## **Data Structures**

**Final Assignment** 

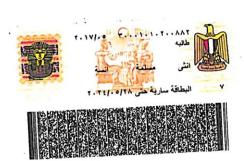
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اقر أنا الطالب الموخوع احد و ترقع جلوسد على لاذا المتوذج و قمت بالحمول على المذه النموذج و قمت بالحمول على المنفذة الدختار المرفق بالنموذج و قمت بحل الاختبار المرفق بالنموذج و قمت بحل الاختبار المخالفة لمقواعد المعالمة ولم اتلى أى مساعدة من أحد بالمخالفة لمقواعد الاختبارات و أنتن المسائ الدجابات الى تم تسجيلها من لاذا الحسان الداكتروني واتحمل كامل المسؤلية المقانونية في حال مخالفق المتواعد الدختبار الدختبار الدختبار الدختبار المتوقع: نور وليد على على المتواعد الدختبار المتوقع: نور وليد على على





```
import java.util.Arrays;
public class FinalAssignmentSolution {
      public class MiscUtils implements IMiscUtils {
       * Inserts an integer value in a BST of integers.
       * Result should be a valid BST.
       * BST has no duplicates.
       *@param root: BST root, a valid BST of integers
       *@param element: integer value to insert.
       * */
      @Override
      public BinaryTreeNode insert(BinaryTreeNode root, int element) {
                    if(root == null)
                           return new BinaryTreeNode(element);
      if(element < (Integer)root.element)</pre>
             { root.left = insert(root.left,element);}
      else if(element > (Integer)root.element)
             {root.right = insert(root.right, element);}
      else{
             // element = root.element
               return root;
               return root;
                    }
                    * Returns the sum of the elements in the tree in
                    * the specified range [low, high] inclusive.
                    *@param root: BST root, a valid BST of integers.
                    *@param low: range lower limit.
                    *@param high: range upper limit.
      @Override
      public int sumRange(BinaryTreeNode root, int low, int high) {
                     int sum = 0;
                     if(root == null || high<low)</pre>
                           return sum;
                     Stack s = new Stack();
                     s.push(root);
                     while(!s.isEmpty()){
                     BinaryTreeNode current = (BinaryTreeNode) s.pop();
  if((Integer)current.element >= low && (Integer)current.element <= high){</pre>
                           sum += (Integer)current.element;
        if((Integer)current.element > low && current.left != null){
```

```
s.push(current.left);
        if((Integer)current.element< high && current.right !=null){</pre>
                            s.push(current.right);
                    return sum;
             }
                * Returns true if the input is a valid BST, false otherwise
               * @param root: Tree root.
               * */
    @Override
   public boolean isValidBST(BinaryTreeNode root) {
                      if(root == null){ return true; }
         return isBstValid(root, Integer.MIN_VALUE, Integer.MAX_VALUE);
      }
               /**
                * Returns true if the input is a valid BST, false otherwise
                * @param root: Tree root.
                * @param minValiue = -2147483648
                * @param minValiue = 2147483648
private boolean isBstValid(BinaryTreeNode root, Integer minValue, Integer
maxValue) {
        if(root == null) return true;
   if((Integer)root.element > minValue && (Integer)root.element < maxValue</pre>
    && isBstValid(root.left, minValue, (Integer) root.element)
        && isBstValid(root.right, (Integer)root.element, maxValue)) {
                                return true;
                  } else {
                                return false;
                 * Given an array of integers, return an array containing
                 * the indices of the next smaller number of every number
                 * or -1 if the next smaller number does not exist. .
                 * @param array: array of numbers.
                 * @throws: throws an exception in the input array is null.
