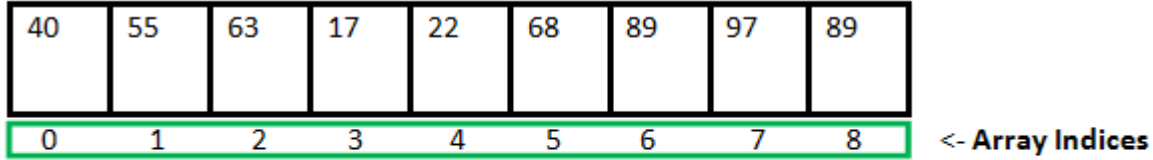
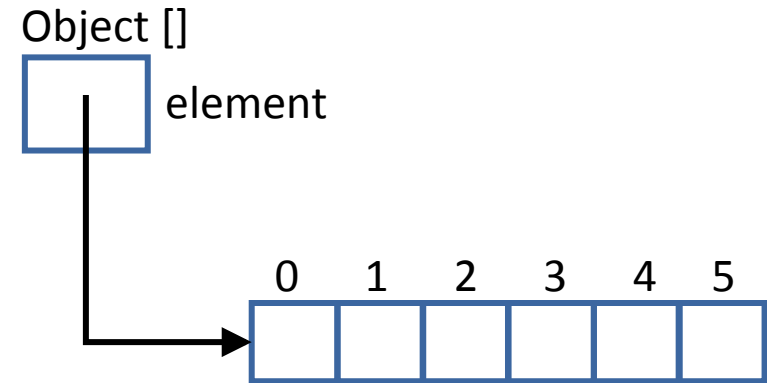
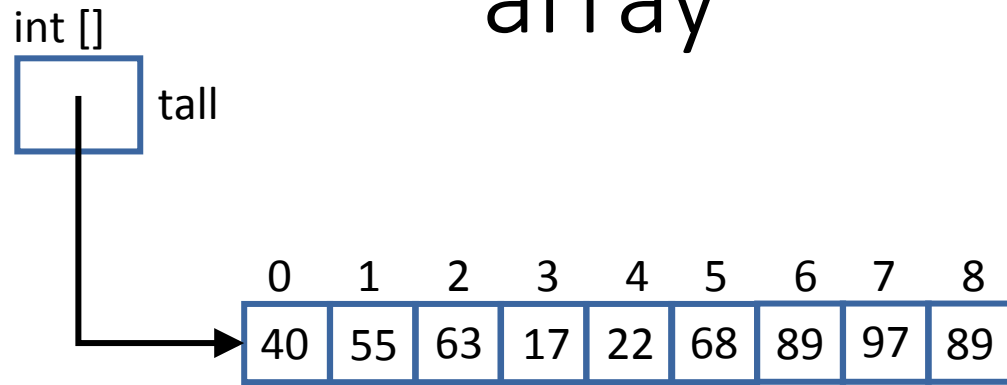


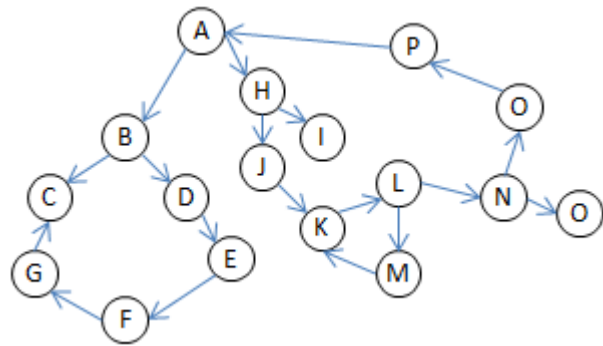
Datastrukturer



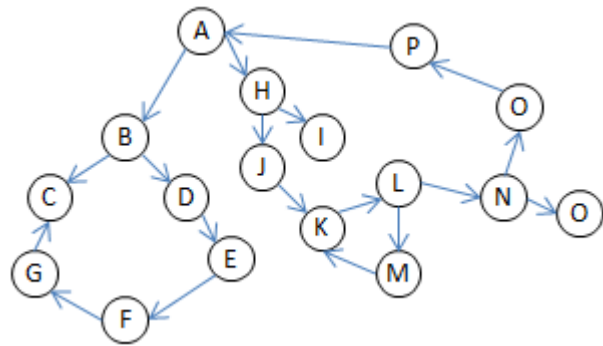
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Last Index = 8

array



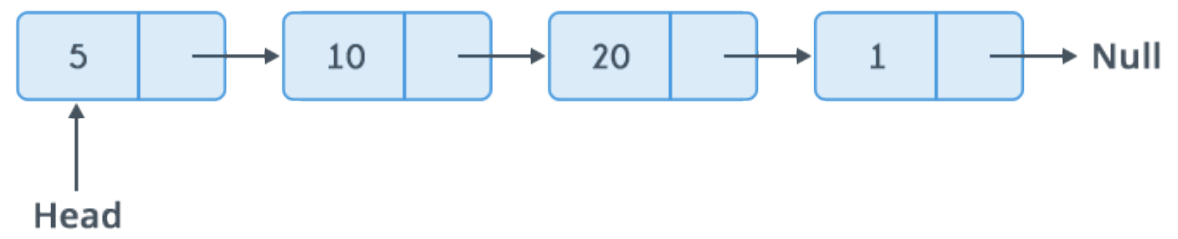


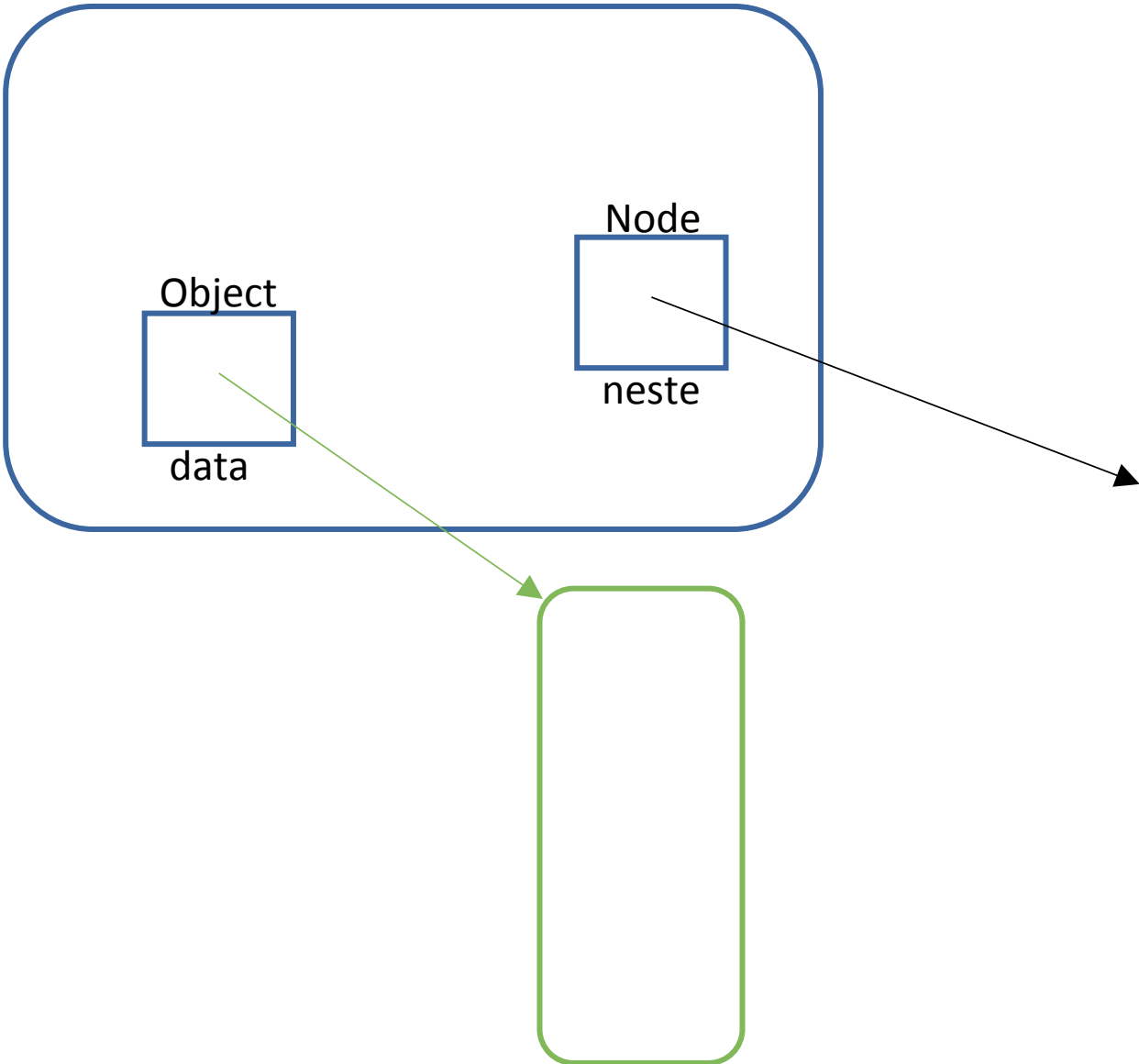
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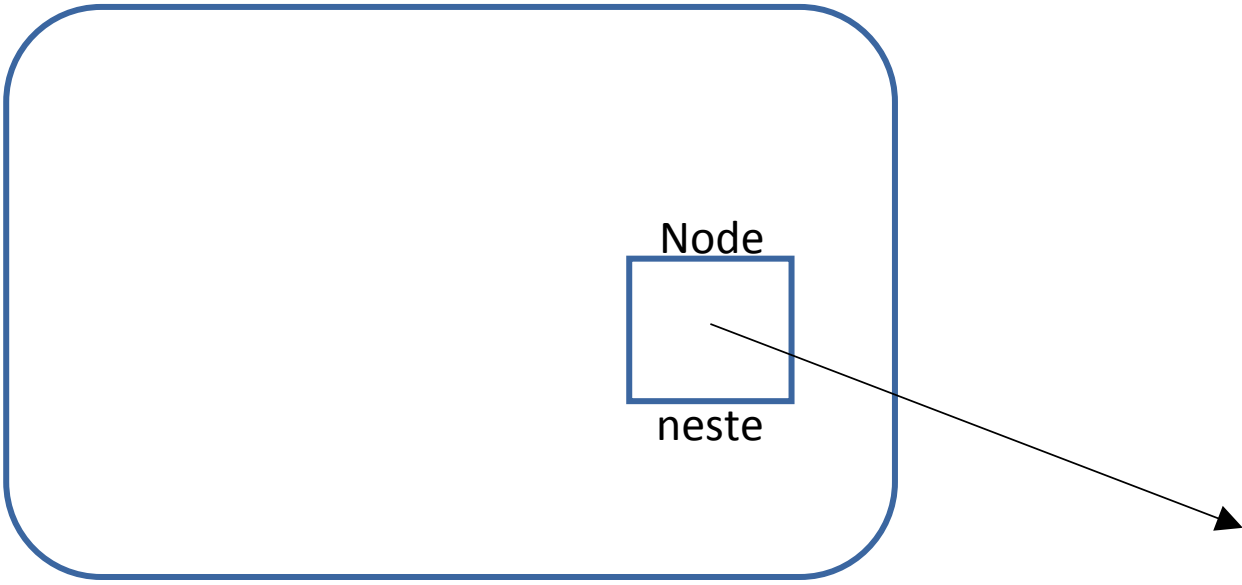


