



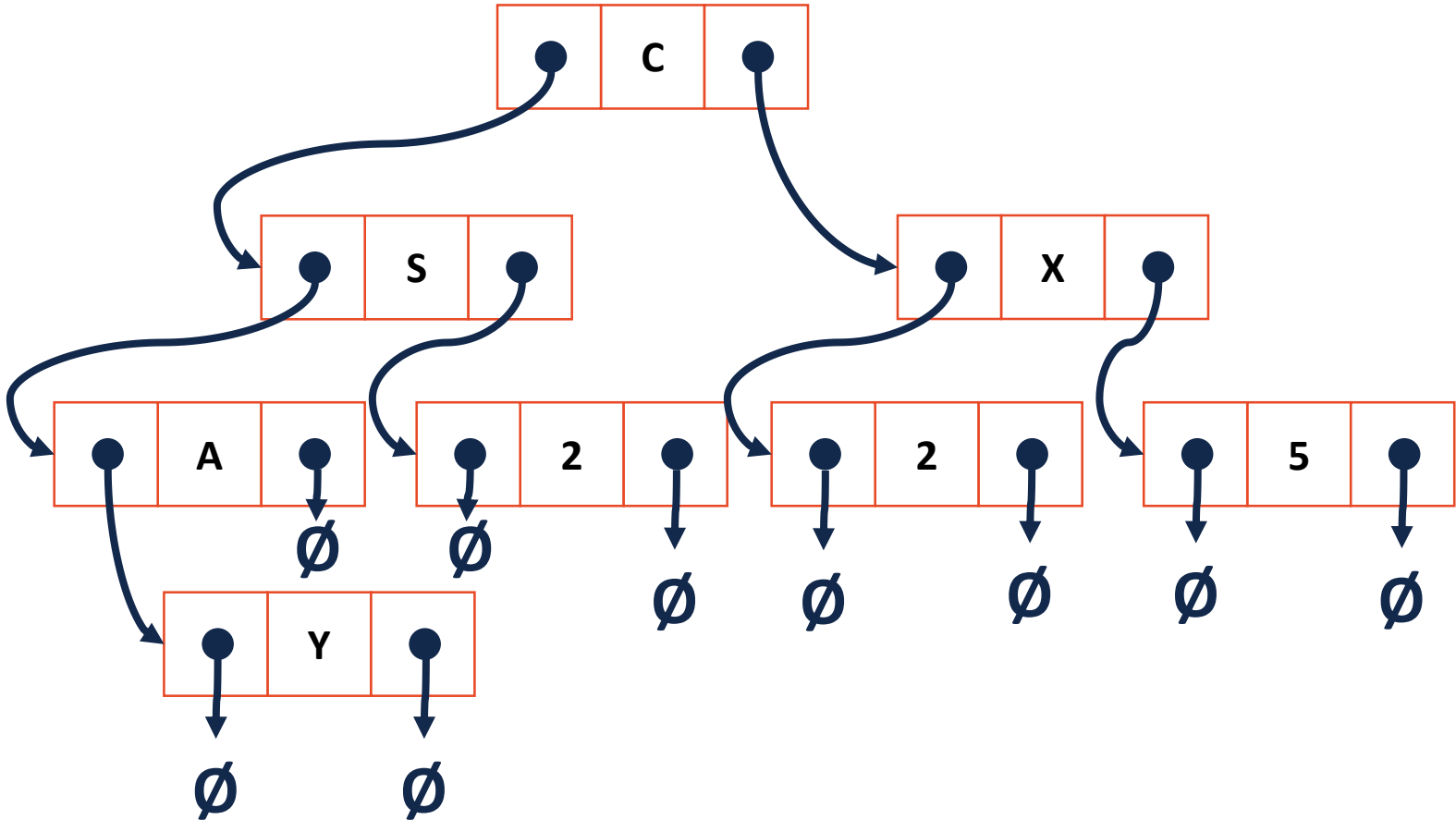
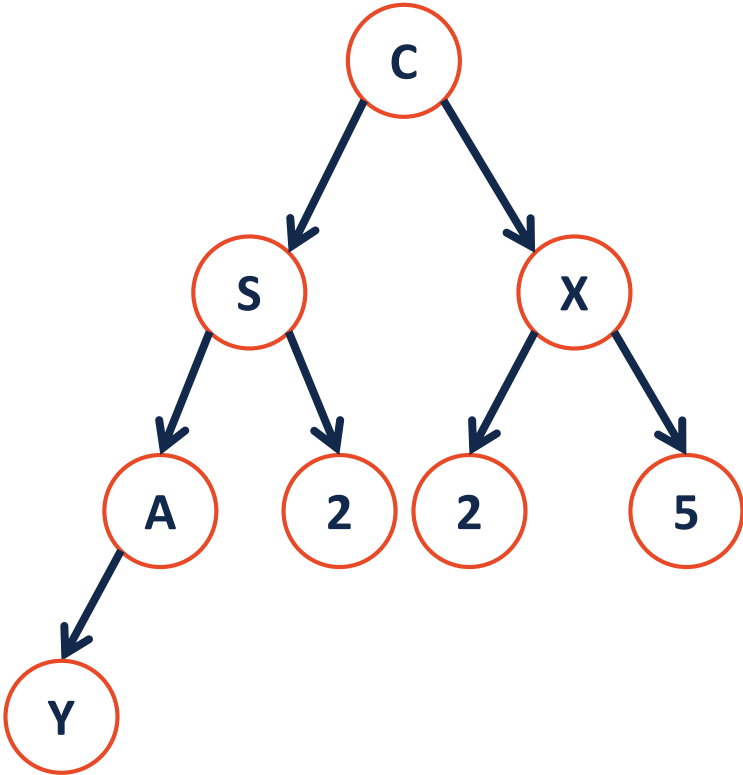
CS 225

Data Structures

October 1 – Traversal

Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider

Trees aren't new:



How many nullptrs?

Theorem: If there are n data items in our representation of a binary tree, then there are _____ **nullptrs**.

How many nullptrs?

Base Cases:

NULLS(0):

NULLS(1):

NULLS(2):

How many nullptrs?

Base Cases:

NULLS(3):



How many nullptrs?

Induction Hypothesis:

How many nullptrs?

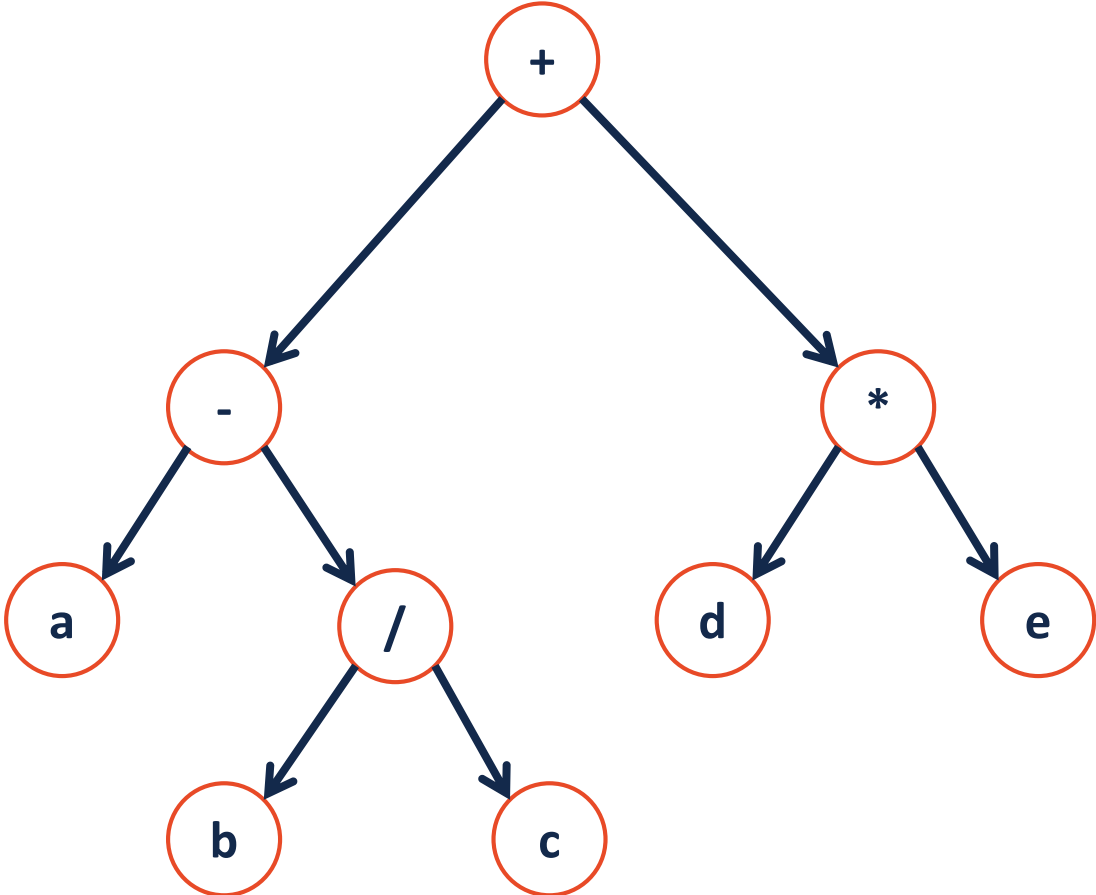
Consider an arbitrary tree T containing n nodes:



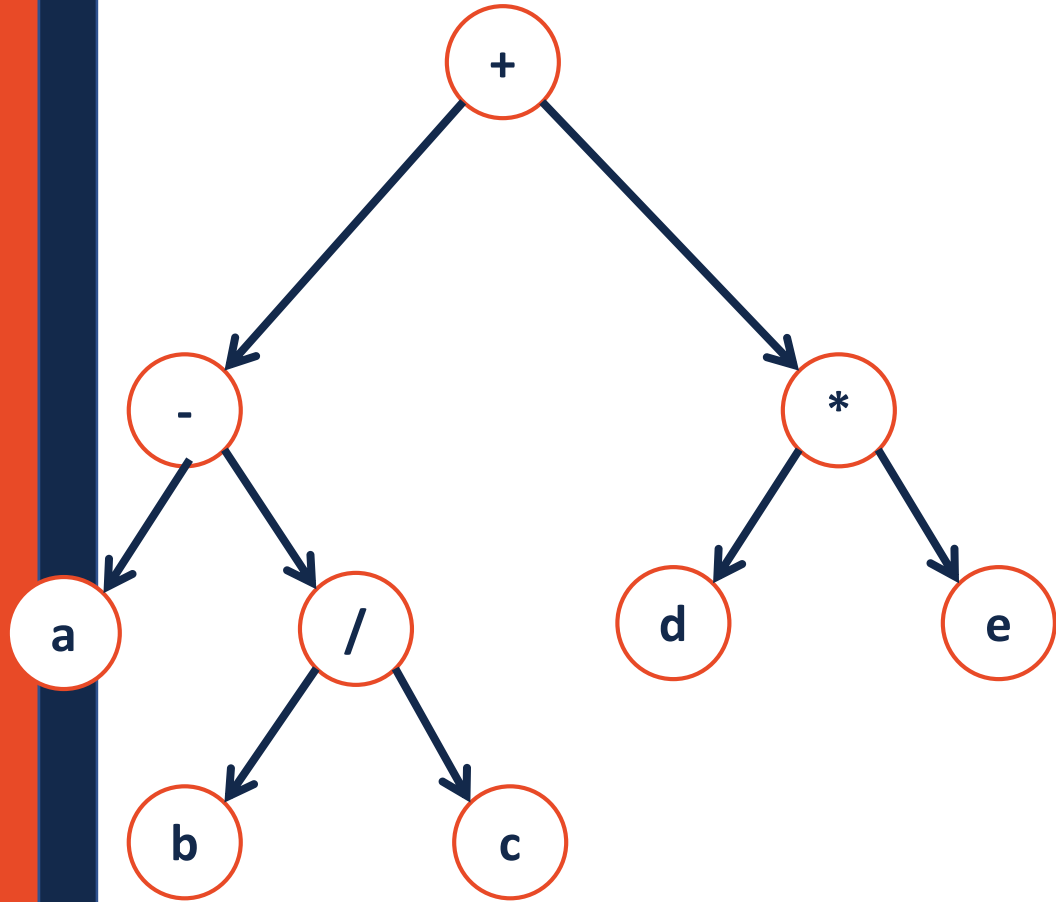


Mattox Monday

Traversals

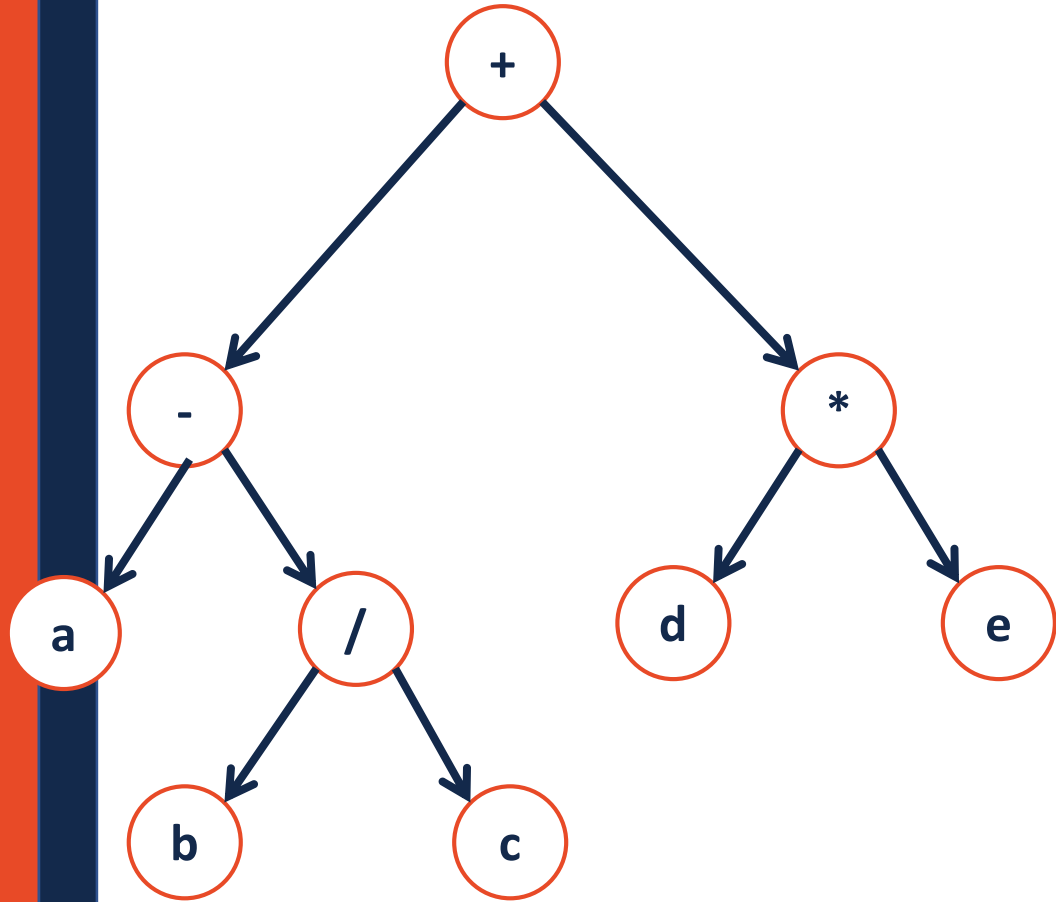


Traversals



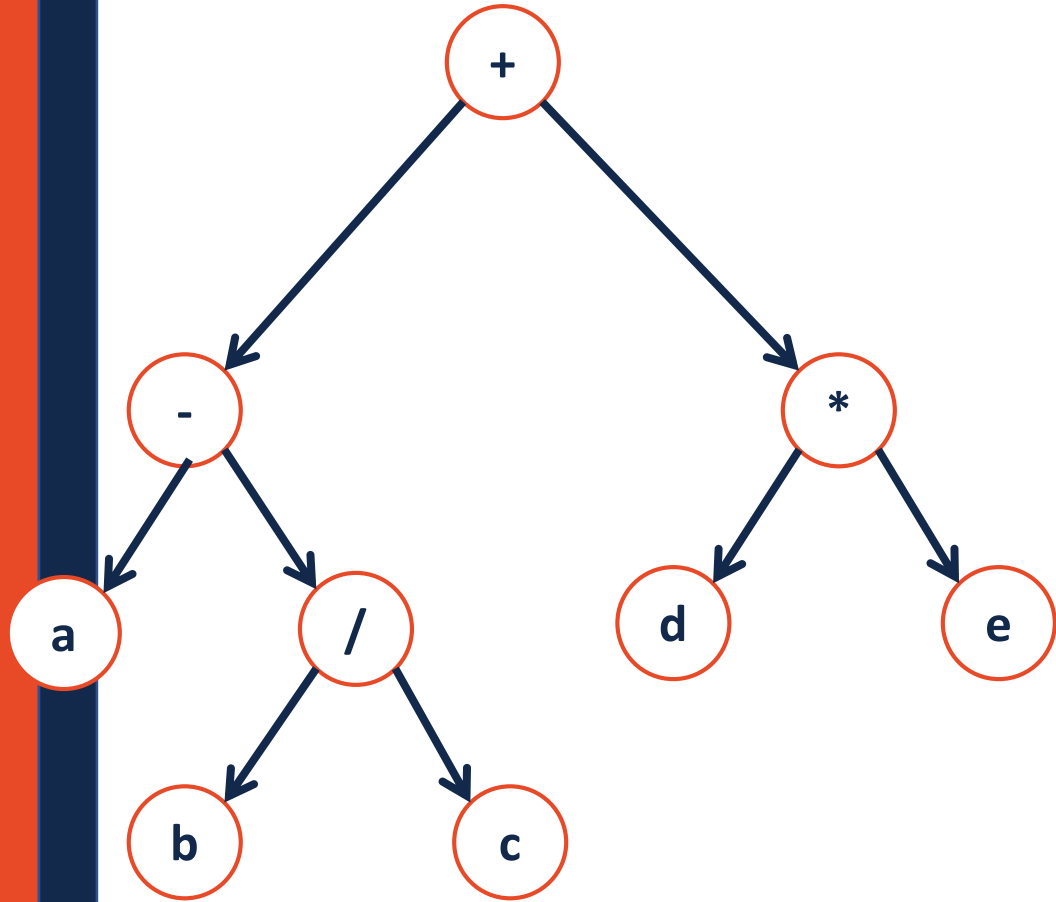
```
49 template<class T>
50 void BinaryTree<T>::__Order(TreeNode * cur)
51 {
52
53
54
55
56
57
58 }
```

Traversals



```
49 template<class T>
50 void BinaryTree<T>::___Order(TreeNode * cur) {
51     if (cur != NULL) {
52         _____;
53         ___Order(cur->left);
54         _____;
55         ___Order(cur->right);
56         _____;
57     }
58 }
```

