

Lecture 6 - Sep 22

Self-Balancing Binary Search Trees

Implementing BST in Java

***BST Operations: Search & Insert
Tree Rotation, In-Order Traversal***

Announcements/Reminders

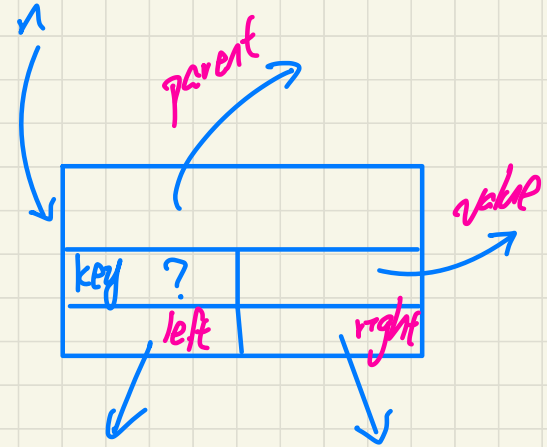
- First Class (Syllabus) recording & notes posted
- Today's class: [notes template](#) posted
- Exercises:
 - + **Tutorial Week 1** (2D arrays)
 - + **Tutorial Week 2** (2D arrays, Proving Big-O)
 - + **Tutorial Week 3** (avg case analysis on doubling strategy)
- This Wednesday's class will have a later start: **4:10 PM**

Generic, Binary Tree Nodes

```
public class BSTNode<E> {  
    private int key; /* key */  
    private E value; /* value */  
    private BSTNode<E> parent; /* unique parent node */  
    private BSTNode<E> left; /* left child node */  
    private BSTNode<E> right; /* right child node */  
  
    public BSTNode() { ... }  
    public BSTNode(int key, E value) { ... }  
  
    public boolean isExternal() {  
        return this.getLeft() == null && this.getRight() == null;  
    }  
    public boolean isInternal() {  
        return !this.isExternal();  
    }  
    public int getKey() { ... }  
    public void setKey(int key) { ... }  
    public E getValue() { ... }  
    public void setValue(E value) { ... }  
    public BSTNode<E> getParent() { ... }  
    public void setParent(BSTNode<E> parent) { ... }  
    public BSTNode<E> getLeft() { ... }  
    public void setLeft(BSTNode<E> left) { ... }  
    public BSTNode<E> getRight() { ... }  
    public void setRight(BSTNode<E> right) { ... }  
}
```

searching (arrow pointing to `key`)

root of left subtree (arrow pointing to `left`)



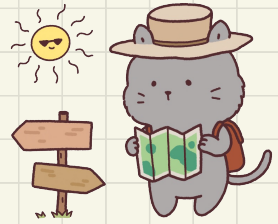
Compare:

+ prev ref.
+ next ref.
in a DLN.



