



# CS 225

## Data Structures

*March 1 – Proof and Traversal*

*G Carl Evans*





## 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?

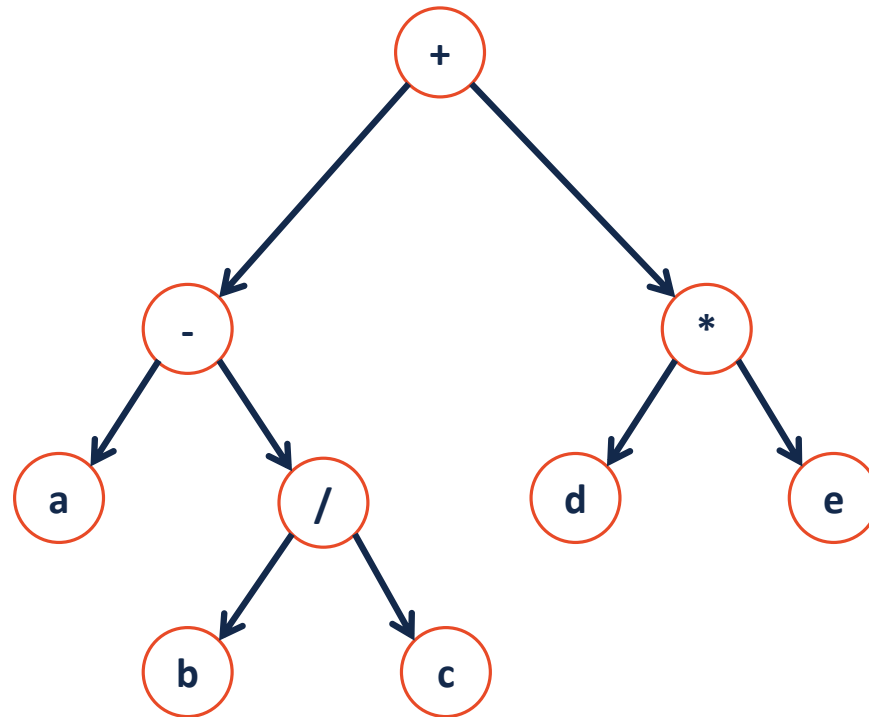
**Induction Hypothesis:**



# How many nullptrs?

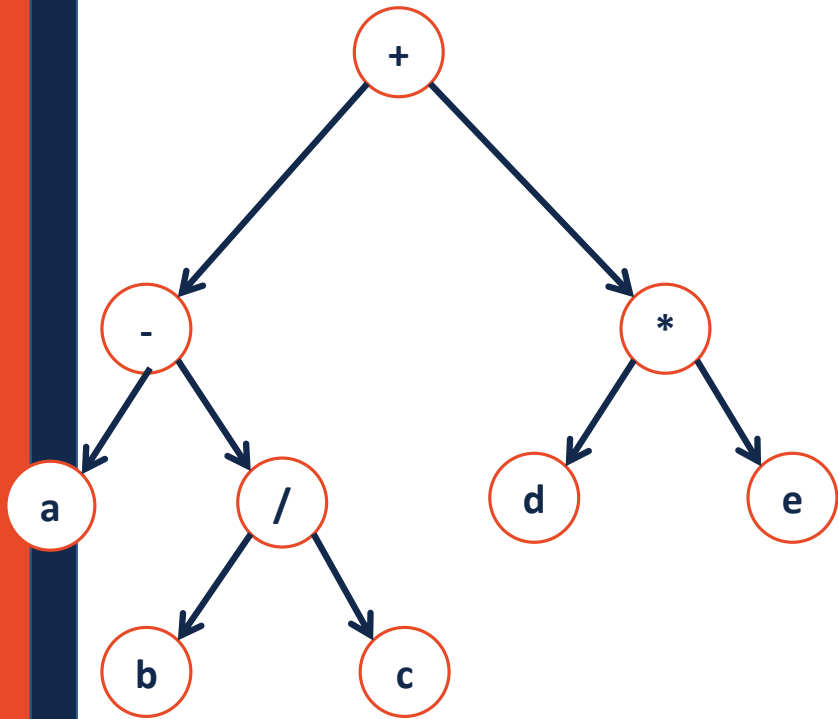
Consider an arbitrary tree **T** containing **k** nodes:

# Traversals



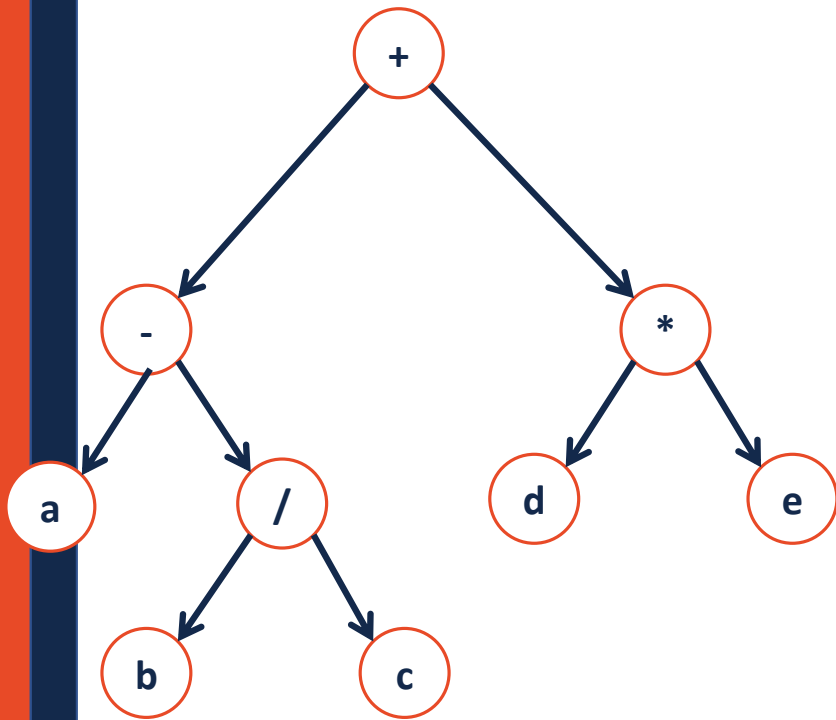


# Traversals



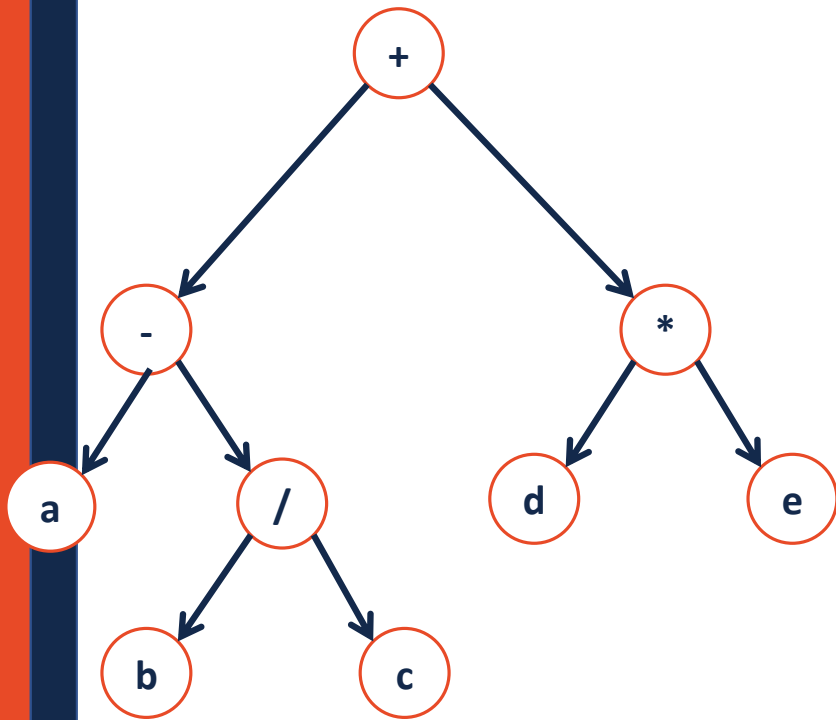
```
49 template<class T>
50 void BinaryTree<T>::__Order(TreeNode * cur)
51 {
52
53
54
55
56
57
58 }
```

