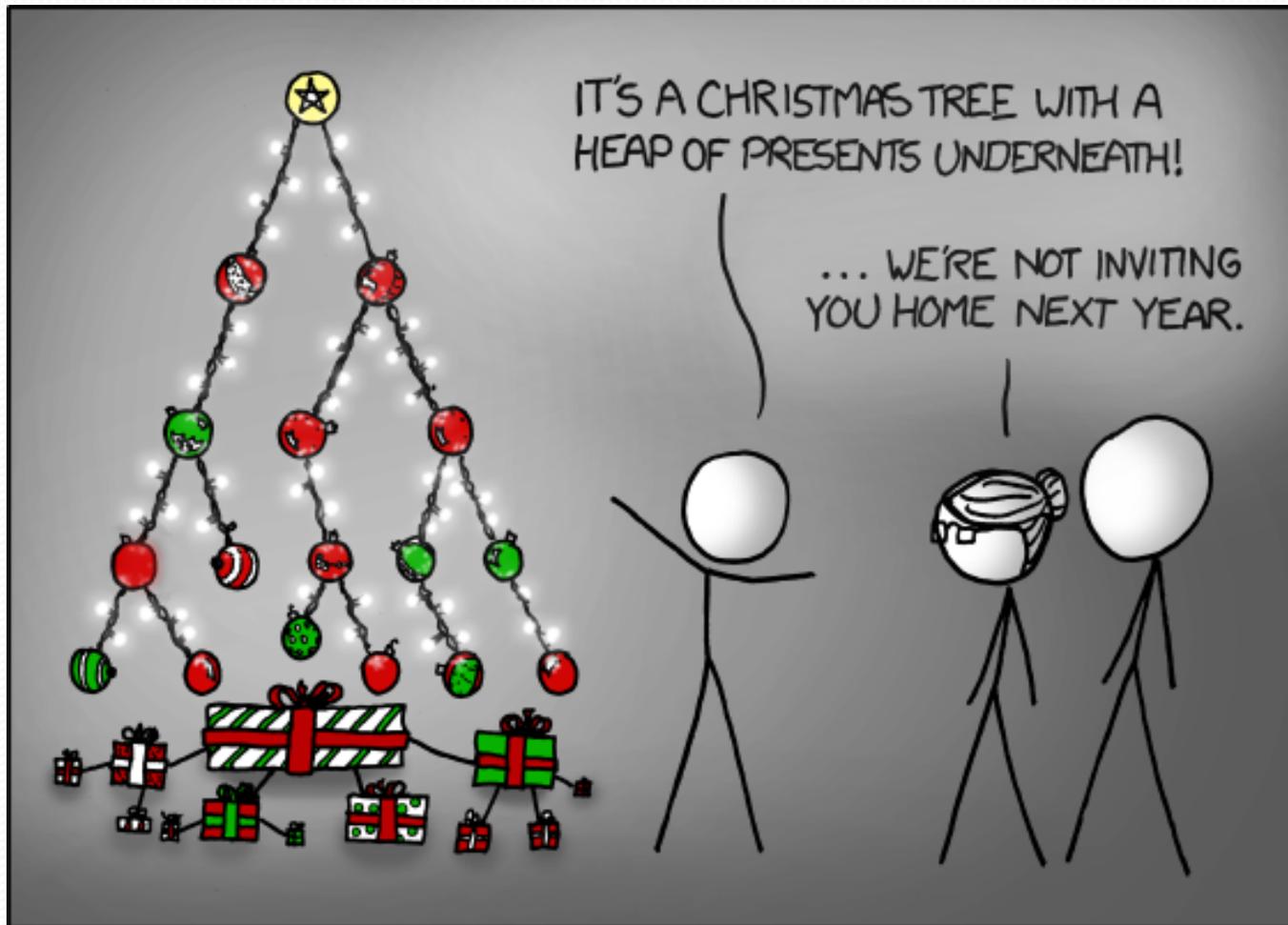# Building Java Programs

Binary Search Trees

**reading: 17.3 – 17.4**

**Heap**: a tree in which each child node has a value smaller than its parent's value. One possible implementation for priority queues (seen later).
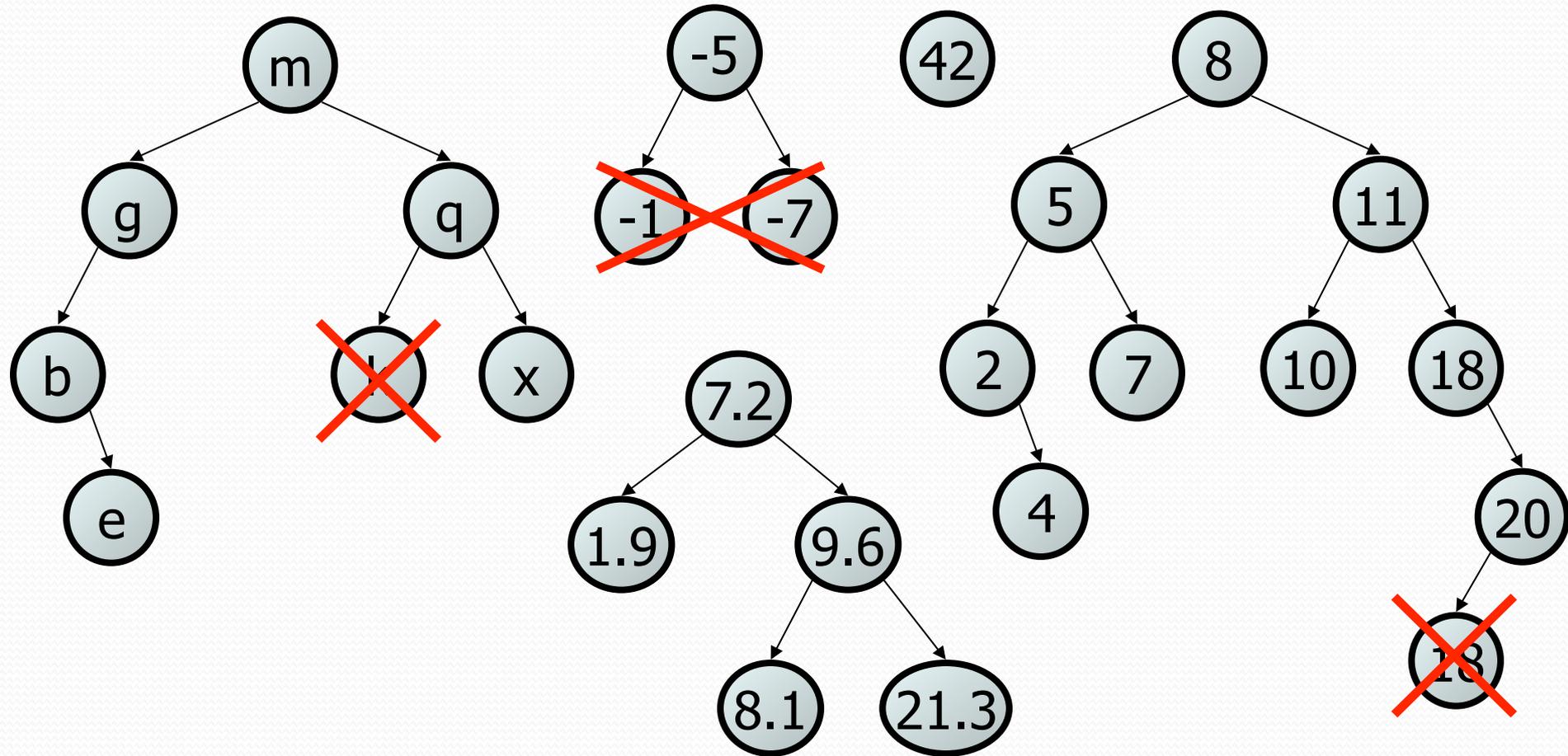
# Binary search trees

- **binary search tree** ("BST"): a binary tree where each non-empty node R has the following properties:
  - elements of R's left subtree contain data "less than" R's data,
  - elements of R's right subtree contain data "greater than" R's,
  - R's left and right subtrees are also binary search trees.

