

# Search Trees

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Programming and Data Structures with Python

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# Dynamic sorted data

- Sorting is useful for efficient searching

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- Sorting is useful for efficient searching
- What if the data is changing dynamically?
  - Items are periodically inserted and deleted

# Dynamic sorted data

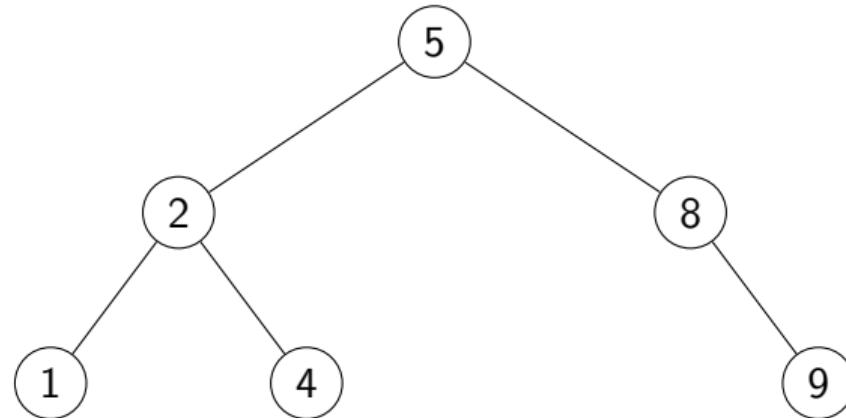
- Sorting is useful for efficient searching
- What if the data is changing dynamically?
  - Items are periodically inserted and deleted
- Insert/delete in a sorted list takes time  $O(n)$

# Dynamic sorted data

- Sorting is useful for efficient searching
- What if the data is changing dynamically?
  - Items are periodically inserted and deleted
- Insert/delete in a sorted list takes time  $O(n)$
- Move to a tree structure, like heaps for priority queues

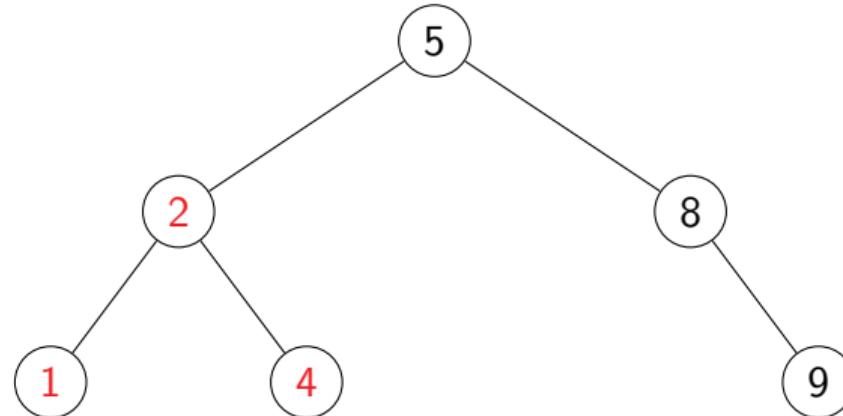
# Binary search tree

- For each node with value  $v$



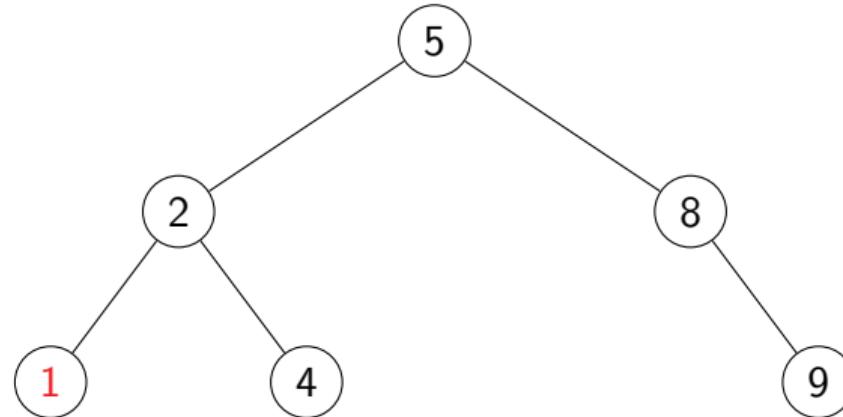
# Binary search tree

- For each node with value  $v$ 
  - All values in the left subtree  
are  $< v$



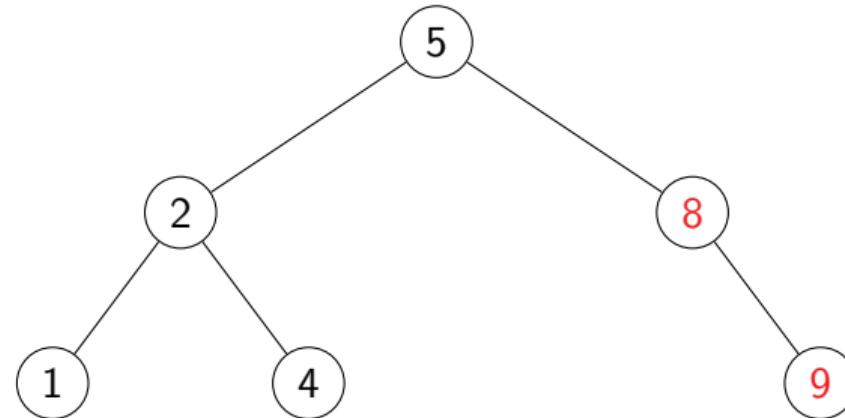
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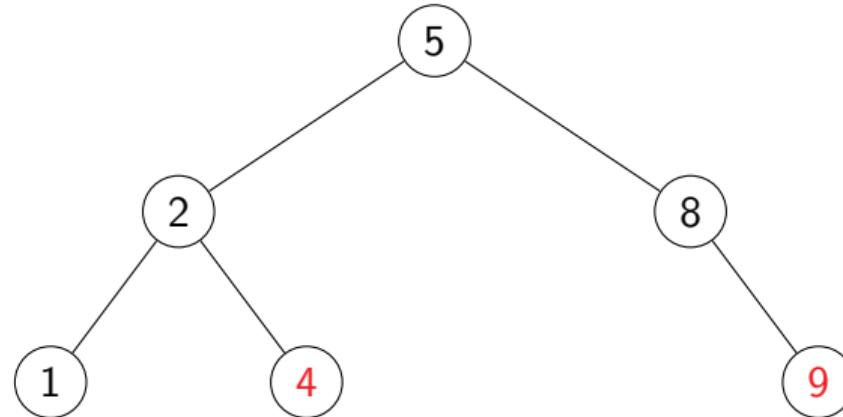
# Binary search tree

- For each node with value  $v$ 
  - All values in the left subtree are  $< v$
  - All values in the right subtree are  $> v$



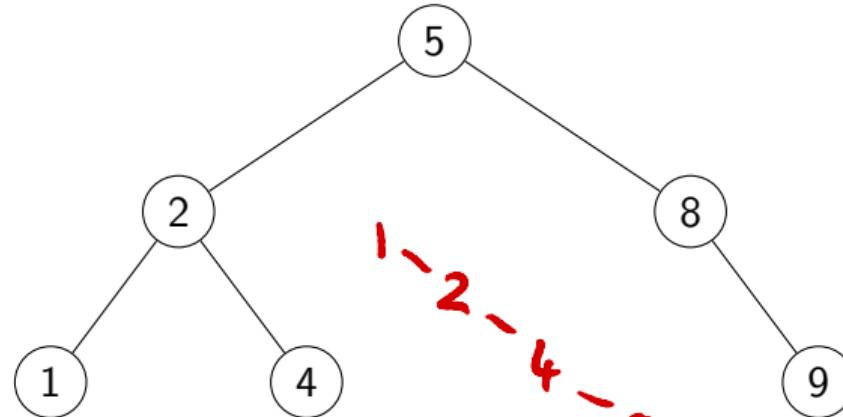
# Binary search tree

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# Binary search tree

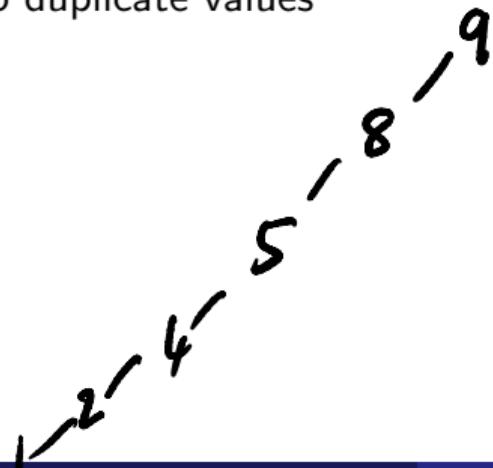
- For each node with value  $v$ 
  - All values in the left subtree are  $< v$
  - All values in the right subtree are  $> v$
- No duplicate values



