Relatório Projeto 2 V1.0 AED 2024/2025

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IMPORTANTE:

- Os textos das conclusões devem ser manuscritos... o texto deve obedecer a este requisito para não ser penalizado.
- Texto para além das linhas reservadas, ou que não seja legível para um leitor comum, não será tido em conta.
- O relatório deve ser submetido num único PDF que deve incluir os anexos. A não observância deste formato é penalizada.

1. Planeamento

	Semana 1	Semana 2	Semana 3	Semana 4	Semana 5
Árvore Binária					
Árvore AVL					
Árvore VP					
Árvore TREAP					
Finalização Relatório					

2. Recolha de Resultados (tabelas)

				Conjunto A				
	Binary	Tree	AVL Tree		RB Tree		Treap	
keys = N	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações
250000	8342,166	0	40,8736	224988	49,0773	224989	1,328	22499
500000	33115,158	0	106,3296	450115	123,523	450116	2,7023	45011
750000	79265,0047	0	187,4332	675117	226,2721	675118	4,3136	67512
1000000	166340,049	0	281,7198	900038	361,1859	900039	5,6055	90004

				Conjunto B				
	Binary Tree AVL Tree			Tree	RB [·]	Tree	Treap	
keys = N	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações
250000	8371,9533	0	42,4671	337675	74,2349	450229	1,5236	44802
500000	32117,1306	0	104,9327	674866	178,4558	899819	2,8972	76505
750000	78140,9478	0	185,7806	1012481	325,2855	1349973	4,6919	116310
1000000	163106,4253	0	278,9249	1350254	494,2021	1800336	6,2946	168312

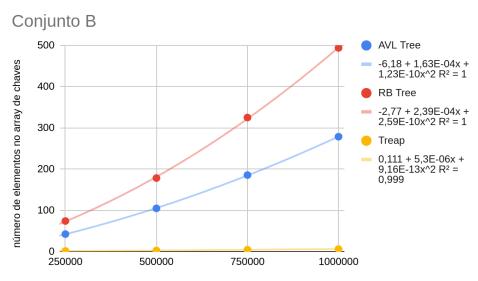
				Conjunto C				
	Binary Tree AVL		/L Tree RB T		Tree	Tre	eap	
keys = N	Inserir (ms)	Rotaçõe s	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações
250000	8997,0735	0	55,2627	157031	74,6654	266380	6,6315	45009
500000	34528,6301	0	120,2459	314627	150,7121	534194	15,6595	90081
750000	84910,7065	0	220,476	472301	270,0461	802722	27,2432	135226
1000000	168333,5287	0	340,5817	629331	406,143	1067687	41,4357	180144

				Conjunto D				
	Binary 1	Tree AVL Tree		RB [·]	Tree	Treap		
keys = N	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações	Inserir (ms)	Rotações
250000	891,4834	0	32,668	17215	44,832	29251	3,9513	4945
500000	3458,5128	0	72,6603	34905	100,2848	59198	9,1167	10001
750000	8052,4947	0	131,0583	52377	173,6042	89013	16,5911	15100
1000000	13778,8157	0	177,4236	69678	230,9611	118171	23,2947	20009

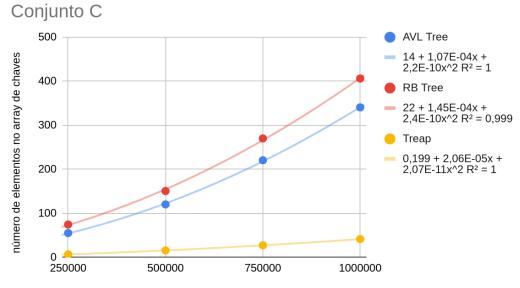
3. Visualização de Resultados (gráficos)

Conjunto A 400 **AVL Tree** -10,8 + 1,77E-04x + 1,15E-10x^2 R² = 1 número de elementos no array de chaves **RB** Tree 300 5,83 + 1,13E-04x + 2,42E-10x^2 R² = 1 Treap 200 -0,227 + 6,19E-06x + -3,3E-13x^2 R² = 0,999 100 250000 500000 750000 1000000

tempo de inserção de todos os elementos em milisegundos

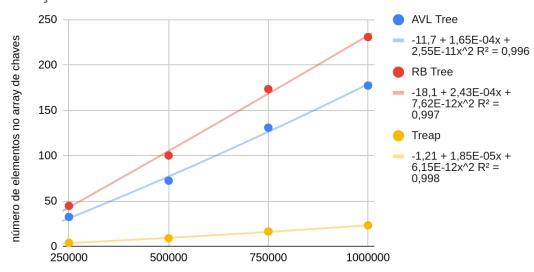


tempo de inserção de todos os elementos em milisegundos



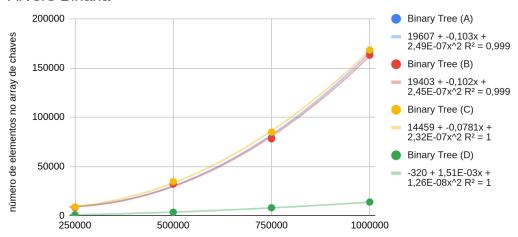
tempo de inserção de todos os elementos em milisegundos

