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/*****
*** Header file for Search 23 Tree in Exercise 2 by Wu, Y.H. @CYCU-ICE
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#include <stack>                                // push, pop, top
#define PTR_NUM 3
#define KEY_NUM PTR_NUM - 1
/*****

typedef struct slotT                            // a slot in a tree node
{
    vector<int> rSet;                            // a set of record identifiers with the same key
    string key;                                // a key for comparisons
} slotType;

typedef struct nT                                // a tree node of a 23 tree
{
    slotType data[KEY_NUM];                    // a list of records sorted by keys
    struct nT *link[PTR_NUM];                  // a list of pointers
    struct nT *parent;                          // a pointer to the parent node
} nodeType;

typedef struct pointT                            // a point on the search path
{
    nodeType *pnode;                            // pointer to a parent node
    int pidx;                                    // entrance index on the parent node
} pointType;
*****/

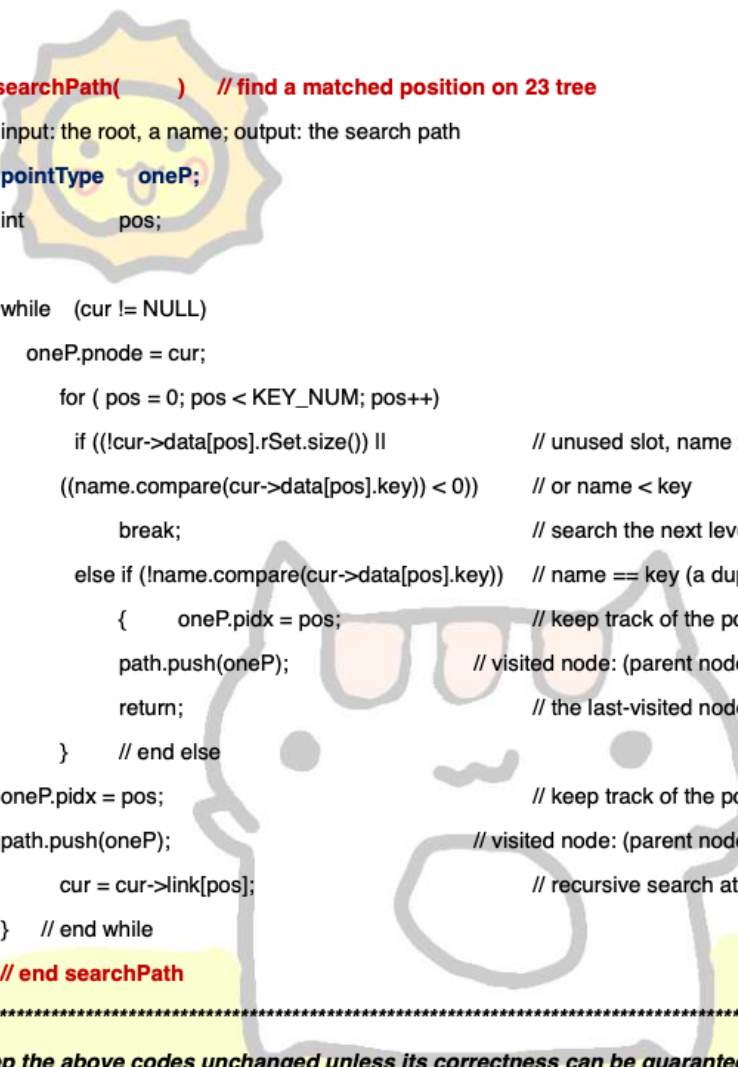
void search23tree( ); // add one record into 23 tree
void searchPath( ); // find a matched slot or the position to insert
/*****

vector<int> search23tree ( )                    // search 23 tree to find matches
{
    stack<pointType> aPath;                    // stack to keep the search path
    vector<int> ridS;

    searchPath(sKey, aPath);                    // find a matched entry on 23 tree
    if (!aPath.empty())
    {
        pointType curP = aPath.top();          // reference to the last-visited node

        if (!sKey.compare(curP.pnode->data[curP.pidx].key)) // match or not?
            ridS = curP.pnode->data[curP.pidx].rSet;
            // get record identifiers on the matched entry
    } // end outer if
    return ridS;
} // end search23tree

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void searchPath(      ) // find a matched position on 23 tree
{ // input: the root, a name; output: the search path
    pointType oneP;
    int      pos;

    while (cur != NULL)
    { oneP.pnode = cur;
      for ( pos = 0; pos < KEY_NUM; pos++)
        if ((!cur->data[pos].rSet.size()) ||          // unused slot, name > key
            ((name.compare(cur->data[pos].key)) < 0)) // or name < key
          break;                                     // search the next level
        else if (!name.compare(cur->data[pos].key)) // name == key (a duplicate!)
          { oneP.pidx = pos;                        // keep track of the pointer
            path.push(oneP);                        // visited node: (parent node, entrance index)
            return;                                 // the last-visited node is at the top of stack
          } // end else
        oneP.pidx = pos;                            // keep track of the pointer
        path.push(oneP);                            // visited node: (parent node, entrance index)
        cur = cur->link[pos];                        // recursive search at the next level
      } // end while
    } // end searchPath

    /**/
    // Keep the above codes unchanged unless its correctness can be guaranteed.
    /**/

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/*****
*** Header file for Search AVL Tree in Exercise 2 by Wu, Y.H. @CYCU-ICE
*****/

vector<int> searchAVLtree( );           // search AVL tree to find matches

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vector<int> searchAVLtree( )           // search AVL tree to find matches
{
    vector<int> ridS;
    nodeType *cur = root;              // pointer to a node

    while (cur != NULL)                 // search a matched node until the bottom
    {
        if (!sKey.compare(cur->key))    // found
        {
            ridS = cur->rSet;
            break;
        }
        else if (sKey.compare(cur->key) < 0) // enter the left subtree
            cur = cur->leftChild;
        else cur = cur->rightChild;
    } // end while
    return ridS;
} // end searchAVLtree

/*****
// Keep the above codes unchanged unless its correctness can be guaranteed.
*****/

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