

Lab report: In this lab, we were given the header files for the d_stree and integer class structure and were asked to implement a main function that would build a binary search tree with the integer class objects and output the findings of inserting and counting how many integer objects had the same occurrence. This lab took me about 2 hours to complete cumulatively.

Pre-lab:

1. Review what we learned about binary search tree.
2. Finish the implementation of the class integer in “int.h”

Lab 3.1

Exercise 1:

Header file (int.h)

```
//=====
// Author: Ryan Ellis
// Creation Date: 3/4/2025
// Last Update: 3/9/2025
// Description: Header file for integer class and implementation for class functions.
// Notes:
//=====
```

```
#ifndef Integer_H
#define Integer_H
#include <iostream>
#include <iomanip>
```

```
using namespace std;
```

```
class integer {
public:
    // constructor. initialize intValue and set count = 1
    integer(int n);

    // return intValue
    int getInt();

    // return count
    int getCount();

    // increment count
    void incCount();

    // compare integer objects by intValue
    friend bool operator<(const integer &lhs, const integer &rhs);
```

```

friend bool operator==(const integer &lhs, const integer &rhs);

// output object in format intValue (count)
friend ostream &operator<<(ostream &ostr, const integer &obj);

private:
    // the integer and its count
    int intValue;
    int count;
};

//=====
// Description: Constructor for integer class, sets default
// values of count to 1, and intValue to passed parameter.
//=====

integer :: integer(int n){
    count = 1;
    intValue = n;
}

//=====
// Description: Function to return intValue
//=====

int integer :: getInt(){
    return intValue;
}

//=====
// Description:Function to return count
//=====

int integer :: getCount(){
    return count;
}

//=====
// Description: Function to increment private count variable
//=====

void integer :: incCount(){
    count += 1;
}

//=====
// Description: Overloaded comparison (less than) operator
// for the integer class, will return boolean value true/false

```

```

//=====

bool operator<(const integer &lhs, const integer &rhs){
    bool status;

    if(lhs.intValue < rhs.intValue)
        status = true;
    else
        status = false;
    return status;
}
//=====
// Description: Overloaded equivalency operator
// for the integer class, will return boolean value true/false
//=====

bool operator==(const integer &lhs, const integer &rhs){
    bool status;

    if(lhs.intValue == rhs.intValue)
        status = true;
    else
        status = false;
    return status;
}

//=====
// Description: Overloaded streaming operator
// for the integer class, will return formatted output
// for private data members of integer class.
//=====

ostream &operator<<(ostream &ostr, const integer &obj){
    ostr << obj.intValue<<" "<<obj.count<<";
    return ostr;
}

#endif

```

Implementation File (main program)

```

//=====
// Filename: lab_05.cpp
// Author: Ryan Ellis
// Creation Date: 3/4/2025
// Last Update: 3/9/2025
// Description: Main function to test d_stree class and integer class

```

```

// which creates a binary search tree of integer class data types.
// Notes:
//=====
#include "d_stree.h"
#include "int.h"
#include <ctime>
#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

void div(); //prototypes
void printInOrder(stree<integer> &tree);

const int LIMIT = 10000; // global constant int to set limit for loop

int main() {

    srand(time(0)); //set random seed

    stree<integer> tree; //declare stree object

    int counter = 0; //loop counter

    while(counter < LIMIT){ //while loop for 10,000 insertions

        integer num(rand()%7); //create integer object with random number 0-6
        stree<integer> ::iterator flag = tree.find(num); //tree integer iterator to parse tree and find num

        if(flag != tree.end())
            (*flag).incCount(); //if iterator is found then increment the count
        else
            tree.insert(num); //otherwise insert into tree

        counter++; //increment loop counter
    }

    cout<<"Values in the tree: "<<endl; //output findings
    printInOrder(tree);
    div();
    cout<<"Binary Tree "<<endl;
    tree.displayTree(2);
    div();

    return 0;
}

void div() { cout << "\n===== " << endl; }

void printInOrder(stree<integer> &tree){ //function to print tree leaf nodes in order

```

```

stree<integer>::iterator titer;
for(titer = tree.begin(); titer != tree.end(); ++titer){
    cout<<*titer<<endl;
}
}

```

Output:

```

ryan@ryan-MacBookPro:~/Documents/COSC 320/Labs/Lab 5$ ./prog
Values in the tree:
0 (1407)
1 (1438)
2 (1437)
3 (1436)
4 (1432)
5 (1450)
6 (1400)

=====
Binary Tree
           6 (1400)
        0 (1407)
             5 (1450)
                 4 (1432)
                     2 (1437)
                         1 (1438)   3 (1436)

=====
ryan@ryan-MacBookPro:~/Documents/COSC 320/Labs/Lab 5$

ryan@ryan-MacBookPro:~/Documents/COSC 320/Labs/Lab 5$ ./prog
Values in the tree:
0 (1448)
1 (1424)
2 (1472)
3 (1416)
4 (1366)
5 (1438)
6 (1436)

=====
Binary Tree
           3 (1416)
        1 (1424)       6 (1436)
    0 (1448)  2 (1472)  4 (1366)
                5 (1438)

=====
ryan@ryan-MacBookPro:~/Documents/COSC 320/Labs/Lab 5$

```