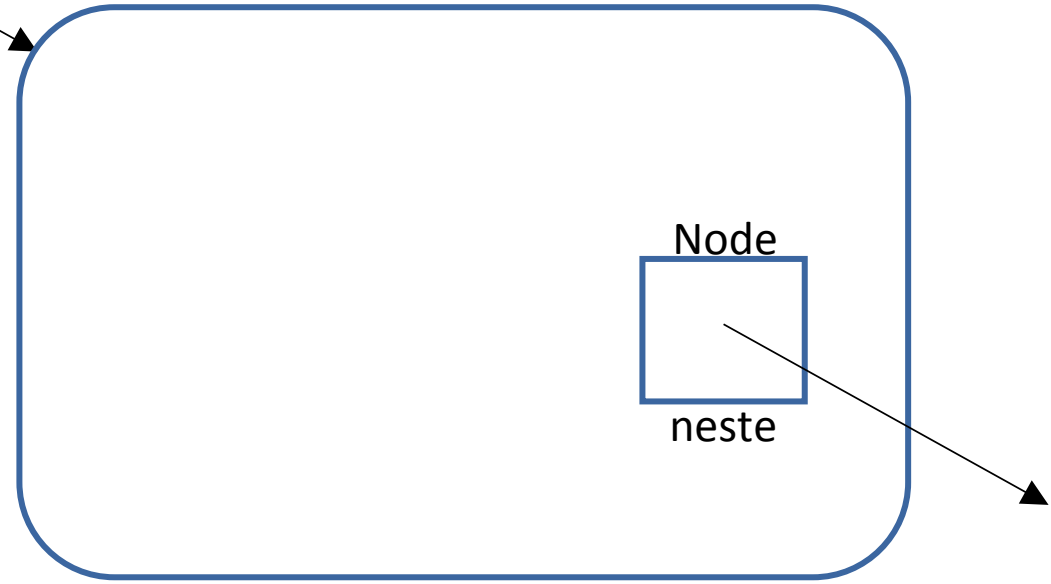
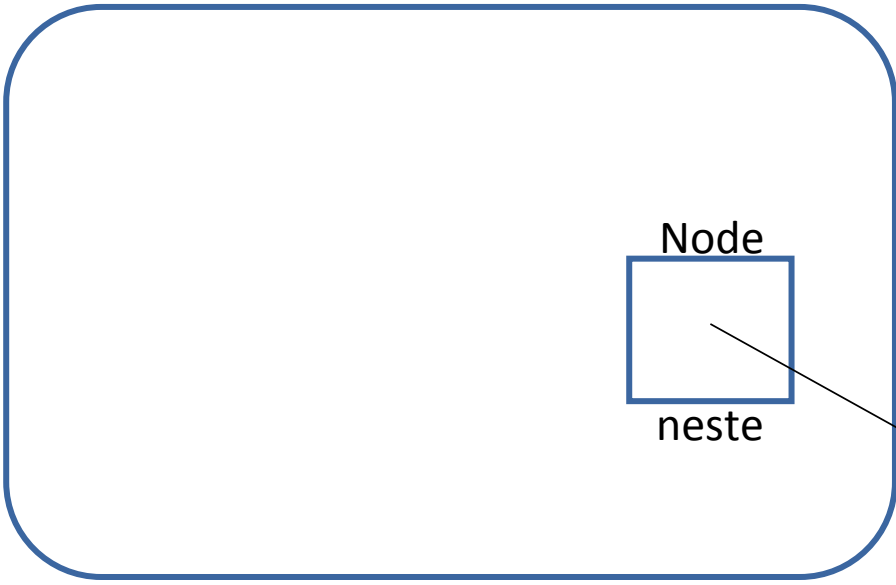
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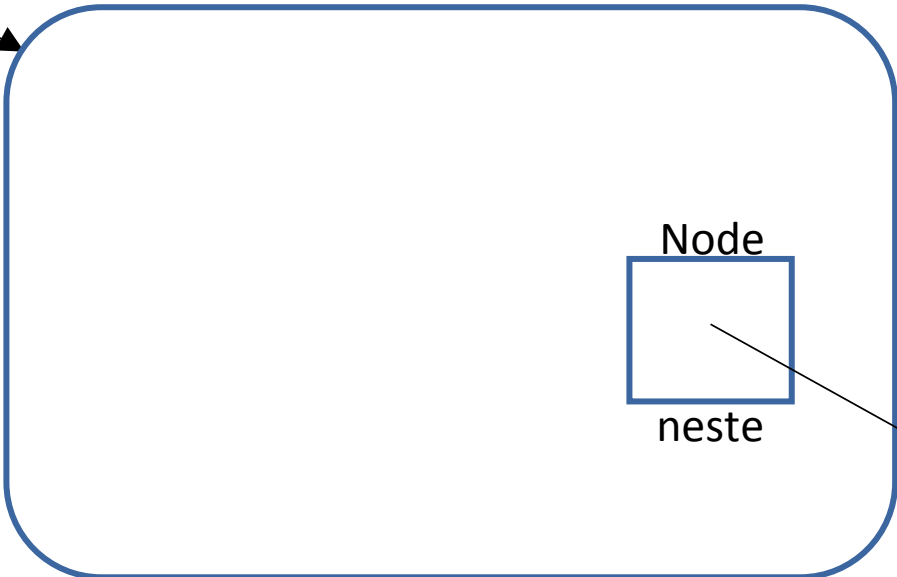
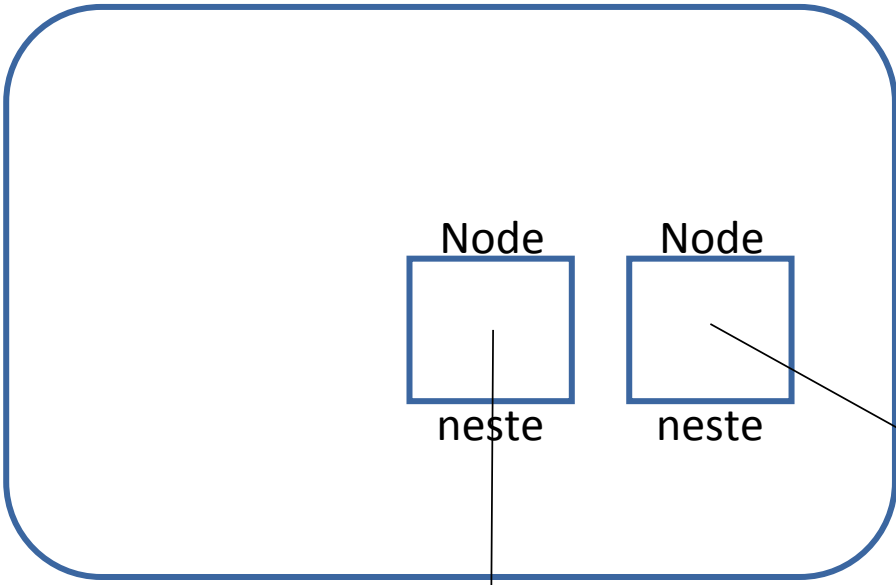
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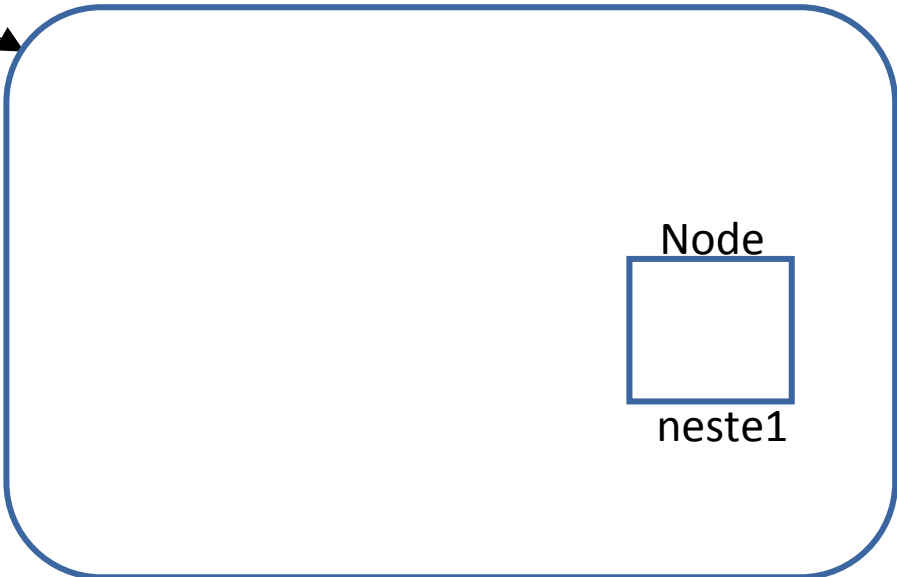
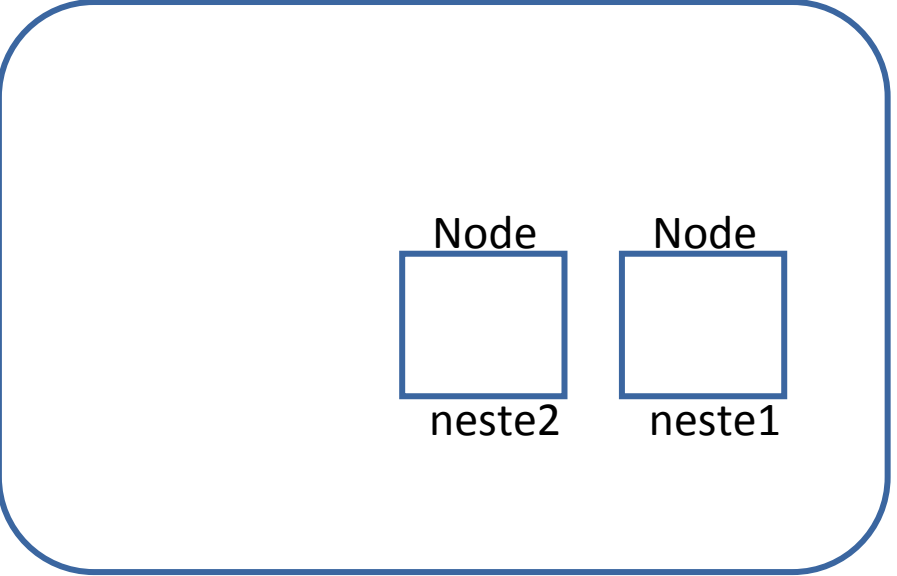
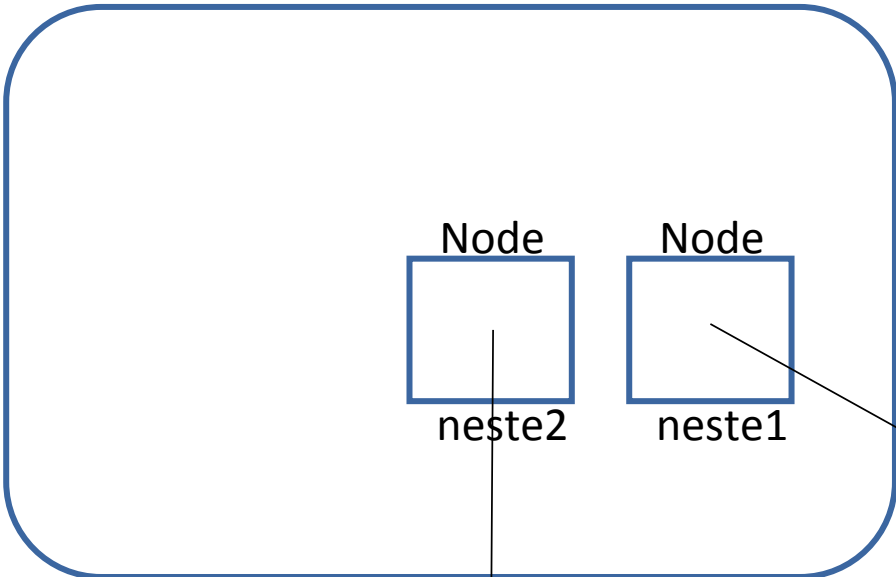