Balanced

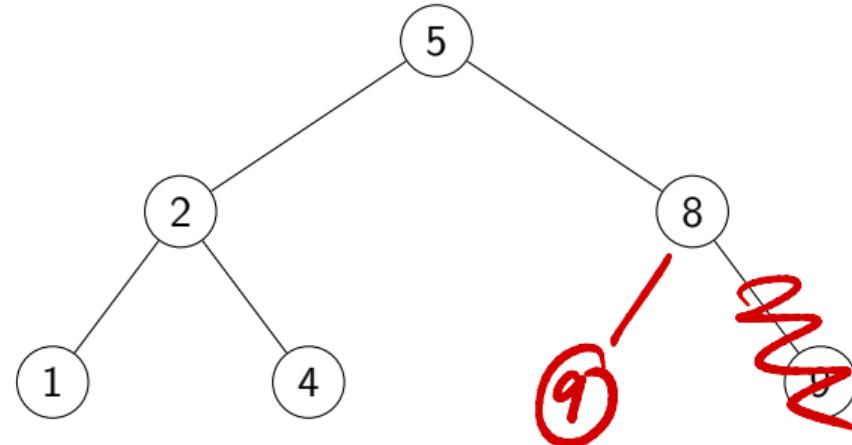
vs

unbalanced



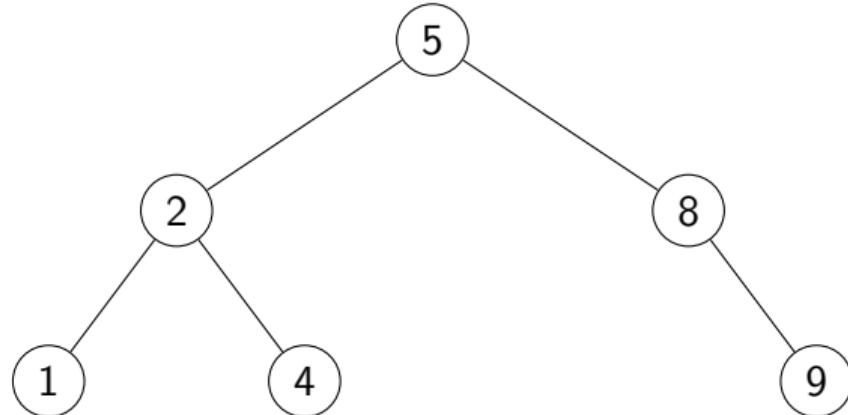
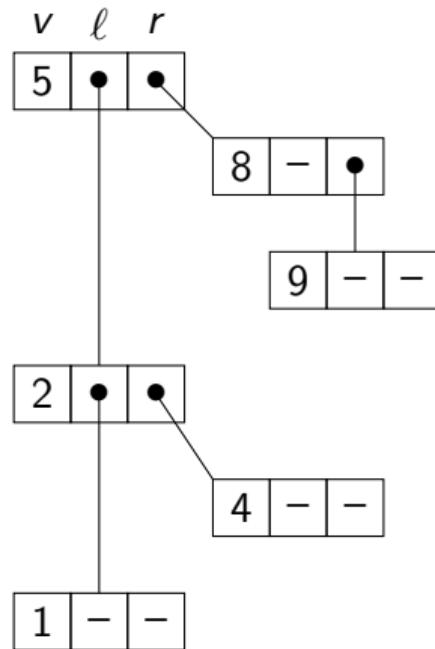
# Implementing a binary search tree

- Each node has a value and pointers to its children



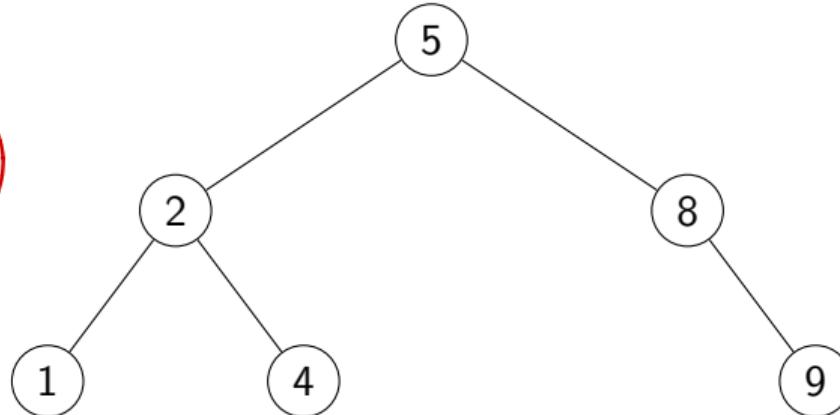
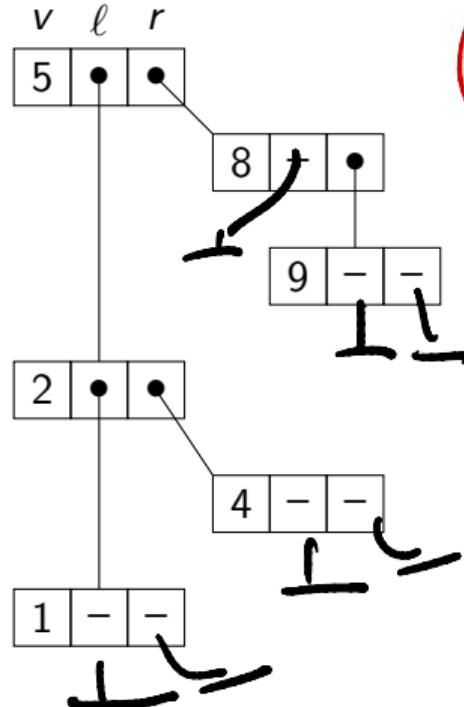
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# Implementing a binary search tree

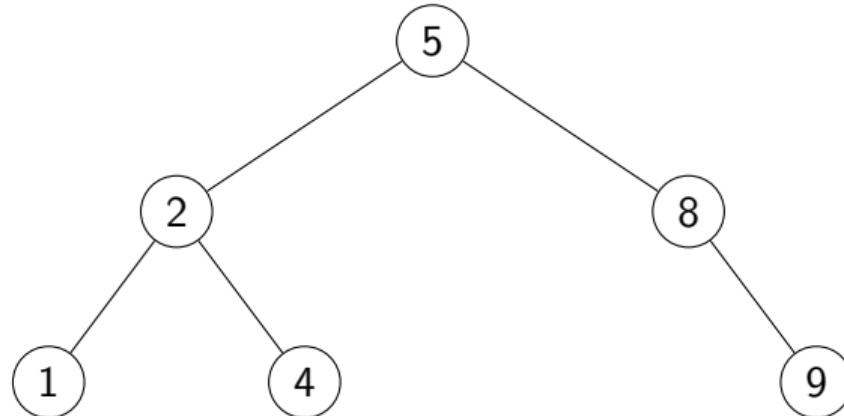
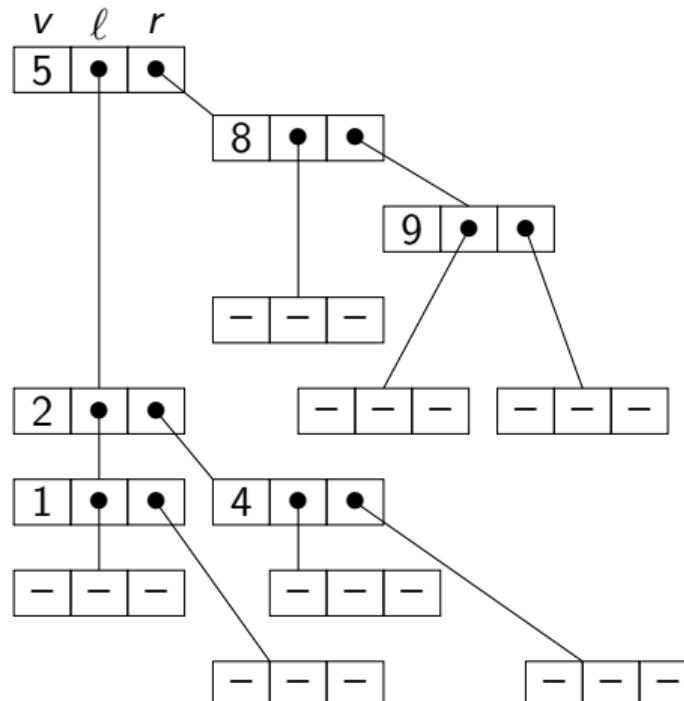
- Each node has a value and pointers to its children



- Add a frontier with empty nodes, all fields –
  - Empty tree is single empty node
  - Leaf node points to empty nodes