Conjunto D



tempo de inserção de todos os elementos em milisegundos

Árvore Binária



tempo de inserção de todos os elementos em milisegundos

4.1 Tarefa 1
A érvore binénia Tem a naior complexidade para as
operaces de pesquisa e insultan No pier cese, insen's
riquer programa tales as elementos. Sendo again,
inserir N druses tem uma compdesidade de O (no unea)/2)
faita no grato correspondente suporta esta conchera.
Por outro lado, a natureza implicide desta estrutaron e a fatta de ordenação permite remover elementos em 000 e N elementos em QCNI).
4.2 Tarefa 2
A árvone AVL Tem o malhor balancamento por noturezas
e logo devena redizar potacos um muior primere de
retaines que es nistantes. Para conjuntes piquemes el
they's este overhead pode não valor a para, mes para
conjutos maiores o bajanceanto mais estricto regulta
un operaces de pisquiga mais étacientés.
consistante para as suas perguisas. Rosa
4.3 Tarefa 3 A avvore Red-Black é mens estritamente bolindo de
que a AVL, a que à bentses pour cenjonitois aun
tomanhes muis pyrenes a tomanhes mulios. O manor
morning de vetacionos significa que a mais varpido
ingerir en midie, mas à medida que a balan chamete
vui diminmendo, esta vantagen pade desapancer, o que
aparenta ser o caso nas matra medidas temedas.
A operações de pesquisa toporate pade parder aticinare que noto a batance dinimir. 5/26
grande a ballinge dinimir.
7

A trasp tive o melher desempenhe ditodes as ar vens.

A give protonossa alestopia permite ingenie elementes

imm com amoure minimo de notações. O balançamento

é o menos postroto de tadas as arvoros lago

as pesquiças vão ser mais demerados em media do que

nos ar venes Allhe Red Black.

Noto também que para o conjuntos A 1B, 15 quais são

or demedos, o degenpenho é significativamente meior que

para as conjuntos aliatórias C 2 D.

Anexo B - Código de Autor

/* Código feito para C99, compilado com GCC 14.2.1 com flags --std=c99 -O2 e --fast-math

* Hardware Original: TOSHIBA SATELLITE_C50-A PSCG6P-01YAR1,

* CPU: Intel i5-3320M (4) @ 3.300GHz,

* GPU: Intel 3rd Gen Core processor Graphics Controller

* RAM: 7821MiB, SSD SATA3 1TB

* Aluno: Vasco Alves, 2022228207

*/

#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdint.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

#include <assert.h>

#include <time.h>

#define RESIZE_FACTOR 1.61803

#define IDX_INVALID 4294967295

#define SEED 95911405

#define BLACK 0

#define RED 1

typedef uint32_t idx_t; typedef int32_t key_t;

static int32_t g_treesize;
static int32_t g_average;
static uint32_t g_rotation_count = 0;