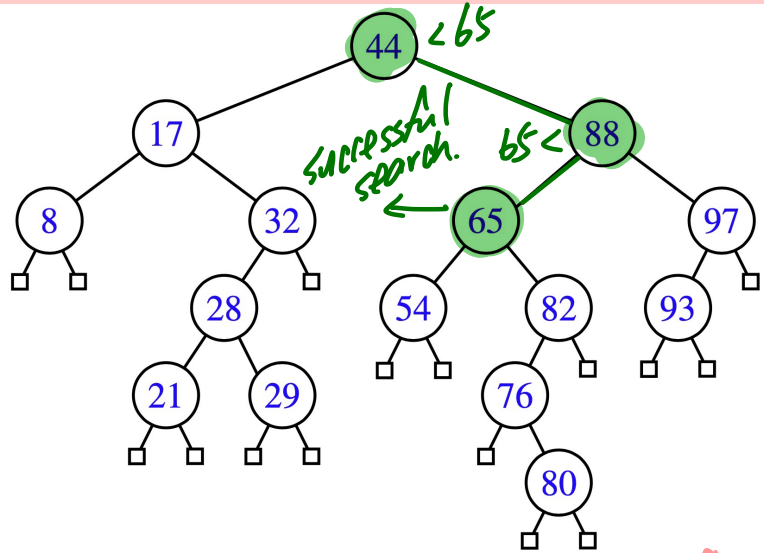
BST Operation: Searching a Key

* T.O.T. sorted!
 nl 54 n2 65 ~~nx~~ 76
 nf fo ns 82 nb

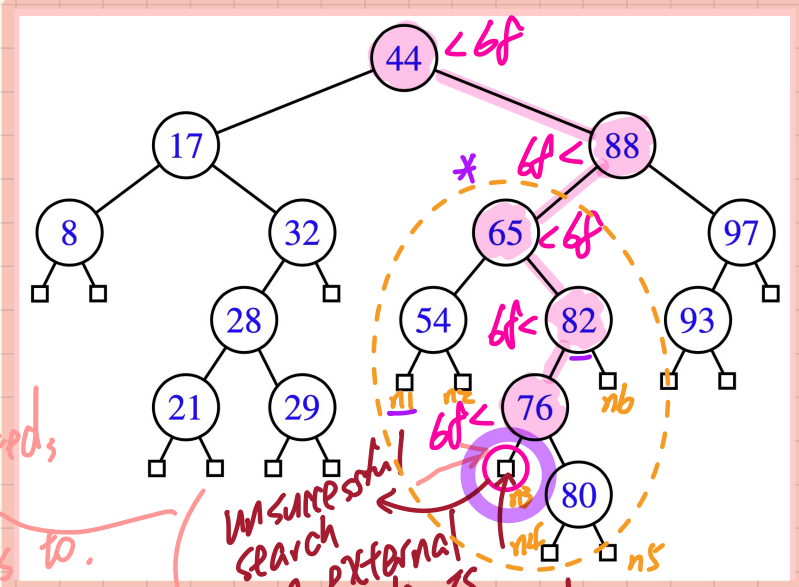


Search key **65**

BST $\Rightarrow$ in-order traversal
 gives a sorted seq. of keys.



Search key **68**



if the non-existing key 68 is to be inserted, this ext. node is where it belongs to.

unsuccessful search $\rightarrow$ an external node is returned

Tracing: Searching through a BST

@Test

```
public void test_binary_search_trees_search() {
```

```
    BSTNode<String> n28 = new BSTNode<>(28, "alan");  
    BSTNode<String> n21 = new BSTNode<>(21, "mark");  
    BSTNode<String> n35 = new BSTNode<>(35, "tom");  
    BSTNode<String> extN1 = new BSTNode<>();  
    BSTNode<String> extN2 = new BSTNode<>();  
    BSTNode<String> extN3 = new BSTNode<>();  
    BSTNode<String> extN4 = new BSTNode<>();
```

```
    n28.setLeft(n21); n21.setParent(n28);  
    n28.setRight(n35); n35.setParent(n28);  
    n21.setLeft(extN1); extN1.setParent(n21);  
    n21.setRight(extN2); extN2.setParent(n21);  
    n35.setLeft(extN3); extN3.setParent(n35);  
    n35.setRight(extN4); extN4.setParent(n35);
```

```
BSTUtilities<String> u = new BSTUtilities<>();
```

```
/* search existing keys */
```

```
assertTrue(n28 == u.search(n28, 28));
```

```
assertTrue(n21 == u.search(n28, 21));
```

```
assertTrue(n35 == u.search(n28, 35));
```

```
/* search non-existing keys */
```

```
assertTrue(extN1 == u.search(n28, 17)); /* *17* < 21 */
```

```
assertTrue(extN2 == u.search(n28, 23)); /* 21 < *23* < 28 */
```