# Implementing a binary search tree

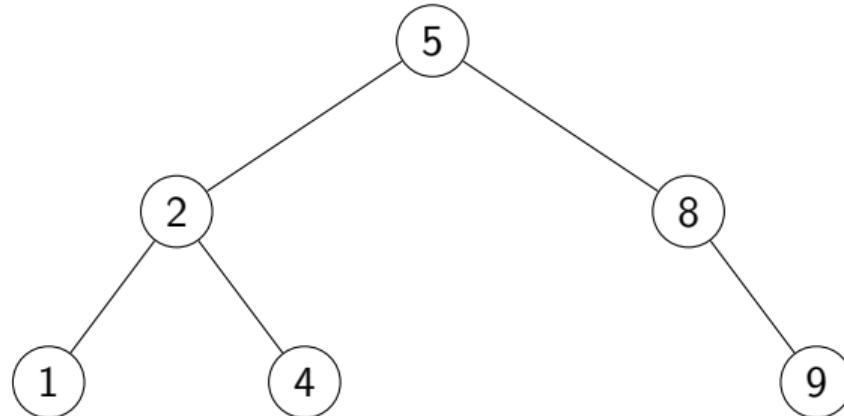
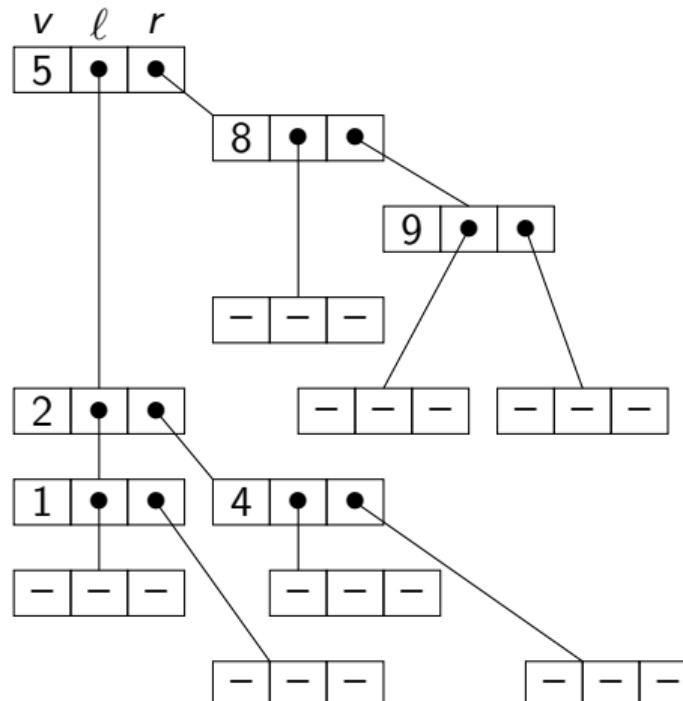
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# Implementing a binary search tree

- Each node has a value and pointers to its children



- Add a frontier with empty nodes, all fields –
  - Empty tree is single empty node
  - Leaf node points to empty nodes
- Easier to implement operations recursively

# The class Tree

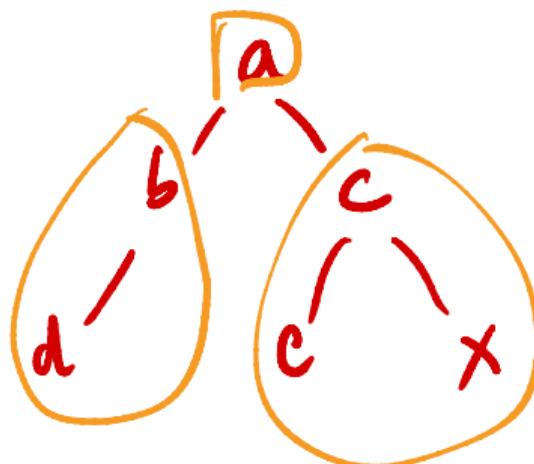
- Three local fields, `value`, `left`, `right`
- Value `None` for empty value –
- Empty tree has all fields `None`
- Leaf has a nonempty `value` and empty `left` and `right`

```
class Tree:  
  
    # Constructor:  
    def __init__(self, initval=None):  
        self.value = initval val  
        if self.value != None:  
            self.left = Tree()  
            self.right = Tree()  
        else:  
            self.left = None  
            self.right = None  
        return  
  
    # Only empty node has value None  
    def isempty(self):  
        return (self.value == None)  
  
    # Leaf nodes have both children empty  
    def isleaf(self):  
        return (self.value != None and  
                self.left.isempty() and  
                self.right.isempty())
```



# Inorder traversal

- List the left subtree, then the current node, then the right subtree
- Lists values in sorted order
- Use to print the tree



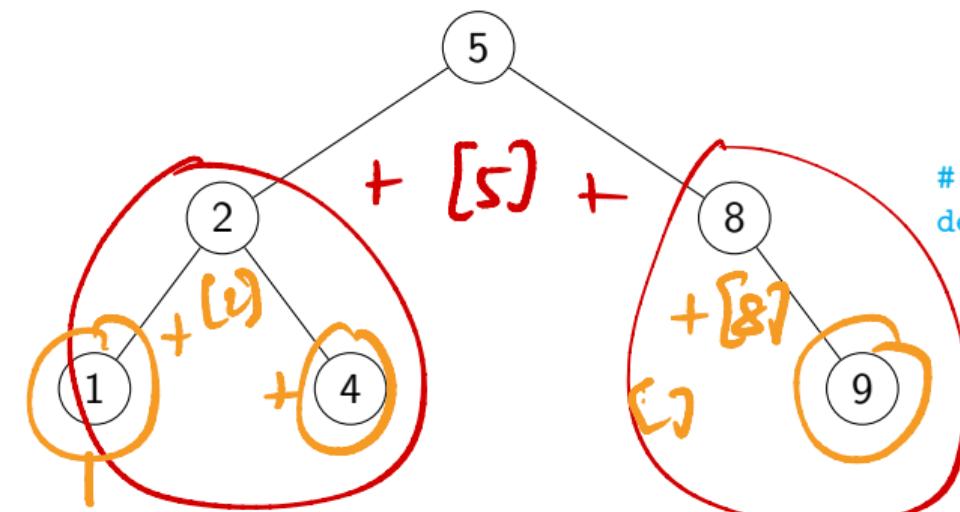
```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    # Inorder traversal  
    def inorder(self):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return []  
        else:  
            return(self.left.inorder())+  
                [self.value]+  
                self.right.inorder())
```

```
# Display Tree as a string  
def __str__(self):  
    return(str(self.inorder()))
```

d b [ ] a e c x

# Inorder traversal

- List the left subtree, then the current node, then the right subtree
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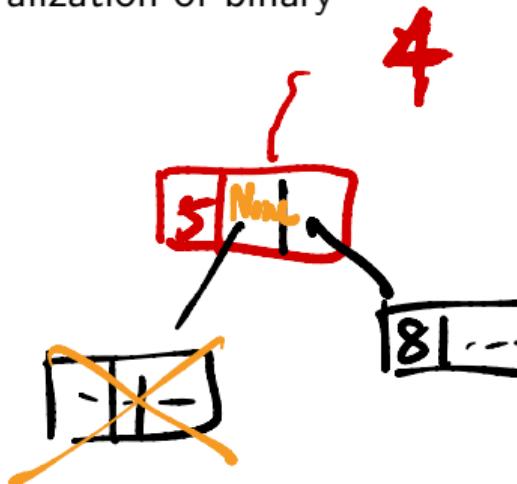
```
class Tree:
```

```
...  
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def inorder(self):  
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        return(self.left.inorder())+  
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```
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# Find a value v

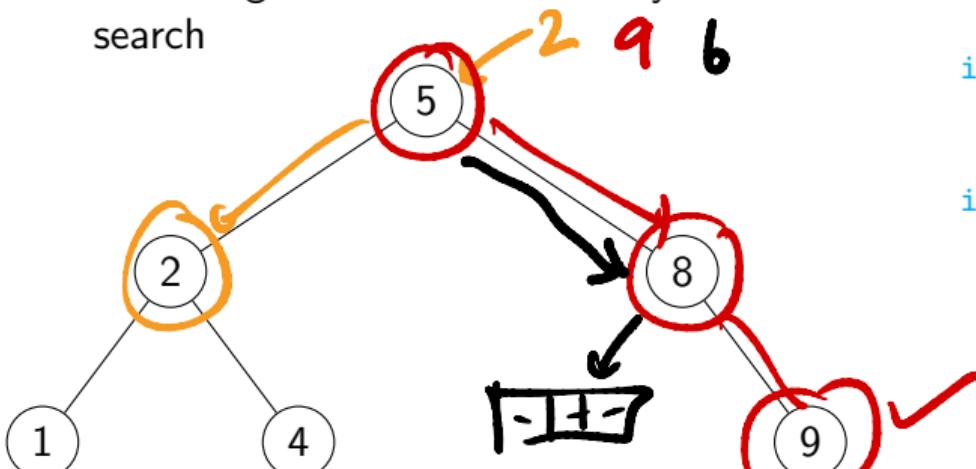
- Check value at current node
- If  $v$  smaller than current node, go left
- If  $v$  smaller than current node, go right
- Natural generalization of binary search



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    # Check if value v occurs in tree  
    def find(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return(False)  
  
        if self.value == v:  
            return(True)  
  
        if v < self.value: & self.left --  
            return(self.left.find(v))  
  
        if v > self.value:  
            return(self.right.find(v))
```