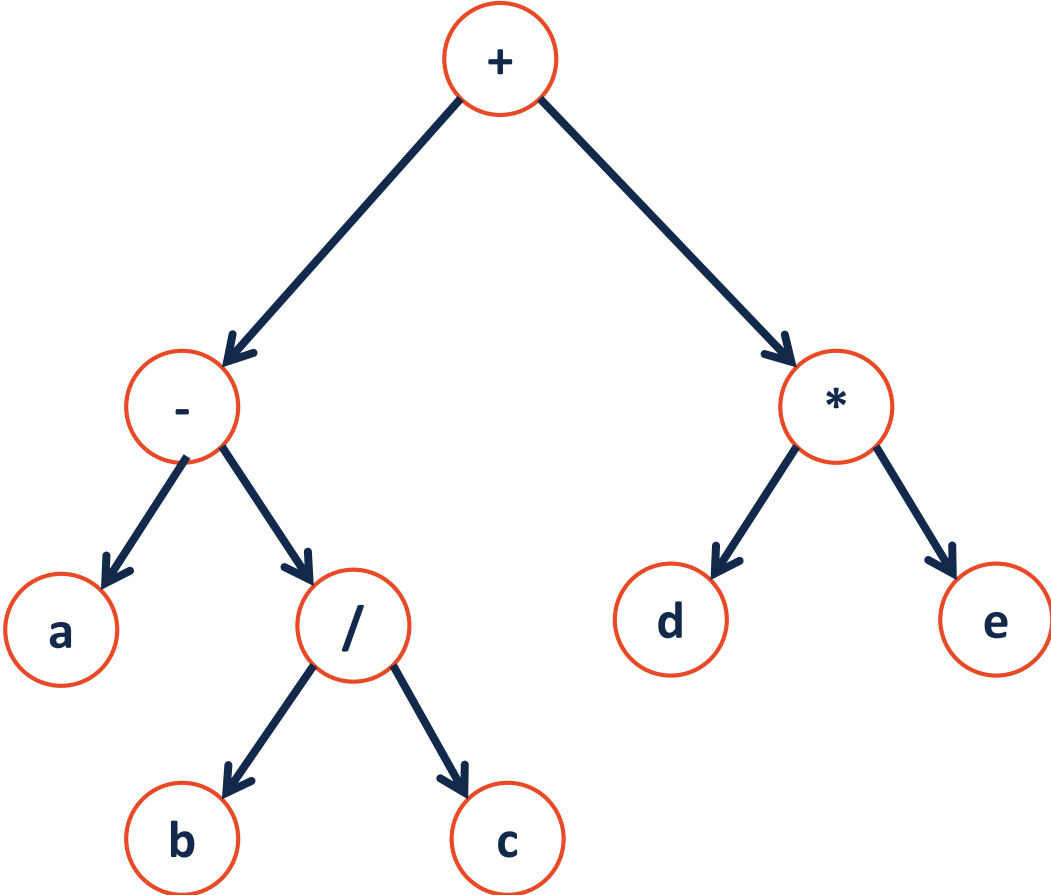
Traversals



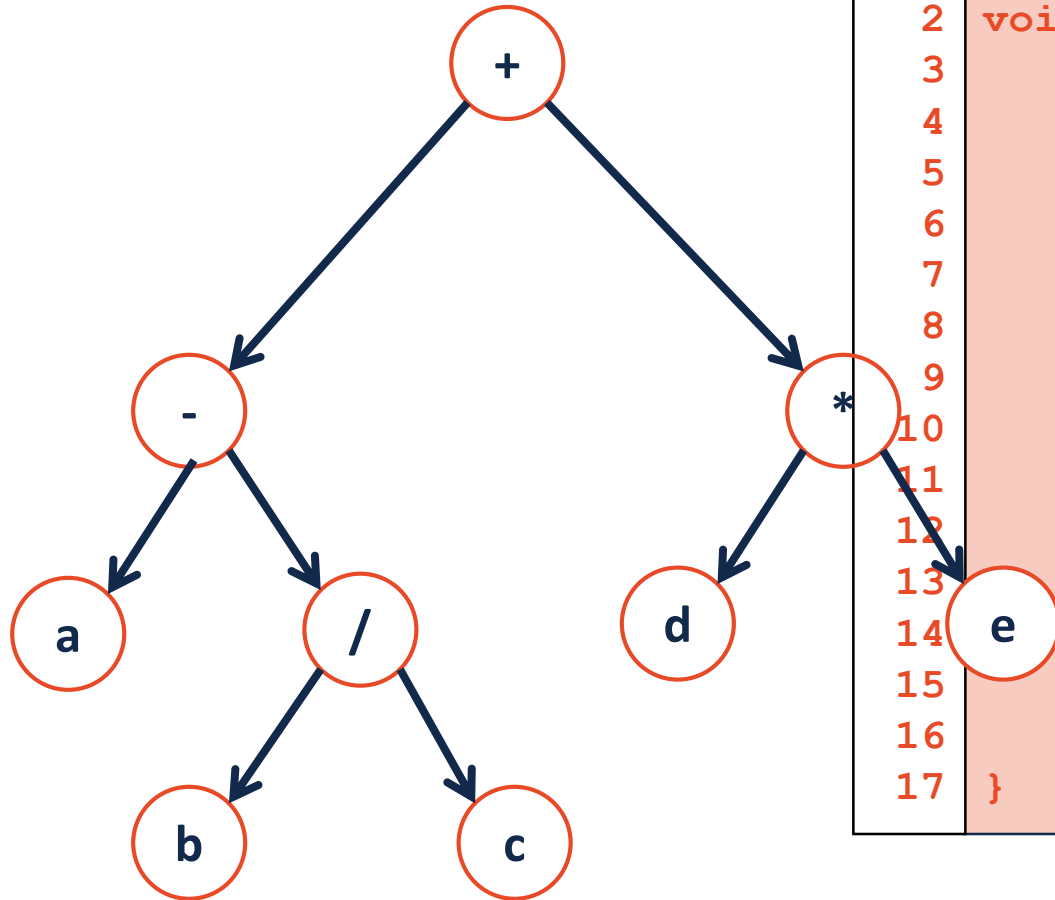
```
49 template<class T>
50 void BinaryTree<T>::__Order(TreeNode * cur) {
51     if (cur != NULL) {
52         _____;
53         __Order(cur->left);
54         _____;
55         __Order(cur->right);
56         _____;
57     }
58 }
```



A Different Type of Traversal



A Different Type of Traversal



```
1  template<class T>
2  void BinaryTree<T>::levelOrder(TreeNode * root) {
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14  e
15
16
17 }
```


Traversal vs. Search

Traversal