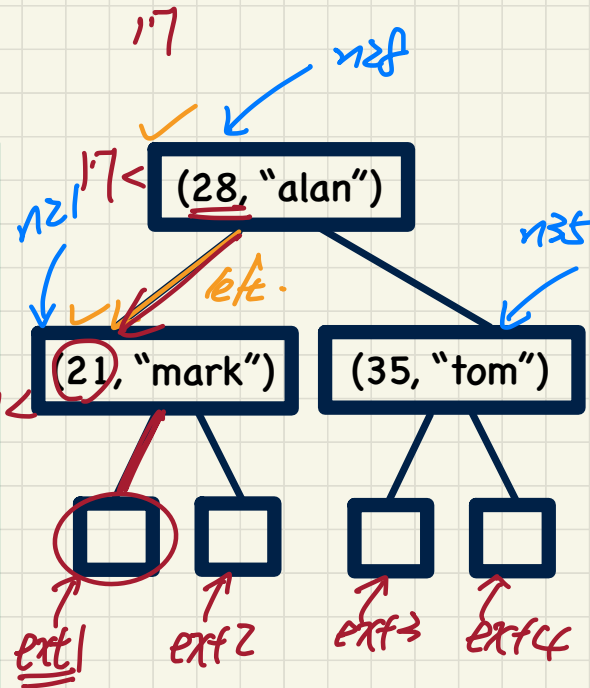
```
assertTrue(extN3 == u.search(n28, 33)); /* 28 < *33* < 35 */
```

```
assertTrue(extN4 == u.search(n28, 38)); /* 35 < *38* */
```

```
}
```

node
creations
→ comparing
nodes.

internal
nodes
(successful
search).