      @Override
      public int[] nextSmallerNumber(int[] array) {
                          int size = array.length;
             if(array == null || size == 0) {
                    throw new RuntimeException();
             Stack index = new Stack(); // To push in new array
             int[] arr = new int[size]; // return
                  index.push(0); // push first element in array [0]
             for (int i = 1; i < size; i++) {</pre>
                    if (index.isEmpty()) { // true
                           index.push(i);
                           continue;
```

```
}
      while (!index.isEmpty() && array[(int) index.peek()] > array[i]) {
                                        // index
                          arr[(int) index.pop()] = i;
                    }
                        index.push(i);
             }
                    while (!index.isEmpty()) {
                             // -1
                          arr[(int) index.pop()] = -1;
                    return arr;
                    }
      public class HashTableDictionary<K,V> implements IDictionary<K,V> {
                 private class both{
                          K key;
                          V value;
                    both(K key,V value){
                    this.key = key;
                    this.value = value;
                }
                    private int N; // size of array
                    private both[] arr; // array of hash table
                    private int counter; // check is Empty
     public HashTableDictionary(int max size) {
                  this.N = max_size;
                   Object[] temp = new Object[max_size];
                this.arr =Arrays.copyOf(temp,max_size,both[].class);
                  this.counter = 0;
             }
private int get_index(K key) {
return (Math.abs(key.hashCode())& 0x7ffffffff) % N; // get index in array
       }
              * Retrieves the value corresponding to the specified key.
              * Returns null if the key doesn't exist in the dictionary.
              * @param key: key.
              * @throws: Throws Exception if the key is null.
      @Override
      public V get(K key) {
             if(key == null)
                throw new RuntimeException();
             int index = get_index(key); // index of array
                  while(arr[index] != null) {
                     if(arr[index].key.equals(key)) {
                          return arr[index].value;
                     index = (index+1)%N;
```

```
return null;
         }
       * Inserts a new pair of the key and value in the dictionary.
       \ ^{*} If the key already exists, the old value is returned.
       * If the key doesn't exist the, null is returned,
       * @param key: key.
       * @param value: value.
        * @throws: Throws an exception if the key or the value is null.
@Override
public V set(K key, V value) {
                if(key == null || value == null) {
                     throw new RuntimeException();
                      int index = get_index(key);
                      int check = index;
                      do {
                        if(arr[check] == null) {
                       both t = new both(key, value);
                             arr[check] = t;
                             counter++;
                             return value;
     if(arr[check].key.equals(key)) { //key already exists
                             V s = arr[check].value;
                           arr[check].value = value;
                             return s;
                      check = (check+1) \% N;
                while(check != index);
                   return null;
                }
                * Removes the key and returns its value.
                * @param key: key
                * @throws: throws exception if the key is null
      @Override
      public V remove(K key) {
                      if(key == null)
                             throw new RuntimeException();
                  int index = get_index(key);
                  while(arr[index] != null) {
                        if(arr[index].key.equals(key)) {
                             V r = arr[index].value;
                             arr[index] = null;
                             counter--;
                             return r;
                        index = (index+1)%N;
                      return null; // not found
```

```
}
             /**
             * Returns true if the dictionary is empty and false otherwise.
             * */
                    @Override
                    public boolean isEmpty() {
                           return counter == 0;
     public class TreeDictionary<K, V> implements IDictionary<K,V>{
                  private int counter = 0; // check size
                  private Node root;
                  private class Node{
                    private K key;
                    private V value;
                    private Node left, right;
                    public Node(K key, V value) {
                           this.key=key;
                           this.value=value;
                     }
                  }
                 * Retrieves the value corresponding to the specified key.
                 * Returns null if the key doesn't exist in the dictionary.
                 * @param key: key.
                 * @throws: Throws Exception if the key is null.
                 * */
               @Override
               public V get(K key) {
                    if(key == null)
                       throw new RuntimeException();
                           Node x = root;
      while (x != null){
int check = ((Comparable) key).compareTo((K)x.key); // check >> key in root
                    if(check < 0) {</pre>
                           x = x.left;
                    else if(check > 0) {
                           x = x.right;
                    else if (check == 0) {
                           return x.value;
                              }
                      return null;
                    }
      * Inserts a new pair of the key and value in the dictionary.