- BSTs store their elements in sorted order, which is helpful for searching/sorting tasks.
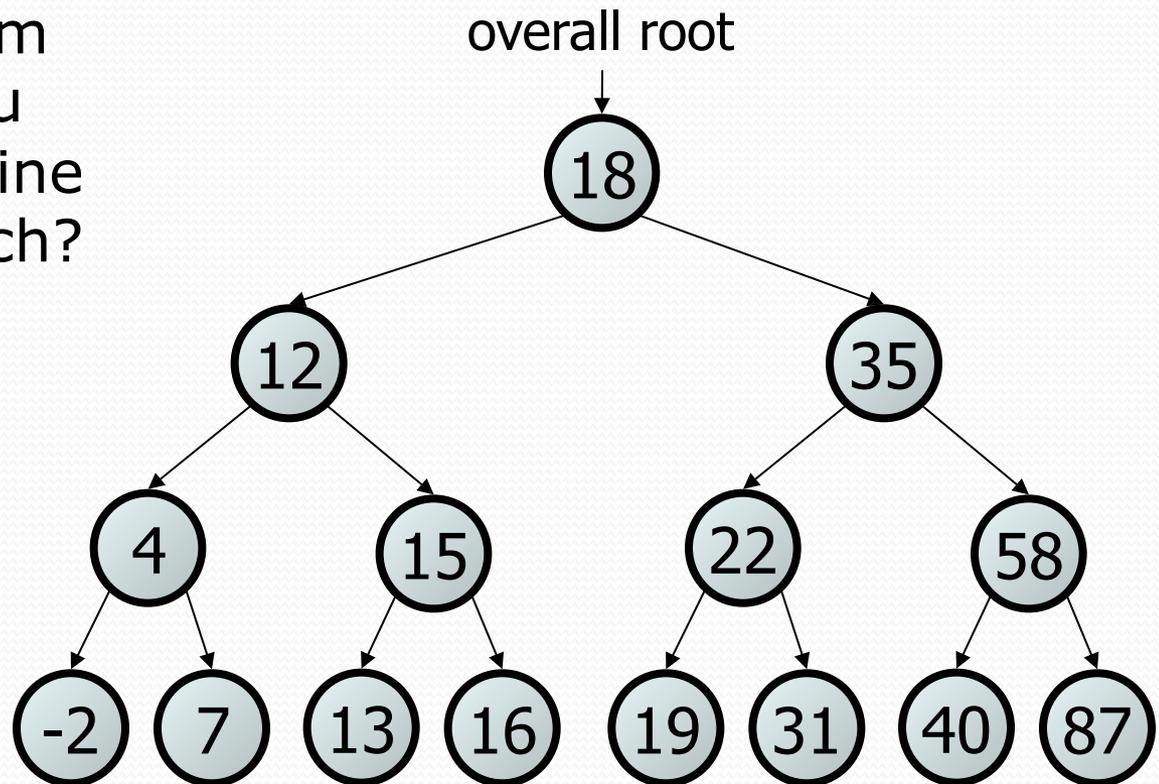
overall root

```
          55
         /  \
       29    87
      /  \  /  \
    -3   42 60  91
```
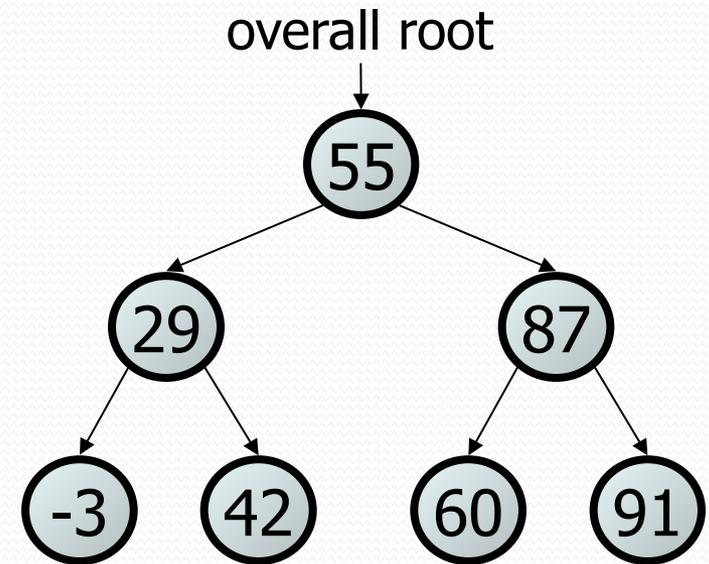
# BST examples

- Which of the trees shown are legal binary search trees?

# Searching a BST

- Describe an algorithm for searching a binary search tree.
  - Try searching for the value 31, then 6.

- What is the maximum number of nodes you would need to examine to perform any search?

overall root

# Exercise

- Convert the `IntTree` class into a `SearchTree` class.
  - The elements of the tree will form a legal binary search tree.