typedef struct BinTreeNode {

```
key_t data;
  idx_t idx_left;
  idx_t idx_right;
} BinTreeNode; // TOTAL = 12 Bytes per node;
typedef struct BinaryTree {
  uint32 t capacity;
  uint32_t elements;
  BinTreeNode *root;
} BinTree ;
typedef struct AVLNode {
  idx t left;
  idx_t right;
  int key;
  int height;
} AVLNode;
typedef struct AVLTree {
  AVLNode *nodes;
  idx t tree root; // rotations cause the root to change
  idx_t elements;
  idx_t capacity;
} AVLTree; // 20 bytes
typedef struct RBNode {
  idx_t left; // 4 bytes
  idx_t right; // 4 bytes
  key_t key; // 4 bytes
  int8_t color; // 1 bytes
} RBNode;
typedef struct RBTree {
  RBNode *nodes;
  idx_t tree_root;
  idx_t elements;
  idx_t capacity;
} RBTree;
typedef struct TreapNode {
  key_t key;
  idx_t priority;
  idx_t left;
  idx_t right;
} TreapNode;
typedef struct Treap {
  TreapNode* nodes;
  idx_t tree_root;
  idx t elements;
  idx_t capacity;
} Treap;
/* === HELPER FUNCTIONS === */
static inline int randint(int a, int b);
static inline idx t rand idx(idx t a, idx t b);
static inline int max(int a, int b);
static key_t* arr_gen_conj_a(const key_t size); // ordem crescent, pouca repetição
static key_t* arr_gen_conj_b(const key_t size); // ordem decrescent, pouca repetição
static key_t* arr_gen_conj_c(const key_t size); // ordem aleatoria, pouca repetição
static key_t* arr_gen_conj_d(const key_t size); // ordem aleatoria, 90% repetidos
```

```
static void arr_print(key_t* arr, key_t size);
/* ===== BINARY TREE ===== */
extern BinTree tree binary create(uint32 t initial capacity); // Creates binary tree with inicialized
elements
extern void
             tree binary destroy(BinTree btree); // Frees binary tree
             tree binary resize(BinTree *btree); // Resize binary tree
extern void
extern void tree_binary_insert(BinTree *btree, key_t key); // insert key in binary tree, NO
DUPLICATES
extern void tree binary insert arr(BinTree *btree, key t* arr, key t size); // insert array of keys
extern void tree_binary_print_inorder(BinTree *btree); // in order print according to tree
extern void tree binary print(BinTree *btree); // print by levels for visual accuracy
extern idx t tree binary search key inorder(BinTree btree, int32 t key); // search for key in binary
tree by order
extern idx_t tree_binary_search_key_level(BinTree btree, int32_t key); // faster than inorder
because of this structure
extern void binary_test_and_log(key_t* arr, FILE *fptr);
/* ===== AVL TREE ===== */
extern AVLTree tree_avl_create(idx_t inicial_capacity);
extern void tree avl destroy(AVLTree* avl);
extern void tree avl resize(AVLTree *avl):
static int _avl_get_height(AVLTree* avl, idx_t index);
static int avl get balance(AVLTree* avl, idx t index);
static idx t avl rotate right(AVLTree *avl, idx t y index);
static idx_t _avl_rotate_left(AVLTree *avl, idx_t x_index);
static idx_t _avl_insert_recursive(AVLTree *avl, idx_t node_index, int key);
extern void tree_avl_insert(AVLTree *avl, int key);
extern void tree_avl_insert_arr(AVLTree *avl, key_t* arr, size_t size);
extern AVLNode* tree avl search(AVLTree *avl, int key);
extern void tree avl in order(AVLTree *avl); // in-order print
/* ===== RED BLACK TREE ===== */
extern RBTree tree rb create(uint32 tinitial capacity);
extern void tree rb destroy(RBTree *rb);
extern void tree rb resize(RBTree *rb);
static int _rb_is_red(RBTree *tree, idx t i);
static idx t rb rotate left(RBTree *tree, idx th);
static idx_t _rb_rotate_right(RBTree *tree, idx_t h);
static void _rb_flip_colors(RBTree *tree, idx_t h);
static idx_t _rb_fix_up(RBTree *tree, idx t h);
static idx t rb insert recursive(RBTree *tree, idx th, key tkey);
extern void tree_rb_insert(RBTree *tree, key_t key);
extern int tree_rb_search(RBTree *rb, int key);
/* ===== TREAP ===== */
extern Treap tree treap create(idx t initial capacity);
extern void tree treap resize(Treap *treap);
extern void tree treap destroy(Treap *treap);
static idx t treap rotate right(Treap *treap, idx t x idx);
static idx_t _treap_rotate_left(Treap *treap, idx_t x_idx);
static idx t treap insert recursive(Treap *treap, idx t idx, key t key);
extern void tree treap insert(Treap *treap, key t key);
/* ==== FUNCTION DECLATRATIONS ==== */
static inline int
randint(int a, int b) {
  if (a > b) {
    a ^= b;
    b^{a} = a;
    a ^= b;
```

```
return a + rand() % (b - a + 1);
}
static idx_t rng_state = SEED;
static inline idx t
rand_idx(idx_t a, idx_t b) {
  rng_state ^= rng_state << 13;</pre>
  rng_state ^= rng_state >> 17;
  rng_state ^= rng_state << 5;</pre>
  return a + rng_state % (b - a + 1);
}
static inline int
max(int a, int b) {
  return (a > b) ? a : b;
static key_t*
arr_gen_conj_a(const key_t size) {
  key_t* new_arr = (key_t*) malloc( sizeof(key_t) * size);
  if (new arr) {
    key_t offset = 0;
    new_arr[0] = 0; // não podes saltar um item atrás de 0
    for (key_t i = 1; i < size; i++) {
       if (randint(0,9) == 0) offset += 1;
       new_arr[i] = i - offset;
    }
  }
  return new_arr;
}
static key_t*
arr_gen_conj_b(const key_t size) {
  key_t* new_arr = (key_t*) malloc( sizeof(key_t) * size);
  if (new arr) {
    key_t offset = 0;
    new_arr[0] = 0; // não podes saltar um item atrás de 0
    for (key_t i = 1; i < size; i++) {
       if (randint(0,9) == 0) offset += 1;
       new_arr[i] = size+1-i+offset;
    }
  }
