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1  /*****
2  Name: Kevin Davis
3  Date: Sep-17-2019
4  Class: CMPS 3013
5
6  Description: This program uses an algorithm that can read a file of random
7  numbers and insert them into a tree in such a manner that it will end
8  up being full.
9
10 *****/
11
12 #include <iostream>
13 #include <fstream>
14 #include <string>
15 #include <vector>
16 #include <algorithm>
17
18
19 //http://www.webgraphviz.com/
20
21 using namespace std;
22
23 struct node
24 {
25     int data;
26     node *left;
27     node *right;
28     node()
29     {
30         data = -1;
31         left = NULL;
32         right = NULL;
33     }
34     node(int x)
35     {
36         data = x;
37         left = NULL;
38         right = NULL;
39     }
40 };
41
42 class BSTree
43 {
44 private:
45     node * root;
46
47     int count(node *root)
48     {
49         if (!root)
50         {
51             return 0;
52         }
53     }
54 }
```

```
53     else
54     {
55         return 1 + count(root->left) + count(root->right);
56     }
57 }
58
59 void insert(node *&root, node *&temp)
60 {
61     if (!root)
62     {
63         root = temp;
64     }
65     else
66     {
67         if (temp->data < root->data)
68         {
69             insert(root->left, temp);
70         }
71         else
72         {
73             insert(root->right, temp);
74         }
75     }
76 }
77
78 void print_node(node *n, string label = "")
79 {
80     if (label != "")
81     {
82         cout << "[" << label << " ";
83     }
84     cout << "[" << n << "]" << n->data << "]\n";
85     if (n->left)
86     {
87         cout << "\t|-->[L]" << n->left << "]" << n->left->data << "]\n";
88     }
89     else
90     {
91         cout << "\t\\-->[L][null]\n";
92     }
93     if (n->right)
94     {
95         cout << "\t\\-->[R]" << n->right << "]" << n->right->data << "]\n";
96     }
97     else
98     {
99         cout << "\t\\-->[R][null]\n";
100     }
101 }
102
103 /**
```

```
104     * type = ['predecessor','successor']
105     */
106     node *minValueNode(node *root)
107     {
108         node *current = root;
109
110         if (root->right)
111         {
112             current = root->right;
113             while (current->left != NULL)
114             {
115                 current = current->left;
116             }
117         }
118         else if (root->left)
119         {
120             current = root->left;
121             while (current->right != NULL)
122             {
123                 current = current->right;
124             }
125         }
126
127         return current;
128     }
129
130     int height(node *root)
131     {
132         if (!root)
133         {
134             return 0;
135         }
136         else
137         {
138             int left = height(root->left);
139             int right = height(root->right);
140             if (left > right)
141             {
142                 return left + 1;
143             }
144             else
145             {
146                 return right + 1;
147             }
148         }
149     }
150
151     /* Print nodes at a given level */
152     void printGivenLevel(node *root, int level)
153     {
154         if (root == NULL)
155             return;
```

```

156     if (level == 1)
157     {
158         print_node(root);
159     }
160     else if (level > 1)
161     {
162         printGivenLevel(root->left, level - 1);
163         printGivenLevel(root->right, level - 1);
164     }
165 }
166 //*****
167 // Method to help create GraphViz code so the expression tree can
168 // be visualized. This method prints out all the unique node id's
169 // by traversing the tree.
170 // Recieves a node pointer to root and performs a simple recursive
171 // tree traversal.
172 //*****
173 void GraphVizGetIds(node *nodePtr, ofstream &VizOut)
174 {
175     static int NullCount = 0;
176     if (nodePtr)
177     {
178         GraphVizGetIds(nodePtr->left, VizOut);
179         VizOut << "node" << nodePtr->data
180             << "[label=\"" << nodePtr->data << "\\n"
181             << "<<"Add:"<<nodePtr<<"\\n"
182             << "<<"Par:"<<nodePtr->parent<<"\\n"
183             << "<<"Rt:"<<nodePtr->right<<"\\n"
184             << "<<"Lt:"<<nodePtr->left<<"\\n"
185             << "\"" << endl;
186         if (!nodePtr->left)
187         {
188             NullCount++;
189             VizOut << "nnode" << NullCount << "[label=\""X
190                 << "\",shape=point,width=.15]" << endl;
191         }
192         GraphVizGetIds(nodePtr->right, VizOut);
193         if (!nodePtr->right)
194         {
195             NullCount++;
196             VizOut << "nnode" << NullCount << "[label=\""X
197                 << "\",shape=point,width=.15]" << endl;
198         }
199     }
200 }
201 //*****
202 // This method is partnered with the above method, but on this pass it
203 // writes out the actual data from each node.
204 // Don't worry about what this method and the above method do, just
205 // use the output as your told:)
206 //*****