# Traversals



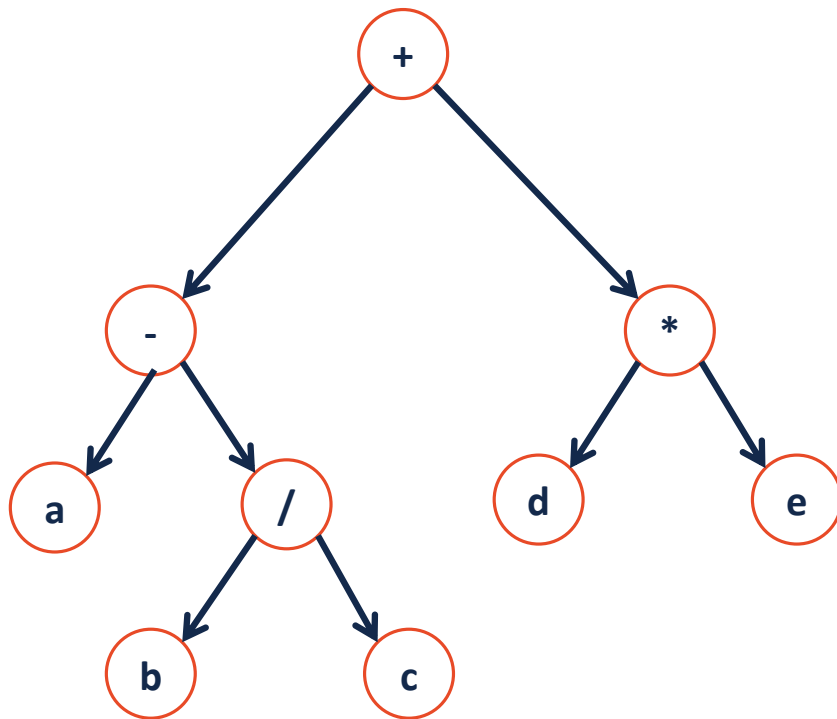
```
49 template<class T>
50 void BinaryTree<T>::__Order(TreeNode * cur) {
51     if (cur != NULL) {
52         _____;
53         __Order(cur->left);
54         _____;
55         __Order(cur->right);
56         _____;
57     }
58 }
```

# Traversals

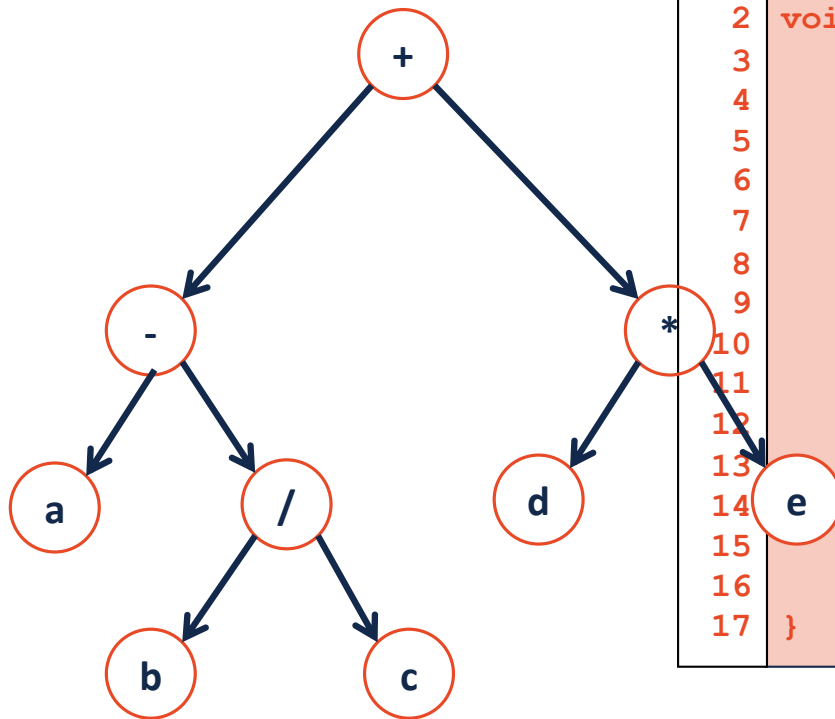


```
49 template<class T>
50 void BinaryTree<T>::__Order(TreeNode * cur) {
51     if (cur != NULL) {
52         _____;
53         __Order(cur->left);
54         _____;
55         __Order(cur->right);
56         _____;
57     }
58 }
```

# 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**

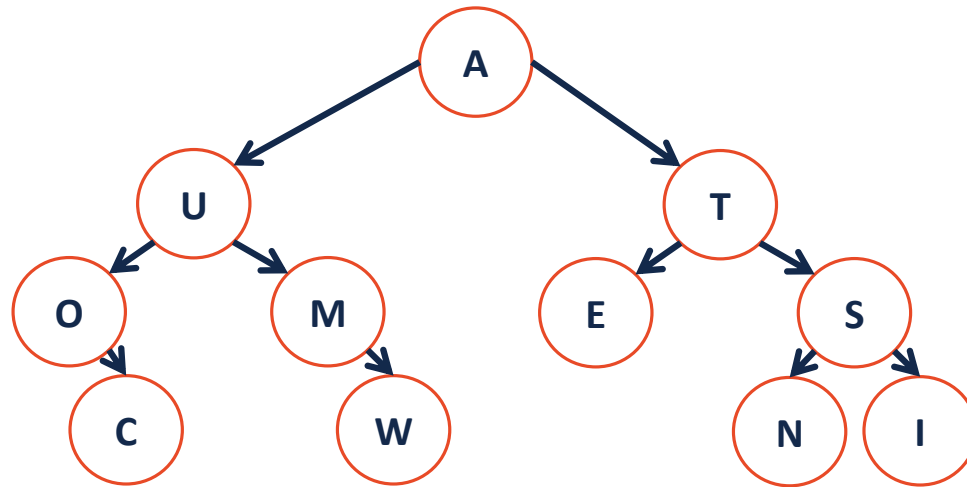
...