  return new_arr;
}
static key_t*
arr_gen_conj_c(const key_t size) {
  /* Array crescente com repetição minima */
  key_t* new_arr = arr_gen_conj_a(size);
  if (new_arr) {
    /* Knuth Shuffle */
    int i, j;
    for (j = size-1; j > 0; j--) {
       i = randint(0, j-1);
```

```
new_arr[i] ^= new_arr[j];
       new_arr[j] ^= new_arr[i];
       new_arr[i] ^= new_arr[j];
    }
  }
  return new_arr;
static key_t*
arr_gen_conj_d(key_t size) {
  key_t* new_arr = (key_t*) malloc( sizeof(key_t) * size);
  if (new arr) {
    new_arr[0] = 0; // não podes saltar um item atrás de idx 0
    for (key_t i = 1; i < size; i++) {
         new_arr[i] = (randint(0,9) == 3) ? i : new_arr[i-1];
    /* Knuth Shuffle */
    int i, j;
    for (j = size-1; j > 0; j--) {
      i = randint(0, j-1);
       new_arr[i] ^= new_arr[j];
       new_arr[j] ^= new_arr[i];
       new_arr[i] ^= new_arr[j];
    }
  }
  return new_arr;
}
static void
arr_print(key_t* arr, key_t size) {
  for (key_t k = 0; k < size; k++)
    printf("arr[%d] = %d\n", k, arr[k]);
}
BinTree
tree_binary_create(uint32_t initial_capacity) {
  BinTree btree = {initial_capacity, 0, NULL};
  btree.root = (BinTreeNode*) malloc(sizeof(BinTreeNode)*initial_capacity);
  if (btree.root) {
    BinTreeNode* nodeptr = btree.root;
    for (BinTreeNode* endptr = nodeptr + initial_capacity; nodeptr != endptr; nodeptr++) {
       nodeptr->data = 0;
       nodeptr->idx_left = 0;
       nodeptr->idx_right = 0;
    }
  }
  return btree;
}
void
tree_binary_destroy(BinTree btree) {
  free(btree.root);
}
```

```
void
tree_binary_resize(BinTree *btree) {
  uint32_t new_capacity = btree->capacity*RESIZE_FACTOR;
  /* In case of overflow */
  if (new_capacity < btree->capacity) return;
  BinTreeNode* new root = NULL;
  uint64 t tries = 0;
  while (new_root == NULL && tries < 1000) {
    new root = (BinTreeNode*) realloc(btree->root, sizeof(BinTreeNode)*new capacity);
    tries++;
  }
  if (new root == NULL) {
    puts("Failed to allocate enough memory for tree resize.\n");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  btree->root = new_root;
  btree->capacity = new_capacity;
}
hiov
tree binary insert(BinTree *btree, key t key) {
  /* NA OPERAÇÃO DE INSERÇÃO QUANDO UMA CHAVE JÁ EXISTIR, NÃO É CRIADA NOVA CHAVE */
  if (IDX_INVALID != tree_binary_search_key_level(*btree, key)) {
    return;
  };
  if (btree->elements == btree-> capacity) {
    /*puts("capacity exceeded");*/
    /*printf("capacity = %d\n", btree->capacity);*/
    tree_binary_resize(btree);
    /*printf("new capacity = %d\n", btree->capacity);*/
  }
  BinTreeNode* root = btree->root;
  BinTreeNode* node = NULL;
  uint32_t inicial_elements = btree->elements;
  /* Está vazia */
  if (inicial_elements == 0) {
    node = btree->root;
  } else {
    /* Devido às propriedades das àrvores binárias implicitas,
    * o indice corresponde ao número de elementos-1,
    * como é o próximo indice, -1+1 = 0 */
    node = &root[inicial elements];
    /* O pai do NOVO filho está em (Nº Elementos+1) / 2 arredondado para baixo -1 para o indice
    * O que pode ser simplificado para simplesmente o numero de elements>>1
    * O módulo diz-nos se é para a esquerda ou direita */
    BinTreeNode* parent node = &root[inicial elements>>1];
    if (inicial_elements % 2 == 0) {
      parent_node->idx_left = inicial_elements;
    } else {
      parent_node->idx_right = inicial_elements;
    }
  }
  /* Inserir nova chave */
```

```
node->data = key;
  btree->elements = inicial_elements + 1;
}
void
tree_binary_insert_arr(BinTree *btree, key_t* arr, key_t size) {
  for (key t k = 0; k < size; k++) {
    tree_binary_insert(btree, arr[k]);
  }
}
void
tree binary print inorder(BinTree *btree) {
  /* Helper function to print the entire binary tree */
  void inorder(BinTree *btree, idx_t idx) {
    if (idx == 0) return;
    BinTreeNode* node = btree->root + idx;
    (void) inorder(btree, node->idx_left);
    (void) printf("%d ", node->data);
    (void) inorder(btree, node->idx right);
  }
  BinTreeNode* root = btree->root;
  (void) printf("In-order traversal of the binary tree:\n");
  (void) printf("%d ", root->data);
  (void) inorder(btree, root->idx left);
  (void) inorder(btree, root->idx_right);
  (void) puts("\n");
}
void
tree_binary_print(BinTree *btree) {
  uint32_t levels = 0;
  uint32_t n_elem = btree->elements;
  /* Contar niveis */
  while (n elem > 1) {
    n_elem = n_elem >> 1;
    levels++;
  }
  BinTreeNode *root = btree->root;
  printf("%2d\n", root->data);
  /* Imprimir cada nivel */
  uint32_t idx = 1;
  uint32_t n_nodes = 1;
  for (uint32 t = 0; | < levels; | ++) {
    /* Cada nivel tem o dobro dos elementos no maximo */
    n_nodes = n_nodes << 1;</pre>
    for (uint32 ti = 0; i < n nodes; i++) {
       if (idx == btree->elements-1) break;
       printf("%2d ", (root+idx)->data );
       idx++;
    }
    puts("");
  }
}
```

```
idx_t
tree_binary_search_key_inorder(BinTree btree, int32_t key) {
  /*Helper function */
  idx t tree binary search(BinTreeNode *root, idx t idx, int32 t key) {
    if (idx == IDX INVALID | | idx == 0 |) return IDX INVALID;
    BinTreeNode node = root[idx];
    if (node.data == key) return idx;
    idx_t left = tree_binary_search(root, node.idx_left, key);
    if (left != IDX INVALID) return left;
    idx_t right = tree_binary_search(root, node.idx_right, key);