# Find a value v

- Check value at current node
- If  $v$  smaller than current node, go left
- If  $v$  larger than current node, go right
- Natural generalization of binary search



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    # Check if value v occurs in tree  
    def find(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return(False)  
        if self.value == v:  
            return(True)  
        if v < self.value:  
            return(self.left.find(v))  
        if v > self.value:  
            return(self.right.find(v))
```

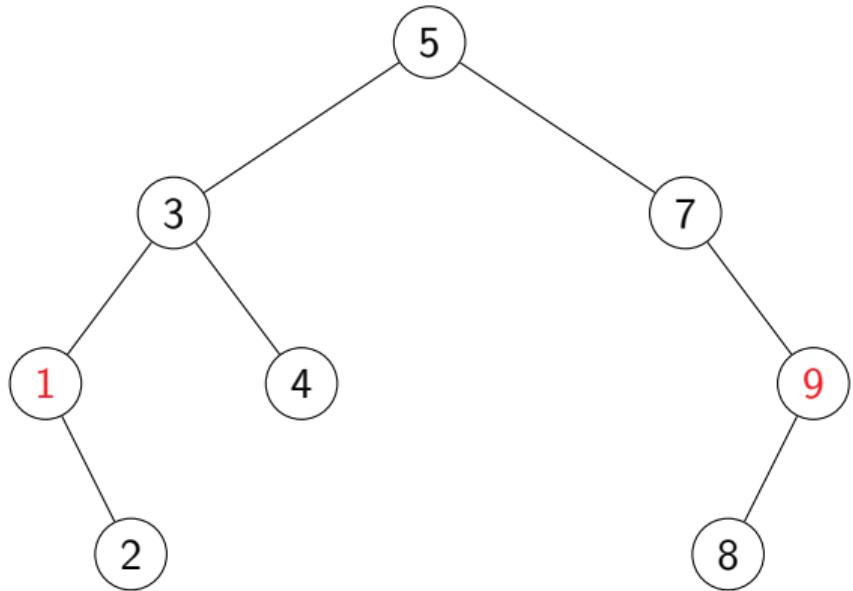
# Minimum and maximum

- Minimum is left most node in the tree
- Maximum is right most node in the tree

```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def minval(self):  
        if self.left.isempty():  
            return(self.value)  
        else:  
            return(self.left.minval())  
  
    def maxval(self):  
        if self.right.isempty():  
            return(self.value)  
        else:  
            return(self.right.maxval())
```

# Minimum and maximum

- Minimum is left most node in the tree
- Maximum is right most node in the tree



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def minval(self):  
        if self.left.isEmpty():  
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        else:  
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    def maxval(self):  
        if self.right.isEmpty():  
            return(self.value)  
        else:  
            return(self.right.maxval())
```

# Insert a value v

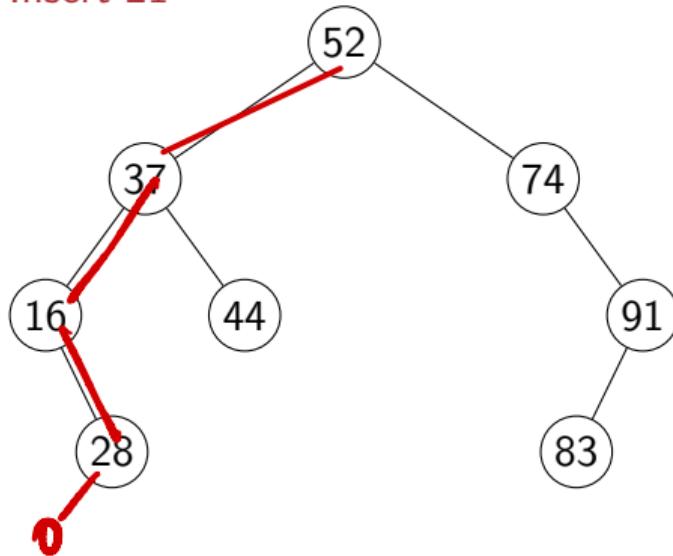
- Try to find v
- Insert at the position where `find` fails

```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def insert(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            self.value = v  
            self.left = Tree()  
            self.right = Tree()  
  
        if self.value == v:  
            return  
  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.insert(v)  
            return  
  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.insert(v)  
            return
```

# Insert a value v

- Try to find v
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Insert 21

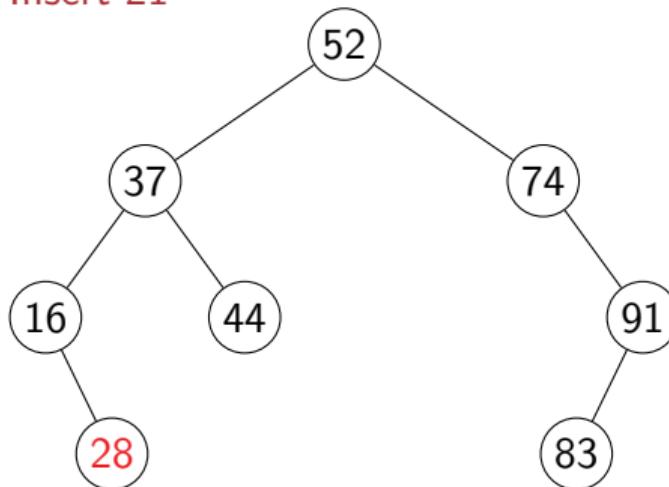


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class Tree:  
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    def insert(self,v):  
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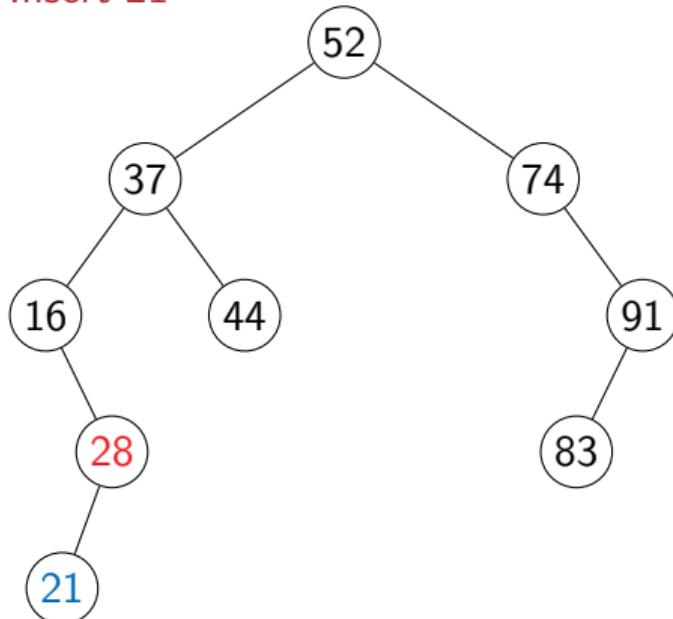


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class Tree:  
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    def insert(self,v):  
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            return  
  
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            self.left.insert(v)  
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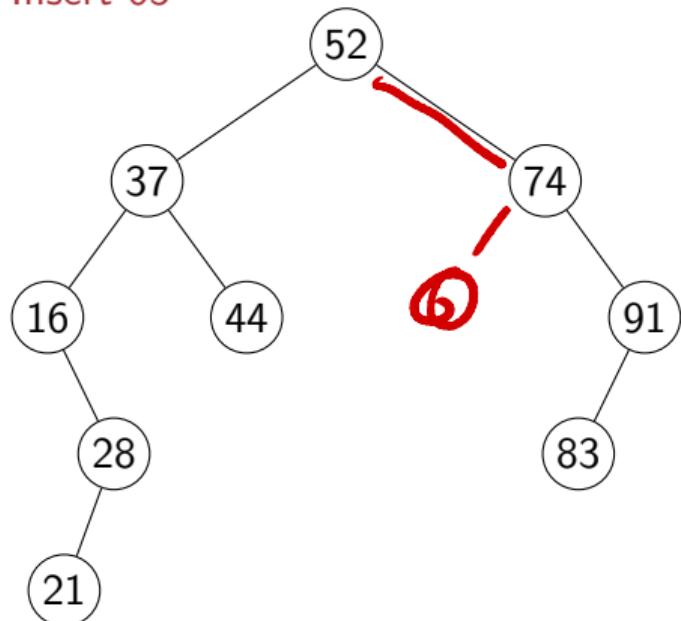