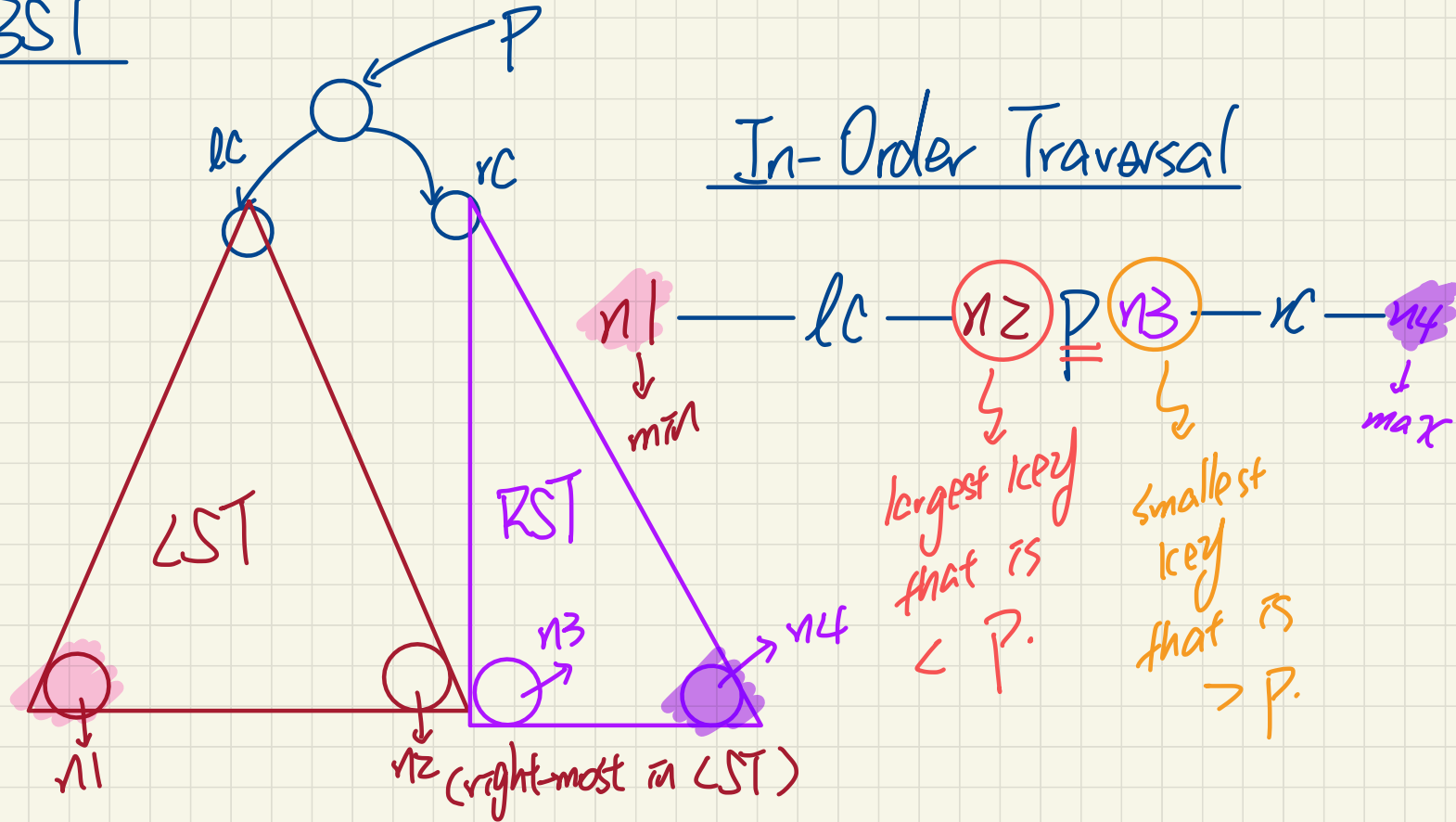


EXERCISE:
why a particular
ext. node
is returned.