    if (right != IDX INVALID) return right;
    return IDX_INVALID;
  }
  BinTreeNode* root = btree.root;
  if (root->data == key) return 0;
  idx t left = tree binary search(root, root->idx left, key);
  if (left != IDX INVALID) return left;
  idx_t right = tree_binary_search(root, root->idx_right, key);
  if (right != IDX_INVALID) return right;
  return IDX_INVALID;
}
idx t
tree_binary_search_key_level(BinTree btree, int32_t key) {
  /* Como não existe ordem inerente nesta àrvore binária, os nós estão
   * inseridos no array da esquerda para a direita, logo posso percorrer o array.
   * Vou optimizar porque sim. */
  register BinTreeNode *ptr_front = btree.root;
  register BinTreeNode *ptr back = btree.root + btree.elements;
  /*printf("Search key = %d\n", key);*/
  register int found = 0;
  while (ptr front + 7 < ptr back) {
    /* prefetch */
    __builtin_prefetch(ptr_front + 32, 0, 1);
    __builtin_prefetch(ptr_back - 32, 0, 1);
    /* Unrolling */
    found |= (ptr_front->data == key);
    found |= ((ptr_front + 1)->data == key);
    found |= ((ptr front + 2)->data == key);
    found |= ((ptr_front + 3)->data == key);
    found |= (ptr back->data == key);
    found |= ((ptr_back - 1)->data == key);
    found |= ((ptr_back - 2)->data == key);
```

```
found |= ((ptr_back - 3)->data == key);
    ptr_front += 4;
    ptr_back -= 4;
    if (found) return 0;
  }
  /* elementos restante */
  while (ptr_front <= ptr_back) {
    found |= (ptr_front->data == key) | (ptr_back->data == key);
    ptr_front++;
    ptr back--;
  }
  return found ? 0 : IDX_INVALID;
}
binary_test_and_log(key_t* arr, FILE *fptr) {
  BinTree btree:
  clock_t start = 0, end = 0;
  clock t total = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < g_average; i++) {
    start = clock();
    btree = tree_binary_create(g_treesize);
    tree_binary_insert_arr(&btree, arr, g_treesize);
    end = clock();
    total += (end-start);
    tree_binary_destroy(btree);
  }
  double total_time = ((double) total*1000) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
  fprintf(fptr, "Binary Tree = %0.4lfms\t(0 rotations)\n", total_time/g_average);
}
AVLTree
tree_avl_create(idx_t inicial_capacity) {
  assert(inicial_capacity > 0);
  AVLTree avl = {NULL, 0, 0, inicial_capacity};
  avl.nodes = (AVLNode*) malloc( sizeof(AVLNode) * inicial_capacity);
  if (avl.nodes == NULL) {
    perror("Couldn't allocate AVL tree.");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  for (idx_t i = 0; i < inicial_capacity; i++) {
    avl.nodes[i] = (AVLNode) {IDX_INVALID, IDX_INVALID, 0, 1};
  }
  return avl;
}
void
tree_avl_destroy(AVLTree* avl) {
  assert(avl);
```

```
free(avl->nodes);
}
void
tree_avl_resize(AVLTree *avl) {
  idx_t new_capacity = avl->capacity*RESIZE_FACTOR;
  if (new capacity >= IDX INVALID) {
    perror("AVL tree exceeded maximum capacity.");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  }
  AVLNode* new_nodes = (AVLNode*) realloc(avl->nodes, sizeof(AVLNode)*new_capacity);
  if (new nodes == NULL) {
    perror("Failed to allocate enough memory for tree resize.");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  avl->nodes = new_nodes;
  avl->capacity = new_capacity;
static int
avl get height(AVLTree* avl, idx t index) {
  return (index == IDX INVALID) ? 0 : avl->nodes[index].height;
static int
_avl_get_balance(AVLTree* avl, idx_t index) {
  if (index == IDX INVALID) return 0;
  return _avl_get_height(avl, avl->nodes[index].left) - _avl_get_height(avl, avl->nodes[index].right);
}
static idx t
_avl_rotate_right(AVLTree *avl, idx_t node_idx) {
  g_rotation_count++;
  idx t pivot = avl->nodes[node idx].left;
  idx_t T2 = avl->nodes[pivot].right;
  // Perform rotation:
  avl->nodes[pivot].right = node_idx;
  avl->nodes[node_idx].left = T2;
  // Update heights:
  avl->nodes[node idx].height = 1 + max( avl get height(avl, avl->nodes[node idx].left),
_avl_get_height(avl, avl->nodes[node_idx].right));
  avl->nodes[pivot].height = 1 + max(_avl_get_height(avl, avl->nodes[pivot].left), _avl_get_height(avl,
avl->nodes[pivot].right));
  return pivot;
}
static idx_t
_avl_rotate_left(AVLTree *avl, idx_t x_index) {
  g_rotation_count++;
  idx_t pivot = avl->nodes[x_index].right;
  idx t T2 = avl->nodes[pivot].left;
  // Perform rotation:
```

```
avl->nodes[pivot].left = x_index;
  avl->nodes[x_index].right = T2;
  // Update heights:
  avl->nodes[x_index].height = 1 + max(_avl_get_height(avl, avl->nodes[x_index].left),
_avl_get_height(avl, avl->nodes[x_index].right));
  avl->nodes[pivot].height = 1 + max( avl get height(avl, avl->nodes[pivot].left), avl get height(avl,
avl->nodes[pivot].right));
  return pivot;
}
static idx t
avl insert recursive(AVLTree *avl, idx t node index, int key) {
  if (node_index == IDX_INVALID) {
    idx t new index = avl->elements;
    AVLNode* new_node = &avl->nodes[new_index];
    new_node->key = key;
    new node->left = IDX INVALID;
    new_node->right = IDX_INVALID;
    new node->height = 1;
    avl->elements++;
    return new_index;
  /* Binary Search Tree */
  if (key < avl->nodes[node index].key) {
    avl->nodes[node_index].left = _avl_insert_recursive(avl, avl->nodes[node_index].left, key);
  } else if (key > avl->nodes[node_index].key) {
    avl->nodes[node index].right = avl insert recursive(avl, avl->nodes[node index].right, key);