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class Tree:  
    ...  
    def insert(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            self.value = v  
            self.left = Tree()  
            self.right = Tree()  
  
        if self.value == v:  
            return  
  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.insert(v)  
            return  
  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.insert(v)  
            return
```

# Insert a value v

- Try to find v
- Insert at the position where `find` fails

Insert 65

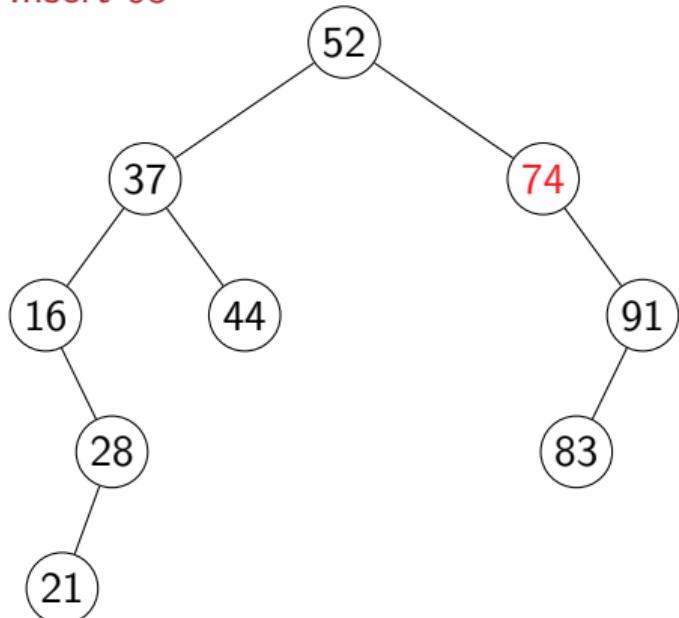


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class Tree:  
    ...  
    def insert(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            self.value = v  
            self.left = Tree()  
            self.right = Tree()  
  
        if self.value == v:  
            return  
  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.insert(v)  
            return  
  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.insert(v)  
            return
```

# Insert a value v

- Try to find v
- Insert at the position where `find` fails

Insert 65

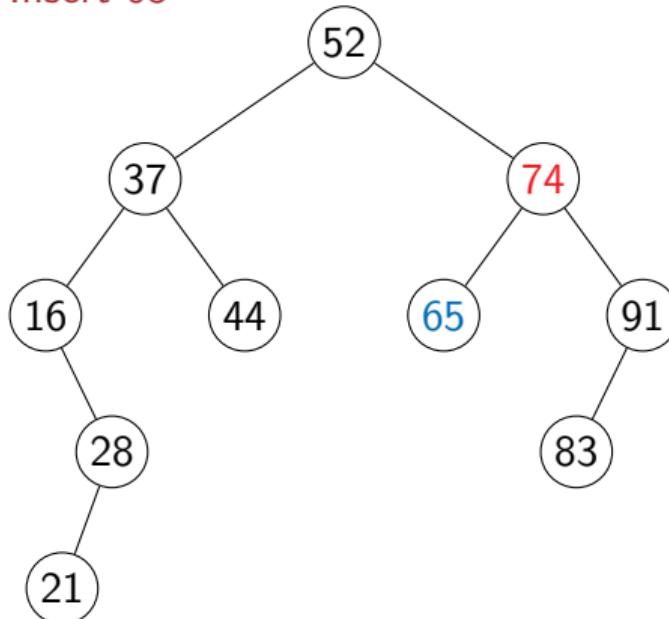


```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def insert(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            self.value = v  
            self.left = Tree()  
            self.right = Tree()  
  
        if self.value == v:  
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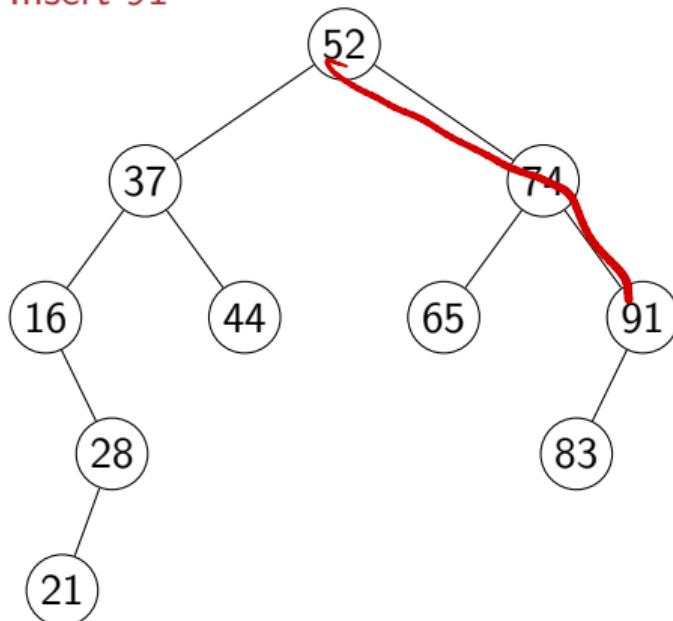
Insert 65



# Insert a value v

- Try to find v
- Insert at the position where `find` fails

Insert 91

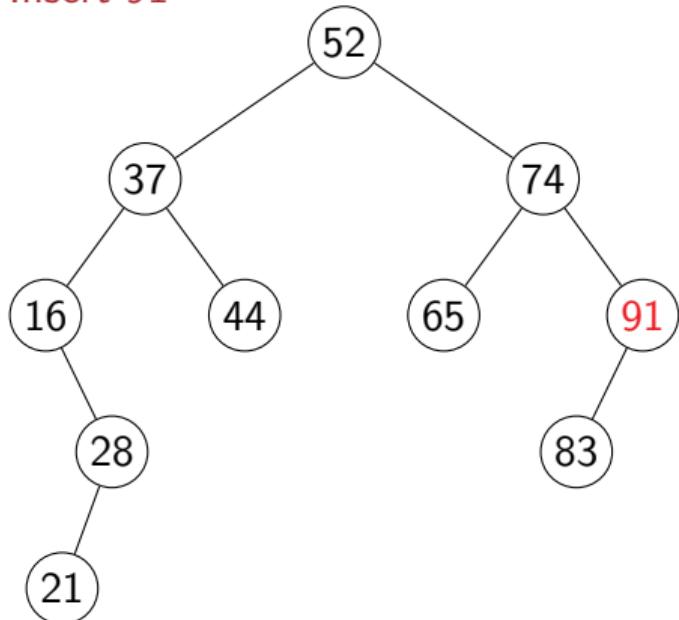


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    ...  
    def insert(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
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            self.left = Tree()  
            self.right = Tree()  
  
        if self.value == v:  
            return  
  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.insert(v)  
            return  
  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.insert(v)  
            return
```

# Insert a value v

- Try to find v
- Insert at the position where `find` fails

Insert 91



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def insert(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            self.value = v  
            self.left = Tree()  
            self.right = Tree()  
  
        if self.value == v:  
            return  
  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.insert(v)  
            return  
  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.insert(v)  
            return
```

Insert 9,8,5

Red handwritten annotations point to the code lines corresponding to the insertion of 9, 8, and 5. The number 9 points to the first line of the `insert` method. The number 8 points to the line `self.left.insert(v)`. The number 5 points to the line `self.right.insert(v)`.

## Delete a value v

- If `v` is present, delete
  - Leaf node? No problem ✓
  - If only one child, promote that subtree ✓
  - Otherwise, replace `v` with `self.left.maxval()` and delete `self.left.maxval()`
    - `self.left.maxval()` has no right child

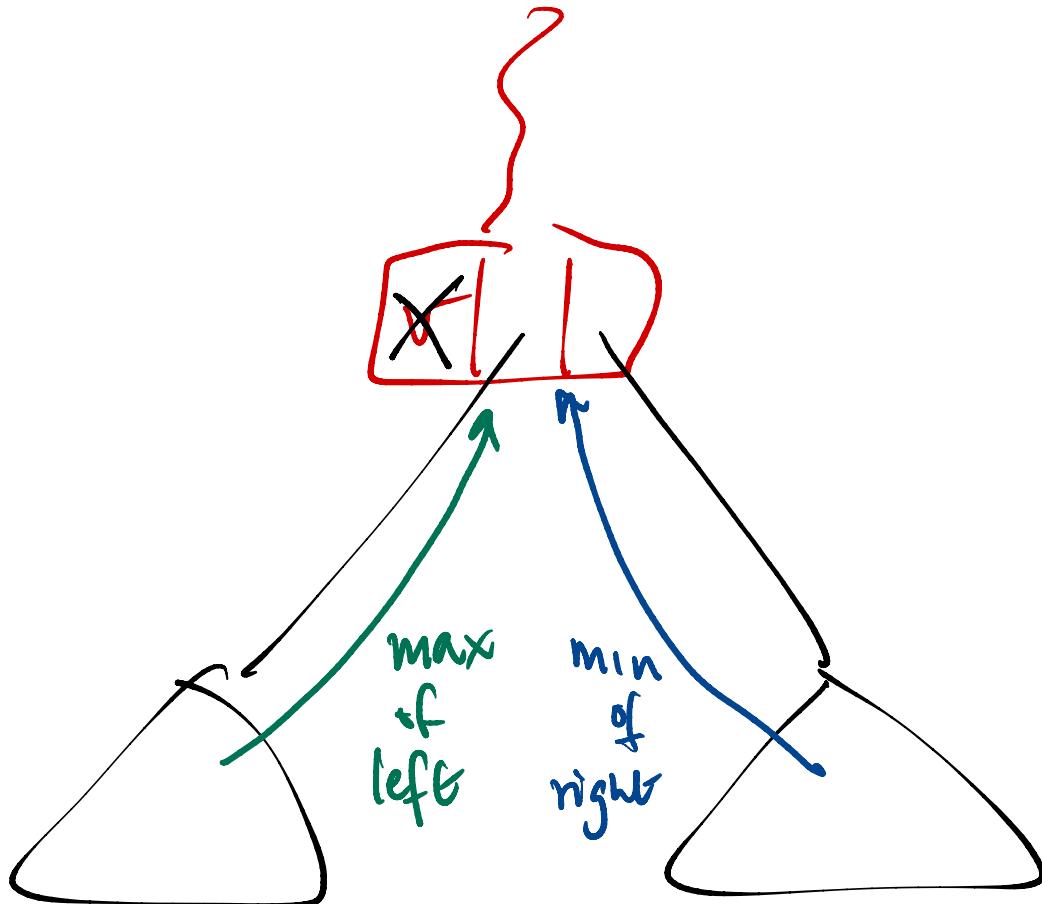


class Tree:

```
f delete(self,v):
    if self.isempty():
        return
    if v < self.value:
        self.left.delete(v)
        return
    if v > self.value:
        self.right.delete(v)
        return
    if v == self.value:
        if self.isleaf():
            self.makeempty()
        elif self.left.isempty():
            self.copyright()
        elif self.right.isempty():
            self.copyleft()
        else:
            self.value = self.left.maxval()
            self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())
    return
```

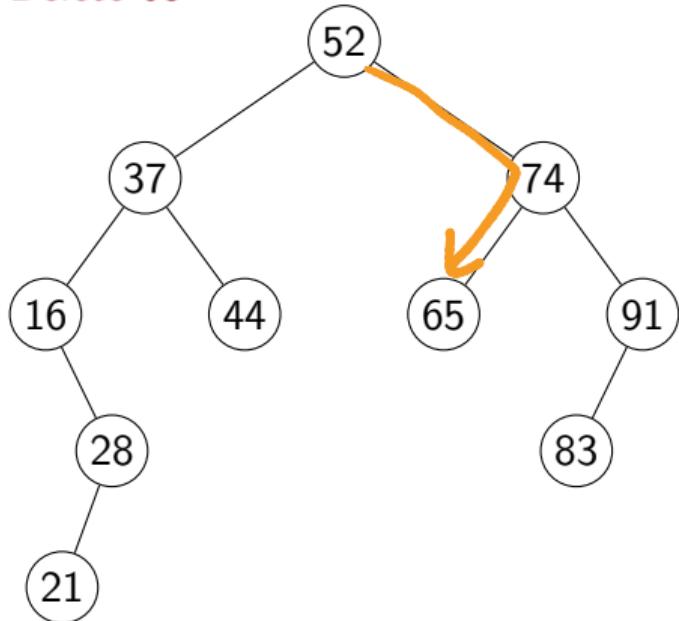






# Delete a value v

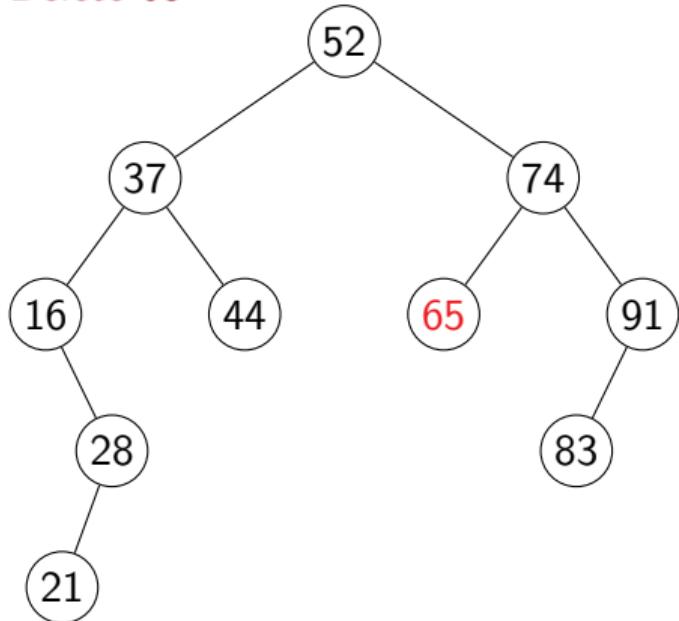
Delete 65



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    ...  
    def delete(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v == self.value:  
            if self.isleaf():  
                self.makeempty()  
            elif self.left.isempty():  
                self.copright()  
            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
        return
```

# Delete a value v

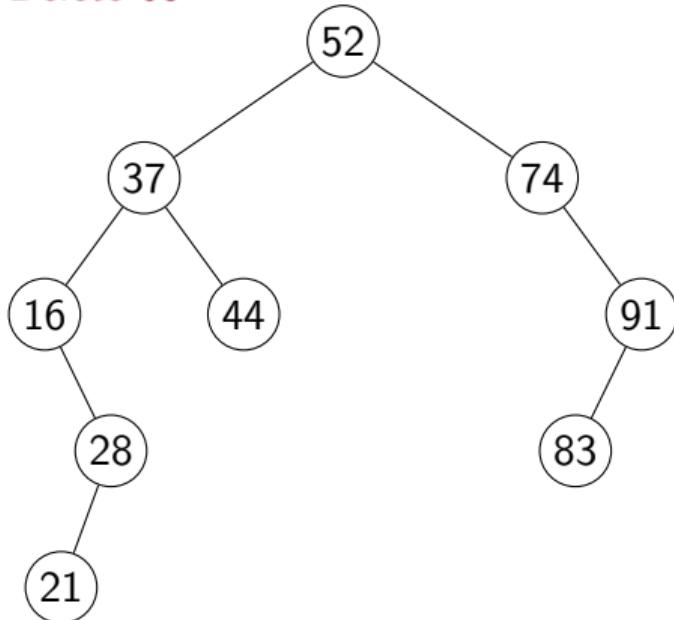
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            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
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```

# Delete a value v

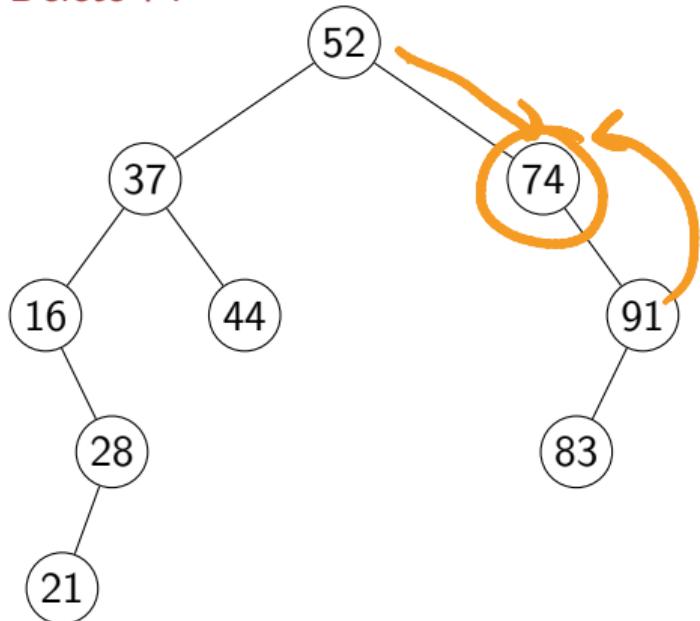
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            else:  
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                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
    return
```

# Delete a value v

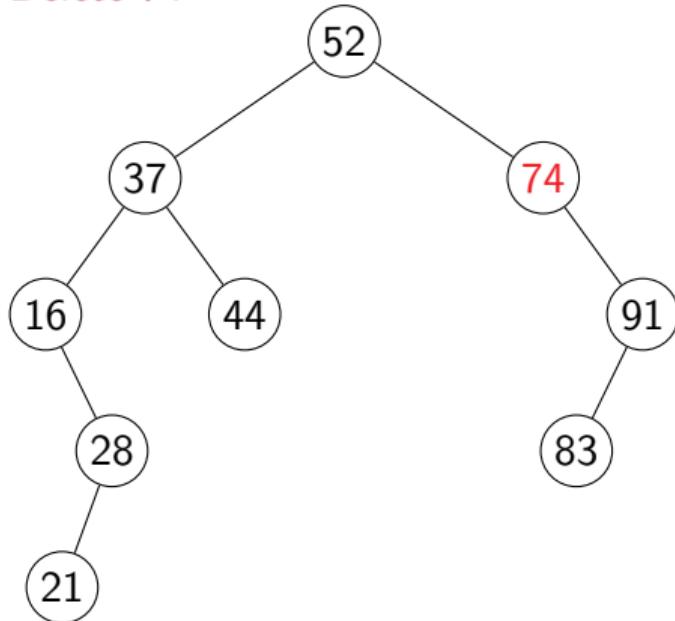
Delete 74



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def delete(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v == self.value:  
            if self.isleaf():  
                self.makeempty()  
            elif self.left.isempty():  
                self.copyright()  
            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
    return
```