## Dictionary.h

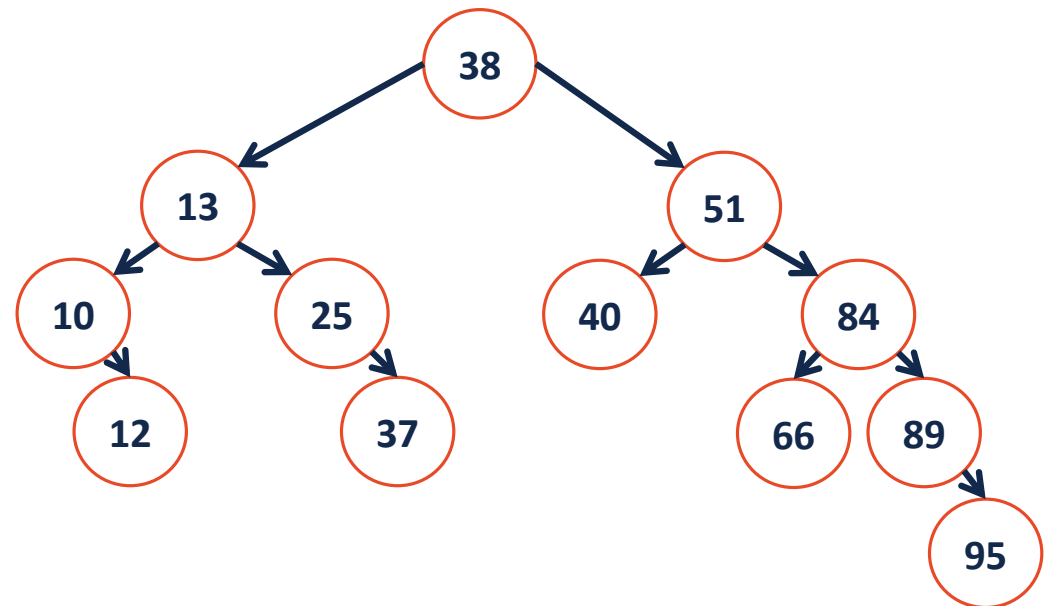
```
1 #pragma once
2
3
4 class Dictionary {
5     public:
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20     private:
21         // ...
22 };
```

# Binary Tree as a Search Structure



# Binary \_\_\_\_\_ Tree (BST)

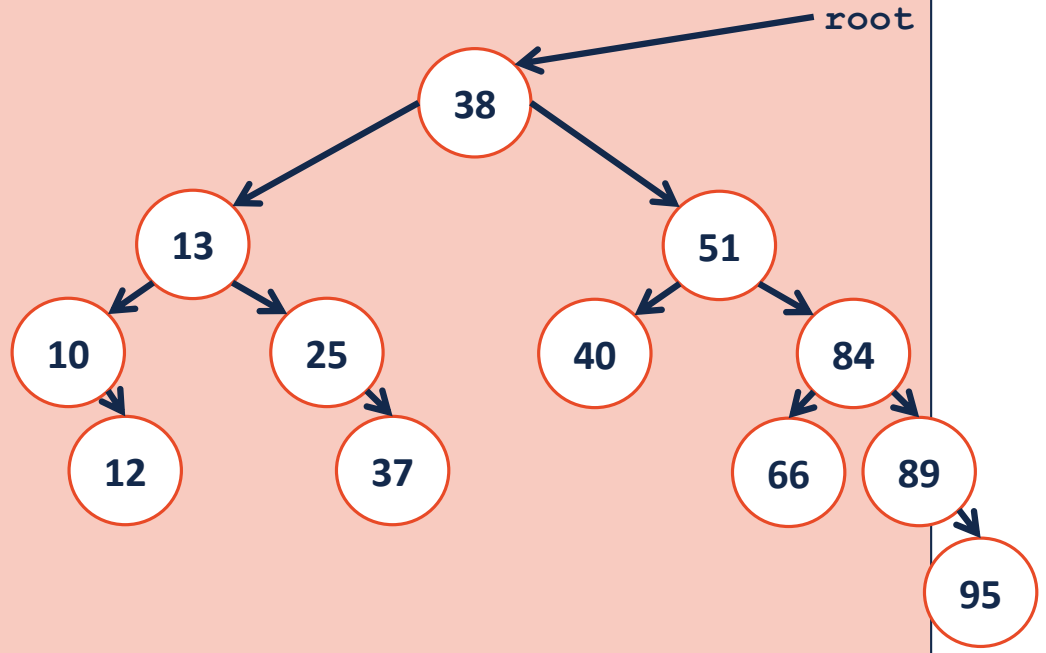
A **BST** is a binary tree **T** such that:

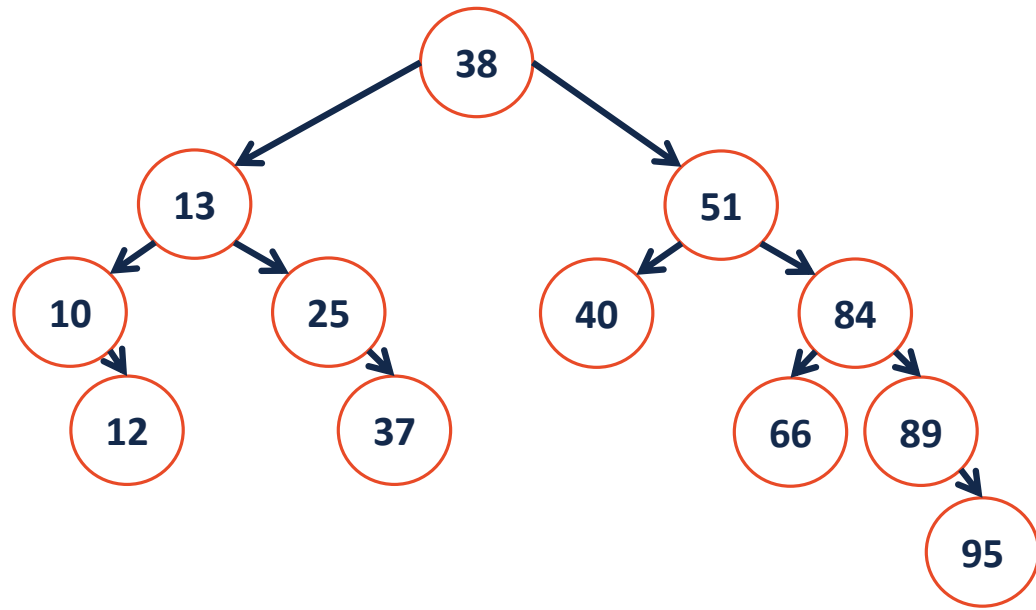


## BST.h

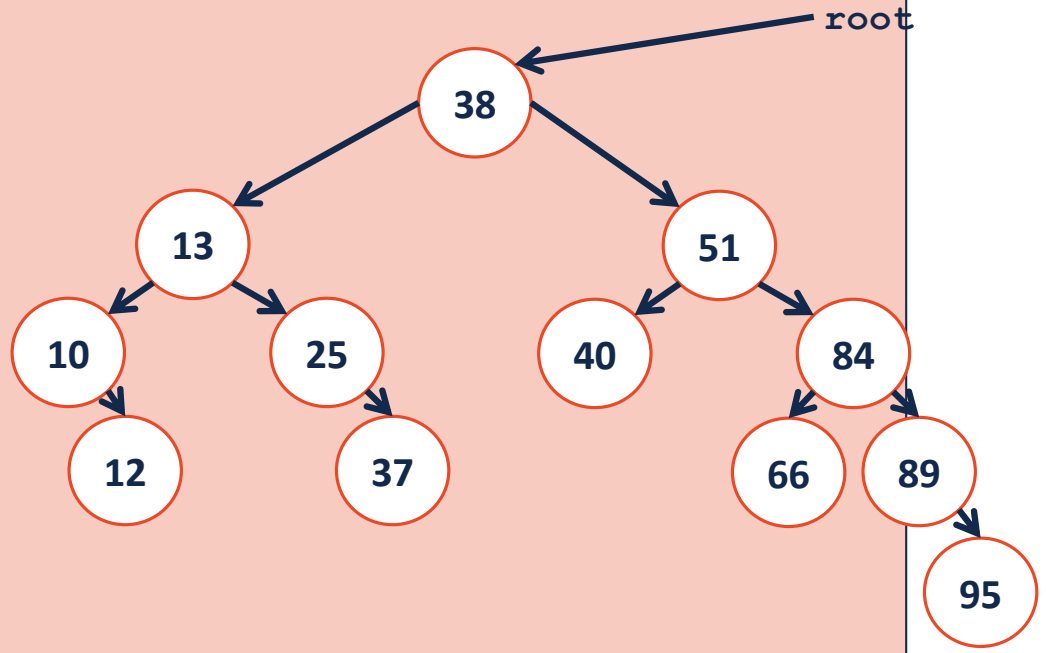
```
1 #pragma once
2
3 template <class K, class V>
4 class BST {
5     public:
6         BST();
7         void insert(const K key, V value);
8         V remove(const K & key);
9         V find(const K & key) const;
10        TreeIterator traverse() const;