  } else {
    return node index;
  avl->nodes[node_index].height = 1 + max(_avl_get_height(avl, avl->nodes[node_index].left),
                         _avl_get_height(avl, avl->nodes[node_index].right));
  // Get balance factor to check if rebalancing is needed.
  int balance = avl get balance(avl, node index);
  /* Left Left */
  if (balance > 1 && key < avl->nodes[avl->nodes[node index].left].key)
    return _avl_rotate_right(avl, node_index);
  /* Right Right */
  if (balance < -1 && key > avl->nodes[avl->nodes[node_index].right].key)
    return avl rotate left(avl, node index);
  /* Left Right */
  if (balance > 1 && key > avl->nodes[avl->nodes[node index].left].key) {
    avl->nodes[node_index].left = _avl_rotate_left(avl, avl->nodes[node_index].left);
    return _avl_rotate_right(avl, node_index);
  /* Right Left */
  if (balance < -1 && key < avl->nodes[avl->nodes[node index].right].key) {
    avl->nodes[node_index].right = _avl_rotate_right(avl, avl->nodes[node_index].right);
    return _avl_rotate_left(avl, node_index);
  }
  return node_index;
```

```
}
void
tree_avl_insert(AVLTree *avl, int key) {
  if (avl->elements == avl->capacity) {
    tree_avl_resize(avl);
  }
  /* For an empty tree, set the new node as root. */
  if (avl->elements == 0) {
    avl->tree root = avl insert recursive(avl, IDX INVALID, key);
  } else {
    avl->tree_root = _avl_insert_recursive(avl, avl->tree_root, key);
}
void
tree_avl_in_order(AVLTree *avl) {
  void traverse(AVLNode *nodes, idx t i) {
    if (i == IDX_INVALID) return;
    AVLNode no = nodes[i];
    traverse(nodes, no.left);
    printf("%d ", no.key);
    _traverse(nodes, no.right);
  _traverse(avl->nodes, avl->tree_root);
  puts("");
}
tree_avl_in_order_non(AVLTree *avl) {
  AVLNode current_node;
  idx_t current_index = avl->tree_root;
  while (current index != IDX INVALID) {
    current_node = avl->nodes[avl->tree_root];
    /* Traverse left sub-tree until leaf */
    if (current_node.left != IDX_INVALID) {
       current_index = current_node.left;
       continue;
    }
    printf("%d ", current_node.key);
  }
}
AVLNode*
tree avl search(AVLTree *avl, int key) {
  idx_t current_index = avl->tree_root;
  while (current_index != IDX_INVALID) {
    if (avl->nodes[current index].key == key)
       return &avl->nodes[current_index];
    else if (key < avl->nodes[current index].key)
       current_index = avl->nodes[current_index].left;
```

```
else
       current_index = avl->nodes[current_index].right;
  }
  return NULL; // Key not found.
}
void
tree_avl_insert_arr(AVLTree *avl, key_t* arr, size_t size) {
  assert(avl && arr);
  for (key_t* endptr = arr+size; arr != endptr && arr != NULL; arr++) {
    tree_avl_insert(avl, *arr);
  }
}
void
avl_test_and_log(key_t* arr, FILE *fptr) {
  AVLTree avl;
  clock t start = 0, end = 0;
  clock_t total = 0;
  /* Reset global rotation counter */
  g_rotation_count = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < g_average; i++) {
    start = clock();
    avl = tree_avl_create(10);
    tree_avl_insert_arr(&avl, arr, g_treesize);
    end = clock();
    total += (end-start);
    tree_avl_destroy(&avl);
  }
  double total_time = ((double) total*1000) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
  fprintf(fptr, "AVL Tree = %0.4lfms\t(%d rotations)\n", total time/g average,
g_rotation_count/g_average);
/* Red Black Tree Implementation */
/* Criar arvore */
RBTree
tree_rb_create(uint32_t initial_capacity) {
  RBTree tree;
  tree.nodes = malloc(initial capacity * sizeof(RBNode));
  assert(tree.nodes != NULL);
  tree.elements = 0;
  tree.capacity = initial_capacity;
  // a raiz da arvore é invalida inicialmente
  // para que seja pintada correctamente de preto (caso especial)
  // e inserida imediatamente
  tree.tree root = IDX INVALID;
  RBNode *endptr = tree.nodes+tree.capacity;
  for (RBNode *ptr = tree.nodes; ptr != endptr; ptr++) {
    ptr->key=0;
    ptr->color = -1;
```

```
ptr->left = IDX_INVALID;
    ptr->right = IDX_INVALID;
  }
  return tree;
}
/* Destruir árvore */
tree_rb_destroy(RBTree *rb) {
  free(rb->nodes);
}
/* Aumentar capacidade */
void
tree_rb_resize(RBTree *tree) {
  assert(tree != NULL);
  uint32_t new_capacity = tree->capacity * RESIZE_FACTOR;
  RBNode *new_nodes = realloc(tree->nodes, new_capacity * sizeof(RBNode));
  if (new_nodes == NULL) {
    free(tree->nodes);
    perror("Failed to allocate more nodes.");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  // inicializar novos nós
  RBNode *endptr = new nodes + new capacity;
  for (RBNode *ptr = new_nodes + tree->capacity; ptr != endptr; ptr++) {
    ptr->key=0;
    ptr->color = -1;
    ptr->left = IDX INVALID;
    ptr->right = IDX_INVALID;
  tree->nodes = new_nodes;
  tree->capacity = new_capacity;
}
/* 1 (verdadeiro) se o nó for vermelho */
static int
_rb_is_red(RBTree *tree, idx_t i) {
  // a raiz da arvore é invalida inicialmente
  // isto significa que vai ser pintada correctamente de preto
  if (i == IDX_INVALID) return 0;
  return (tree->nodes[i].color == RED);
}
/* rotação à esquerda */
static idx t
_rb_rotate_left(RBTree *tree, idx_t h) {
  g_rotation_count++;
  idx t pivot = tree->nodes[h].right;
  tree->nodes[h].right = tree->nodes[pivot].left;
  tree->nodes[pivot].left = h;
  tree->nodes[pivot].color = tree->nodes[h].color;
  tree->nodes[h].color = RED;