- Write a `contains` method that takes advantage of the BST structure.
  - `tree.contains(29)` → `true`
  - `tree.contains(55)` → `true`
  - `tree.contains(63)` → `false`
  - `tree.contains(35)` → `false`

overall root

55
29    87
-3  42  60  91
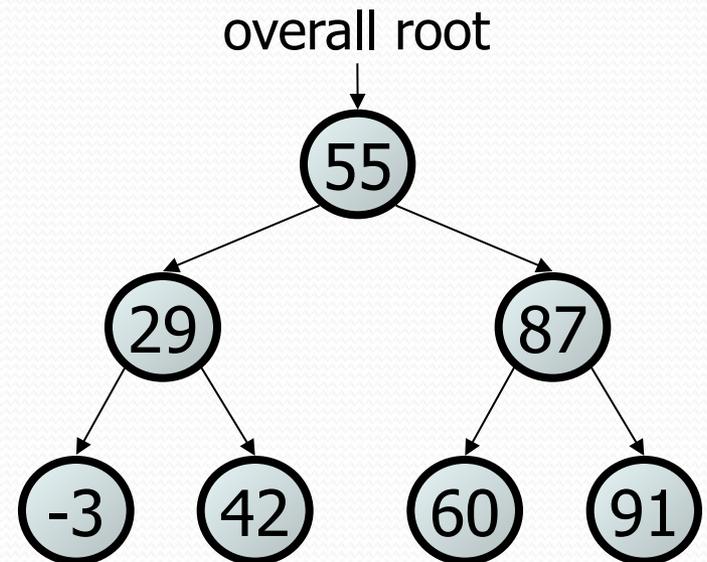
# Exercise solution

```java
// Returns whether this BST contains the given integer.
public boolean contains(int value) {
    return contains(overallRoot, value);
}

private boolean contains(IntTreeNode node, int value) {
    if (node == null) {
        return false;    // base case: not found here
    } else if (node.data == value) {
        return true;     // base case: found here
    } else if (node.data > value) {
        return contains(node.left, value);
    } else {    // root.data < value
        return contains(node.right, value);
    }
}
```

# Adding to a BST

- Suppose we want to add new values to the BST below.
  - Where should the value 14 be added?
  - Where should 3 be added?  7?

  - If the tree is empty, where should a new value be added?

- What is the general algorithm?

overall root

8
5    11
2  7  10  19
4        25
        22
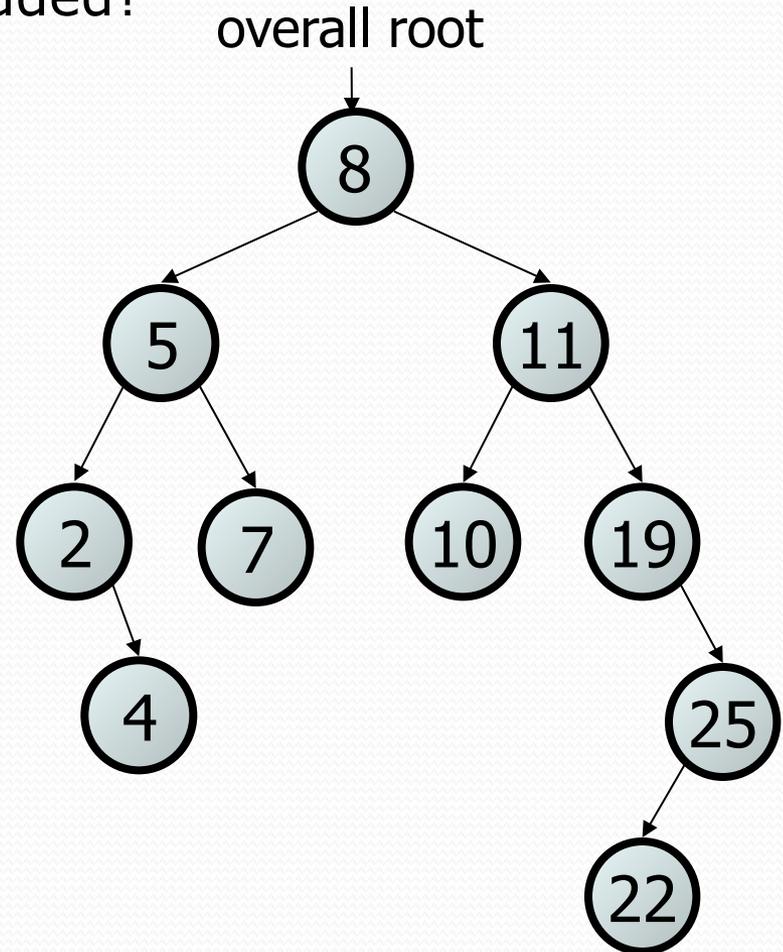
# Adding exercise