11
12    private:
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21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

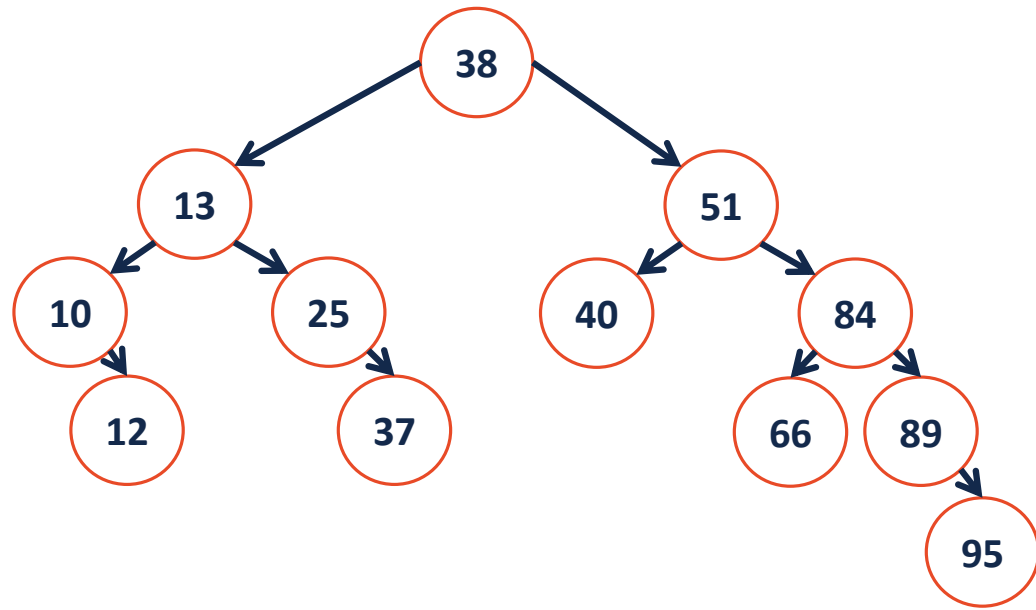
```
1 template<class K, class V>
2 _____ _find(TreeNode *& root, const K & key) const {
3
4
5
6
7
8
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22