# Delete a value v

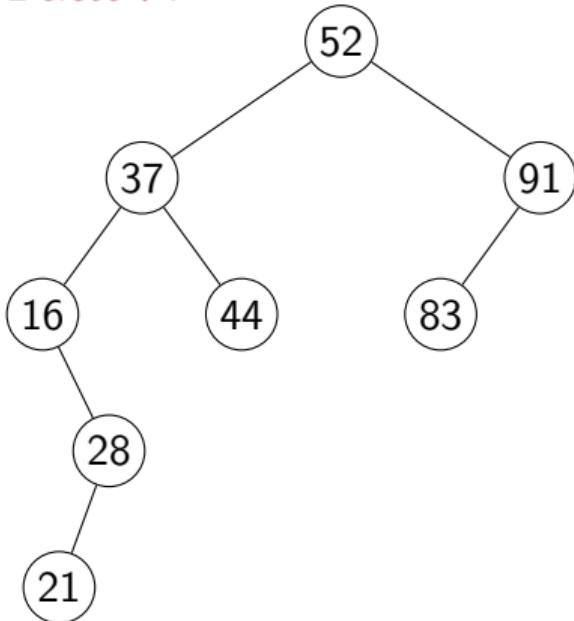
Delete 74



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def delete(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
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            return  
        if v == self.value:  
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                self.copyright()  
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            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
    return
```

# Delete a value v

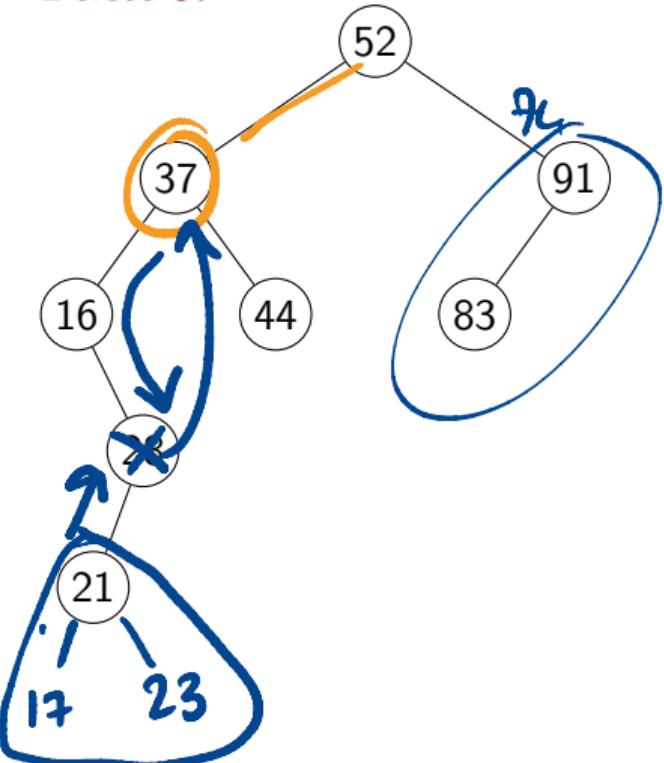
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        if v == self.value:  
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            elif self.left.isempty():  
                self.copyright()  
            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
    return
```

# Delete a value v

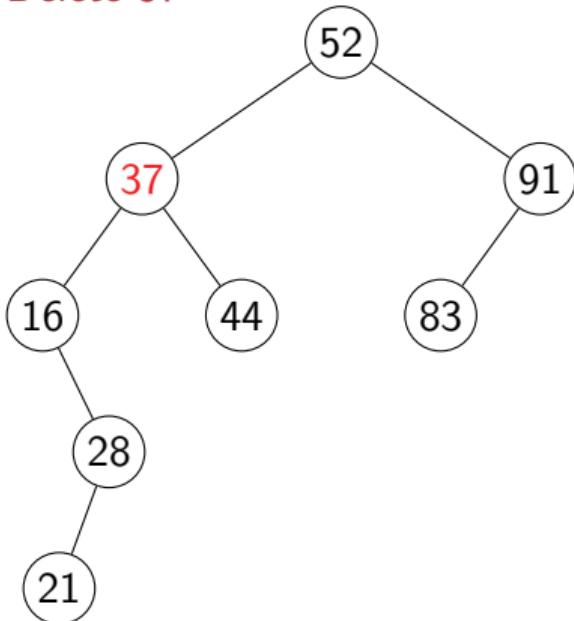
Delete 37



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def delete(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v == self.value:  
            if self.isleaf():  
                self.makeempty()  
            elif self.left.isempty():  
                self.coptright()  
            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
    return
```

# Delete a value v

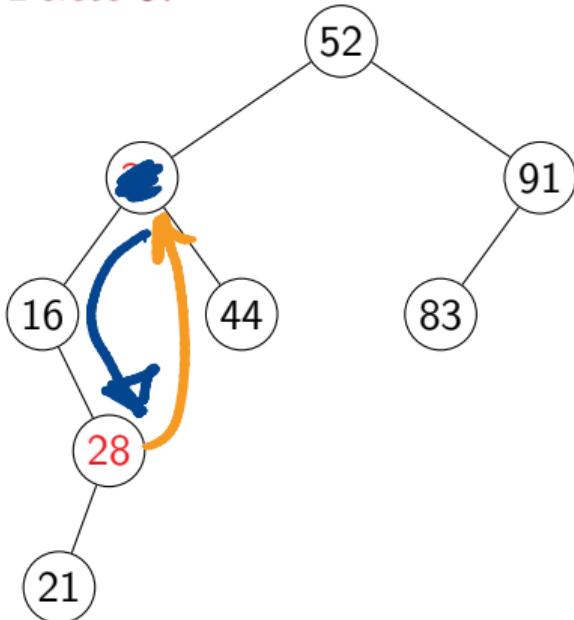
Delete 37



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def delete(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v == self.value:  
            if self.isleaf():  
                self.makeempty()  
            elif self.left.isempty():  
                self.copyright()  
            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
    return
```

# Delete a value v

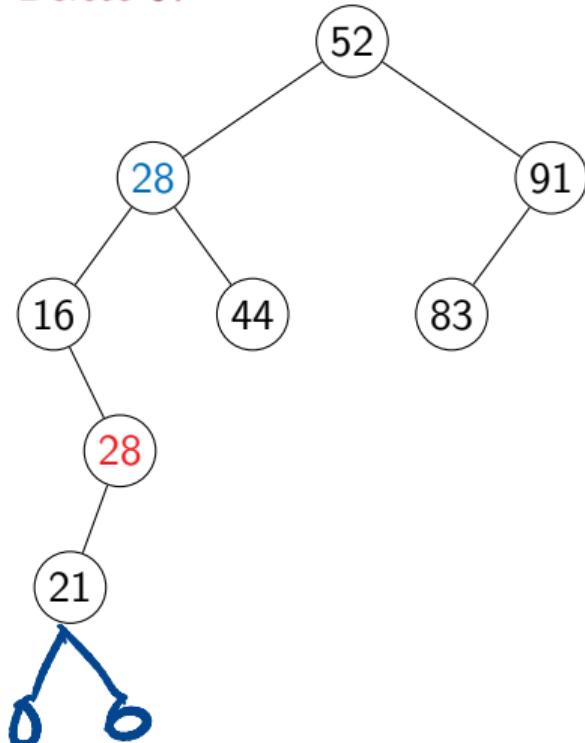
Delete 37



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def delete(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v == self.value:  
            if self.isleaf():  
                self.makeempty()  
            elif self.left.isempty():  
                self.copyright()  
            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
    return
```

# Delete a value v

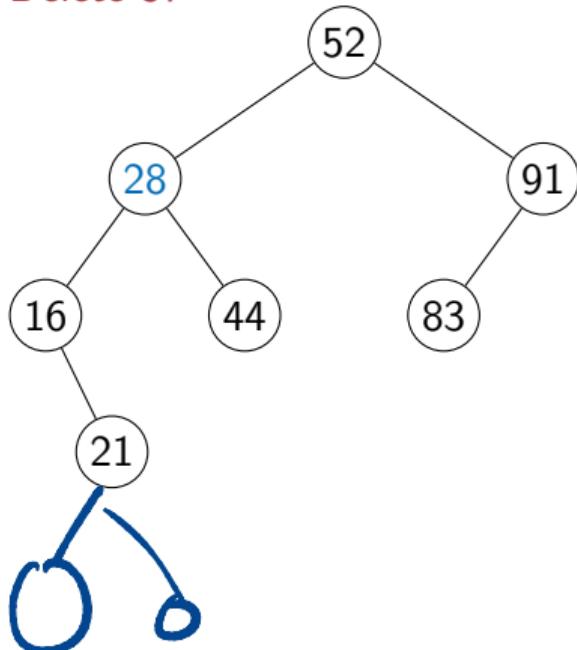
Delete 37



