Algorithms 4133

HW3

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In this Homework Assignment, we were given a mostly-implemented program which tested the functionality of our to-be-implemented binary search tree and AVL tree data structures.

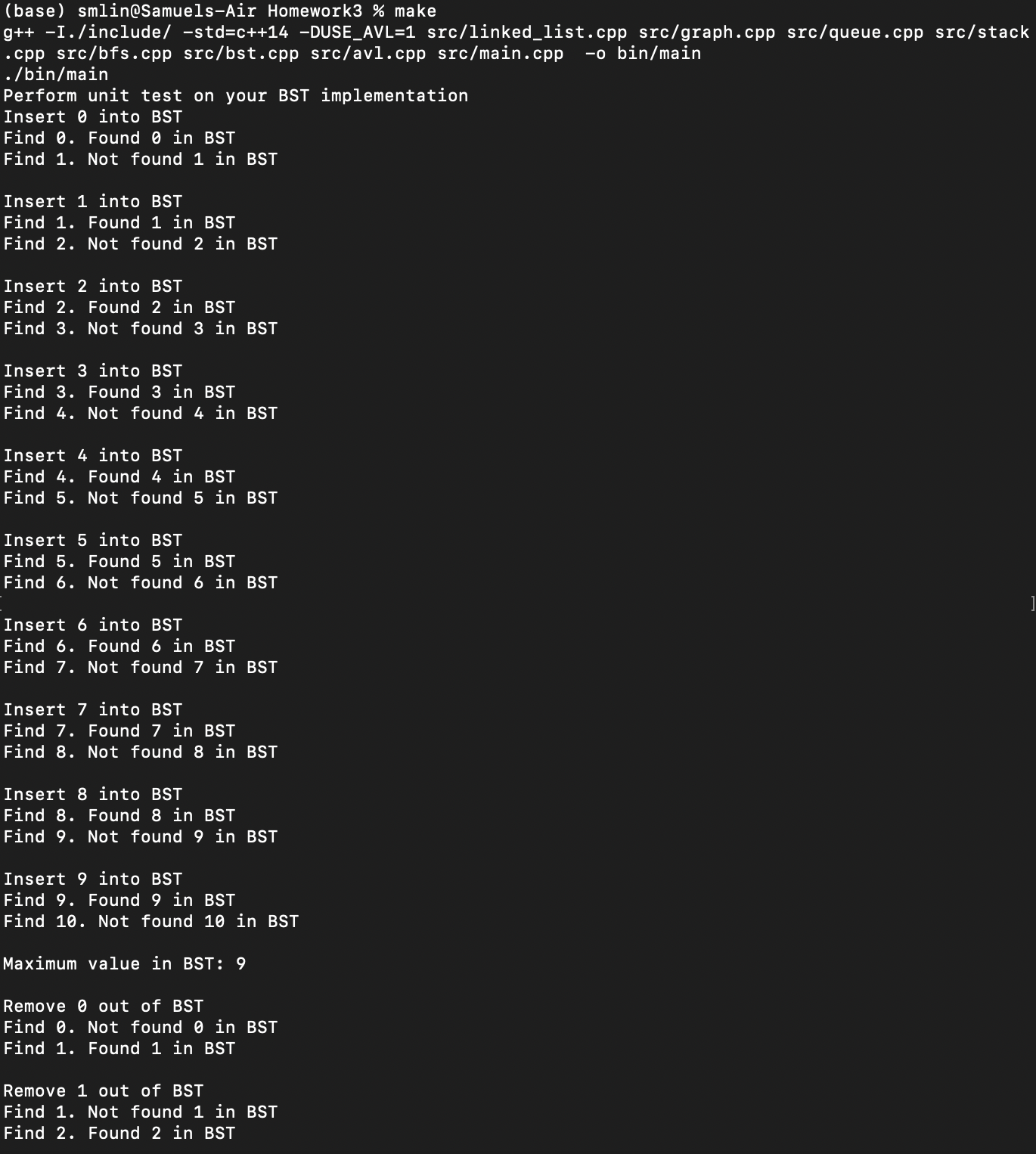
The Binary Search Tree is a non-linear data structure designed to efficiently find a given value. From any node in the tree, the node to the right will contain a key that is greater than the current node’s key, and the node to the left will contain a key that is smaller than the current node’s key. Any node in the left subtree of the current node will have a key less than the current node’s key. Any node in the right subtree of the current node will have a key greater than the current node’s key This effectively makes finding a given value on average only take O(log n). We had to implement the basic functions of a binary search tree.

The AVL tree is a self-balancing binary search tree. Because of Binary Search tree’s worst case scenario is a time complexity of O(n), the AVL tree was designed to keep the tree balanced (have it self balance itself) upon insertion and removal of nodes to the tree. This essentially means that for any subtree within the tree, there will never be an instance where the difference (balance factor) in height between any left and right subtree is greater than 1. We only had to implement the simple left rotation and right rotations as well as other basic functions for the AVL tree.

These are the results after running the main function through terminal by executing the make file.

This program was implemented and tested on an m1 MacBook Air.

BST



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AVL

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