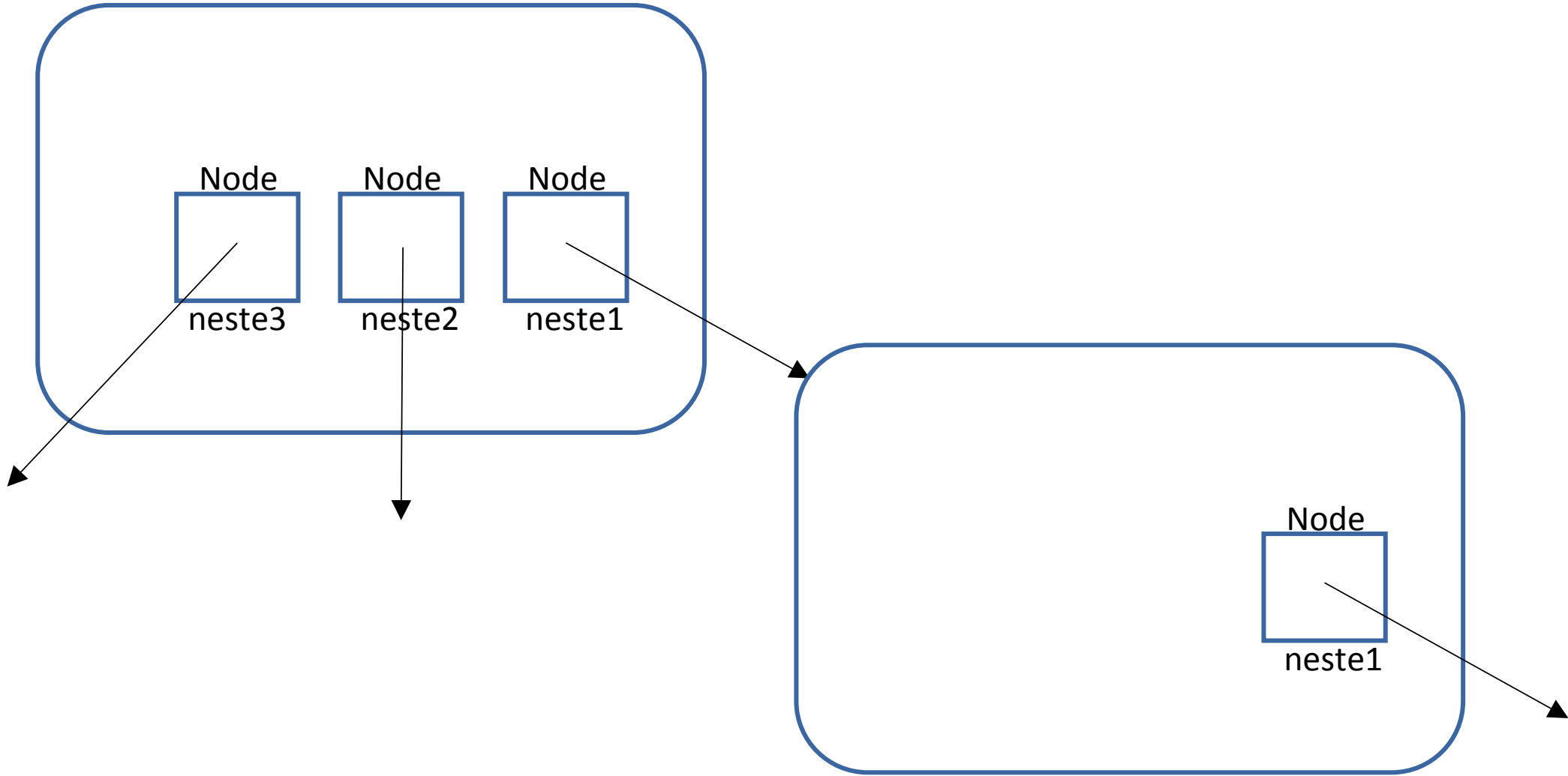


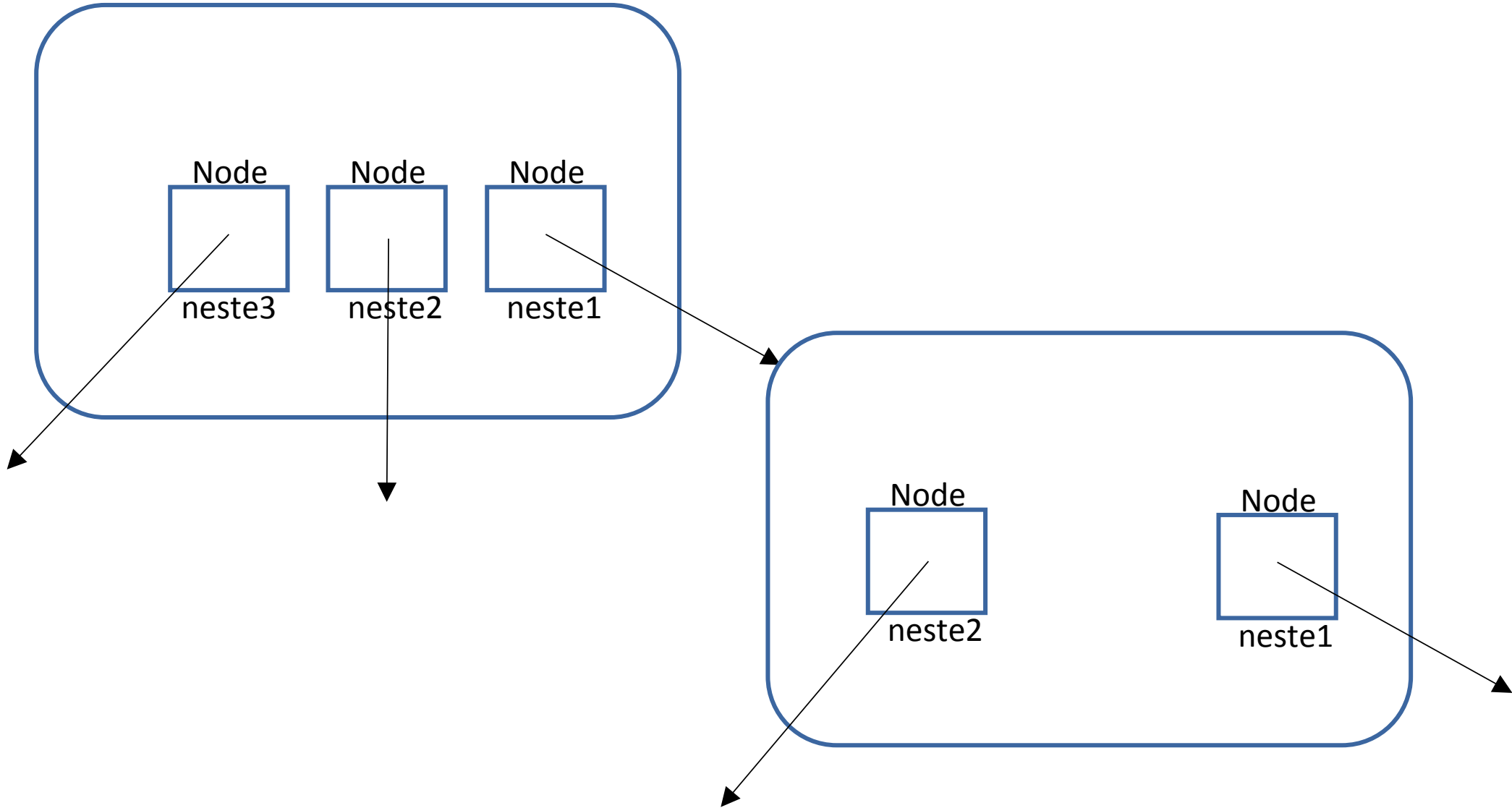


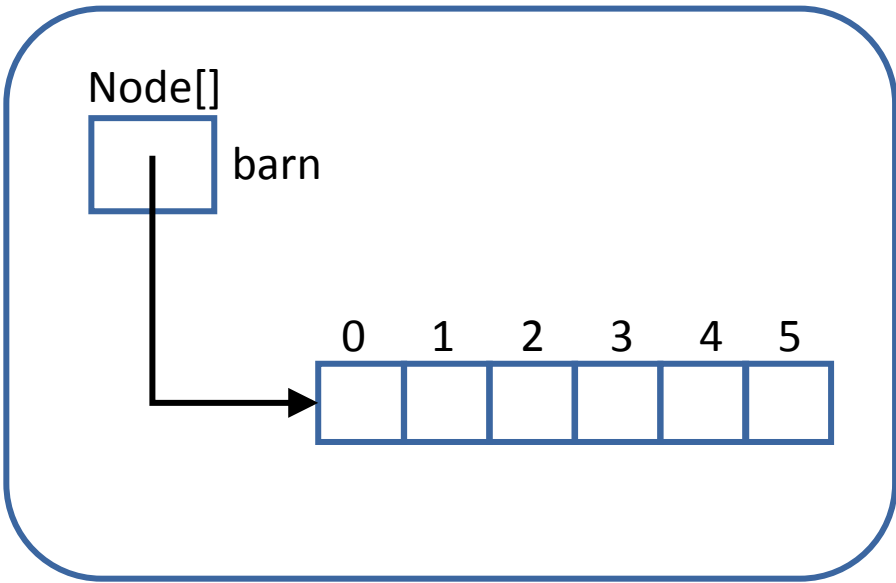


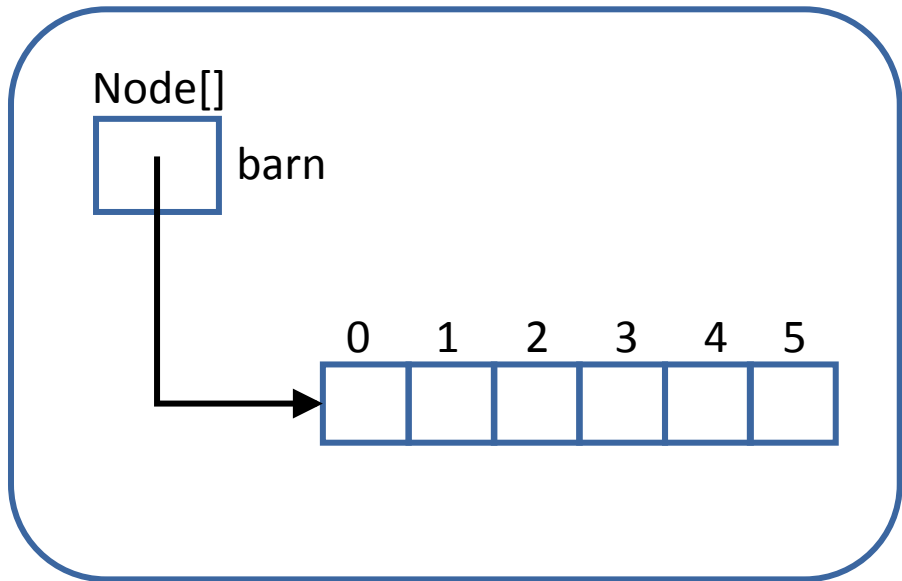
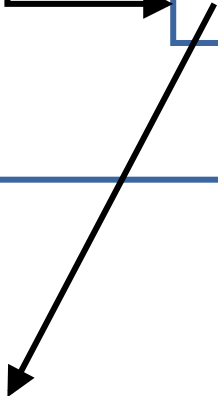
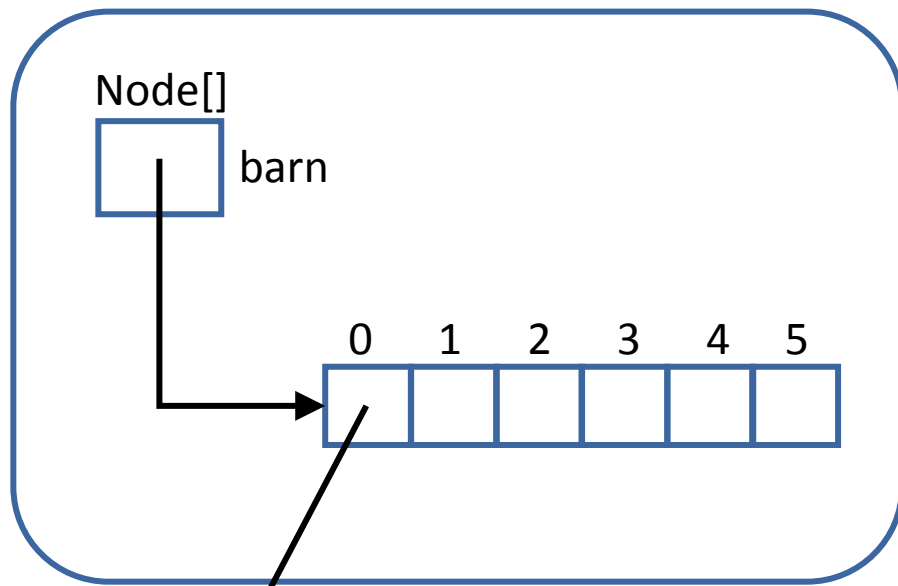


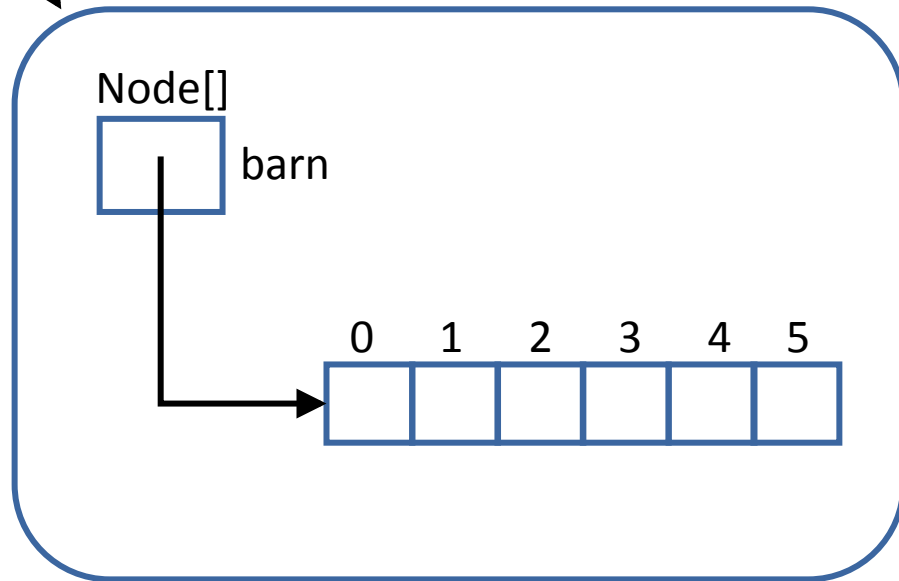
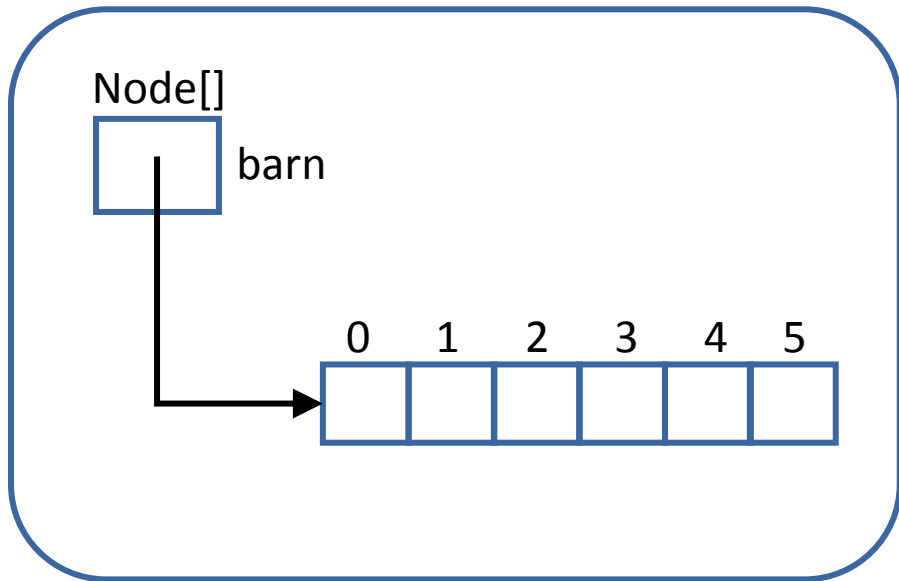
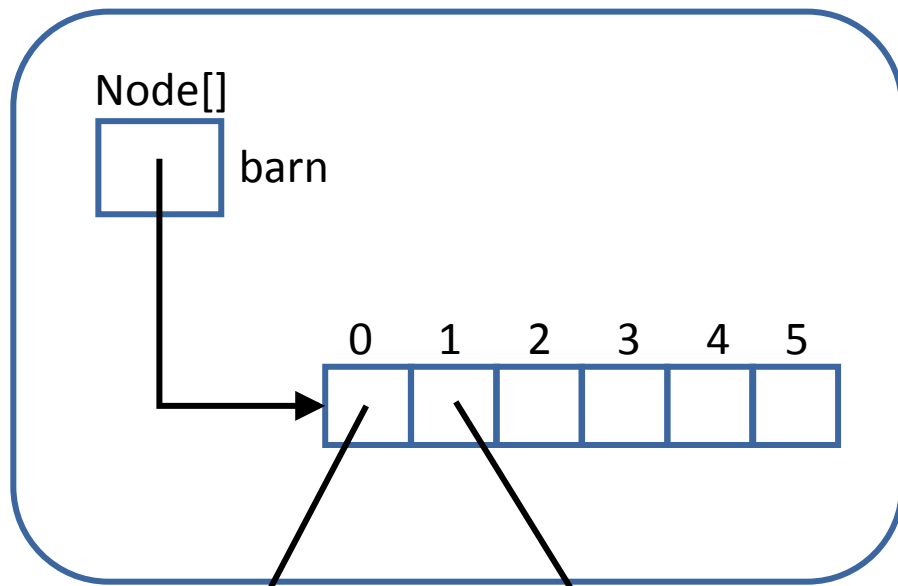