Visual Summary: In-Order Traversal on BST

BST

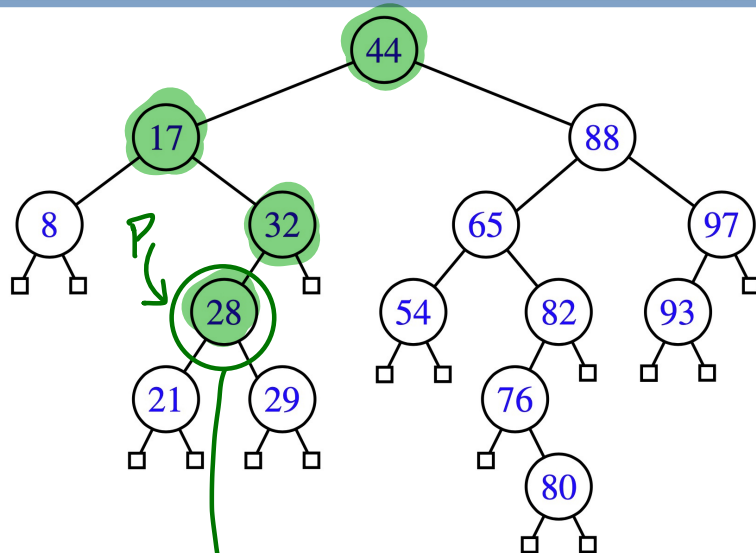
In-Order Traversal



Visualizing BST Operation: Insertion

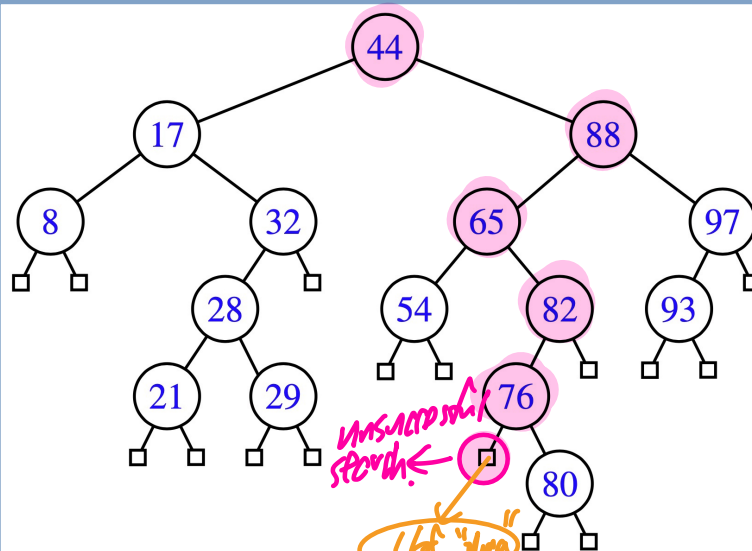


Insert Entry (28, "suyeon")



replace the value by the argument

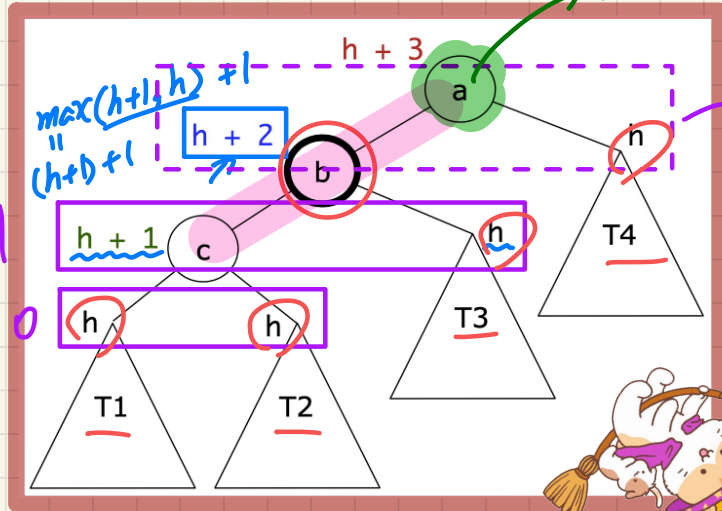
Insert Entry (68, "yuna")



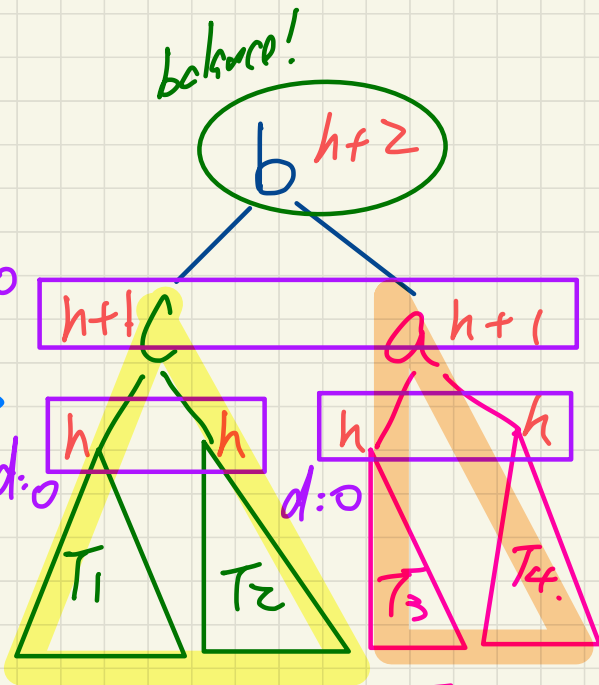
insertion search

(68, "yuna")