23
24
25
26 }
```





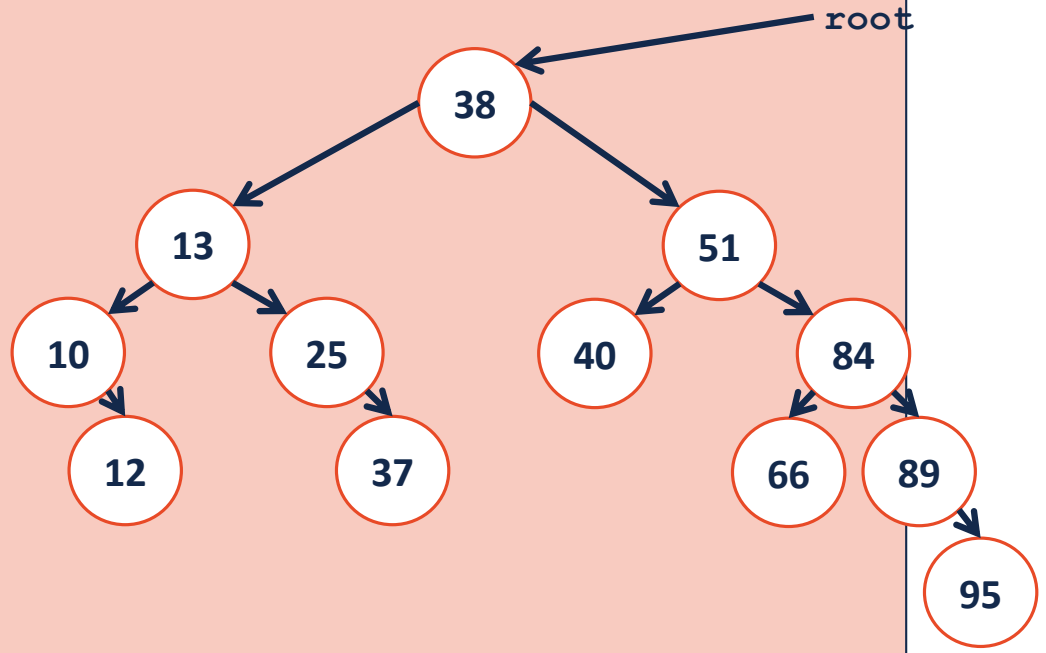
```
1  template<class K, class V>
2  _____ _insert(TreeNode *& root, const K & key) {
3
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20
21
22
23
24
25
26 }
```

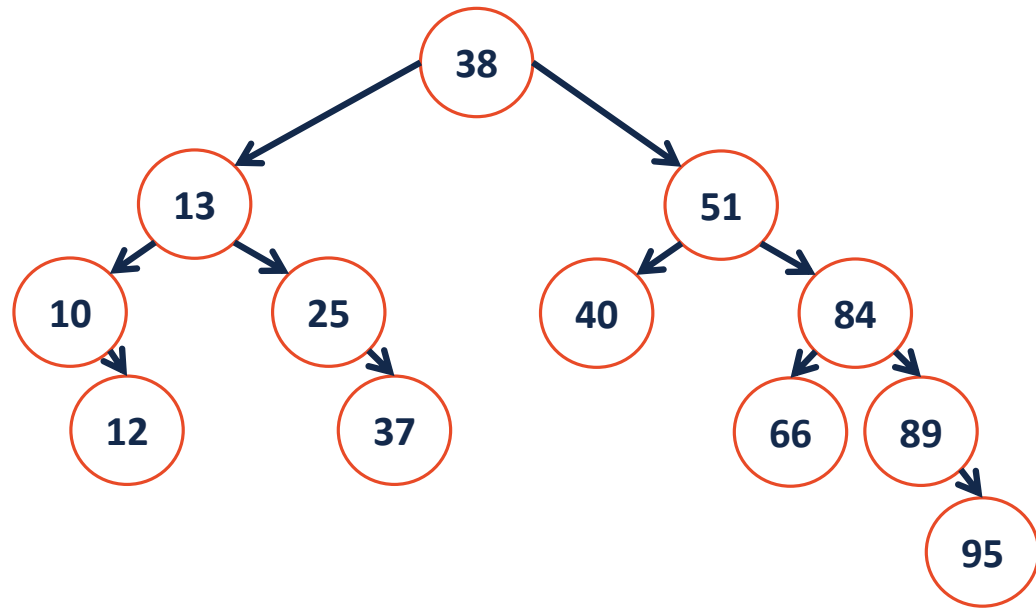




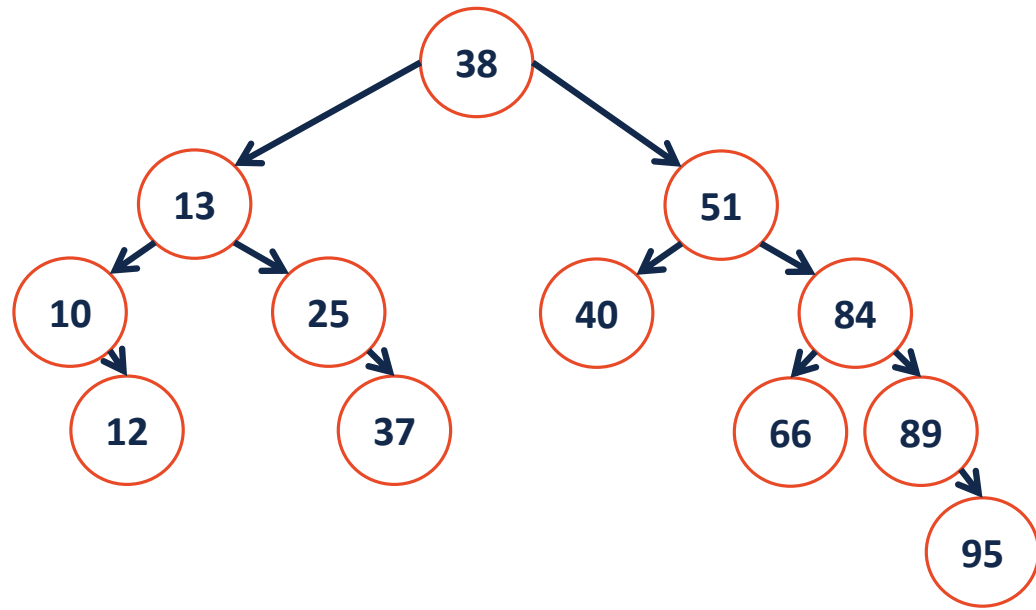