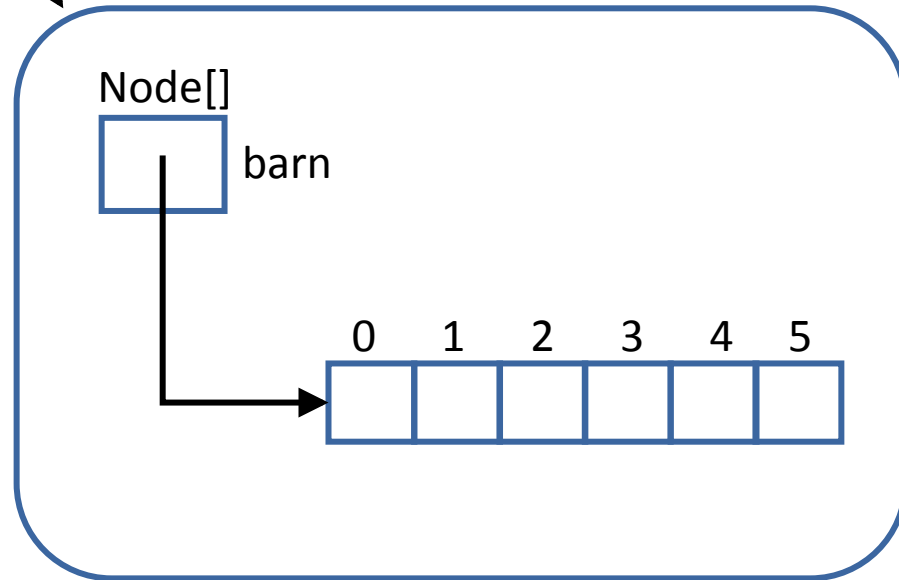
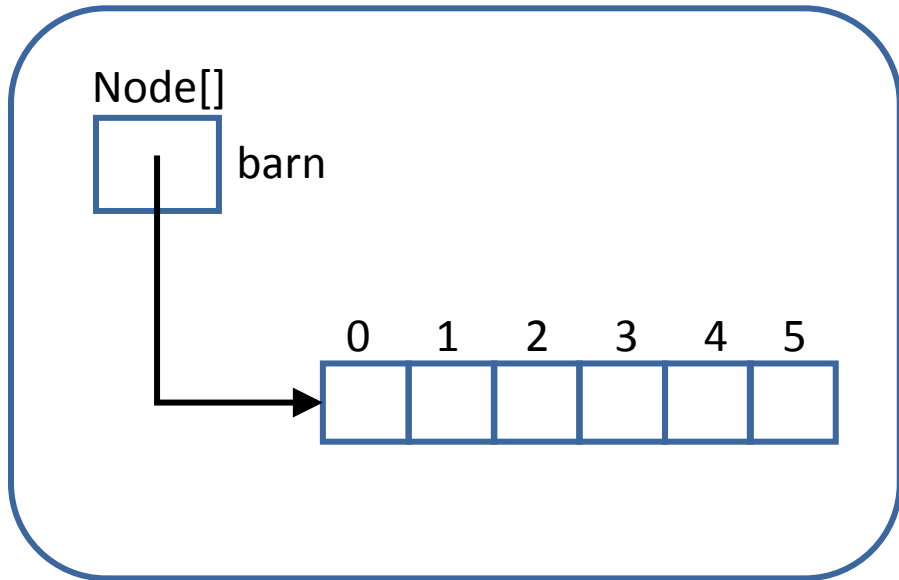
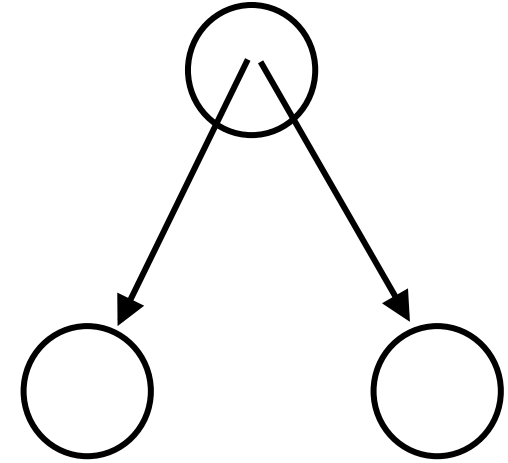
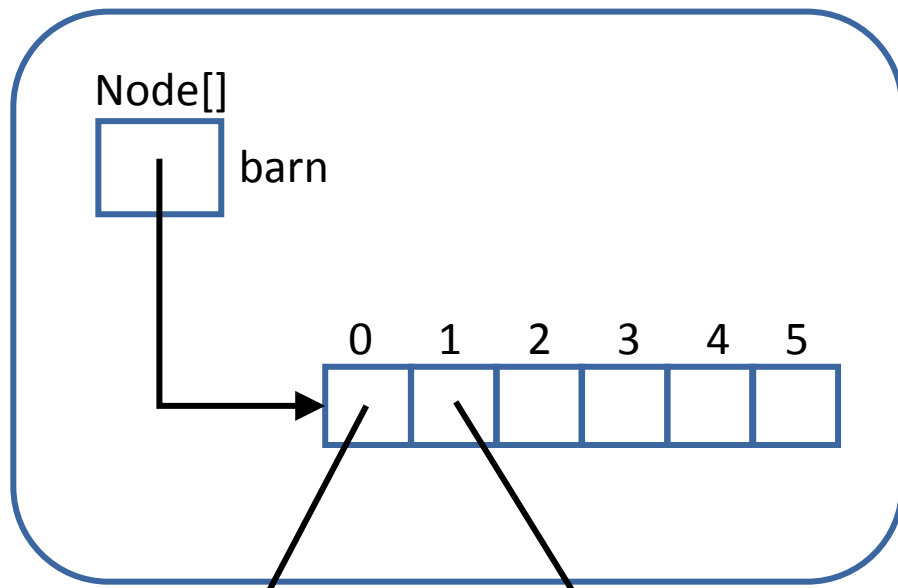


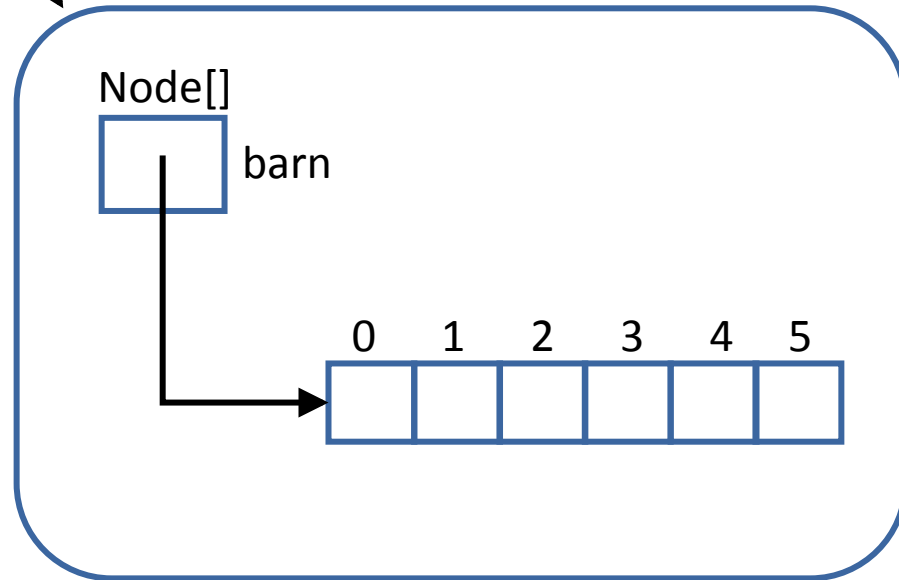
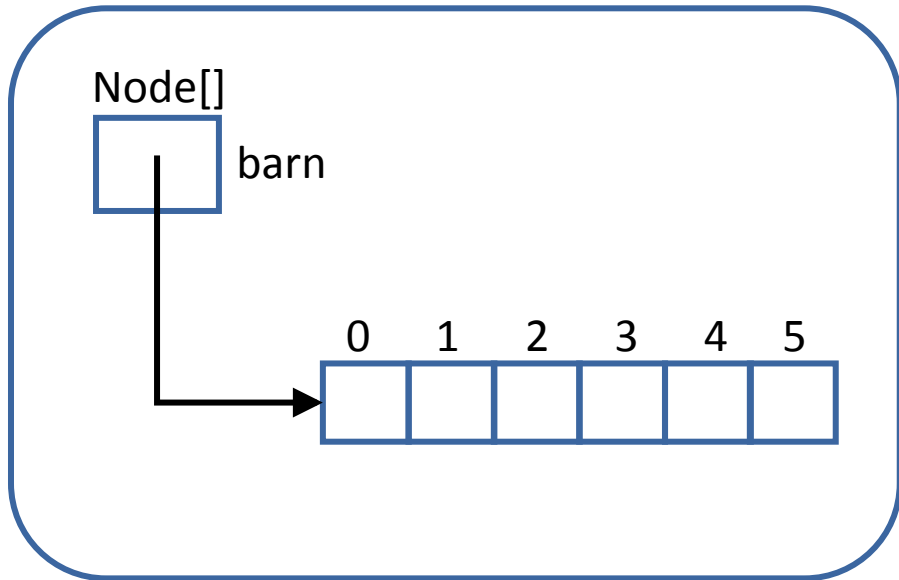
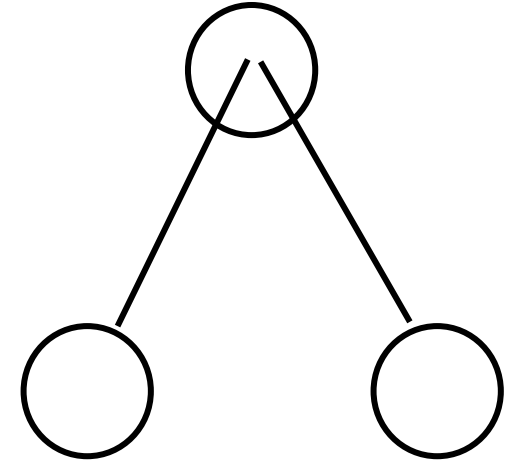
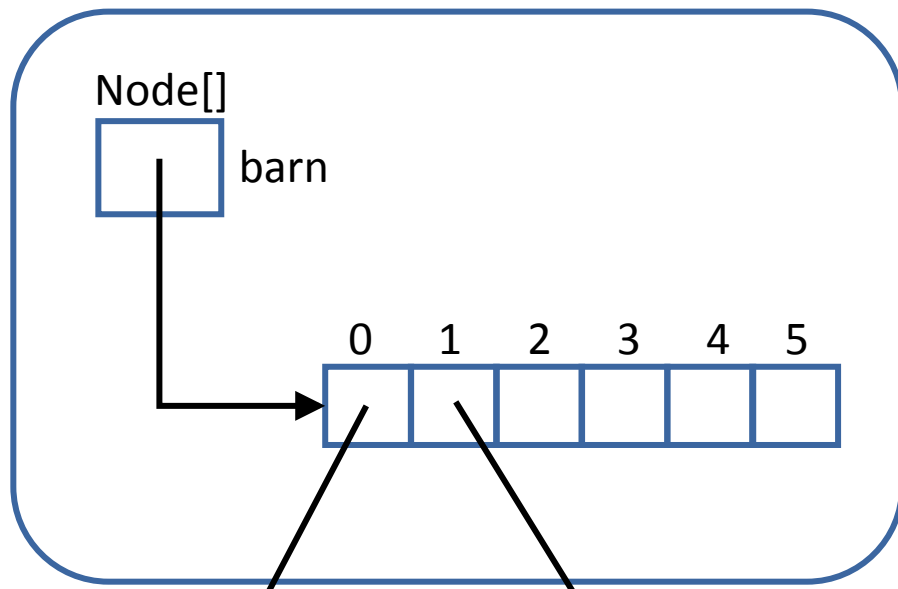