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```
206 void GraphVizMakeConnections(node *nodePtr, ofstream &VizOut)
207 {
208     static int NullCount = 0;
209     if (nodePtr)
210     {
211         GraphVizMakeConnections(nodePtr->left, VizOut);
212         if (nodePtr->left)
213             VizOut << "node" << nodePtr->data << "->"
214             << "node" << nodePtr->left->data << endl;
215         else
216         {
217             NullCount++;
218             VizOut << "node" << nodePtr->data << "->"
219             << "nnode" << NullCount << endl;
220         }
221
222         if (nodePtr->right)
223             VizOut << "node" << nodePtr->data << "->"
224             << "node" << nodePtr->right->data << endl;
225         else
226         {
227             NullCount++;
228             VizOut << "node" << nodePtr->data << "->"
229             << "nnode" << NullCount << endl;
230         }
231
232         GraphVizMakeConnections(nodePtr->right, VizOut);
233     }
234 }
235
236 public:
237     BSTree()
238     {
239         root = NULL;
240     }
241     ~BSTree()
242     {
243     }
244
245     int count()
246     {
247         return count(root);
248     }
249
250     void insert(int x)
251     {
252         node *temp = new node(x);
253         insert(root, temp);
254     }
255
256     void minValue()
257     {
```

```

258     print_node(minValueNode(root), "minVal");
259 }
260
261 int height()
262 {
263
264     return height(root);
265 }
266
267 int top()
268 {
269     if (root)
270         return root->data;
271     else
272         return 0;
273 }
274
275 /* Function to line by line print level order traversal a tree*/
276 void printLevelOrder()
277 {
278     cout << "Begin Level Order=====\n";
279     int h = height(root);
280     int i;
281     for (i = 1; i <= h; i++)
282     {
283         printGivenLevel(root, i);
284         cout << "\n";
285     }
286     cout << "End Level Order=====\n";
287 }
288
289 //*****
290 // Recieves a filename to place the GraphViz data into.
291 // It then calls the above two graphviz methods to create a data file
292 // that can be used to visualize your expression tree.
293 //*****
294 void GraphVizOut(string filename)
295 {
296     ofstream VizOut;
297     VizOut.open(filename);
298     VizOut << "Digraph G {\n";
299     GraphVizGetIds(root, VizOut);
300     GraphVizMakeConnections(root, VizOut);
301     VizOut << "}\n";
302     VizOut.close();
303 }
304 };
305 //function header
306 void split(vector<int> &vec, BSTree &tree, int low, int high);
307
308 int main()
309 {

```

```
310     ifstream Data;
311     vector<int> holder;
312     int temp, size;
313     BSTree B;
314
315     Data.open("input.dat");
316     //while there are files to be read insert them into the vector
317     while (Data >> temp)
318     {
319         holder.push_back(temp);
320     }
321     //sort the vector
322     sort(holder.begin(), holder.end());
323     size = holder.size();
324     //test printout after sorting
325     for (int i = 0; i<size; i++)
326     {
327         cout << holder[i] << " ";
328     }
329     cout << endl;
330
331     split(holder, B, 0, size - 1);
332
333     B.printLevelOrder();
334     B.GraphVizOut("before.txt");
335
336     Data.close();
337     return 0;
338 }
339 //use the high and low positions to find the midpoint
340 //after finding the midpoint insert its value
341 //then call split using mid-1 as the high (to go left)
342 //and call split again using mid+1 as the low (to go right)
343
344 void split(vector<int> &vec, BSTree &tree, int low, int high)
345 {
346     if (low <= high)
347     {
348         int mid = (high + low) / 2;
349         tree.insert(vec[mid]);
350
351         split(vec, tree, low, mid - 1);
352         split(vec, tree, mid + 1, high);
353     }
354 }
355
```