```
1  template<class K, class V>
2  _____ _remove(TreeNode *& root, const K & key) {
3
4
5
6
7
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16
17
18
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20
21
22
23
24
25
26 }
```

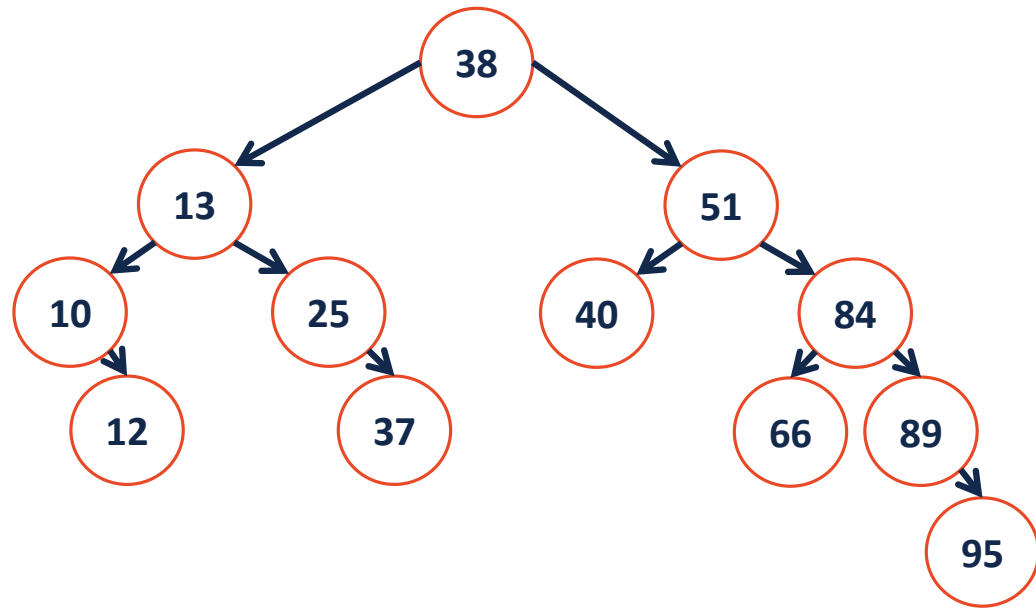




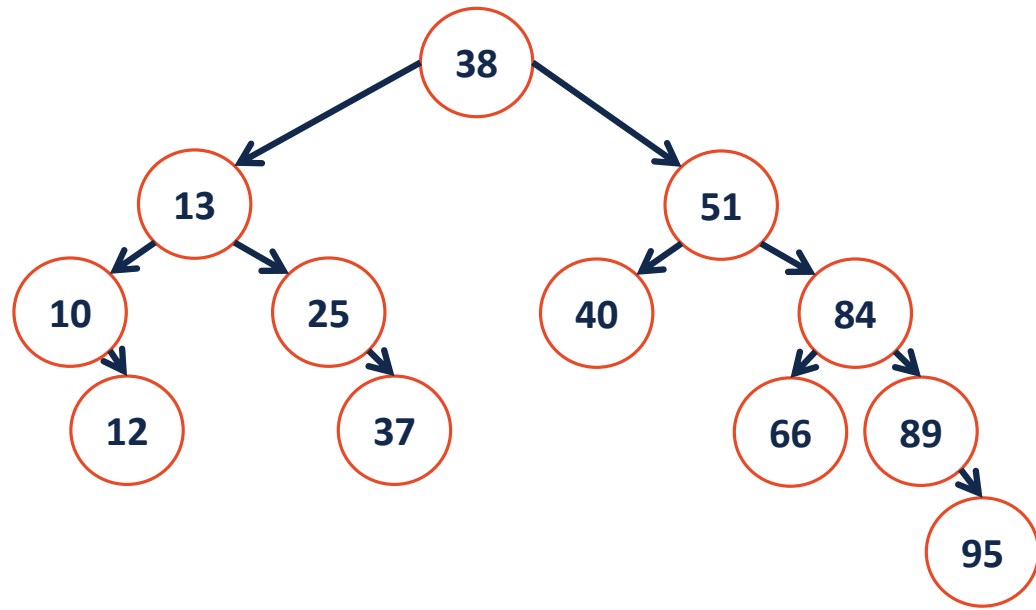
`remove (40) ;`



**remove (25) ;**



`remove(10);`



`remove (13) ;`