- Draw what a binary search tree would look like if the following values were added to an initially empty tree in this order:
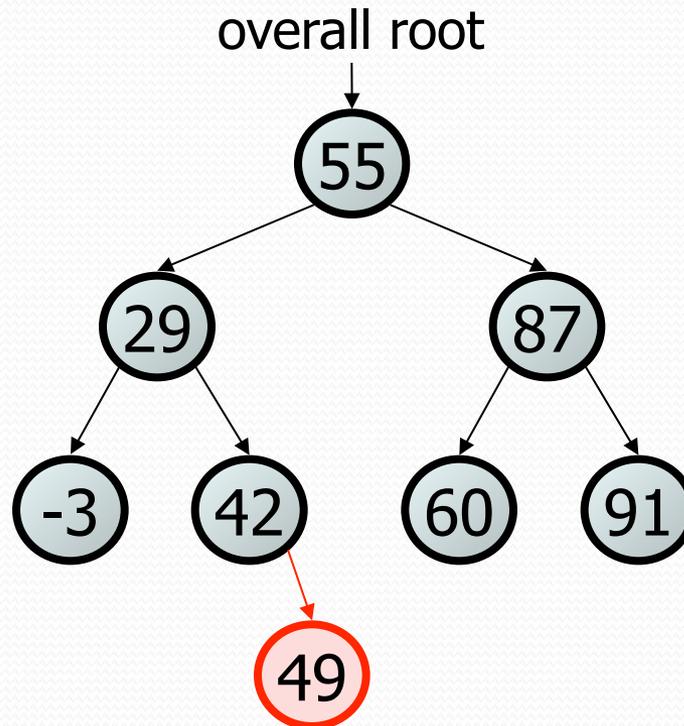
50
20
75
98
80
31
150
39
23
11
77
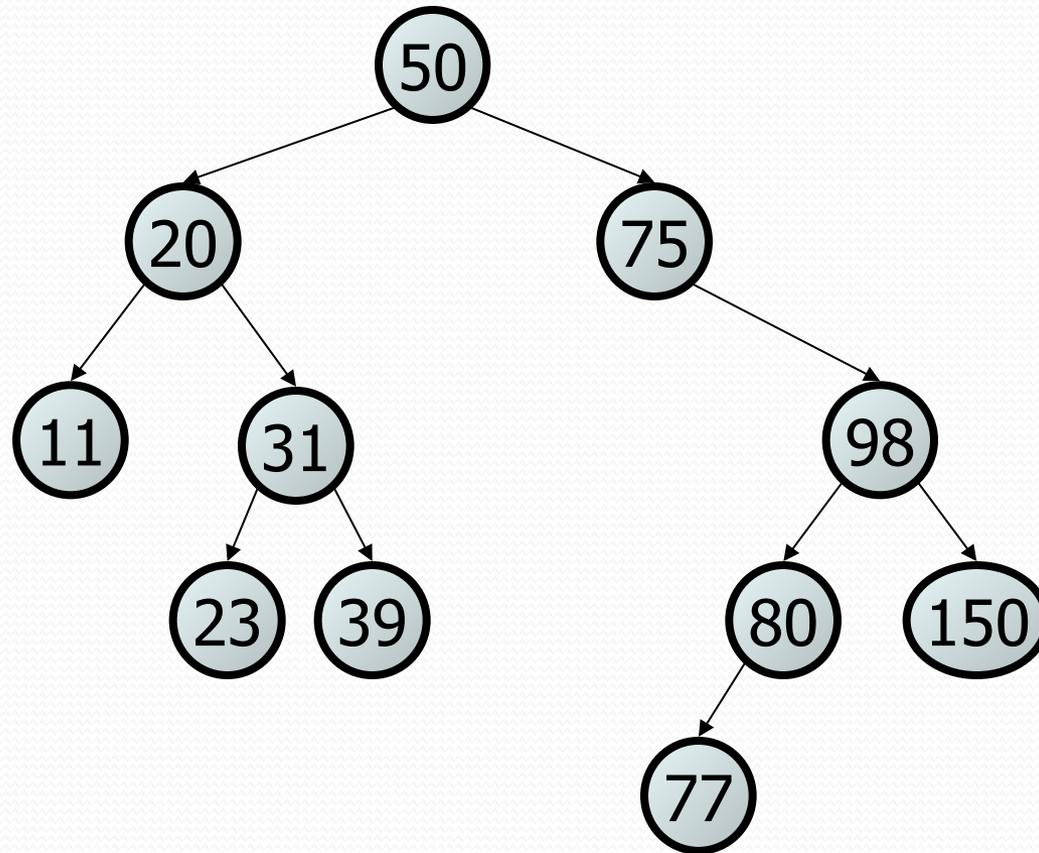
# Exercise

- Add a method `add` to the `SearchTree` class that adds a given integer value to the BST.
  - Add the new value in the proper place to maintain BST ordering.

