

# *Data Structures*

## BST Homework 2

**Mostafa S. Ibrahim**

*Teaching, Training and Coaching for more than a decade!*

*Artificial Intelligence & Computer Vision Researcher*

*PhD from Simon Fraser University - Canada*

*Bachelor / Msc from Cairo University - Egypt*

*Ex-(Software Engineer / ICPC World Finalist)*



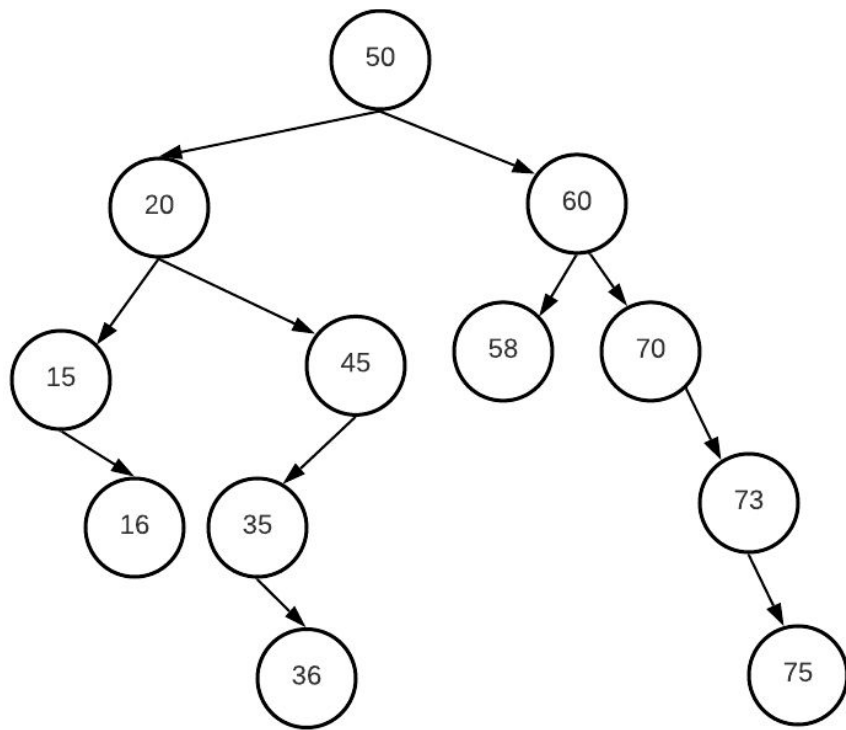
# Problem #1: Parent Link

- In our implementation, we used an approach without parent links
- Rewrite the BST code for both the insert and successor functions, where your Node structure now includes the **parent link**

```
class Node:
    def __init__(self, val=None, parent=None, left=None, right=None):
        self.val = val
        self.left = left
        self.right = right
        self.parent = parent
```

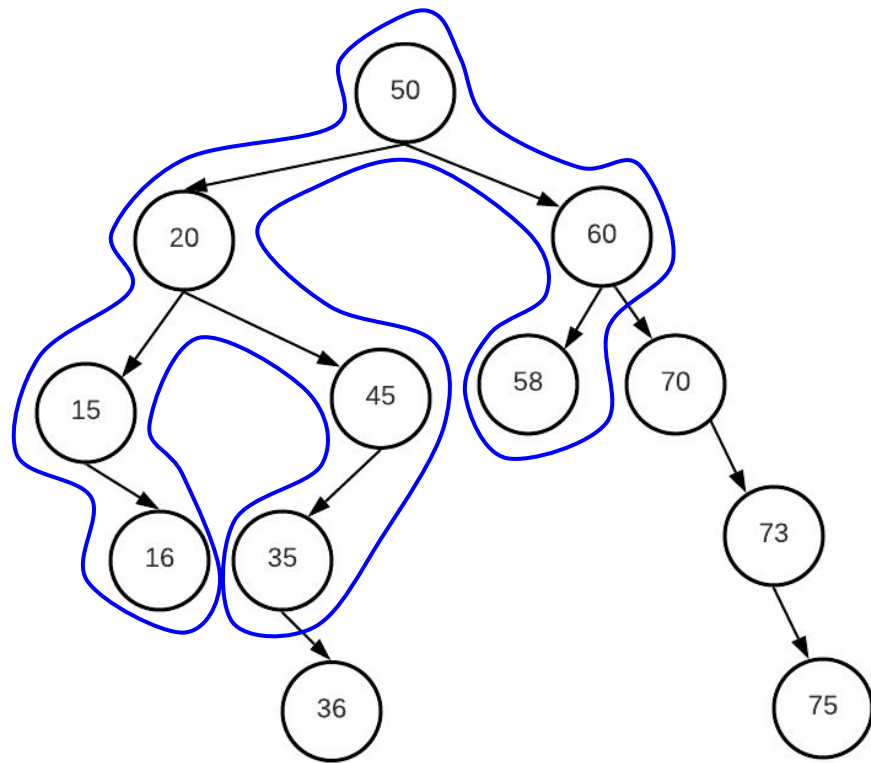
## Problem #2: Queries of successors

- Assume we have a deque that contains **sorted** integers, and which we will use to find each item's successor
  - Input  $\Rightarrow \{15, 20, 58\}$
  - Successors  $\Rightarrow \{16, 35, 60\}$
  - *All the values in the deque are already in the tree and unique*
- Return a list of tuples, each contain (value, successor) for values that have successor