Search

Search: Breadth First vs. Depth First

Strategy: Breadth First Search (BFS)

Strategy: Depth First Search (DFS)

Dictionary ADT

Data is often organized into key/value pairs:

UIN → Advising Record

Course Number → Lecture/Lab Schedule

Node → Incident Edges

Flight Number → Arrival Information

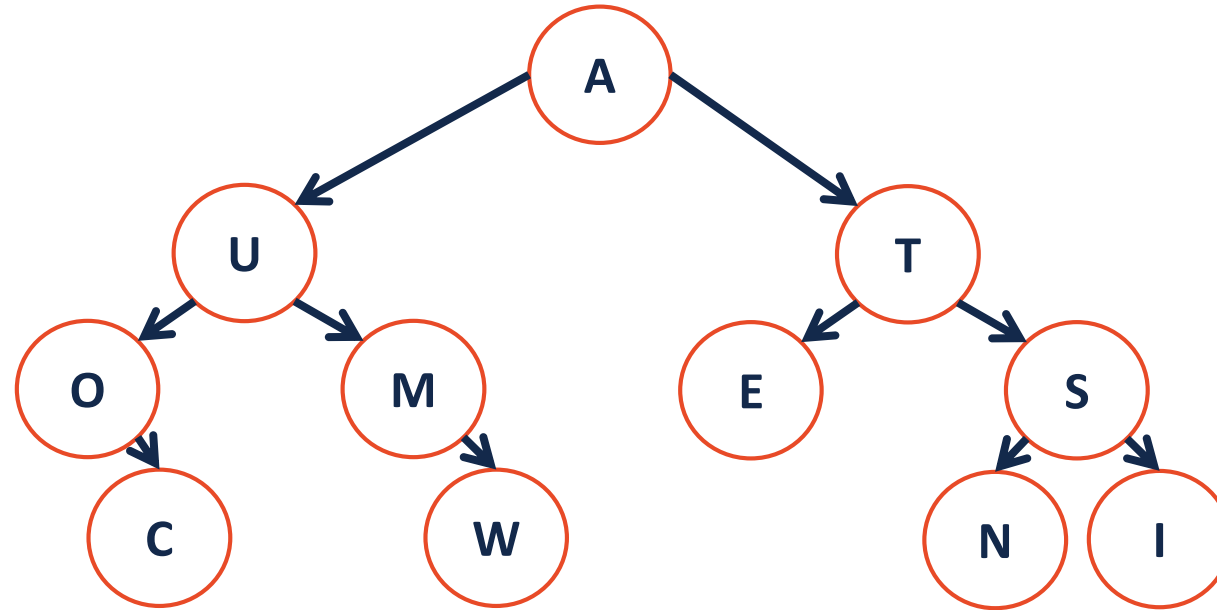
URL → HTML Page

...

Dictionary.h

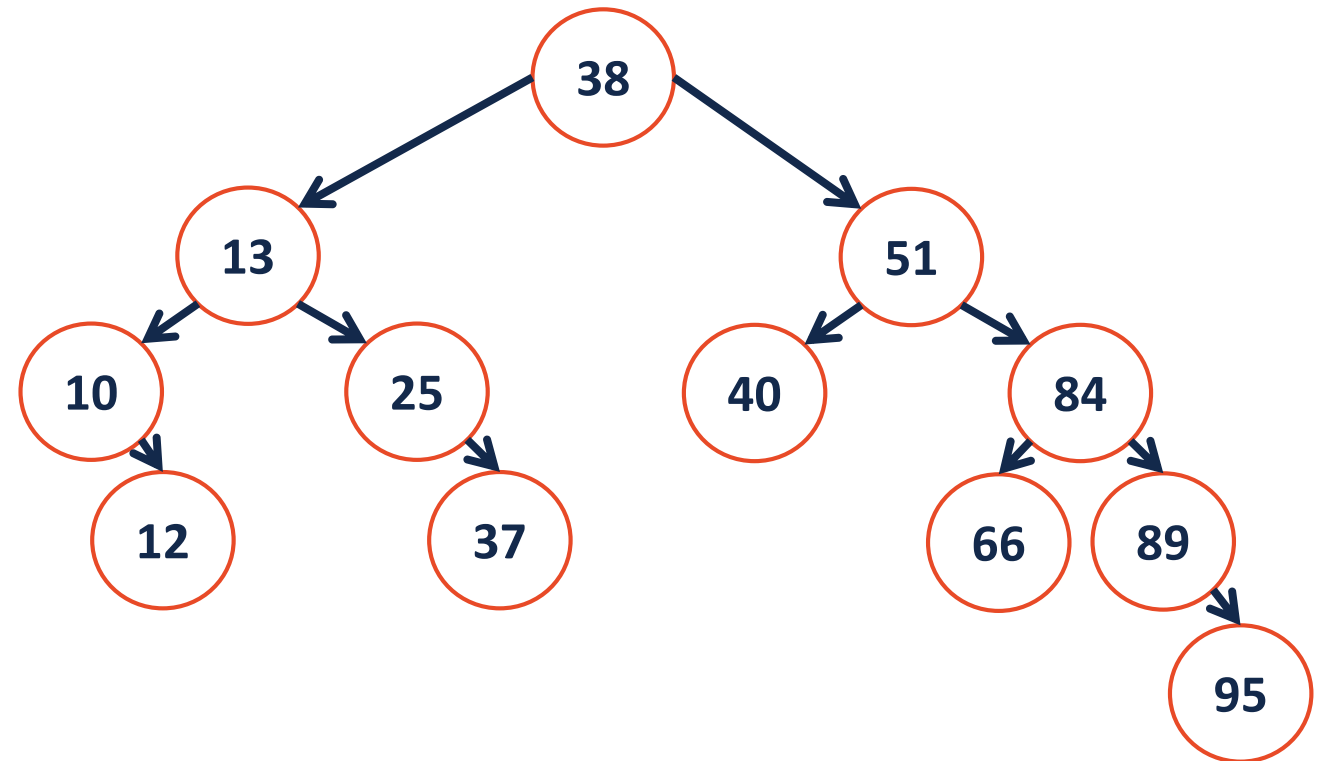
```
1 #pragma once
2
3
4 class Dictionary {
5     public:
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20     private:
21         // ...
22 };
```