    - `tree.add(49);`



overall root

55
29    87
-3    42    60    91
49

# An incorrect solution

```
// Adds the given value to this BST in sorted order.
public void add(int value) {
    add(overallRoot, value);
}

private void add(IntTreeNode node, int value) {
    if (node == null) {
        node = new IntTreeNode(value);
    } else if (node.data > value) {
        add(node.left, value);
    } else if (node.data < value) {
        add(node.right, value);
    }
    // else node.data == value, so
    // it's a duplicate (don't add)
}
```
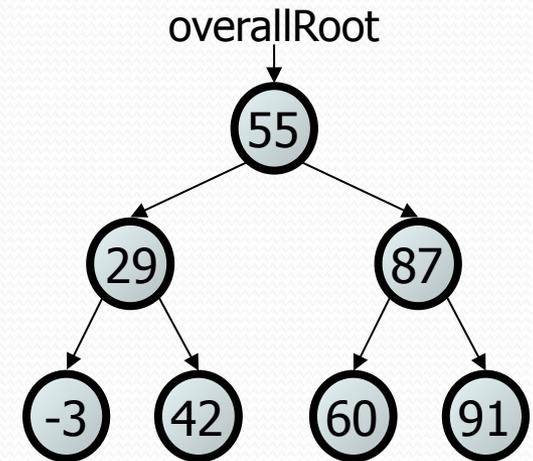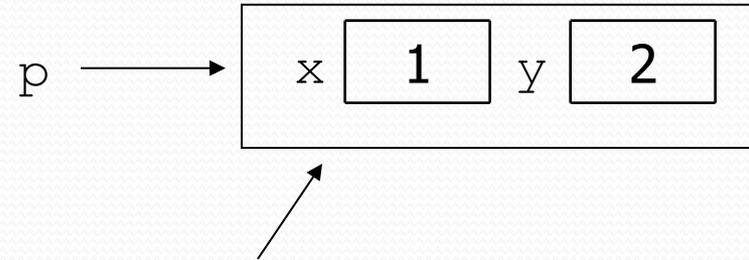
- Why doesn't this solution work?

# The x = change(x) pattern

read 17.3

# A tangent: Change a point

- What is the state of the object referred to by `p` after this code?

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Point p = new Point(1, 2);
    change(p);
    System.out.println(p);
}

public static void change(Point thePoint) {
    thePoint.x = 3;
    thePoint.y = 4;
}

// answer: (3, 4)
```
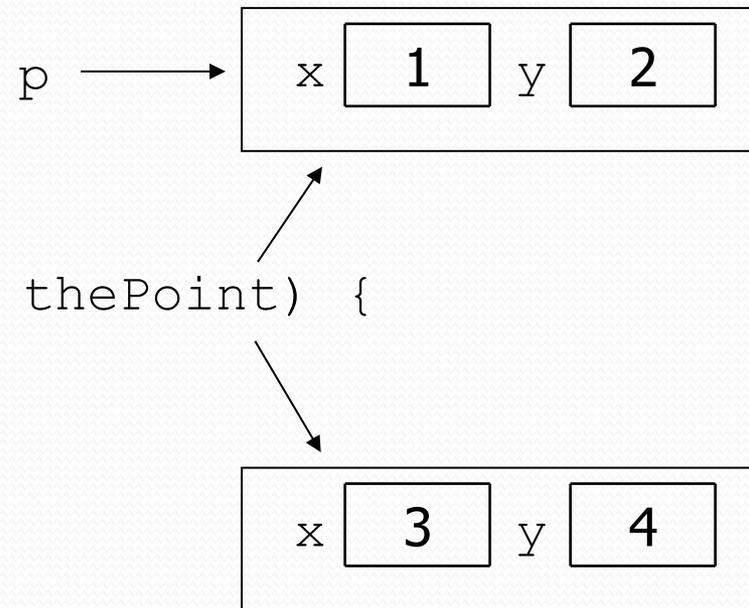
p ⟶ [ x | 1 | y | 2 ]

# Change point, version 2

- What is the state of the object referred to by $p$ after this code?

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Point p = new Point(1, 2);
    change(p);
    System.out.println(p);
}

public static void change(Point thePoint) {
    thePoint = new Point(3, 4);
}

// answer: (1, 2)
```

