.
 * @param root The current node we are comparing to.
 * @param user The specific user we are looking for
 * @return boolean true if User is found.
 */
public boolean search(BSTNode root, User user){
    if(root == null || root.user == null){
        //User is not in the tree
        return false;
    }
    if(root.user.userIDOnlyNumbers == user.userIDOnlyNumbers){
        //User is in the tree.
        return true;
    }

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    }

    if(root.user.userIDOnlyNumbers < user.userIDOnlyNumbers){
        //traverse right subtree
        return search(root.right, user);
    }

    if(root.user.userIDOnlyNumbers > user.userIDOnlyNumbers){
        //traverse left subtree
        return search(root.left, user);
    }

    return false;
}

/**
 * helps the Insert method.
 * @param user The data we are inserting.
 */
public void insert(User user){
    root = insert(this.root, user, null);
}

/**
 * Inserts a node into the binary search tree.
 * @param root The current node we are comparing to.
 * @param user The data we are inserting
 * @param parent The parent of root.
 * @return BSTNode The node containing the inserted data.
 */
private BSTNode insert(BSTNode root, User user, BSTNode parent){
    if(root == null || root.user == null){

        //If we have reached the end of the tree.
        root = new BSTNode(user);
        root.parent = parent;
        if(size==0){
            this.root = root;
        }
        size++;
        return root;
    }

    if(user.userIDOnlyNumbers < root.user.userIDOnlyNumbers){
        //traverse left of the tree
        root.left = insert(root.left, user, root);
    } else if(user.userIDOnlyNumbers > root.user.userIDOnlyNumbers){
        //traverse right of the tree
        root.right = insert(root.right, user, root);
    }
}

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    }  
    return root;  
}
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//main method Used to test.  
public static void main(String[] args) {  
    BinarySearchTree bst = new BinarySearchTree();  
    User a1 = new User("joe", "A1234");  
    User a2 = new User("joe", "A1222");  
    User a3 = new User("joe", "A1555");  
    User a4 = new User("joe", "A1444");  
    User b1 = new User("joe", "B5454");  
    User b2 = new User("joe", "B7474");  
    User b3 = new User("joe", "B8998");  
  
    bst.insert(a1);  
    bst.insert(a2);  
    bst.insert(a3);  
    bst.insert(a4);  
    bst.insert(b1);  
    bst.insert(b2);  
    bst.insert(b3);  
  
    User b3Duplicate = new User("joe", "B8998");  
    User nonNuplicate = new User("joe", "B8910");  
  
    System.out.println(bst.search(b3Duplicate));  
    System.out.println(bst.search(nonNuplicate));  
}  
}
```