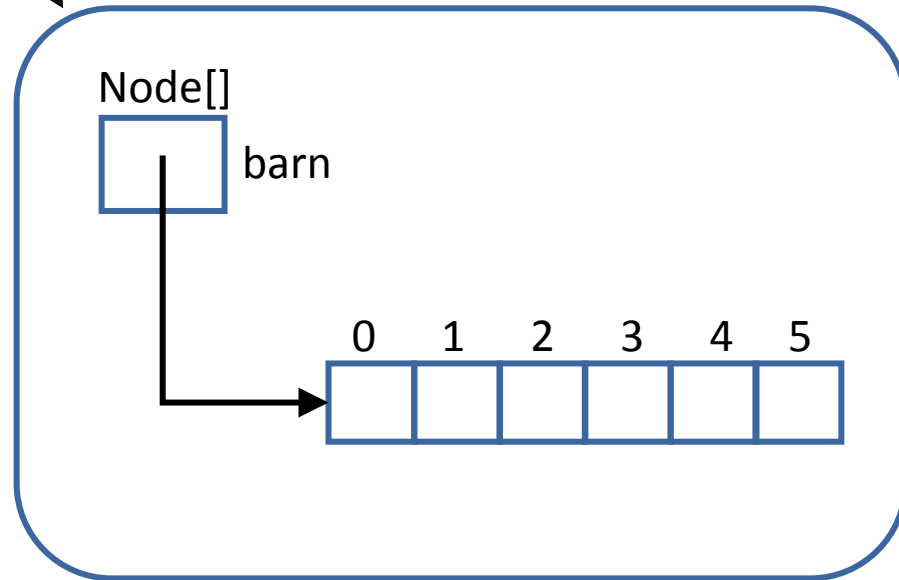
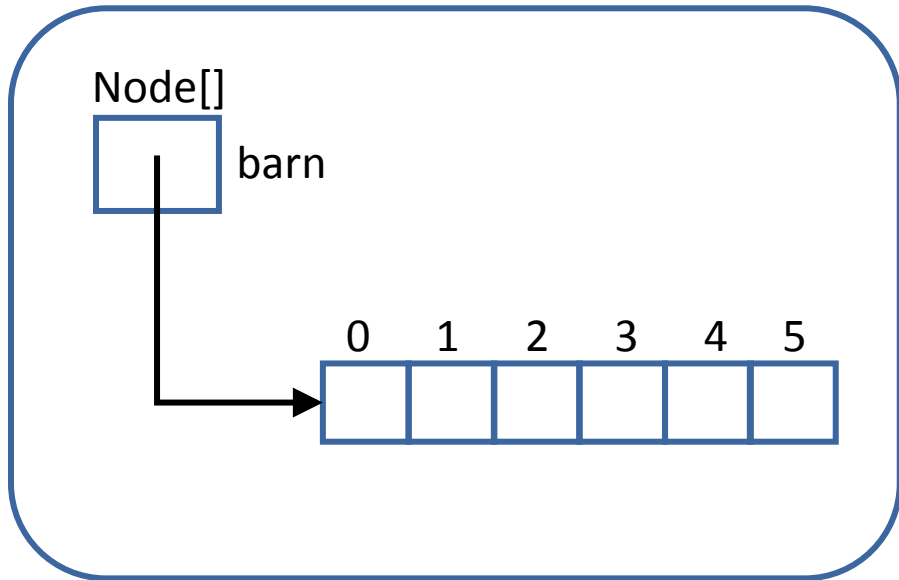
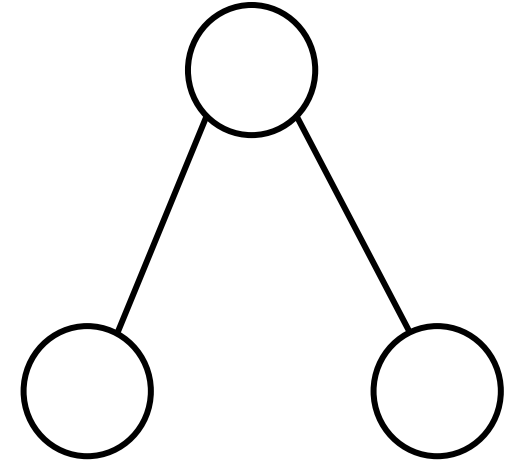
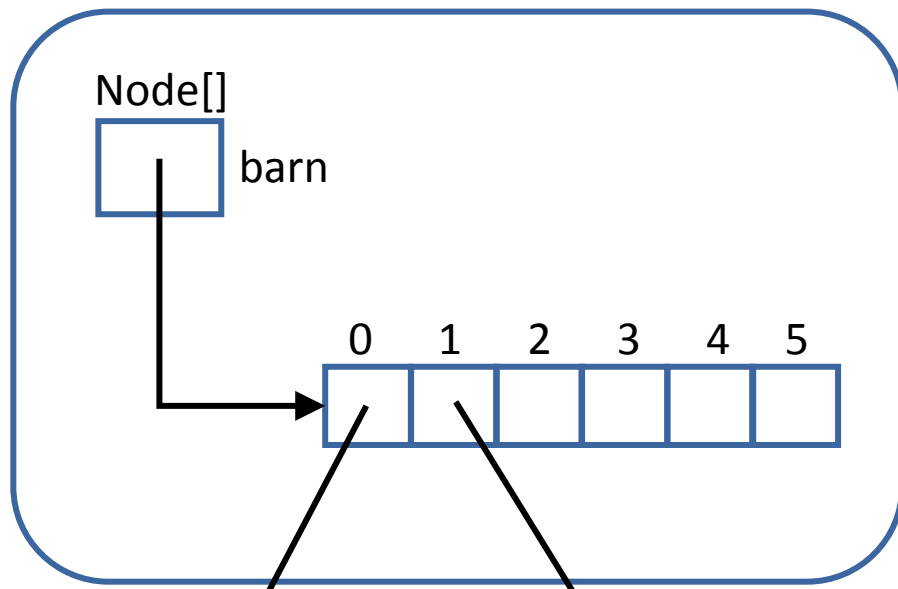


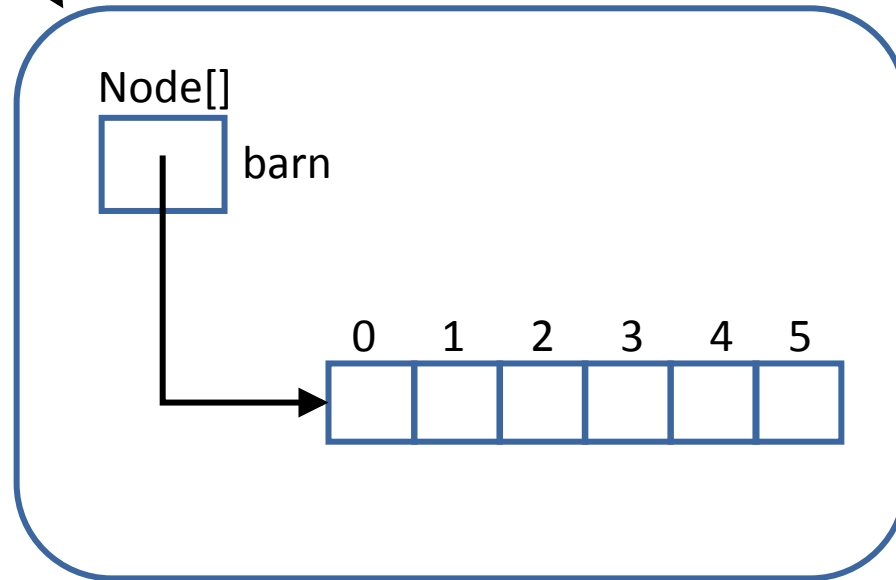
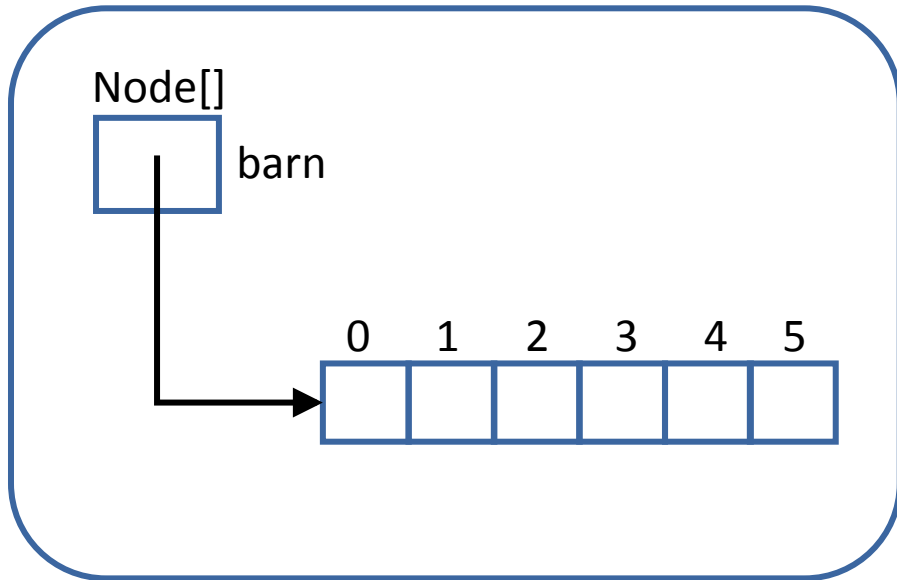
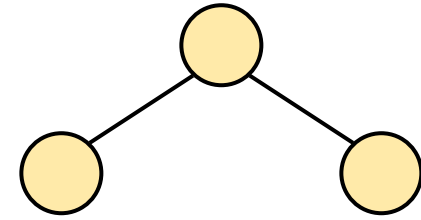
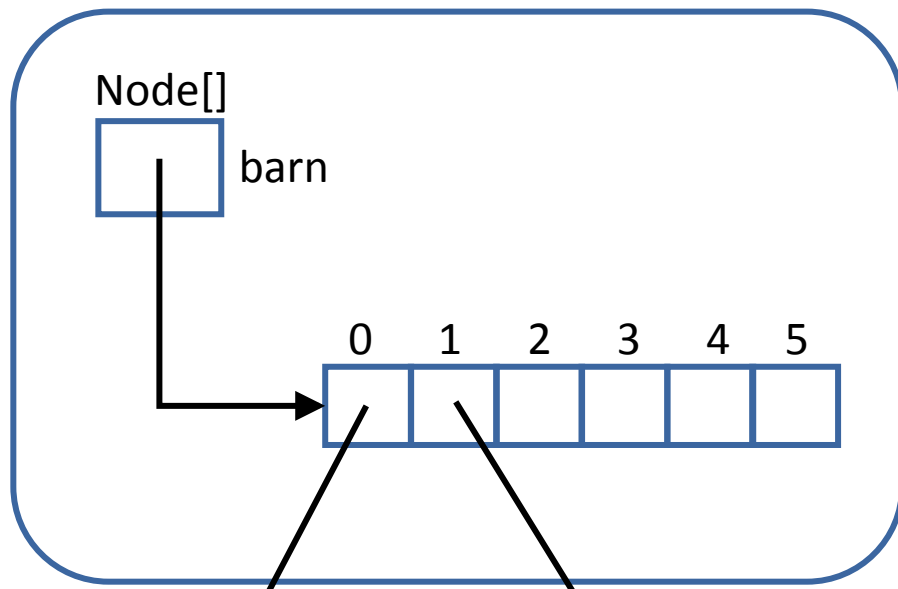


