

C:\Users\Rich\Documents\NetBeansProjects\Lab08\src\AbstractBinaryTree.java

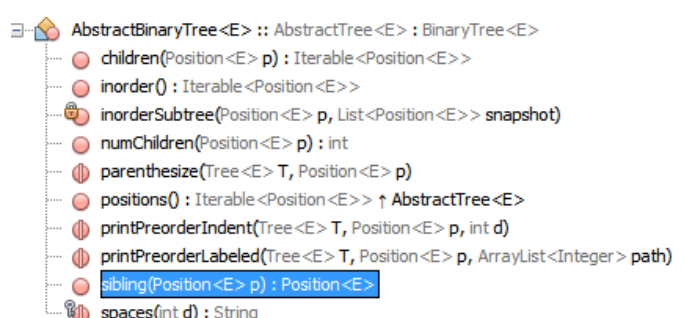
```

1
2 import java.util.ArrayList;
3 import java.util.List;
4
5 /**
6  * An abstract base class providing some functionality
7  * of the Binary Tree Interface.
8  * @author Goodrich, Tamassia, Goldwasser
9  */
10 public abstract class AbstractBinaryTree<E> extends AbstractTree<E> implements BinaryTree<E> {
11
12     /** return the position of p's sibling ( or null if no sibling exists).*/
13     public Position<E> sibling(Position<E> p)
14     {
15         Position<E> parent = parent(p);
16         if(parent == null) return null;
17         if (p == left(parent))
18             return right(parent);
19         else
20             return left(parent);
21     }
22
23     public int numChildren(Position<E> p)
24     {
25         int count = 0;
26         if(left(p) != null)
27             count++;
28         if(right(p) != null)
29             count++;
30         return count;
31     }
32     /** Returns an iterable collection of the Positions representing p's children.*/
33     public Iterable<Position<E>> children(Position<E> p)
34     {
35         List<Position<E>> snapshot = new ArrayList<> (2);
36         if(left(p) != null)
37             snapshot.add(left(p));
38         if(right(p) != null)
39             snapshot.add(right(p));
40         return snapshot;
41     }
42
43     // code fragment 8.22
44     /** Adds positions of the subtree rooted at Position p to the given snapshot. */
45     private void inorderSubtree(Position<E> p, List<Position<E>> snapshot)
46     {
47         if(left(p) != null)
48             inorderSubtree(left(p), snapshot);
49         snapshot.add(p);
50         if(right(p) != null)
51             inorderSubtree(right(p), snapshot);
52     }
53
54     /** Returns an iterable collection of positions of the tree, reported in inorder. */
55     public Iterable<Position<E>> inorder()
56     {

```

Handwritten notes:

- get the parent of argument p
- that p means we're @ the root
- in public class like BinaryTree



```

57     List<Position<E>> snapshot = new ArrayList<>();
58     if(!isEmpty())
59         inorderSubtree(root(), snapshot);
60     return snapshot;
61 }
62 /** Overrides positions to make inorder the default order for binary trees. */
63 public Iterable<Position<E>> positions()
64 {
65     return inorder();
66 }
67
68 //code fragment 8.23
69 public static<E> void printPreorderIndent(Tree<E> T, Position<E> p, int d)
70 {
71     System.out.println(spaces(2*d) + p.getElement());    //Indent based on d
72     for(Position<E> c : T.children(p))
73         printPreorderIndent(T,c, d+1);    //child depth is d+1
74 }
75 public static<E> void printPreorderLabeled(Tree<E>T, Position<E>p, ArrayList<Integer> path)
76 {
77     int d = path.size();
78     System.out.print(spaces(2*d));
79     for(int j =0; j<d; j++)
80         System.out.print(path.get(j) +(j==d-1? " " : "."));
81     System.out.println(p.getElement());
82     path.add(1);
83     for(Position<E> c: T.children(p))
84     {
85         printPreorderLabeled(T,c,path);
86         path.set(d,1+path.get(d));    //increment last entry of path
87     }
88     path.remove(d);    //restore path to its incoming state
89
90 }
91
92 public static <E> void parenthesize(Tree<E> T, Position<E> p)
93 {
94     System.out.print(p.getElement());
95     if(T.isInternal(p))
96     {
97         boolean firstTime = true;
98         for(Position<E> c: T.children(p))
99         {
100             System.out.print((firstTime ? " (" : " , "));
101             firstTime = false;
102             parenthesize(T,c);
103         }
104         System.out.print(")");
105     }
106 }
107
108 // utility method
109 protected static String spaces(int d)
110 {
111     String spaceWidth = " ";
112     for(int i = 0; i < d; i++)
113         spaceWidth += " ";
114     return spaceWidth;
115 }

```

```
116  
117 }  
118
```