  return pivot;
}
/* rotação à direita */
```

```
static idx t
_rb_rotate_right(RBTree *tree, idx_t h) {
  g_rotation_count++;
  idx t pivot = tree->nodes[h].left;
  tree->nodes[h].left = tree->nodes[pivot].right;
  tree->nodes[pivot].right = h;
  tree->nodes[pivot].color = tree->nodes[h].color;
  tree->nodes[h].color = RED;
  return pivot;
}
/* Inverter cores */
static void
rb flip colors(RBTree *tree, idx th) {
  tree->nodes[h].color = !tree->nodes[h].color;
  idx t left = tree->nodes[h].left;
  idx_t right = tree->nodes[h].right;
  if (left != IDX INVALID)
    tree->nodes[left].color = !tree->nodes[left].color;
  if (right != IDX_INVALID)
    tree->nodes[right].color = !tree->nodes[right].color;
}
/* Resolve comflictos */
static idx t
_rb_fix_up(RBTree *tree, idx_t h) {
  /* Caso 1: direita vermelha e esquerda preta -> rotação à esquerda */
  if (_rb_is_red(tree, tree->nodes[h].right) && !_rb_is_red(tree, tree->nodes[h].left))
    h = _rb_rotate_left(tree, h);
  /* Caso 2: filho esquerdo vermelho e neto esquerdo vermelho -> rotação à direita */
  if (_rb_is_red(tree, tree->nodes[h].left) && _rb_is_red(tree, tree->nodes[tree->nodes[h].left].left))
    h = rb rotate right(tree, h);
  /* Caso 3: ambos os filhos são vermelhos */
  if (_rb_is_red(tree, tree->nodes[h].left) && _rb_is_red(tree, tree->nodes[h].right))
    _rb_flip_colors(tree, h);
  return h;
}
/* Inserção recursiva: Devolve o novo indice da raiz se inserir */
static idx t
_rb_insert_recursive(RBTree *tree, idx_t h, key_t key) {
  /* Inserir após encontrar nova folha
   * (chamada anterior para filho que não existe) */
  if (h == IDX INVALID) {
    idx_t new_index = tree->elements;
    tree->nodes[new index].key = key;
    tree->nodes[new index].left = IDX INVALID;
    tree->nodes[new index].right = IDX INVALID;
    tree->nodes[new index].color = RED; // sempre vermelho
    tree->elements++;
    return new_index;
  /* Recursão equivalente a binary search tree */
  if (key < tree->nodes[h].key) {
    tree->nodes[h].left = _rb_insert_recursive(tree, tree->nodes[h].left, key);
  } else if (key > tree->nodes[h].key) {
    tree->nodes[h].right = rb insert recursive(tree, tree->nodes[h].right, key);
  }
```

```
/* É necessário corrigir erros causados pela inserção */
  h = _rb_fix_up(tree, h);
  return h;
/* Inserir nó */
void
tree_rb_insert(RBTree *tree, key_t key) {
  /* Aumentar capacidade se for necessário */
  if (tree->capacity == tree->elements)
    tree_rb_resize(tree);
  tree->tree_root = _rb_insert_recursive(tree, tree->tree_root, key);
  tree->nodes[tree->tree_root].color = BLACK;
}
/* Pesquisa */
tree_rb_search(RBTree *tree, int key) {
  RBNode *nodes = tree->nodes;
  idx_t current = tree->tree_root;
  /* binary search tree search */
  while (current != IDX INVALID) {
    printf("current = %d\n", current);
    if (key < nodes[current].key)
       current = nodes[current].left;
    else if (key > nodes[current].key)
       current = nodes[current].right;
    else
       return current;
  }
  return -1;
}
rb_test_and_log(key_t* arr, FILE *fptr) {
  RBTree vp;
  clock_t start = 0, end = 0;
  clock_t total = 0;
  /* Reset global rotation counter */
  g_rotation_count = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < g_average; i++) { start = clock();</pre>
    vp = tree_rb_create(g_treesize);
    for (idx_t idx = 0; idx < g_treesize; idx++)
       tree_rb_insert(&vp, arr[idx]);
    end = clock();
    total += (end-start);
    tree rb destroy(&vp);
  double total time = ((double) total*1000) / CLOCKS PER SEC;
  fprintf(fptr, "RB Tree = %0.4lfms\t(%d rotations)\n", total_time/g_average,
g_rotation_count/g_average);
```

```
}
/* Treap Functions */
Treap
tree_treap_create(idx_t initial_capacity) {
  Treap new_treap;
  new treap.nodes = (TreapNode*) malloc(sizeof(TreapNode) * initial capacity);
  if (new_treap.nodes == NULL) {
    perror("Failed to allocate Treap.");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  }
  new treap.tree root = IDX INVALID;
  new_treap.elements = 0;
  new_treap.capacity = initial_capacity;
  /* inicializar novos nós */
  TreapNode* endptr = new_treap.nodes + initial_capacity;
  for (TreapNode *ptr = new_treap.nodes; ptr != endptr; ptr++) {
    *ptr = (TreapNode){0, 0, IDX_INVALID, IDX_INVALID};
  return new_treap;
}
void tree_treap_resize(Treap *treap) {
  /* se a capacity for máxima */
  if (treap->capacity == IDX_INVALID - 1) return;
  idx t old capacity = treap->capacity;
  idx_t new_capacity = (idx_t)(treap->capacity * RESIZE_FACTOR);
  /* se a nova capacity for maior que a capacidade máxima */
  if (new_capacity < treap->capacity) {
    new_capacity = IDX_INVALID - 1;
  }
  TreapNode *new nodes = (TreapNode*) realloc(treap->nodes, sizeof(TreapNode) * new capacity);
  if (new nodes == NULL) {
    perror("Failed to realloc new nodes.");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  }
  treap->nodes = new_nodes;
  /* incializar nova memóra */
  for (idx_t i = old_capacity; i < new_capacity; i++) {
    treap->nodes[i] = (TreapNode){0, 0, IDX INVALID, IDX INVALID};
  }
  treap->capacity = new capacity;
}
void
tree_treap_destroy(Treap *treap) {
  free(treap->nodes);
  treap->capacity = 0;
  treap->elements = 0;
}
static idx_t
```

```
_treap_rotate_right(Treap *treap, idx_t no_idx) {
  g_rotation_count++;
  TreapNode *nodes = treap->nodes;