Binary Tree as a Search Structure



Binary _____ Tree (BST)

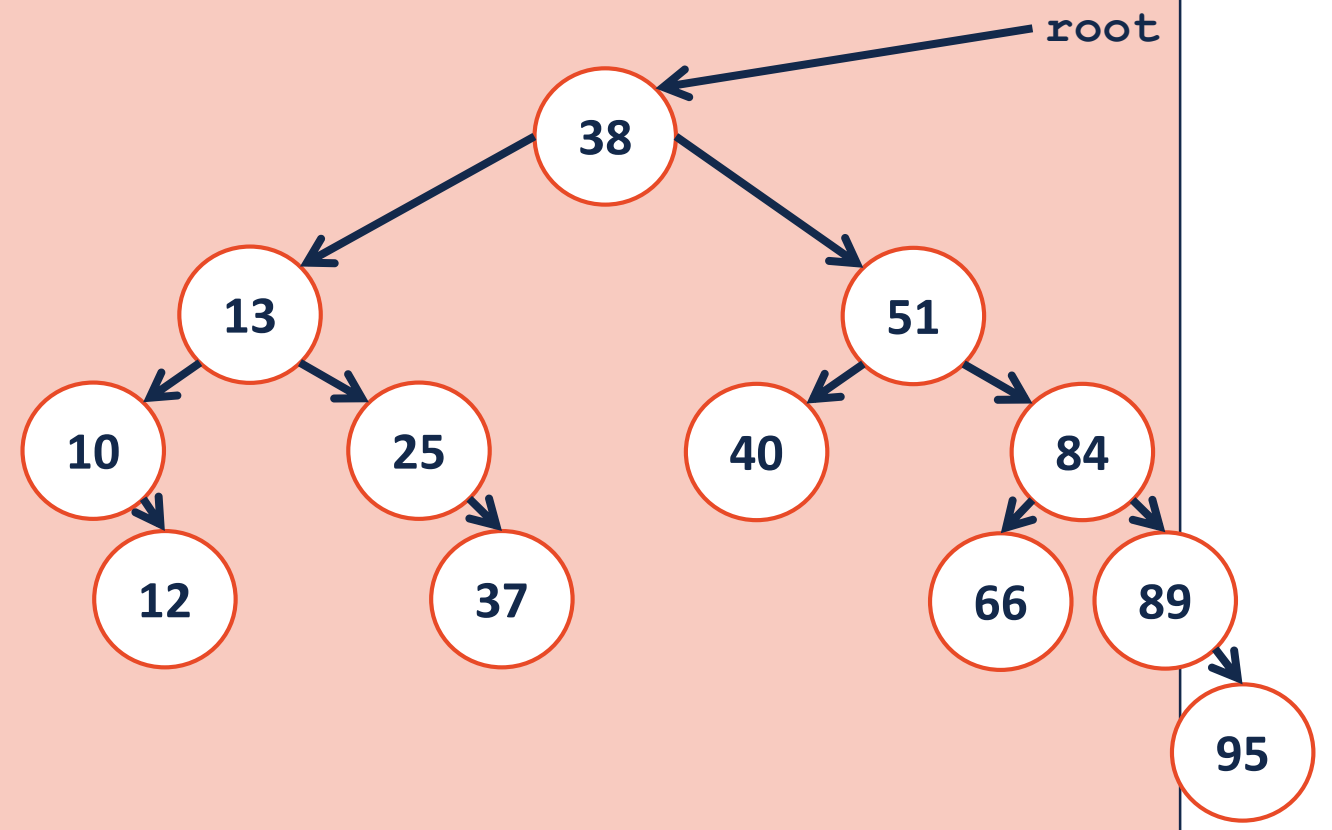
A **BST** is a binary tree **T** such that:

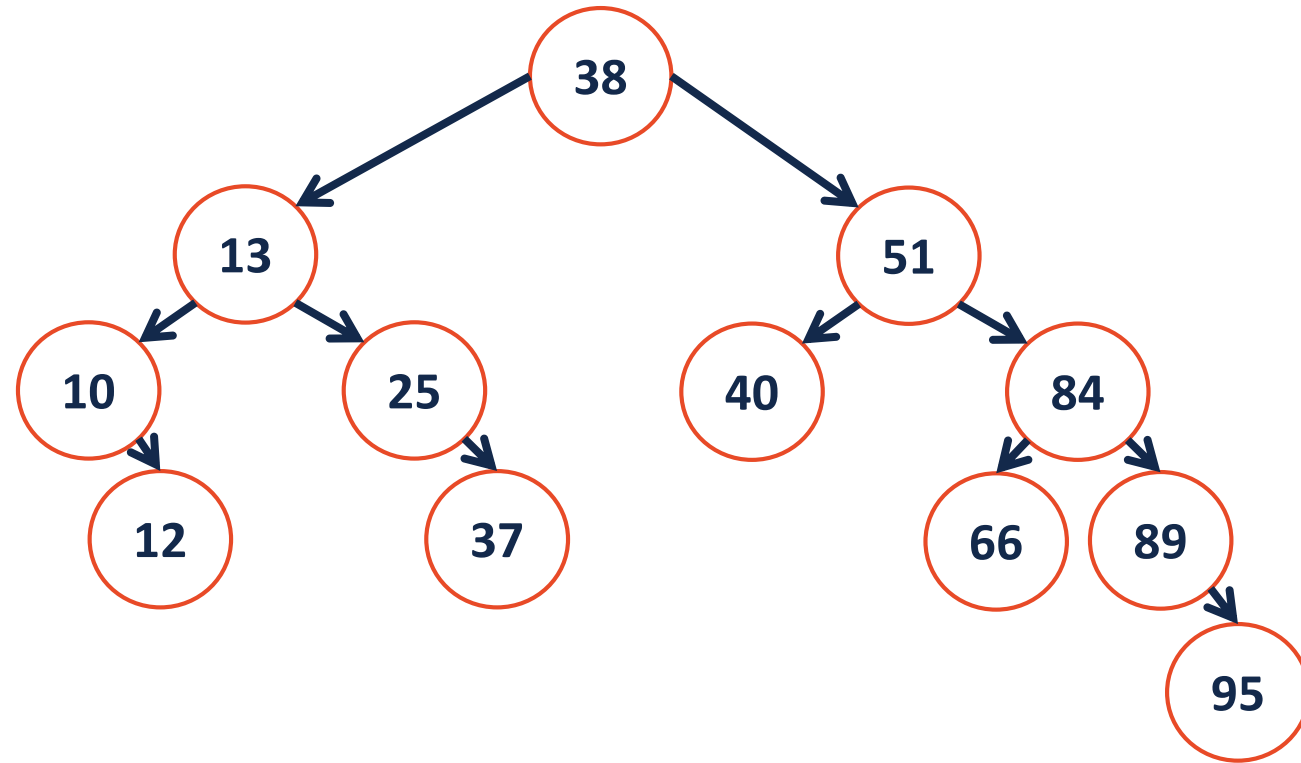


BST.h

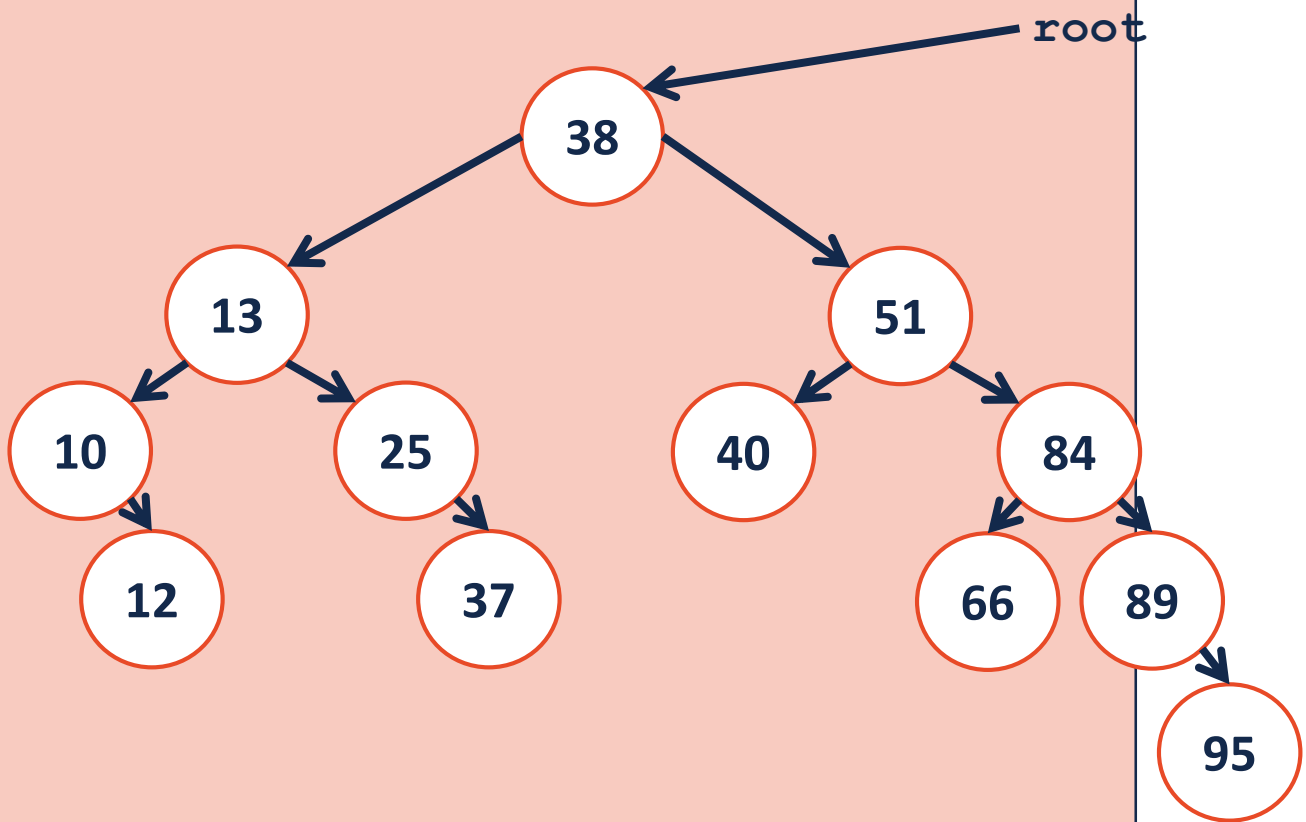
```
1 #pragma once
2
3 template <class K, class V>
4 class BST {
5     public:
6         BST();
7         void insert(const K key, V value);
8         V remove(const K & key);
9         V find(const K & key) const;
10        TreeIterator traverse() const;
11
12    private:
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22 };
```

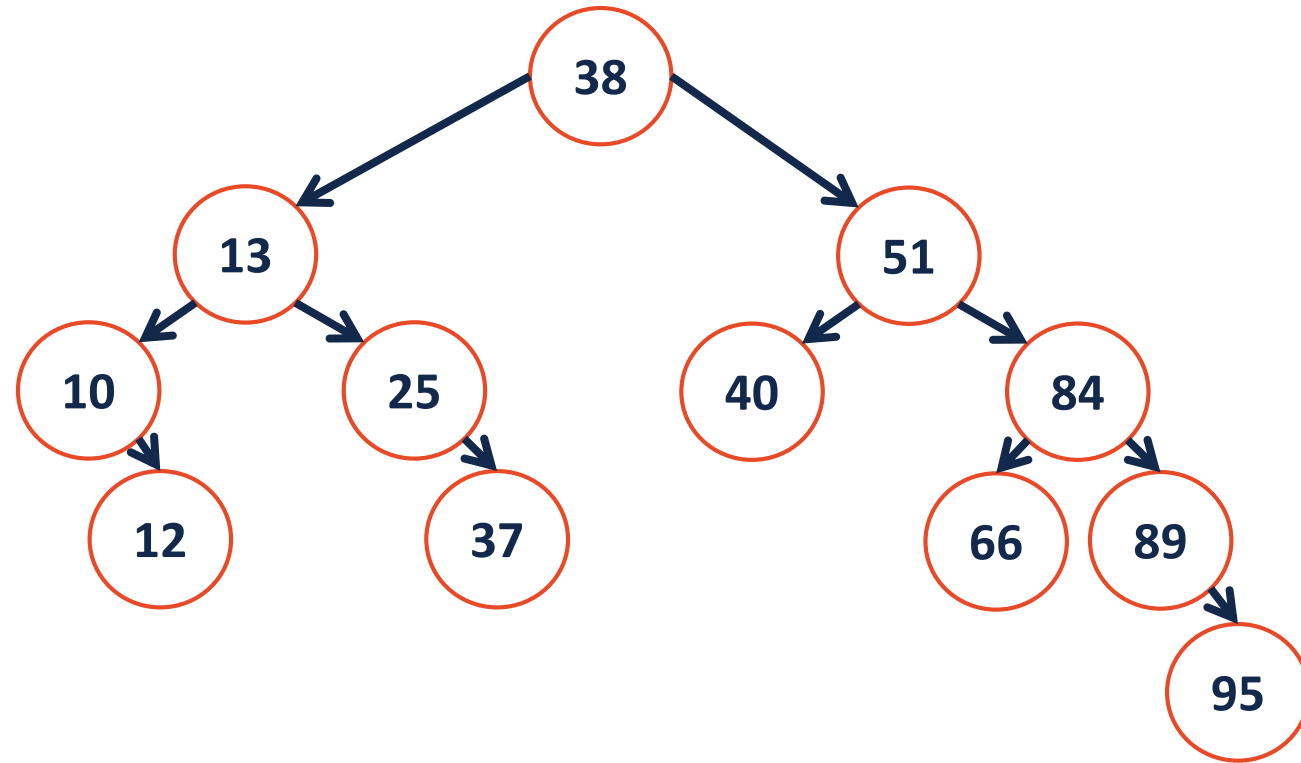
```
1  template<class K, class V>
2  _____ _find(TreeNode *& root, const K & key) const {
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26 }
```





```
1  template<class K, class V>
2  _____ _insert(TreeNode *& root, const K & key) {
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26 }
```





```
1  template<class K, class V>
```

```
2  _____ _remove(TreeNode *& root, const K & key) {
```

```
3
```

```
4
```

```
5
```

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6
```

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7
```