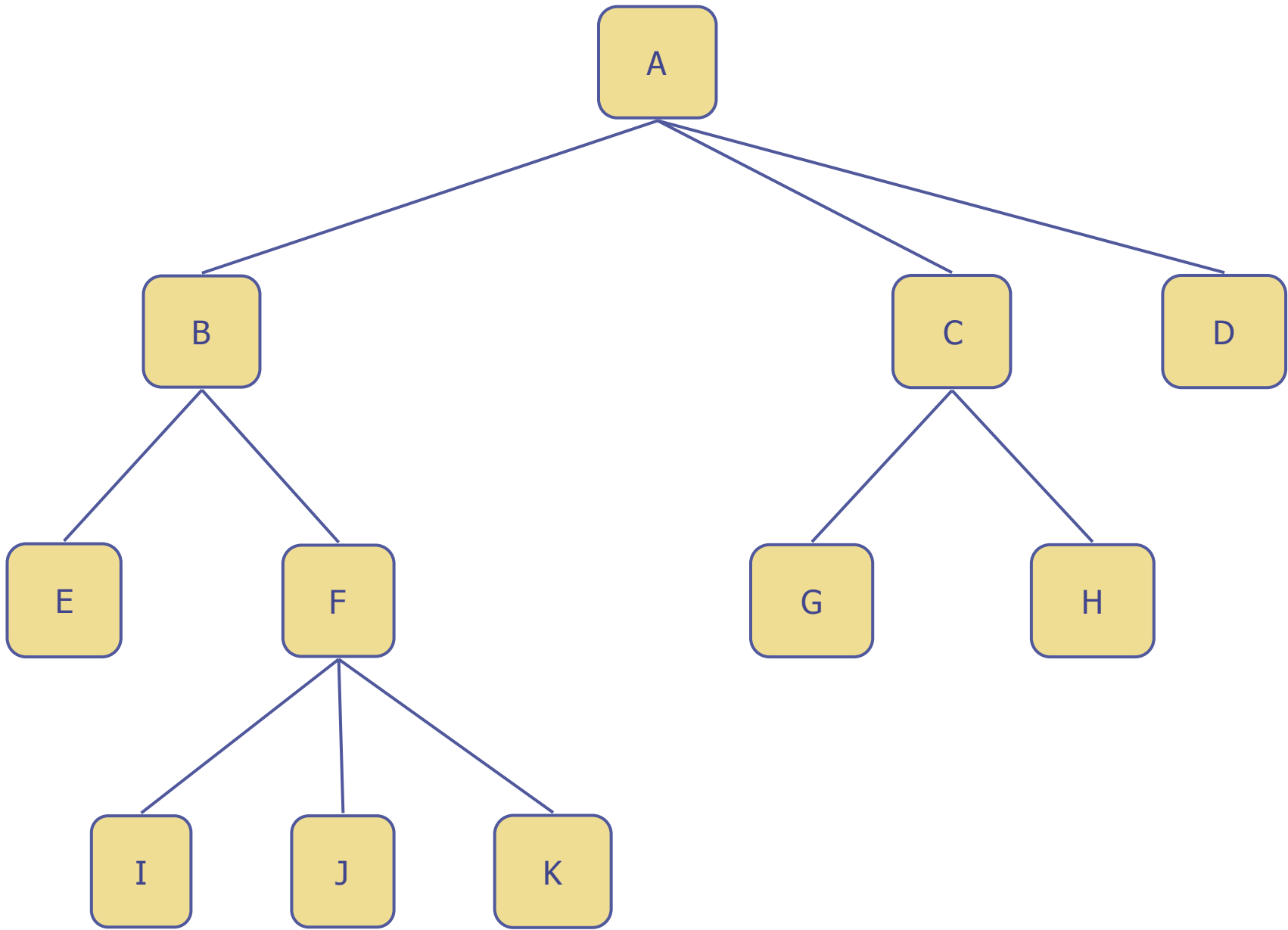


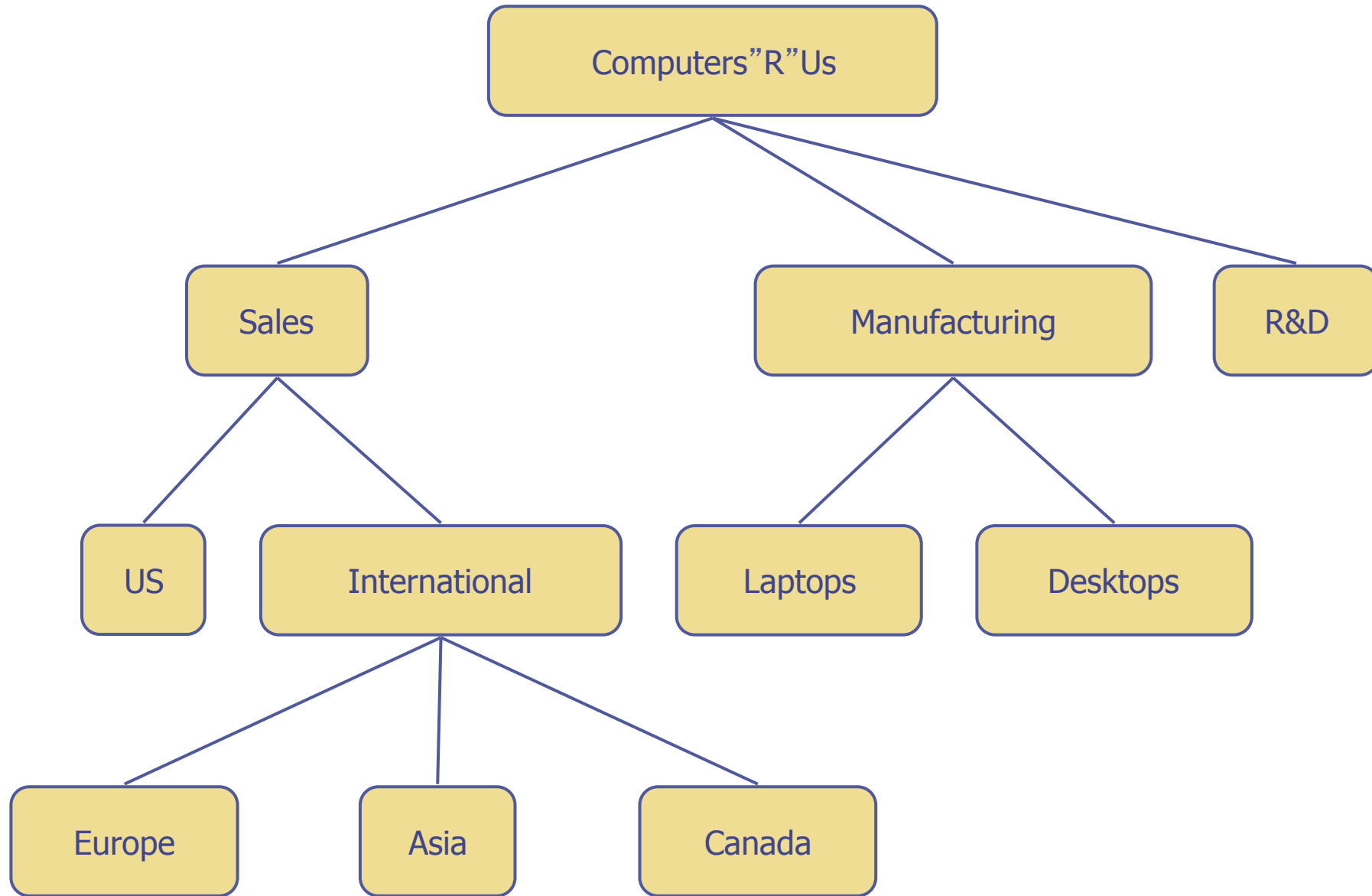


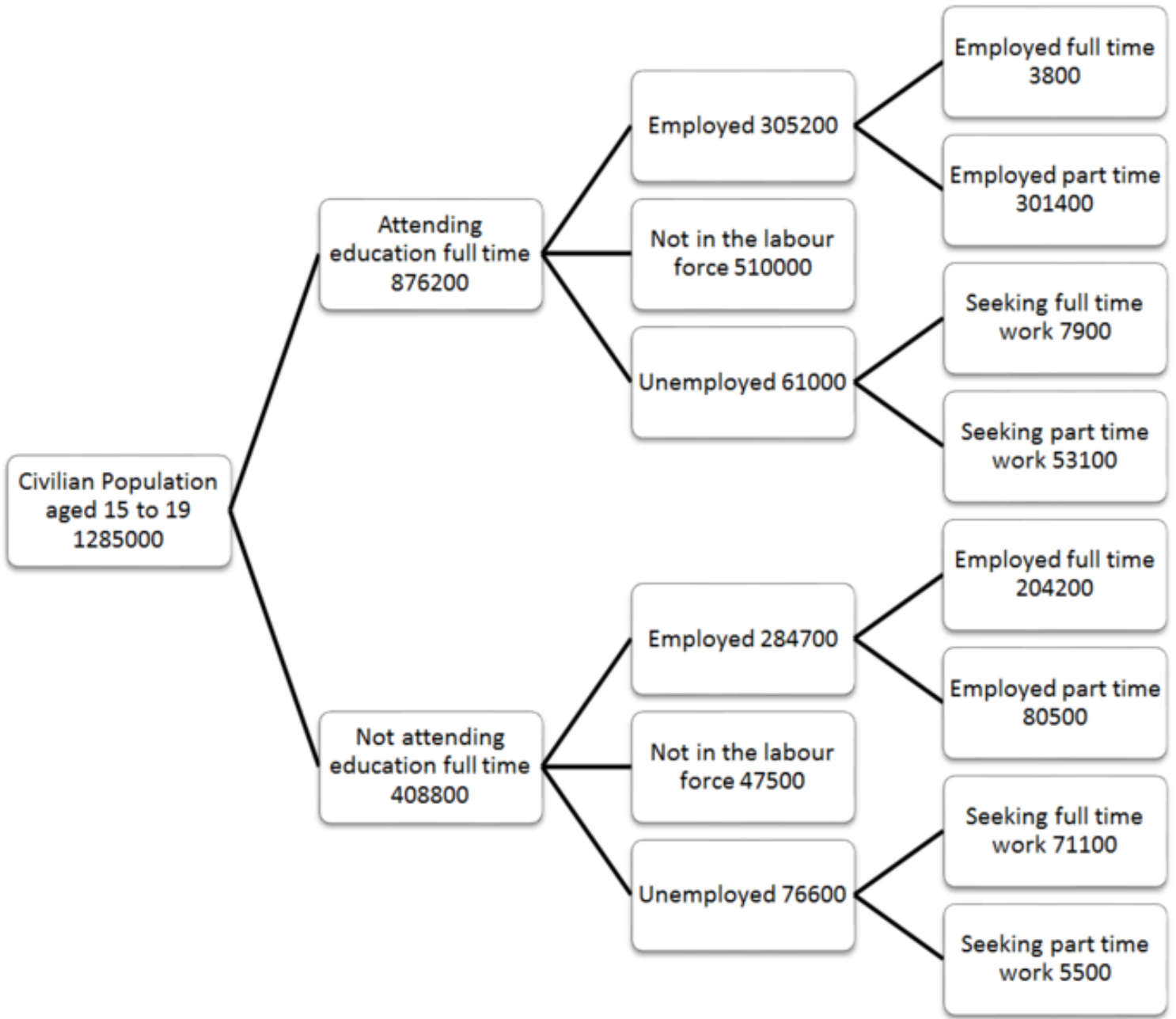


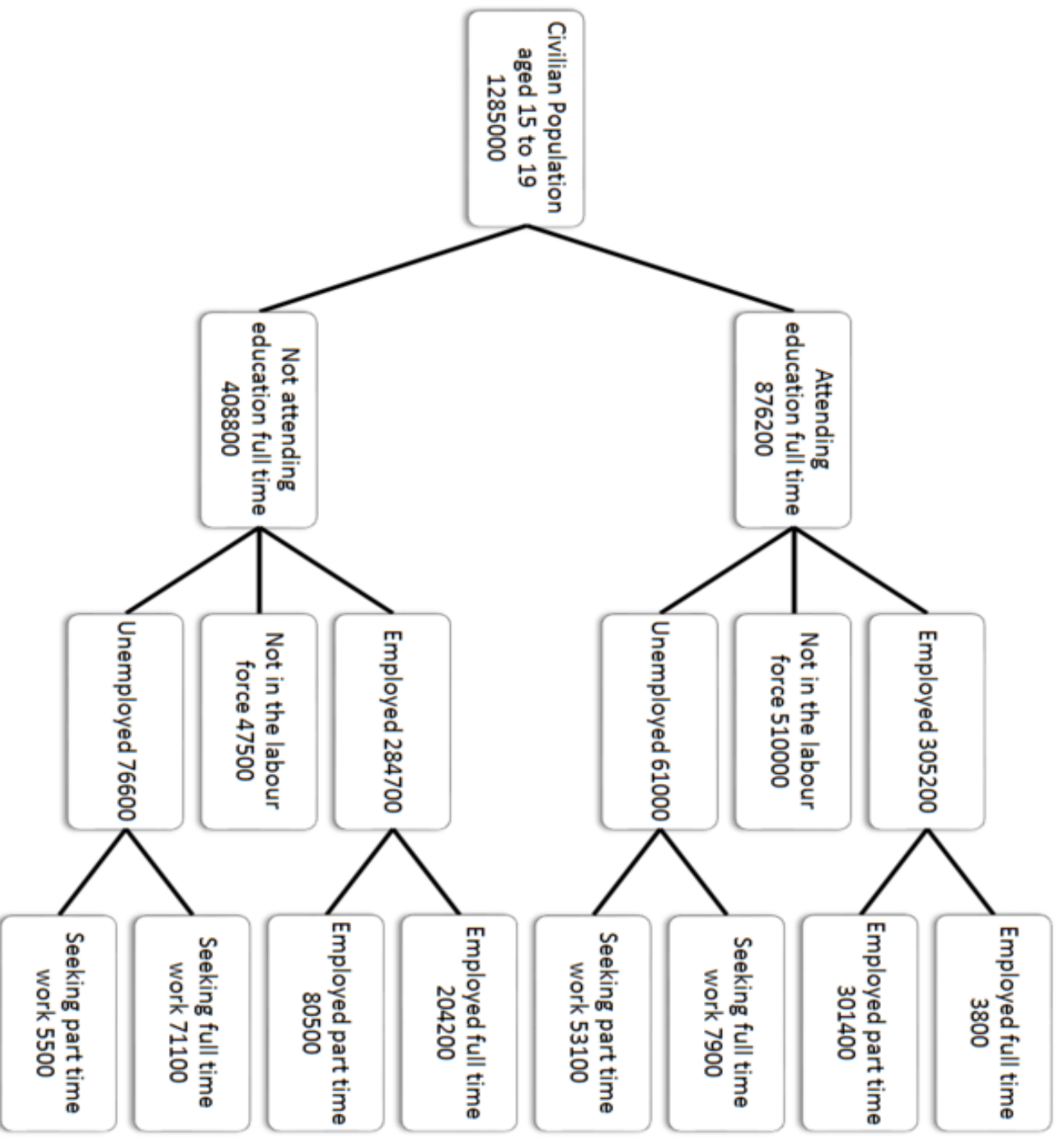


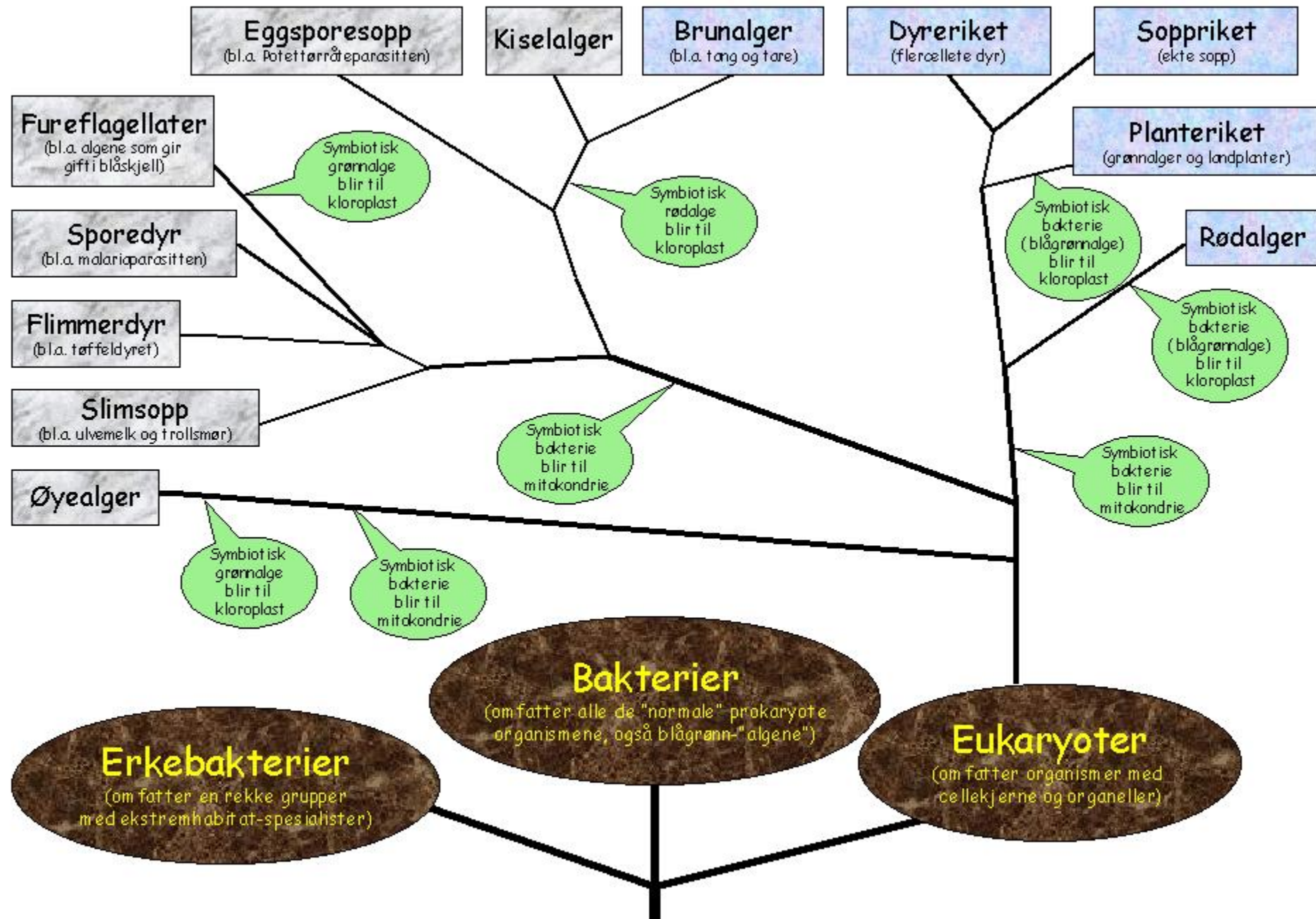


