

LEC 14

**CSE 123**

# Binary Tree Modification

Questions during Class?

Raise hand or send here

sli.do #cse123



BEFORE WE START

*Talk to your neighbors:*

*What are you looking forward to as it gets warmer?*

---

**Instructors:** Brett Wortzman  
Miya Natsuhara

**TAs:**

Arohan	Neha	Rushil	Johnathan	Nicholas
Sean	Hayden	Srihari	Benoit	Isayah
Audrey	Chris	Andras	Jessica	Kavya
Cynthia	Shreya	Kieran	Rohan	Eeshani
Amy	Packard	Cora	Dixon	Nichole
Trien	Lawrence	Liza	Helena	

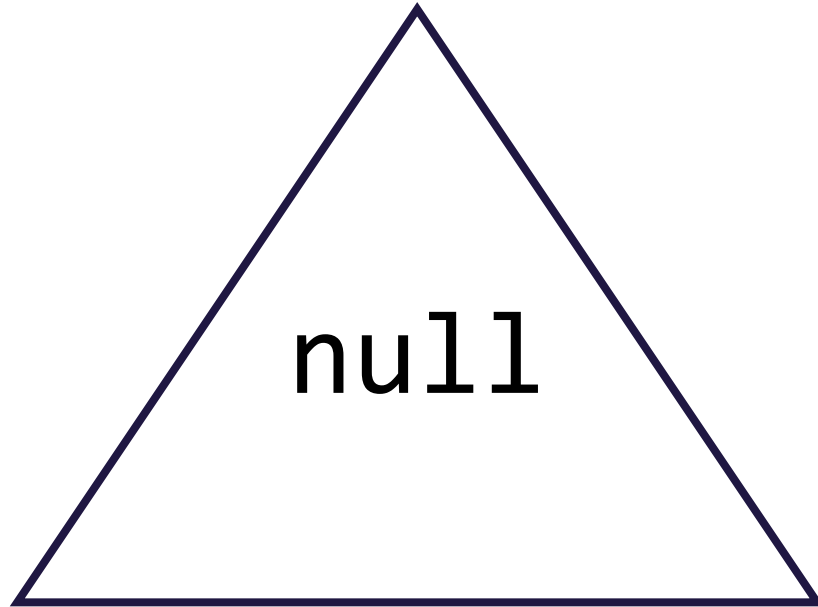
Music: [CSE 123 25wi Lecture Tunes](#)

# Announcements

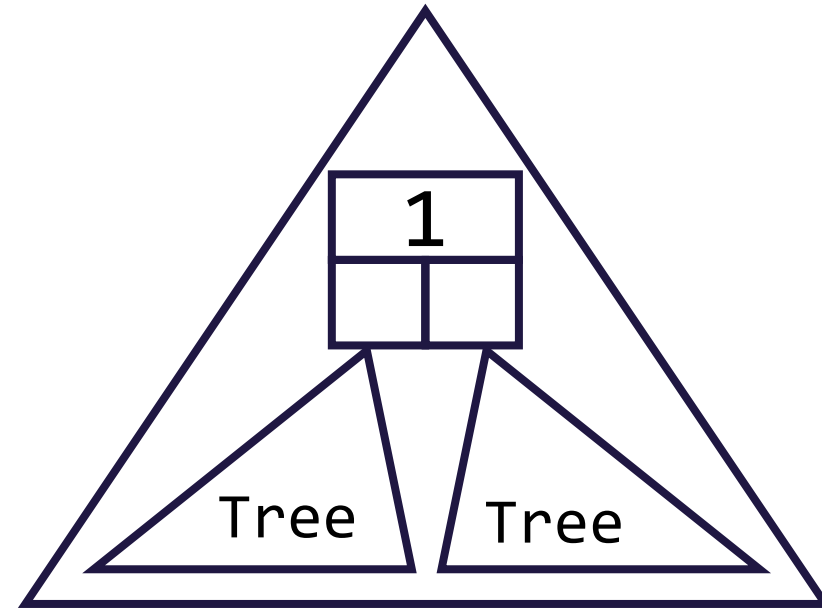
- Programming Assignment 2 due tonight at 11:59pm
- *Programming Assignment 3* out tomorrow, due next Wednesday (3/5)
- Quiz 2 next Tuesday (3/4)
  - Practice quiz released later this week
- Quiz 1 grades out late this week

# Review: Binary Trees

- A Binary Tree is either:



Empty tree



Node w/ two subtrees

*This is a recursive definition!  
A tree is either empty or a node with two more trees!*

# Review: Binary Tree Programming

- Programs look very similar to Recursive LinkedList!
- Guaranteed base case: empty tree
  - Simplest possible input, should immediately know the return
- Guaranteed public / private pair
  - Need to know which subtree you're currently processing
- If modifying, we use  $x = \text{change}(x)$ 
  - Don't stop early, return updated subtree (`IntTreeNode`)

# Review: Binary Tree Traversals

- 3 different primary traversals
  - All concerned with when you process your current root
- Pre-order traversal:
  - Process **root**, left subtree, right subtree
- In-order traversal:
  - Process left subtree, **root**, right subtree
- Post-order traversal:
  - Process left subtree, right subtree, **root**

*Sometimes different traversals yield different results*

# Modifying Binary Trees

- Like linked lists, cannot modify nodes
  - Because data field is `final` (there are good reasons for this)
- Will need to create and insert new nodes
- Use `x = change(x)`, usually **3 times**
  - overall root (in public method)
  - left subtree
  - right subtree
- Order might matter!
  - Does operation on root depend on children?