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8
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18
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20
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21
```

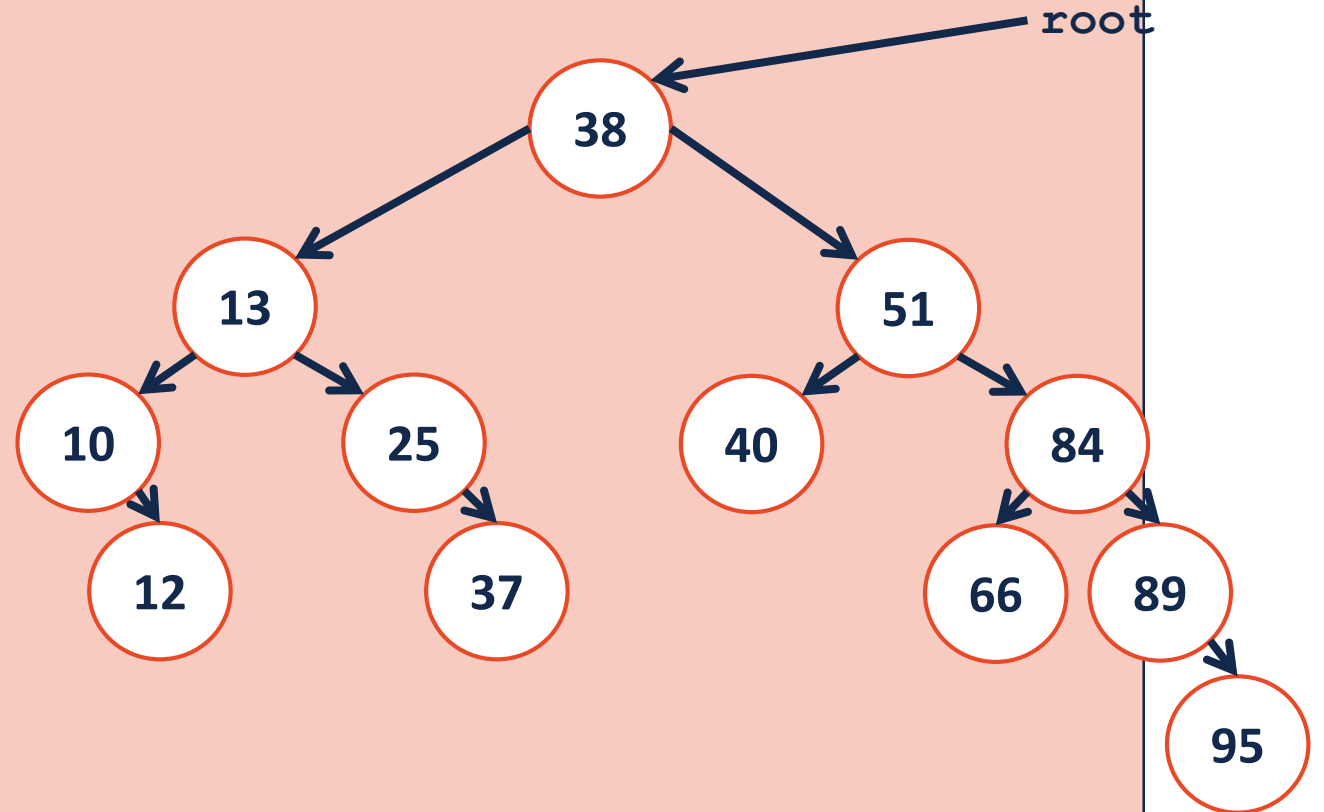
```
22
```

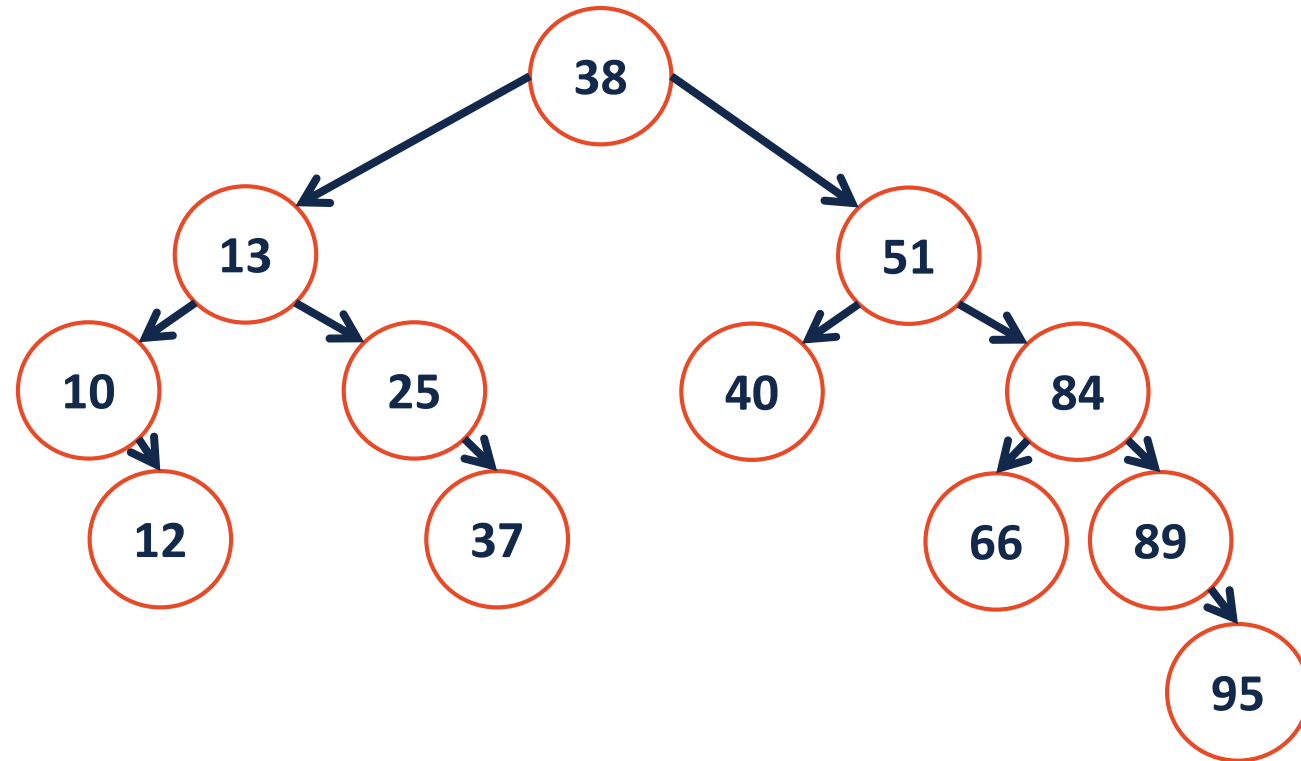
```
23
```

