```
#include <iostream>
#include <string>
#include <vector>
#include <tuple>
#include <map>
#include "Bridges.h"
#include "DataSource.h"
#include "BSTElement.h"
#include <queue>
using namespace std;
using namespace bridges;
#include <stdlib.h>
#include "data src/ActorMovieIMDB.h"
 Step 1: Get the Bridges USER ID and API KEY for your program
      by creating an account and signing up (You can use any
      email): https://bridges-cs.herokuapp.com/signup
 Step 2: User ID (Username) and Key (API Sha1 Key) can be
      found under Profile on the top left
*/
BSTElement<string, string>* insertIntoBST(string actor, string movie, BSTElement<string,
string> *root)
{
  if (root == nullptr)
     root = new BSTElement<string, string>(actor);
     root->setLabel(movie);
     return root;
  }
  if (actor > root->getKey())
     root->setRight(insertIntoBST(actor, movie, root->getRight()));
  }
  else
  {
     root->setLeft(insertIntoBST(actor, movie, root->getLeft()));
  }
```

```
return root;
}
int main(int argc, char **argv)
  // Step 3: Test if the following print statement is being run
  cout << "Bridges: IMDB Data in a BST\n";
  // Step 4: Add your User ID and API Key as secrets on Replit
  char* mySecret1 = getenv("SECRET_HOLDING_USER_ID");
  char* mySecret2 = getenv("SECRET HOLDING API KEY");
  /* Step 5: Print your User ID and API Key from secrets to the console
    to test if secrets were properly loaded
  */
  cout<<"User ID: " << mySecret1<<endl;
  cout<<"API Key: " << mySecret2<<endl;
   Step 6: Create a Bridges object by uncommenting the next line
   and inserting the values from steps 1 and 2
  Bridges bridges(1, mySecret1, mySecret2);
    Step 7: Import IMDB data into a vector<ActorMovieIMDB> by
         referring to the Bridges IMDB documentation:
         https://bridgesuncc.github.io/tutorials/Data IMDB.html
  */
  DataSource ds (&bridges);
  vector<ActorMovieIMDB> actor list = ds.getActorMovieIMDBData(1814);
  /*
    Step 8: Open the file "insertIntoBST.txt" and copy the provided
         function for inserting an actor/movie pair into a BST.
         Paste the function into this file above your "main" function.
  */
    Step 9: Use the insertion function from the previous step to insert
         any 100 actor/movie pairs into a Bridges BST. Refer to the
         Bridges IMDB documentation:
         https://bridgesuncc.github.io/tutorials/Data_IMDB.html
```

```
*/
BSTElement<string, string> *root = nullptr;
for(int i=0;i<100;i++){
  root = insertIntoBST(actor_list[i].getActor(),actor_list[i].getMovie(),root);
}
/*
  Step 10: Visualize this tree by referring to the Bridges BST documentation:
       https://bridgesuncc.github.io/tutorials/BinarySearchTree.html
*/
// bridges.setDataStructure(root);
// bridges.visualize();
/*
  Step 11: Color each level of the tree using a level-order traversal.
       Every node in a given level should have the same color.
       Do not use the same color in two consecutive levels. A starter
       queue has been provided in case you wish to use an iterative
       implementation of BFS.
       Refer to the Bridges BST Styling documentation:
       https://bridgesuncc.github.io/tutorials/BinarySearchTree.html
*/
map<BSTElement<string, string>*, int> q;
pair<BSTElement<string, string>*, int> newPair(root, 0);
q.insert(q.begin(), newPair);
root->setColor("pink");
while(!q.empty()){
  BSTElement<string, string> *currVal = q.begin()->first;
  int currLevel = q.begin()->second;
  if(currVal->getLeft() != nullptr){
     newPair.first = currVal->getLeft();
     newPair.second = currLevel + 1;
     q.insert(q.end(), newPair);
  if(currVal->getRight() != nullptr){
     newPair.first = currVal->getRight();
     newPair.second = currLevel + 1;
     q.insert(q.end(), newPair);
  if(currLevel%2==0){
```

```
currVal->setColor("pink");
}
else{
   currVal->setColor("blue");
}
q.erase(q.begin());
}

/*
Step 12: Visualize the updated tree. Comment out or remove the old
   visualization code from Step 10
*/
bridges.setDataStructure(root);
bridges.visualize();
return 0;
```

}