```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def delete(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v == self.value:  
            if self.isleaf():  
                self.makeempty()  
            elif self.left.isempty():  
                self.copyright()  
            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
    return
```

# Delete a value v

Delete 37



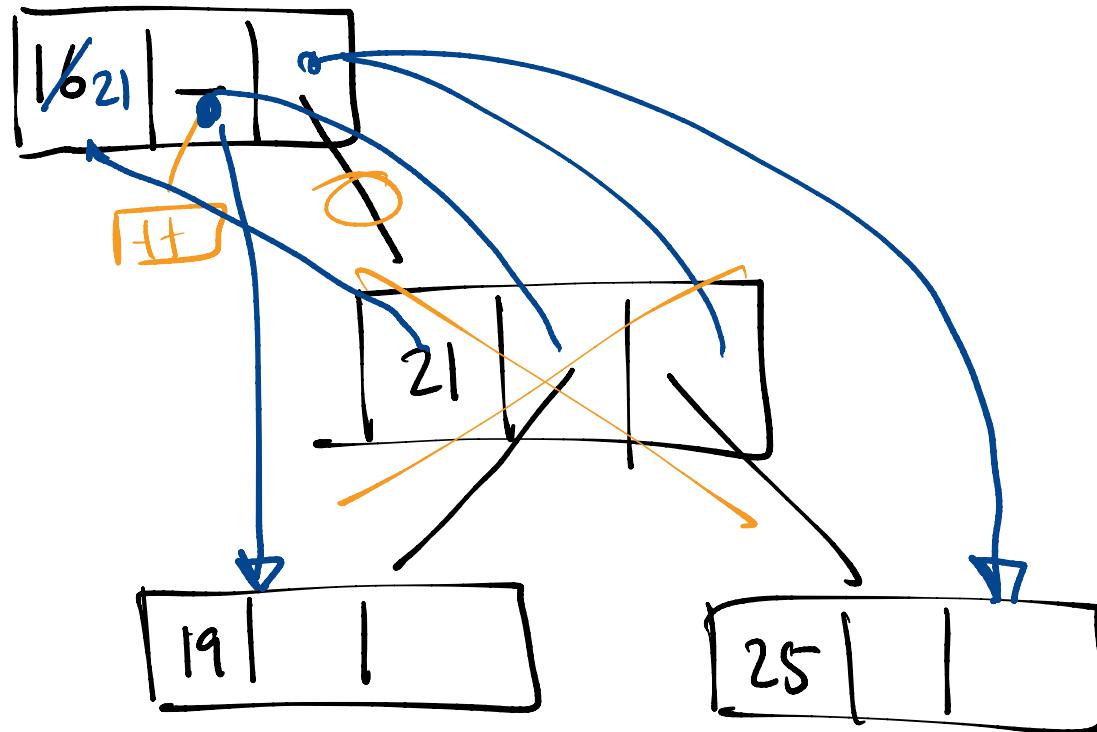
```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def delete(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v == self.value:  
            if self.isleaf():  
                self.makeempty()  
            elif self.left.isempty():  
                self.copyright()  
            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
    return
```

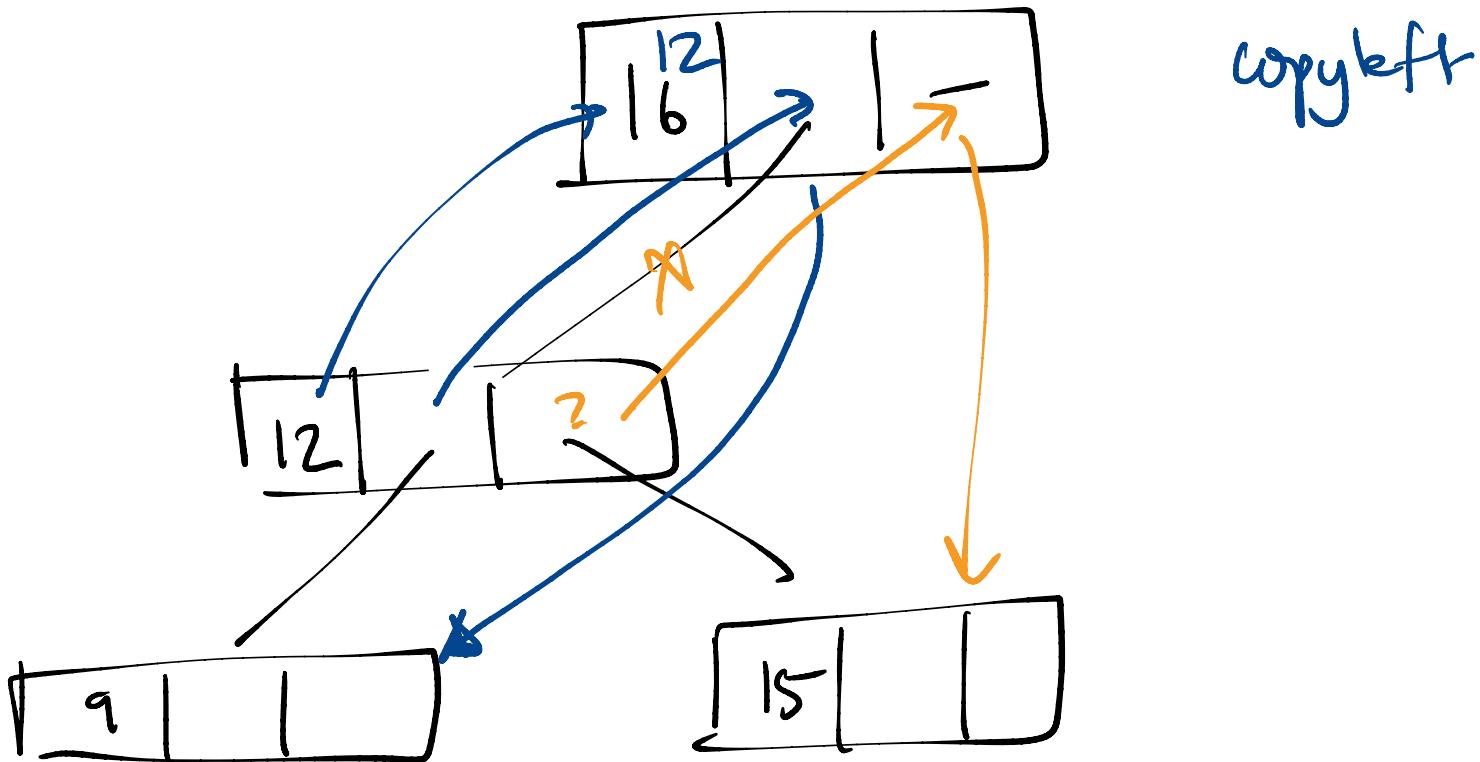
# Delete a value v

```
class Tree:  
    ...  
    def delete(self,v):  
        if self.isempty():  
            return  
        if v < self.value:  
            self.left.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v > self.value:  
            self.right.delete(v)  
            return  
        if v == self.value:  
            if self.isleaf():  
                self.makeempty()  
            elif self.left.isempty():  
                self.copyright()  
            elif self.right.isempty():  
                self.copyleft()  
            else:  
                self.value = self.left.maxval()  
                self.left.delete(self.left.maxval())  
        return  
  
    # Convert leaf node to empty node  
    def makeempty(self):  
        self.value = None  
        self.left = None  
        self.right = None  
        return  
  
    # Promote left child  
    def copyleft(self):  
        self.value = self.left.value  
        self.right = self.left.right  
        self.left = self.left.left  
        return  
  
    # Promote right child  
    def copyright(self):  
        self.value = self.right.value  
        self.left = self.right.left  
        self.right = self.right.right  
        return
```

*self.next*  
*= self.next.next*

copyright





# Complexity

- `find()`, `insert()` and `delete()` all walk down a single path
- Worst-case: height of the tree
- An unbalanced tree with  $n$  nodes may have height  $O(n)$
- Balanced trees have height  $O(\log n)$
- Will see how to keep a tree balanced to ensure all operations remain  $O(\log n)$