```
24
```

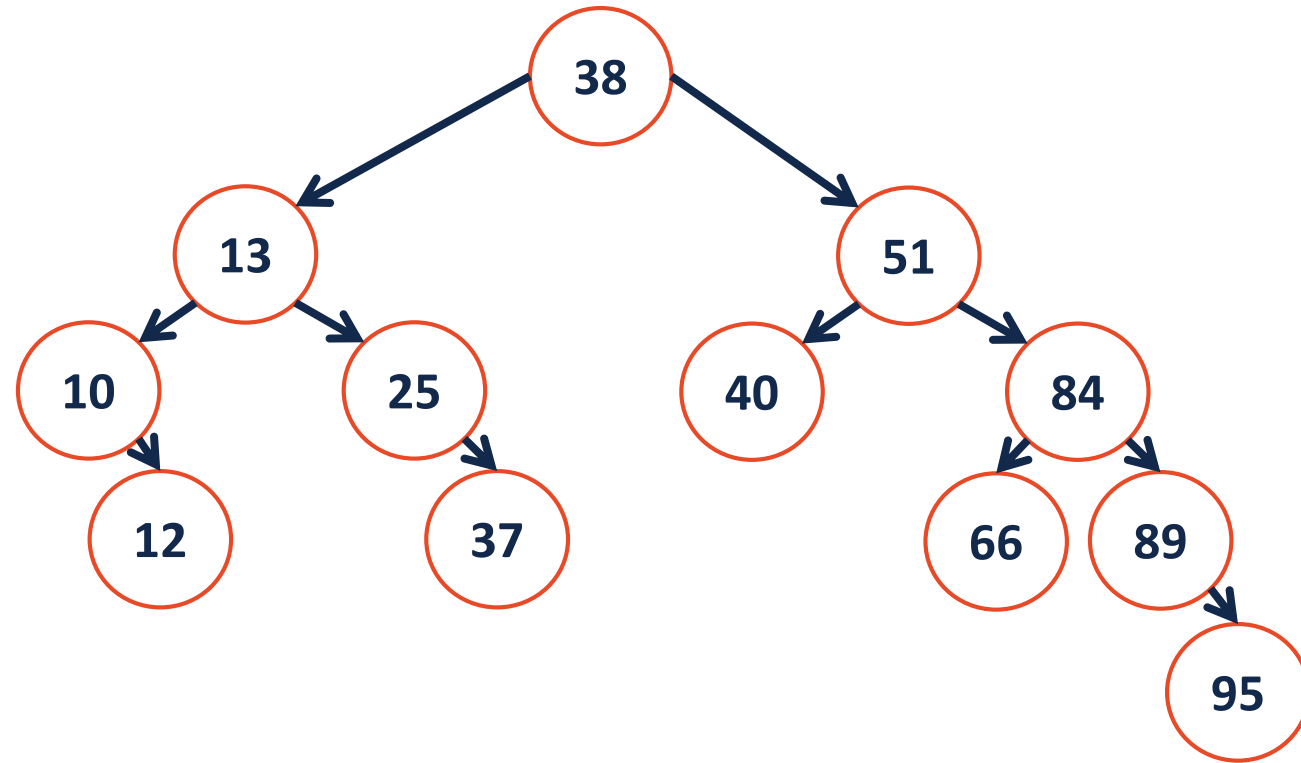
```
25
```

```
26 }
```

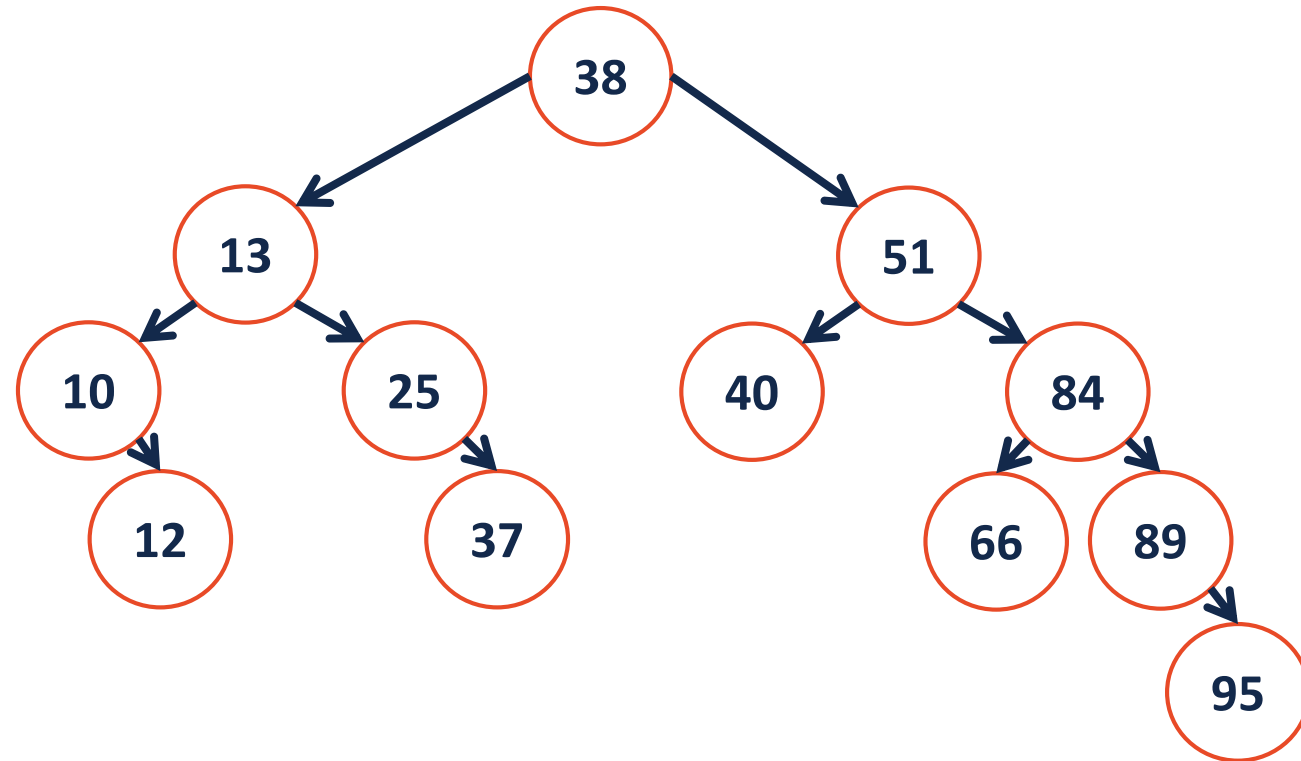




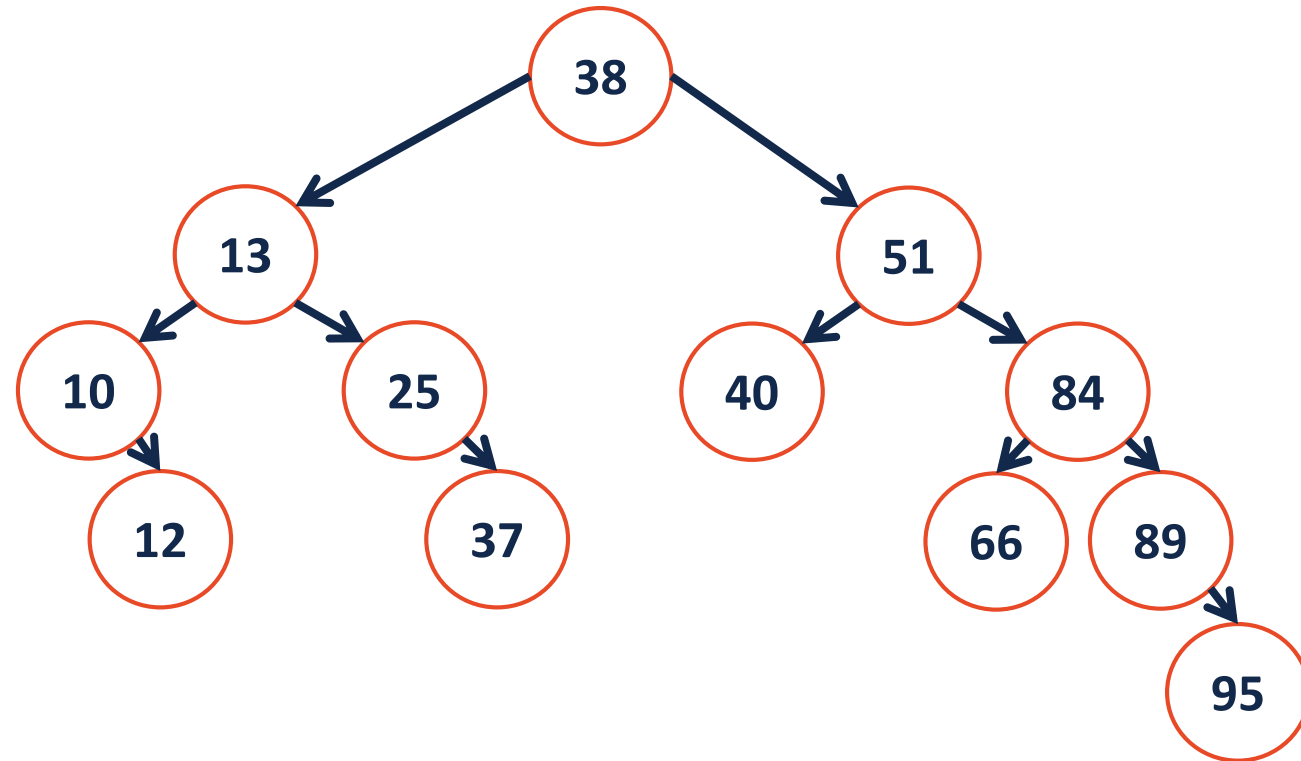
`remove(40);`



remove (25) ;



`remove(10);`



`remove (13) ;`