

Tree as an ADT

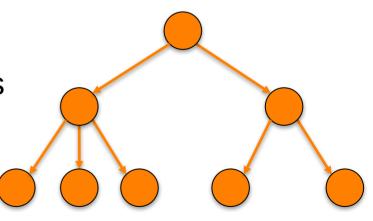
The **tree** ADT corresponds to an ordered tree in mathematics.

A tree is defined recursively in terms of nodes:

A tree is a node

A node contains a value and a list of trees

No node is duplicated

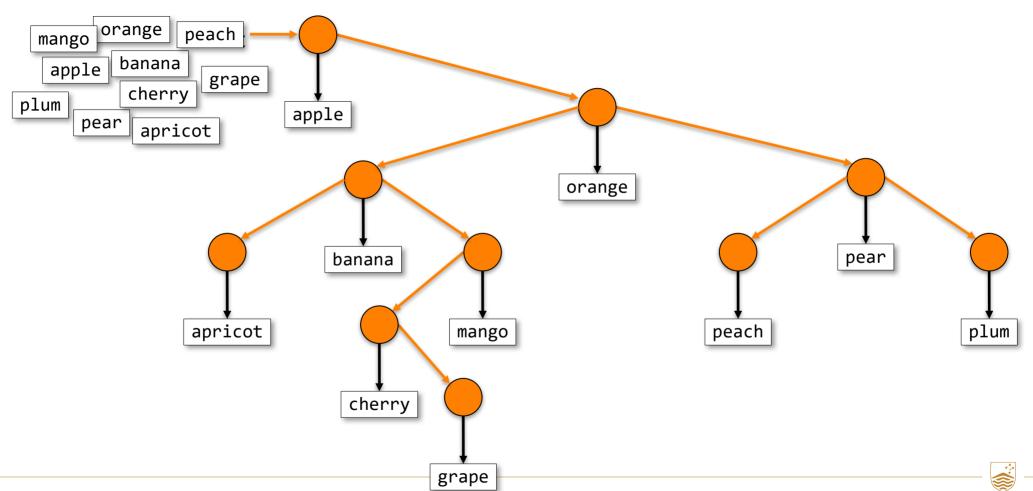


Binary Search Tree to Implement Set

A **binary** search tree is a tree with the following additional properties:

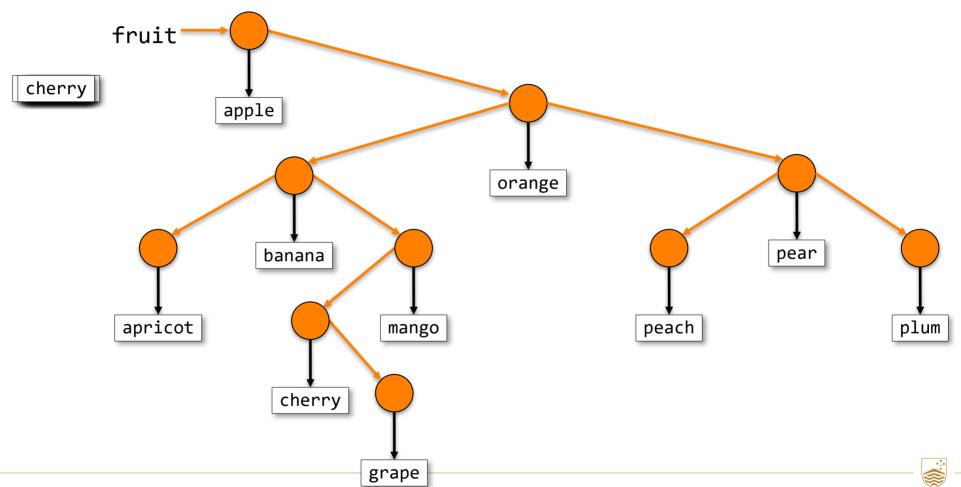
- Each node has at most two sub-trees
- Nodes may contain (key, value) pairs, or just keys
- Keys are ordered within the tree:
 - The left sub-tree only contains keys less than the node's key
 - The right sub-tree only contains keys greater than the node's key

A05 Sets: TreeSet

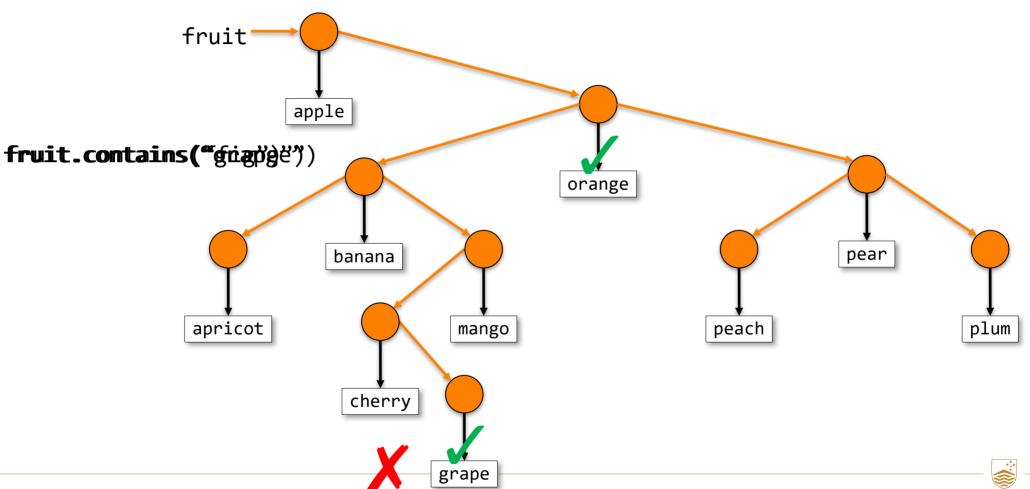


A05 Sets: TreeSet

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A05 Sets: TreeSet



A05 Sets: TreeSet

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Ordering in Java (Recall J14)

Objects of any class that implements the Comparable interface can be ordered:

a.compareTo(b)

- < 0 iff a is ordered before b
- > 0 iff a is ordered after b
- == 0 if a.equals(b) (but also if a and b are not ordered)

Our Set interface does not bound our contained type parameter to be Comparable, what to do?

- Bound T in the TreeSet class declaration:
 - class TreeSet<T extends Comparable<T>> implements Set<T>
- Throw runtime exception on use of non-comparable types (the approach in java.utils.TreeSet).
- Force users to provide Comparator (e.g., as lambda expression).



Complexity

```
boolean add(T value);
boolean contains(T value);
int size();
boolean remove(T value);
```

- add, contains, remove Time O(log(n)) amortized, O(n) worst
 - self-balancing trees (e.g., B-Trees) have O(log(n)) worst case
- size Time O(1)
 - explicitly tracked

Space O(n)



A04 Sets: HashSet