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Programming Assignment 1

The project is written in Java programming language. It uses the standard Java libraries and compiled using the Java compiler 1.8.0. The Project structure is as follows:

### **Structure:**

There are three .java files in the project as described below:

- Node.java
- RBTTree.java
- Bbst.java

### **Node.java:**

This file contains the node class and has the properties:

- int id - it represents the ID of the event represented by the node
- int count - it represents the count of the event represented by the node
- int color - it represents whether the node is red or black. Red and Black nodes are represented by '1' and '0' respectively.
- Node parent - it points to the parent node of the given node.
- Node left - it points to the left child of the node
- Node right – it points to the parent node of the node

The methods and constructors in this class are:

- public Node() - Creates a with Nil node and sets default values for the properties.
- public Node(int[] arr) - Creates a Node from an array containing id and count values.
- public Node(int id, int count) - Creates a Node from the given id and count values.
- There are getter and setter methods defined for each property in the Node class.

### **RBTTree.java:**

This file contains the RBTTreeclass and has the properties:

- Node root - pointing to the root node of the tree.
- Node nil – The T.Nil node

The methods are:

- public void rbTreeCreate(int[][] initial\_array, int size) – Calls the rbInitialize() method to create the initial RB tree from a sorted array.

- `public Node rbInitialize(Node root, int[][] initial_array, int low, int high, int height, int level)` - Takes a sorted 2D-array of id's count's, precalculated height and start and end indices of the array as input and generates a Red Black Tree.
- `public void increase(int id, int count)` - Calls the `insert()` method to insert a new node or increase the count of existing node
- `public Node insert(Node root, Node node)` – Inserts a new node in the RB Tree or if the event id is already present then increases the count of the event by the given count.
- `public void insertFix(Node z)` - After a new insert this method re-orientes the RB Tree to maintain the RB Tree properties.
- `public Node searchNode(int id)` – Takes the event id and returns the Node containing the event id.
- `public void deleteNode(int id)` – Calls the `searchNode()` method to search for the node containing the given event id and then calls the `rbDelete()` method to delete the node from the tree.
- `public void rbDelete(Node z)` – Deletes the given node and calls the `deleteFix()` method.
- `public void deleteFix(Node x)` – Fixes the tree after a is deleted to satisfy the RB Tree properties.
- `public void rbTransplant(Node u, Node v)` - Transplants the given node u with node v.
- `public void leftRotate(Node x)` - Left rotates the tree at node.
- `public void rightRotate(Node x)` - Right rotates the tree at node.
- `public Node rbMinimum(Node x)` – Returns the node with minimum ID in the tree.
- `public Node rbMaximum(Node x)` - Returns the node with maximum ID in the tree.
- `public void inRange(int id1, int id2)` - Calls the `inRangeCount()` to find the sum of count of all events in a given range.
- `public int inRangeCount(Node root, int id1, int id2)` - Returns the sum of count of all events in a given range.
- `public Node searchMatch(int id)` – Returns the Node having the given event id
- `public void nextNode(int id)` – Calls the `searchMatch()` and `searchNext()` methods to return the ID and the count of the event with the lowest ID that is greater than the given id.
- `public Node searchNext(Node root, Node node)` – Returns the next ID and the count of the event with the lowest ID that is greater than the given id.
- `public void previousNode(int id)` - Calls the `searchMatch()` and `searchNext()` methods to return the ID and the count of the event with the greatest key that is less than the given id.
- `public Node searchPrevious(Node root, Node node)` - Returns the ID and the count of the event with the greatest key that is less than the given id.

- `public void reduce(int id, int count)` – Reduces the count of id of given event and if the counts reduces to zero or less then deletes the node.
- `public void countNode(int id)` – Returns the count of id of given event.

### **bbst.java:**

This is the main class containing the main function. It initializes a Red-Black Tree and calls the specific methods to perform the operations on the tree. To initialize the tree, the input is taken from a 2D array of events and then waits for the user input from Standard Console and writes to the Standard Console.

### **Control Flow:**

- First the main file `bbst.java` is compiled and run, then the program reads the input from the input file specified in the command-line arguments and creates a 2D array containing the event count and event ID.
- Next the Red-Black tree is initialized from the sorted array by recursively selecting the middle event of the array as the root of the subtree.

### **Commands:**

**Increase** - `tree.increase(id, count)` is called to increase the count of given event or insert the event if not found

**Reduce** - `tree.reduce(id, count)` is called to reduce the count of event and delete the event if count goes to zero

**Inrange** - `tree.inRange(id1, id2)` is called to return the sum of count of events within the given range.

**Count** - `tree.countNode(id)` is called to return the count of given event ID

**Next** - `tree.nextNode(id)` is called to return the ID and the count of the event with the lowest ID that is greater than the given id.

**Previous** - `tree.previousNode(id)` is called to return the ID and the count of the event with the greatest key that is less than the given id.

**Quit** - Quit the program execution.