      * If the key already exists, the old value is returned.
      * If the key doesn't exist the, null is returned,
      * @param key: key.
      * @param value: value.
       * @throws: Throws an exception if the key or the value is null.
       * */
                    @Override
                    public V set(K key, V value) {
                           if(key == null || value == null) {
```

```
throw new RuntimeException();
             if(root == null) {
             root = new Node(key,value);
             counter++;
             return value;
      return put(root,key,value);
* Inserts a new pair of the key and value in the dictionary.
* If the key doesn't exist the, null is returned,
* @param key: key.
* @param value: value.
* @param Node: n
* return value in node
* */
private V put(Node n , K key ,V value) {
    int check = ((Comparable) key).compareTo(n.key);
                 if (check < 0) {
                     if (n.left == null) {
                         n.left = new Node(key, value);
                         counter++;
                         return value;
                     } else {
                         return put(n.left, key, value);
                 if (check > 0) {
                     if (n.right == null) {
                         n.right = new Node(key, value);
                         counter++;
                         return value;
                     } else {
                         return put(n.right, key, value);
                 V p = n.value;
                 n.value = value;
                 return p;
        }
       * Removes the key and returns its value.
       * @param key: key
       * @throws: throws exception if the key is null
       * */
      @Override
      public V remove(K key) {
             if(key == null) {
                    throw new RuntimeException();
              Node removed = this.findKey(key,root);
              if (removed==null) {
                   return null;
               } else {
                   V val = removed.value;
                   counter--;
```

```
return val;
             }
      }
      public Node remover(K key, Node r) {
        if (r==null) {
            return r;
        int check = ((Comparable) key).compareTo(r.key);
        if (check < 0) {
            r.left = remover(key, r.left);
        } else if (check > 0) {
            r.right = remover(key, r.right);
        } else {
            if (r.left==null) {
                r = r.right;
            } else if (r.right==null) {
                r = r.left;
            } else {
                Node min = r.right;
                while (min.left != null) {
                    min = min.left;
                r.key = min.key;
                r.value = min.value;
                r.right = remover(min.key, r.right);
            }
        return r;
    }
      private Node findKey(K key, Node r) {
        if (r==null) {
            return r;
        int check = ((Comparable) key).compareTo(r.key);
        if (check < 0) {
            return findKey(key, r.left);
        } else if (check > 0) {
            return findKey(key, r.right);
        } else {
            return r;
        }
    }
      @Override
      public boolean isEmpty() {
             return counter == 0;
      }
}
             public class Stack {
      public class Node {
             public Node next = null;
             public Object value;
             public Node(Object element) {
```

root = remover(key,root);

```
this.value = element;
                     }
              }
             Node top = null;
             int len = 0;
  * Removes the element at the top of stack and returns that element
   * @return top of stack element, or through exception if empty
        public Object pop() {
              if(len>0) {
                     Object p = top.value; // get value
                     top = top.next; // remove this element
                     len--;
                     return p;}
              else {
                     throw new RuntimeException(); // stack is Empty
              }
/**
 st Get the element at the top of stack without removing it from stack.
 * @return top of stack element, or through exception if empty
 public Object peek() {
              if(len>0) {
       Object p = top.value;
                                  // get value without removing it
              return p;
        else {
              throw new RuntimeException(); // stack is Empty
        }
          }
              * Pushes an item onto the top of this stack.
               * @param element
               * to insert
      public void push(Object element) {
                     Node i = new Node(element);
                     i.next = top;
                     i.value = element; // Take the value
                     top = i ; // Add it
                     len ++;
               }
              * Tests if this stack is empty
              * @return true if stack empty
              public boolean isEmpty() {
                     if(len==0) { // Empty
                            return true;
                     else { //Not Empty
                     return false;
              }
       }
```

}