# Changing references

- If a method *dereferences a variable* (with . ) and modifies the object it refers to, that change will be seen by the caller.

```
public static void change(Point thePoint) {
    thePoint.x = 3;                  // affects p
    thePoint.setY(4);                // affects p
```

- If a method *reassigns a variable to refer to a new object,* that change will *not* affect the variable passed in by the caller.

```
public static void change(Point thePoint) {
    thePoint = new Point(3, 4);    // p unchanged
    thePoint = null;               // p unchanged
```

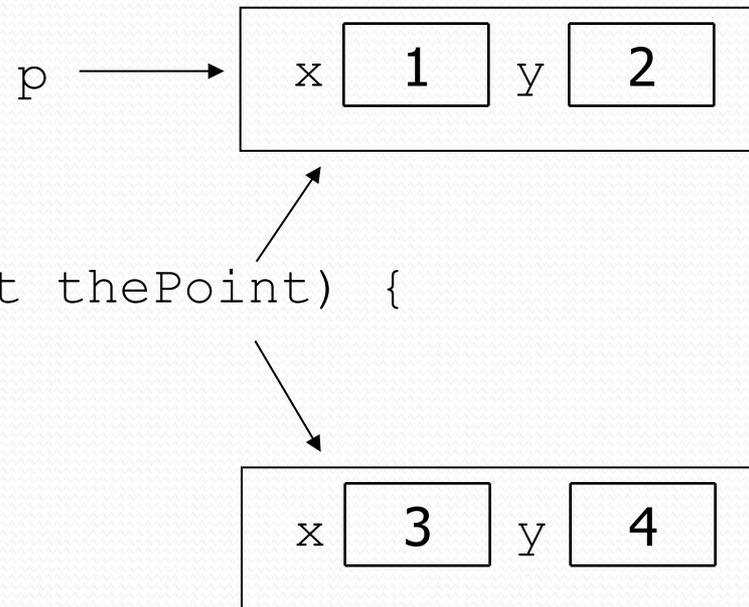- What if we want to make the variable passed in become `null`?

# Change point, version 3

- What is the state of the object referred to by `p` after this code?

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Point p = new Point(1, 2);
    change(p);
    System.out.println(p);
}

public static Point change(Point thePoint) {
    thePoint = new Point(3, 4);
    return thePoint;
}

// answer: (1, 2)
```
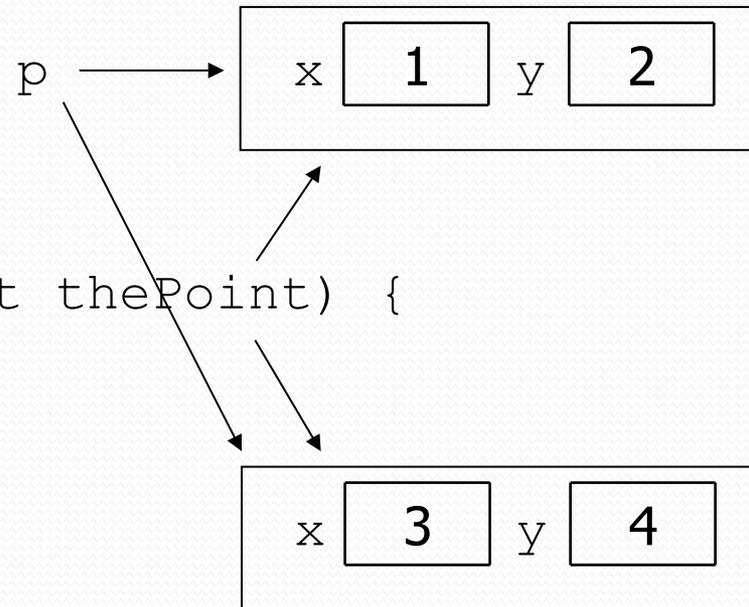
p ⟶  x  1  y  2

x  3  y  4

# Change point, version 4

- What is the state of the object referred to by $p$ after this code?

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
    Point p = new Point(1, 2);
    p = change(p);
    System.out.println(p);
}

public static Point change(Point thePoint) {
    thePoint = new Point(3, 4);
    return thePoint;
}

// answer: (3, 4)
```

p ⟶  x | 1 |  y | 2 |

x | 3 |  y | 4 |

# x = change(x);

- If you want to write a method that can change the object that a variable refers to, you must do three things:
    1. **pass** in the original state of the object to the method
    2. **return** the new (possibly changed) object from the method
    3. **re-assign** the caller's variable to store the returned result