  idx t pivot idx = nodes[no idx].left;
  /* à esquerda agora fica a subtree do pivot */
  nodes[no idx].left = nodes[pivot idx].right;
  /* à direita do pivot fica o nó atual */
  nodes[pivot_idx].right = no_idx;
  /* o pivot não muda de sitio mas pode passar a ser a nova raiz */
  return pivot idx;
}
static idx t
_treap_rotate_left(Treap *treap, idx_t no_idx) {
  g_rotation_count++;
  TreapNode *nodes = treap->nodes;
  idx t pivot idx = nodes[no idx].right;
  /* subtree do pivot */
  nodes[no idx].right = nodes[pivot idx].left;
  /* o pivot agora leva ao nó */
  nodes[pivot_idx].left = no_idx;
  /* o pivot pode passar a ser a nova raiz */
  return pivot_idx;
static idx t
_treap_insert_recursive(Treap *treap, idx_t idx, key_t key) {
  TreapNode *nodes = treap->nodes;
  /* Criamos um novo nó quando quando o idx é inválido,
  * ou seja, quando o BST tenta inserir numa folha
   * depois devolvemos o novo indice à chamada anterior desta função*/
  if (idx == IDX INVALID) {
    idx_t new_index = treap->elements;
    treap->elements++;
    nodes[new index] = (TreapNode){
      .key = key,
      .priority = (idx_t)rand_idx(1, IDX_INVALID - 1),
      .left = IDX_INVALID,
      .right = IDX_INVALID
    return new_index;
  }
  /* inserir tipo binary search tree */
  if (key < nodes[idx].key) {</pre>
    nodes[idx].left = _treap_insert_recursive(treap, nodes[idx].left, key);
    /* manter max heap */
    if (nodes[nodes[idx].left].priority > nodes[idx].priority) {
      idx = _treap_rotate_right(treap, idx);
  } else if (key > nodes[idx].key) {
    nodes[idx].right = _treap_insert_recursive(treap, nodes[idx].right, key);
```

```
/* manter max heap */
    if (nodes[nodes[idx].right].priority > nodes[idx].priority) {
       idx = _treap_rotate_left(treap, idx);
    }
  }
  return idx;
/* inserir nó */
void
tree_treap_insert(Treap *treap, key_t key) {
  if (treap->capacity == treap->elements)
    tree_treap_resize(treap);
  treap->tree_root = _treap_insert_recursive(treap, treap->tree_root, key);
}
tree_treap_visualize(Treap *treap, idx_t root, int depth, const char *prefix, int is_left) {
  if (root == IDX INVALID) return;
  TreapNode *node = &treap->nodes[root];
  // Print current node
  printf("%s", prefix);
  printf("%s", (depth == 0) ? "" : (is_left ? " | ---- " : " ---- "));
  printf("(%d, p=%u)\n", node->key, node->priority);
  // Prepare prefix for child nodes
  char new prefix[256];
  snprintf(new_prefix, sizeof(new_prefix), "%s%s", prefix, (depth == 0) ? "" : (is_left ? " | " : " "));
  // Right child (printed first for better tree shape)
  tree_treap_visualize(treap, node->right, depth + 1, new_prefix, 1);
  // Left child
  tree treap visualize(treap, node->left, depth + 1, new prefix, 0);
}
void
treap_test_and_log(key_t* arr, FILE *fptr) {
  Treap treap;
  clock_t start = 0, end = 0;
  clock_t total = 0;
  /* Reset global rotation counter */
  g_rotation_count = 0;
  for (int i = 0; i < 1; i++) {
    start = clock();
    treap = tree_treap_create(g_treesize);
    for (idx_t idx = 0; idx < g_treesize; idx++)
       tree_treap_insert(&treap, arr[idx]);
    end = clock();
    total += (end-start);
    tree_treap_destroy(&treap);
  }
```

```
double total_time = ((double) total*1000) / CLOCKS_PER_SEC;
  fprintf(fptr, "TREAP = %0.4lfms\t(%d rotations)\n", total_time/g_average,
g_rotation_count/g_average);
void tree treap inorder print(Treap *treap, idx t root) {
  if (root == IDX_INVALID) return;
  tree_treap_inorder_print(treap, treap->nodes[root].left);
  printf("%d ", treap->nodes[root].key);
  tree_treap_inorder_print(treap, treap->nodes[root].right);
}
int
main(int argc, char *argv[]) {
  if (argc != 3) {
    puts("aed-prej2 [treesize] [average]");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  g_treesize = atoi(argv[1]);
  g_average = atoi(argv[2]);
  if (g_treesize < 0) {
    puts("Invalid tree size.");
    exit(EXIT FAILURE);
  } else if (g_average < 0) {
    puts("Invalid average.");
    exit(EXIT_FAILURE);
  }
  srand(SEED);
  key_t *conjunto_a = arr_gen_conj_a(g_treesize);
  key_t *conjunto_b = arr_gen_conj_b(g_treesize);
  key_t *conjunto_c = arr_gen_conj_c(g_treesize);
  key t *conjunto d = arr gen conj d(g treesize);
  FILE* filelog = fopen("log.txt", "a");
  fprintf(filelog, "\n=== NEW LOG === (Treesize = %d, Average = &d)\n", g_treesize, g_average);
  puts("Testing binary search tree...");
  binary_test_and_log(conjunto_a, filelog);
  binary_test_and_log(conjunto_b, filelog);
  binary_test_and_log(conjunto_c, filelog);
  binary_test_and_log(conjunto_d, filelog);
  puts("Testing AVL tree...");
  avl test and log(conjunto a, filelog);
  avl_test_and_log(conjunto_b, filelog);
  avl_test_and_log(conjunto_c, filelog);
  avl_test_and_log(conjunto_d, filelog);
  puts("Testing Red-Black tree...");
  rb test and log(conjunto a, filelog);
  rb_test_and_log(conjunto_b, filelog);
  rb_test_and_log(conjunto_c, filelog);
  rb_test_and_log(conjunto_d, filelog);
  puts("Testing RB search tree...");
```

```
treap_test_and_log(conjunto_a, filelog);
treap_test_and_log(conjunto_b, filelog);
treap_test_and_log(conjunto_c, filelog);
treap_test_and_log(conjunto_d, filelog);
free(conjunto_a);
free(conjunto_b);
free(conjunto_c);
free(conjunto_d);

fclose(filelog);

puts("Done!");
system("notify-send -u critical done");
return 0;
}
```