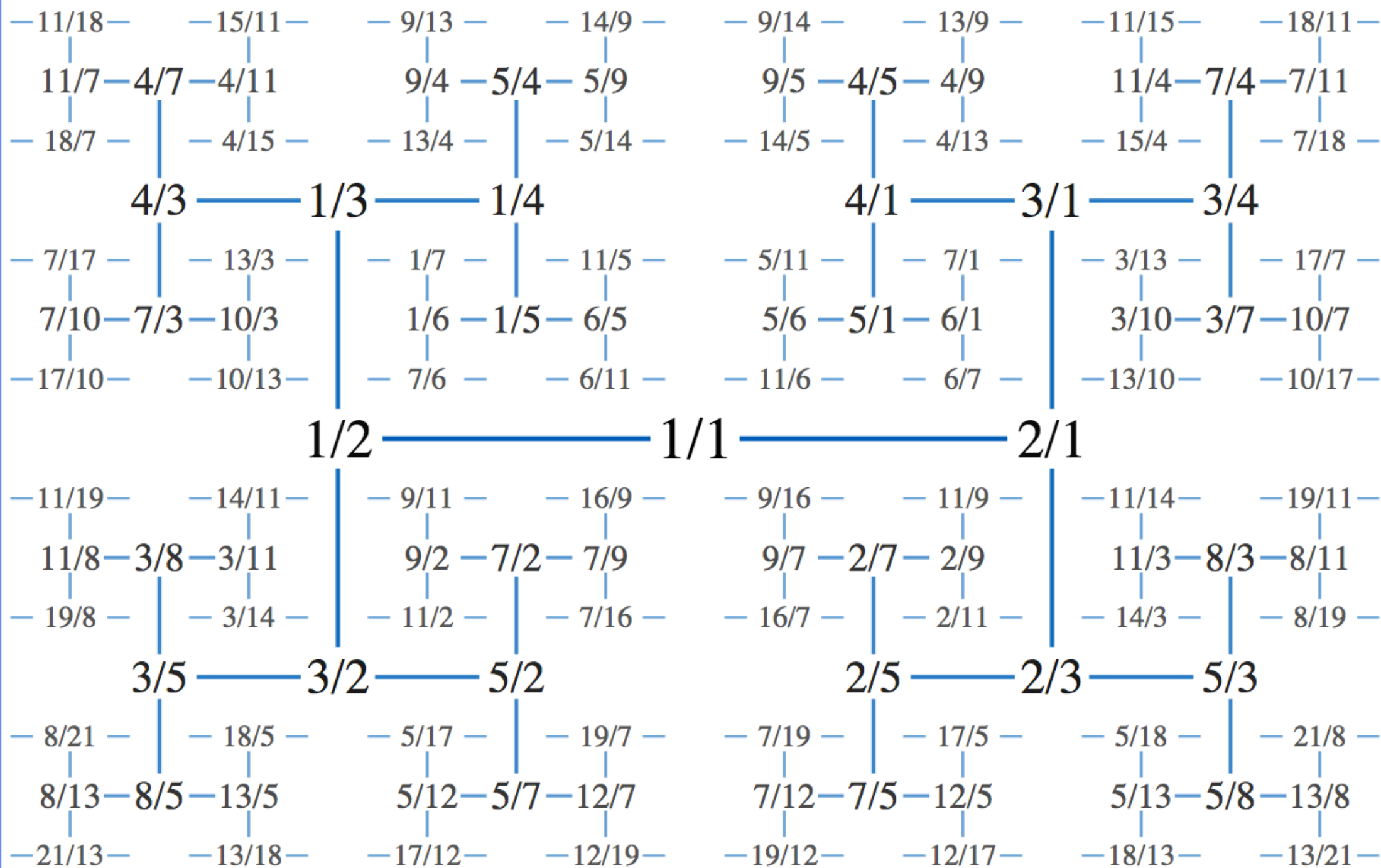






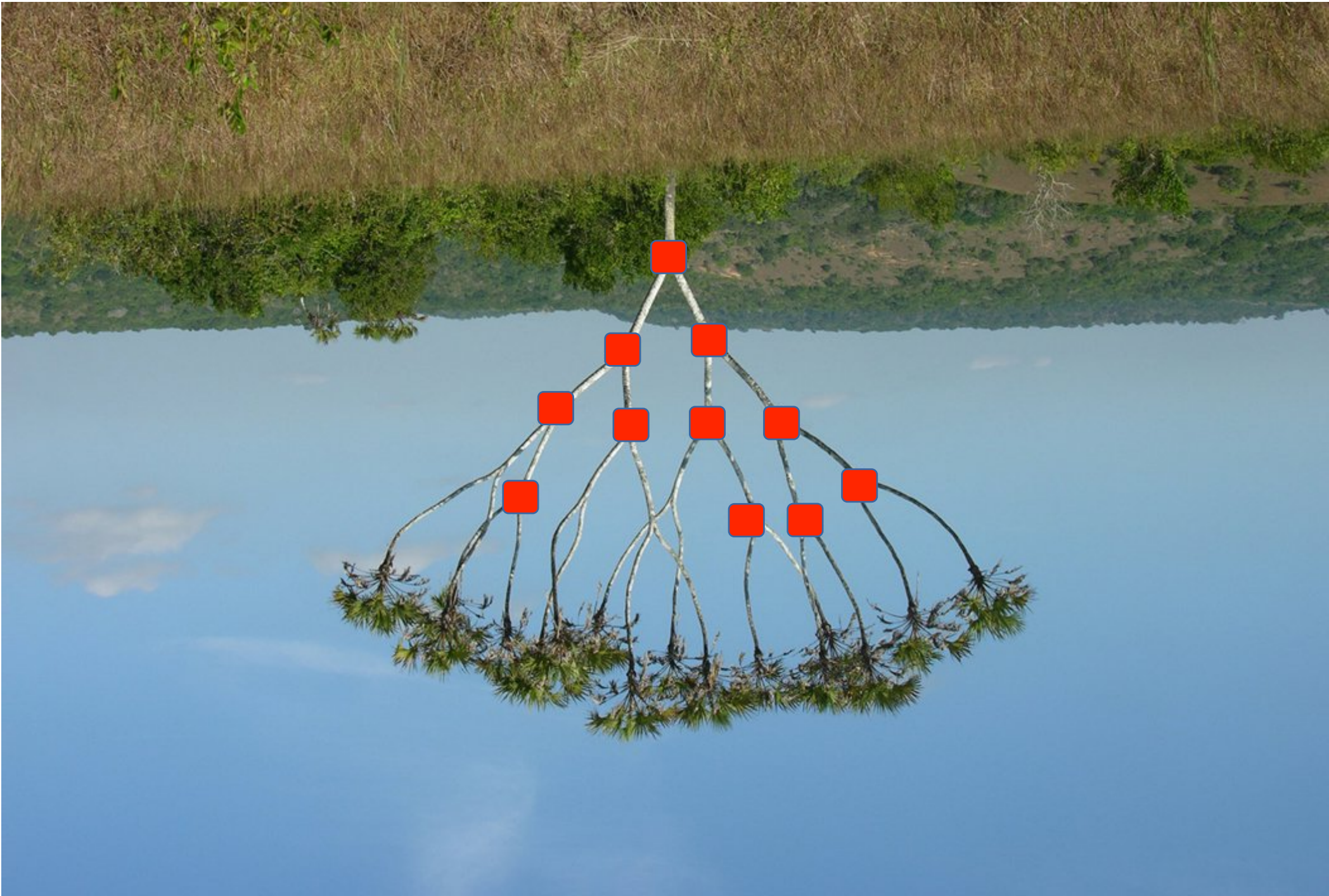




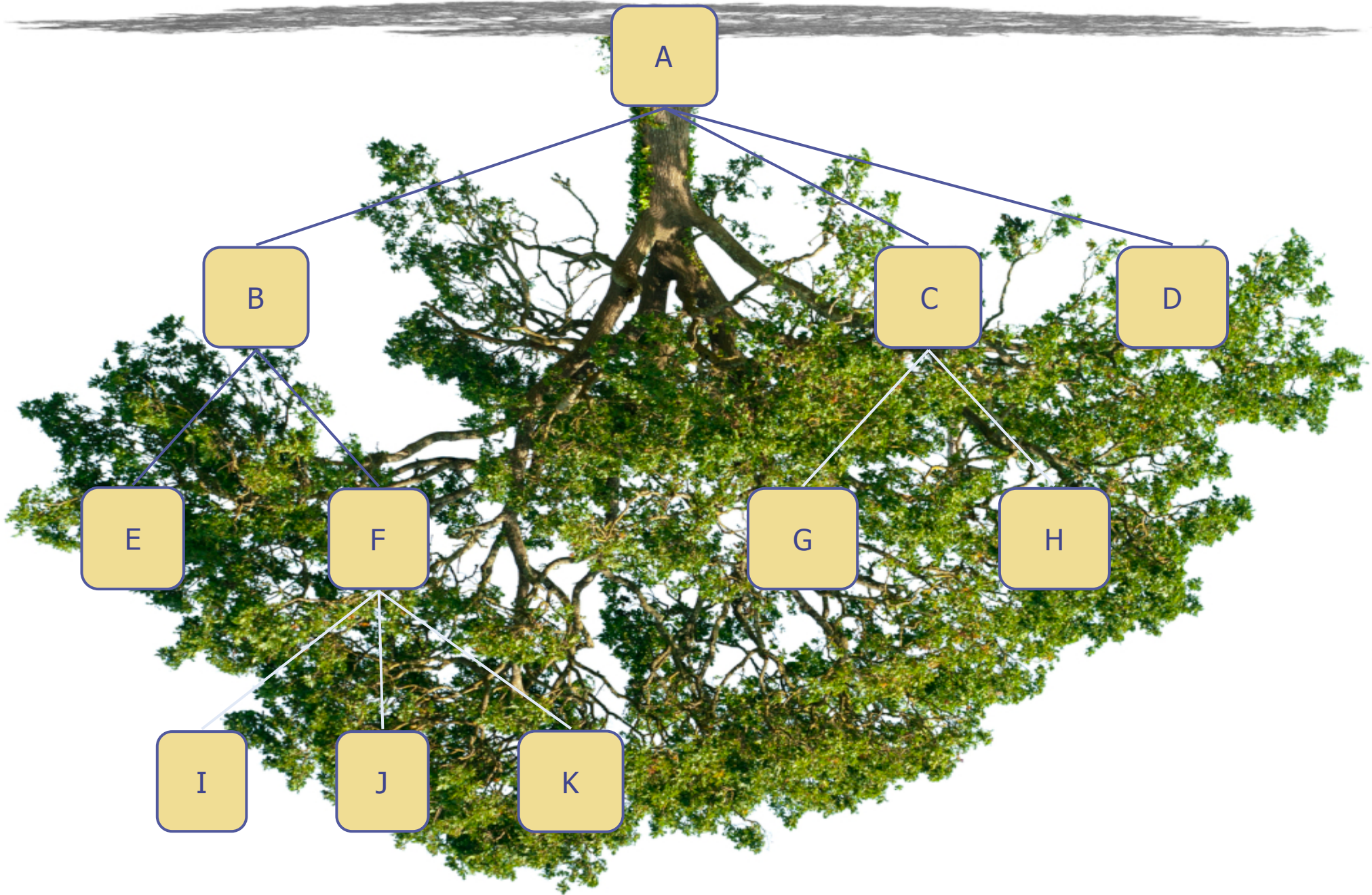












A

B

C

D

E

F

G

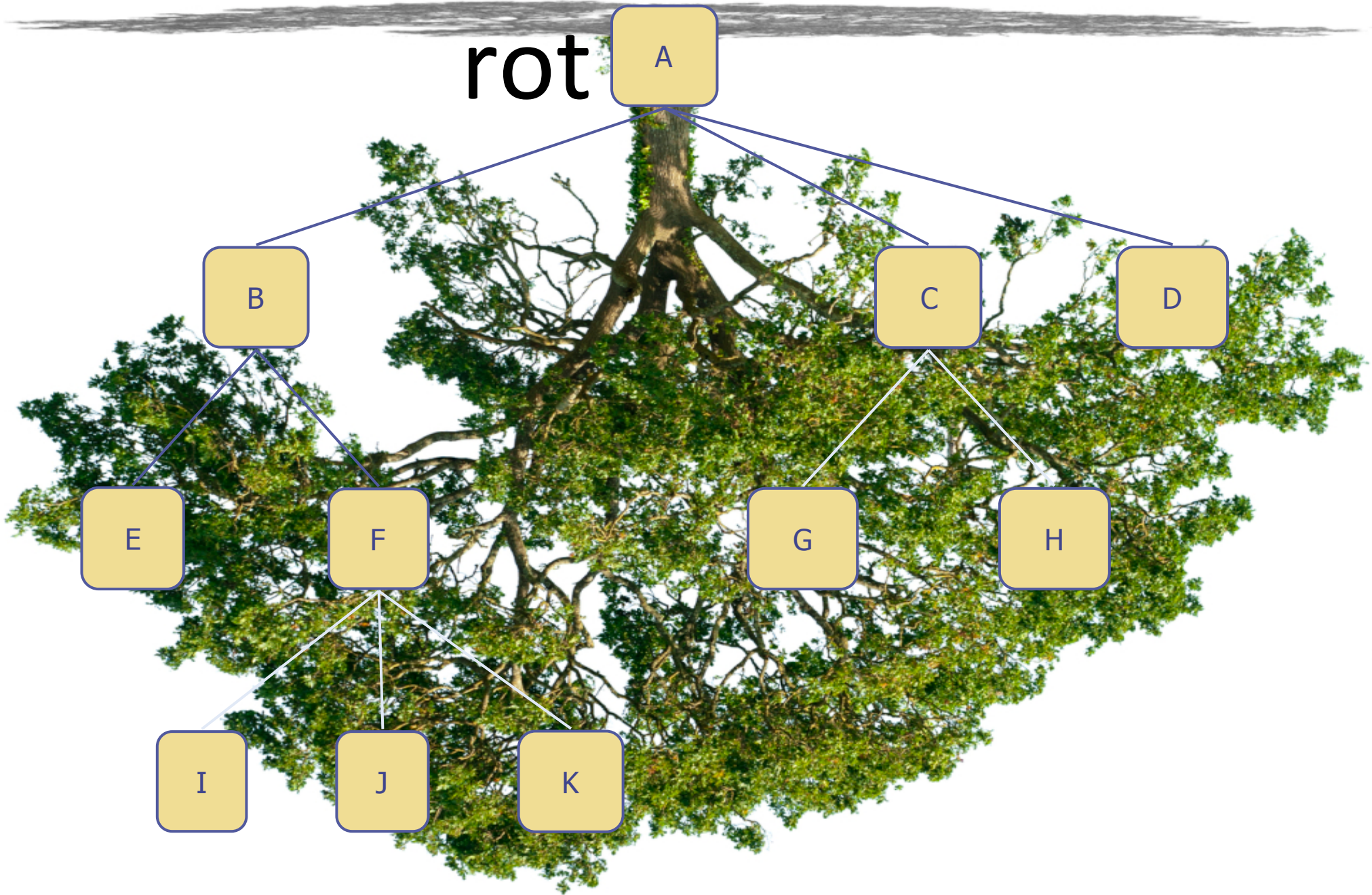
H