Restoring Balance via Rotations



$d: 2$
 Rotate
 on the middle
 node b
 to the right
 $d: 0$



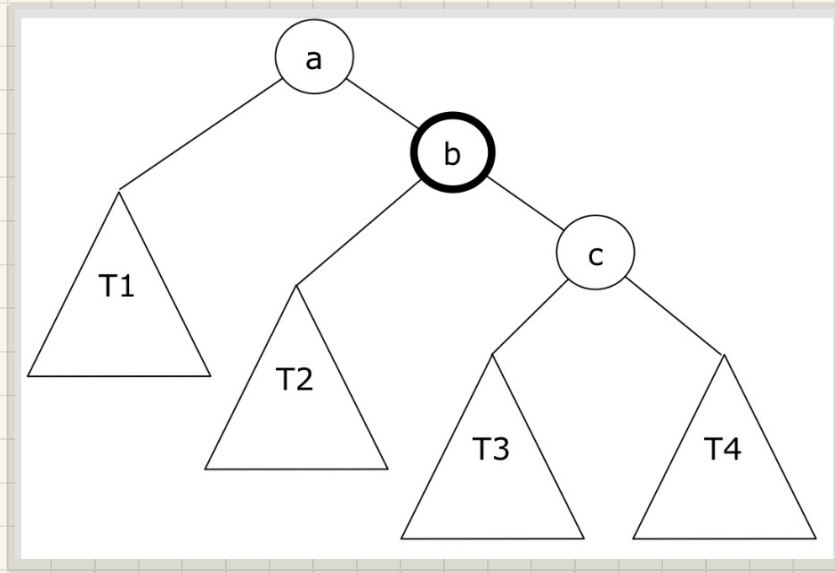
Before Rotation, I.O.T:
 $\langle T_1, c, T_2, b, T_3, a, T_4 \rangle$

After Rotation, I.O.T:
 $\langle T_1, c, T_2, b, T_3, a, T_4 \rangle$

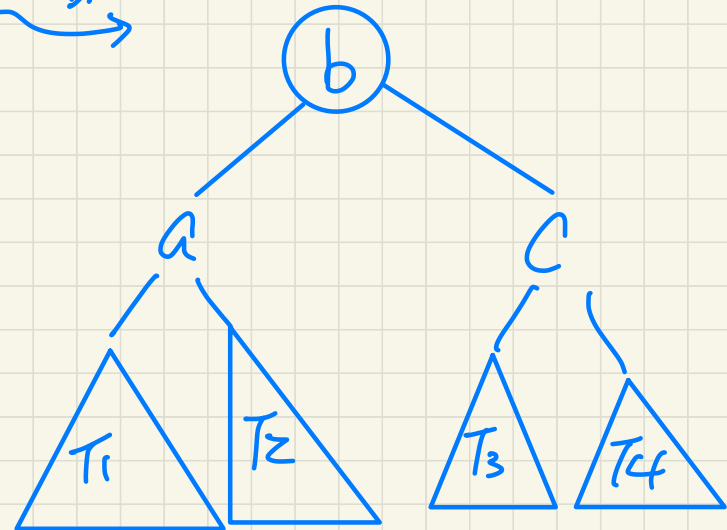
Q. Is the above tree balanced? YES

Q. After a right-rotation on node b , is the resulting tree still a BST? YES.

Trinode Restructuring: Single, Left Rotation



Left rotation
on b



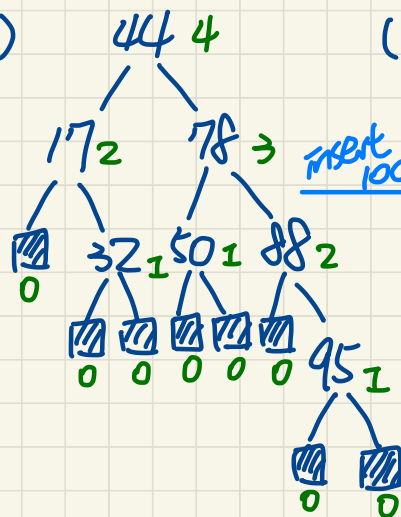
I.O.T.
 $\langle T_1, a, T_2, b, T_3, c, T_4 \rangle$

Trinode Restructuring after Insertion: Left Rotation

- Insert the following sequence of **keys** into an empty BST:
<44, 17, 78, 32, 50, 88, 95>
- Insert 100 into the BST.



(a)



(b)