    ```
    p = change(p);     // in main
    ```

    ```
    public static Point change(Point thePoint) {
        thePoint = new Point(99, -1);
        return thePoint;
    ```

- We call this general algorithmic pattern  **x = change(x);**
    - also seen with strings:  **s =** s.toUpperCase();

# The problem

- Much like with linked lists, if we just modify what a local variable refers to, it won't change the collection.
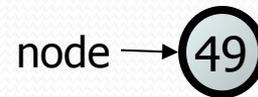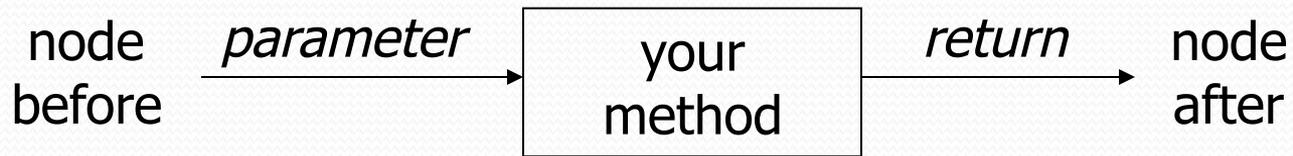
node → (49)

```
private void add(IntTreeNode node, int value) {
    if (node == null) {
        node = new IntTreeNode(value);
    }
```

overallRoot
(55)
(29)  (87)
(-3) (42)  (60) (91)

- In the linked list case, how did we actually modify the list?
  - by changing the `front`
  - by changing a node's `next` field
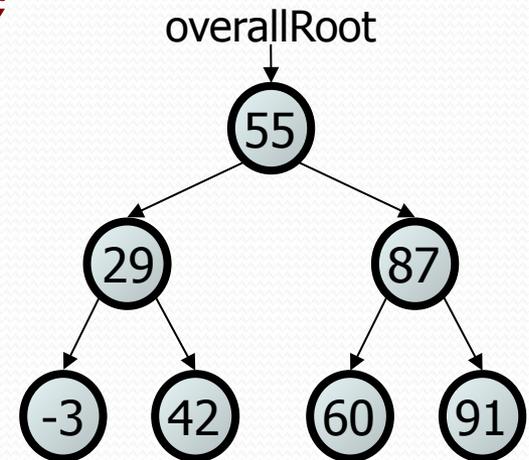
# Applying x = change(x)

- Methods that modify a tree should have the following pattern:
  - input (parameter):  old state of the node
  - output (return):      new state of the node

$$\text{node before} \xrightarrow{\textit{parameter}} \boxed{\text{your method}} \xrightarrow{\textit{return}} \text{node after}$$

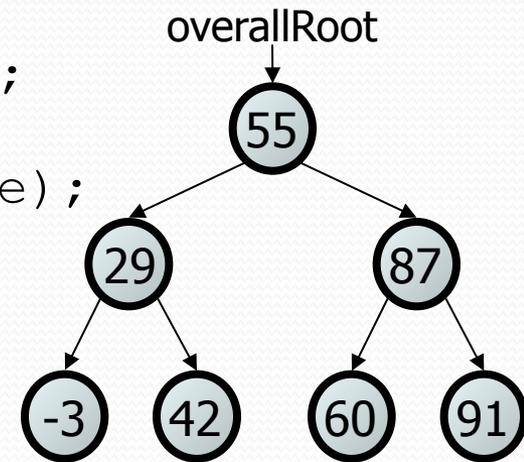- In order to actually change the tree, you must reassign:

```
node        = change(node, parameters);
node.left   = change(node.left, parameters);
node.right  = change(node.right, parameters);
overallRoot = change(overallRoot, parameters);
```

# A correct solution

```java
// Adds the given value to this BST in sorted order.
public void add(int value) {
    overallRoot = add(overallRoot, value);
}

private IntTreeNode add(IntTreeNode node, int value) {
    if (node == null) {
        node = new IntTreeNode(value);
    } else if (node.data > value) {
        node.left = add(node.left, value);
    } else if (node.data < value) {
        node.right = add(node.right, value);
    } // else a duplicate; do nothing

    return node;
}
```

overallRoot

```
        55
       /  \
      29    87
     /  \   /  \
    -3  42 60   91
```

- What happens when `node` is a leaf?