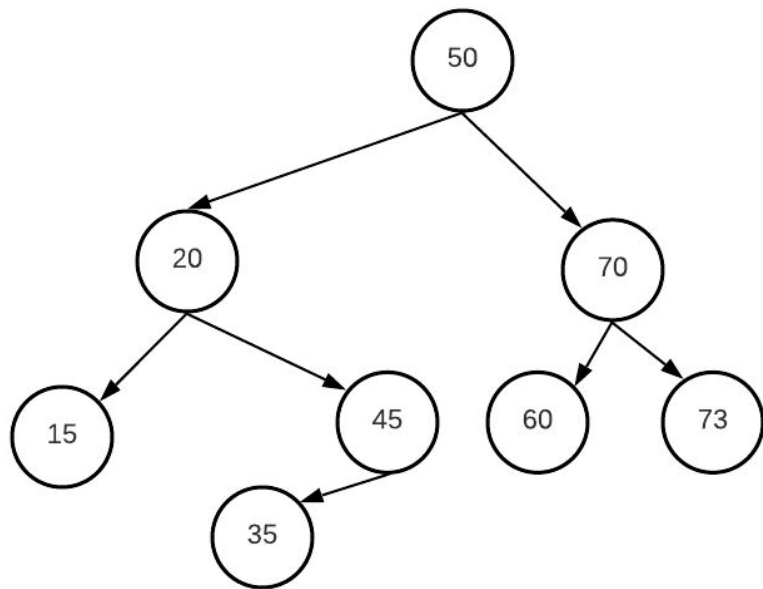


## Problem #2: Queries of successors

- Develop a function that finds all of them, such that:
  - You don't do complete traversal. **As in the lecture code, stop as early as possible!**
    - {15, 20, 58}
  - Don't use the parent node
  - Don't retrieve a chain of ancestors, as in the lecture
- Tip:
  - We know that inorder traversal already moves towards our successor. Why don't we just 'catch' it once we find it?
  - The code is an adaptation or modification of the search function



# Another example



```
tree = BinaryTree(50)
lst = [20, 70, 15, 45, 60, 73, 35]
tree.insert(lst)
```

```
lst.append(50)
lst = sorted(lst)
```

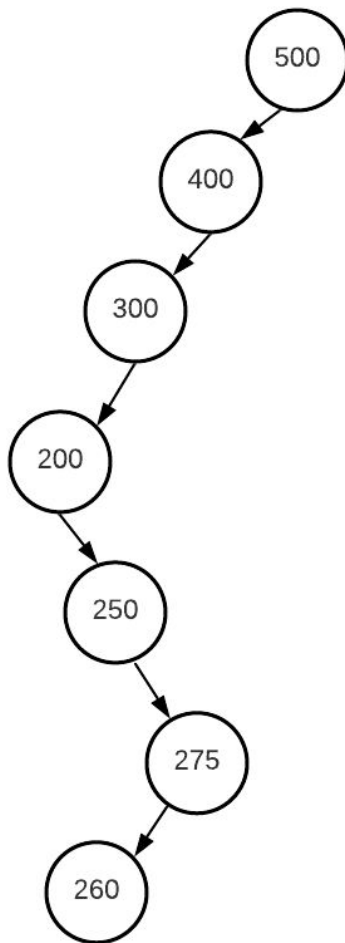
```
import collections
nodes_queue = collections.deque()
```

```
for val in lst:
    nodes_queue.append(val)
```

```
print(tree.successor_queries(nodes_queue))
# [(15, 20), (20, 35), (35, 45), (45, 50),
# (50, 60), (60, 70), (70, 73)]
```

# Problem #3: Is degenerate tree

- `def is_degenerate(preorder)`
- Given a **list** for preorder BST of N nodes, return true if it is degenerate tree of height N-1
- Do it in  $O(n)$ .
  - 25, 8, 11, 13, 12  $\Rightarrow$  True
  - 100, 70, 101  $\Rightarrow$  False
  - 100, 70, 60, 75  $\Rightarrow$  False
  - 100, 70, 60, 65  $\Rightarrow$  True
  - 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3  $\Rightarrow$  True
  - 500, 400, 300, 200, 250, 275, 260  $\Rightarrow$  True
  - 500, 400, 300, 200, 250, 275, 260, 280  $\Rightarrow$  False



*“Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people.”*

*“Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave.”*