I

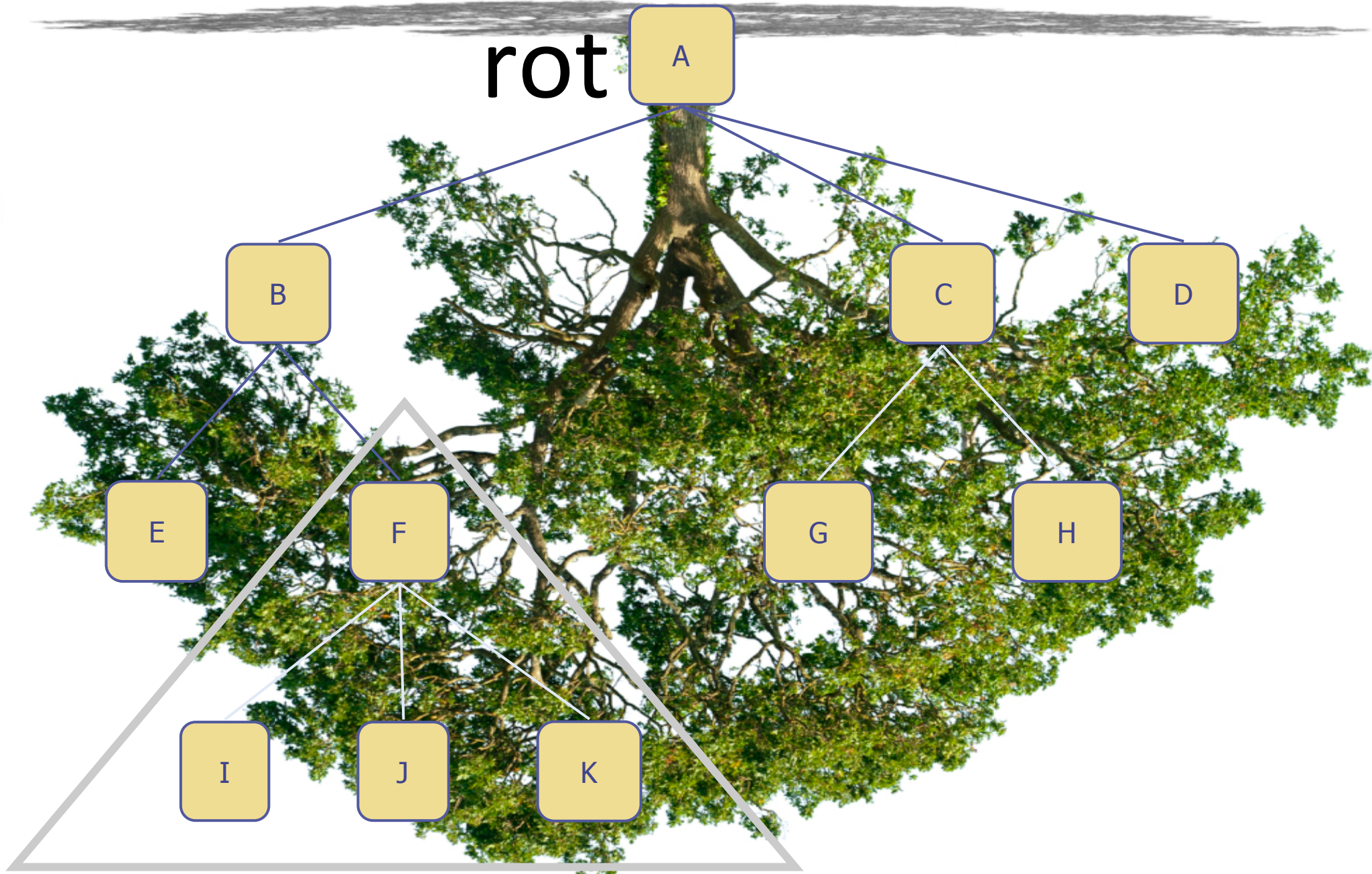
J

K

rot



rot



rot

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

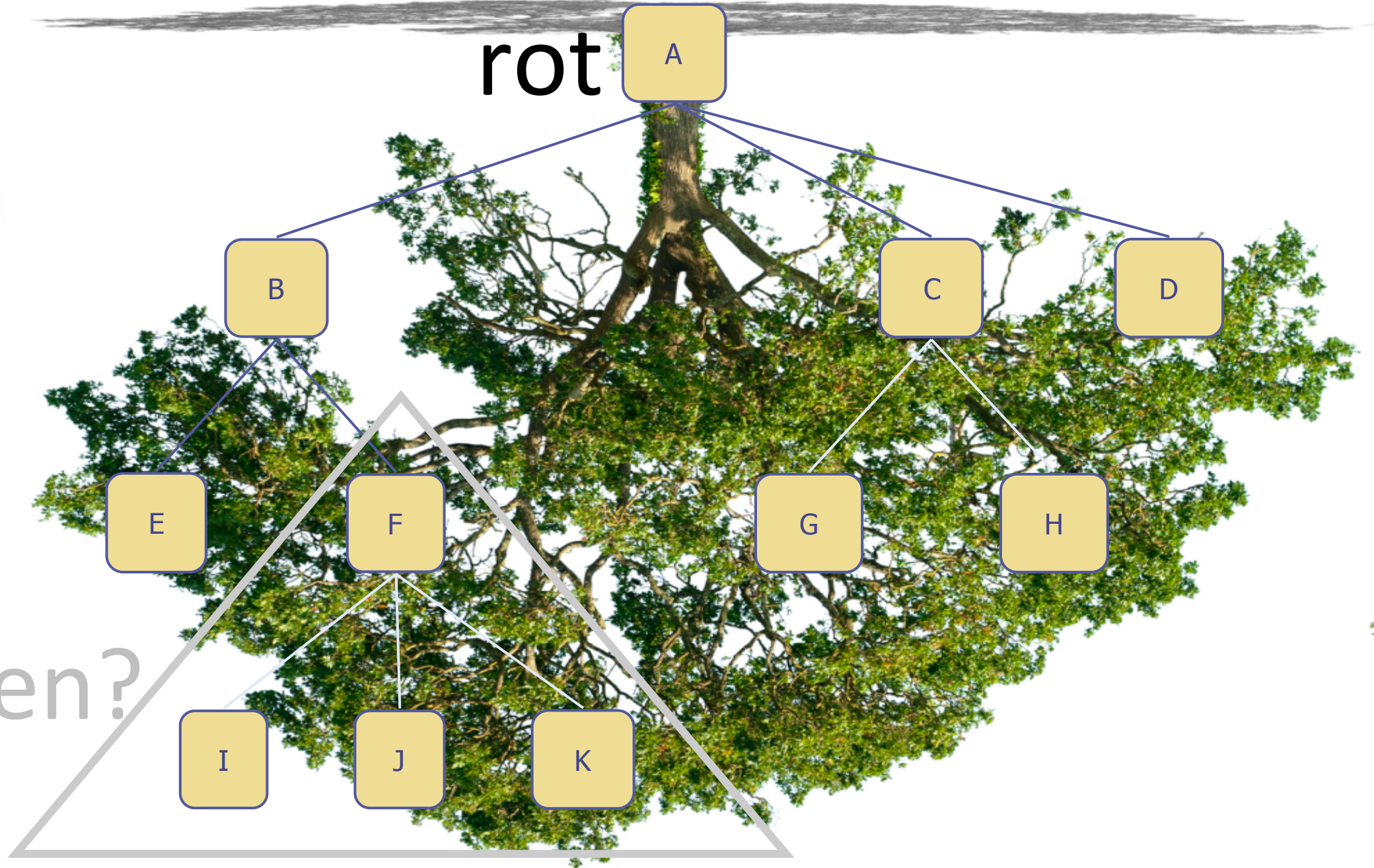
H

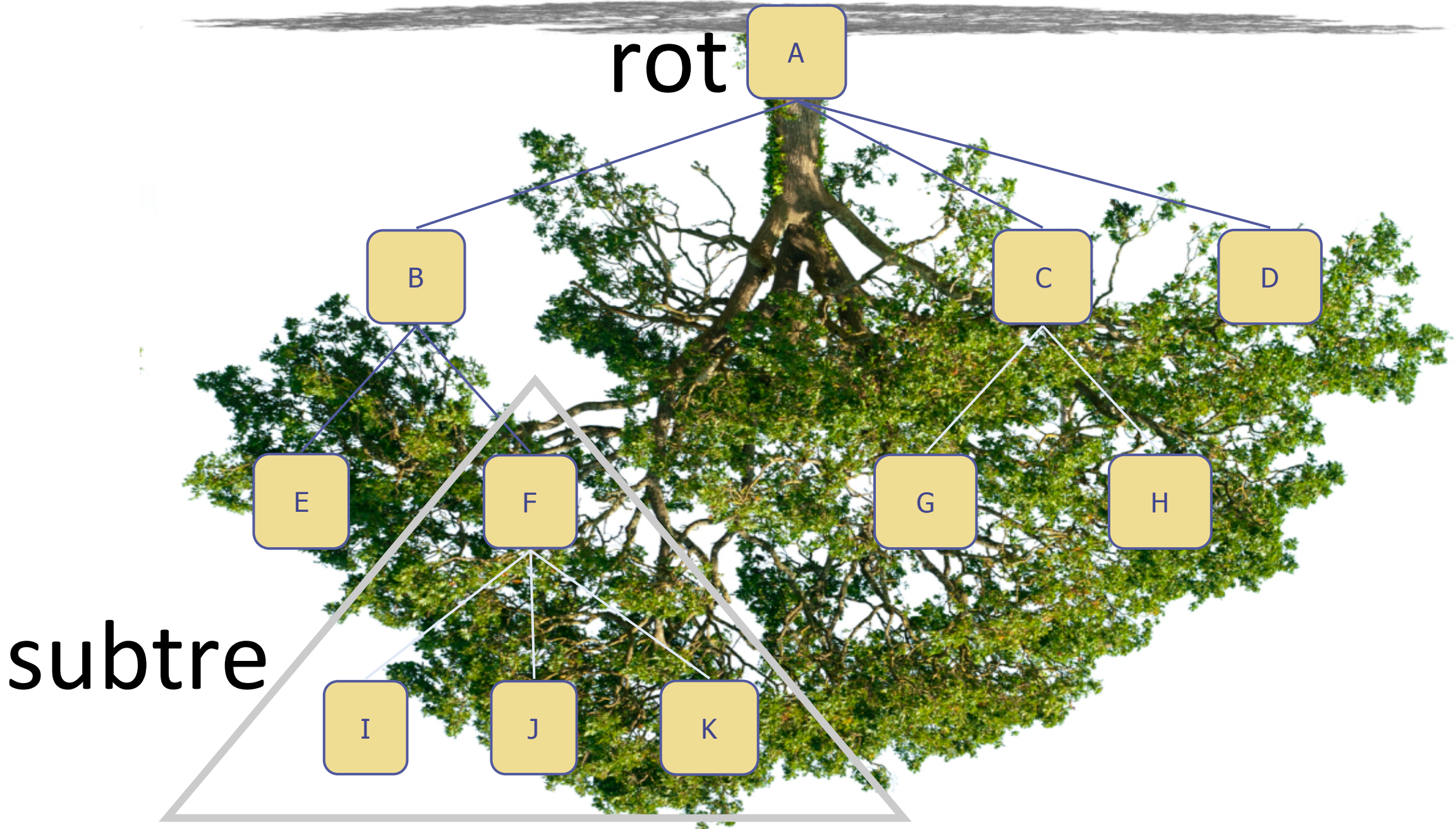
I

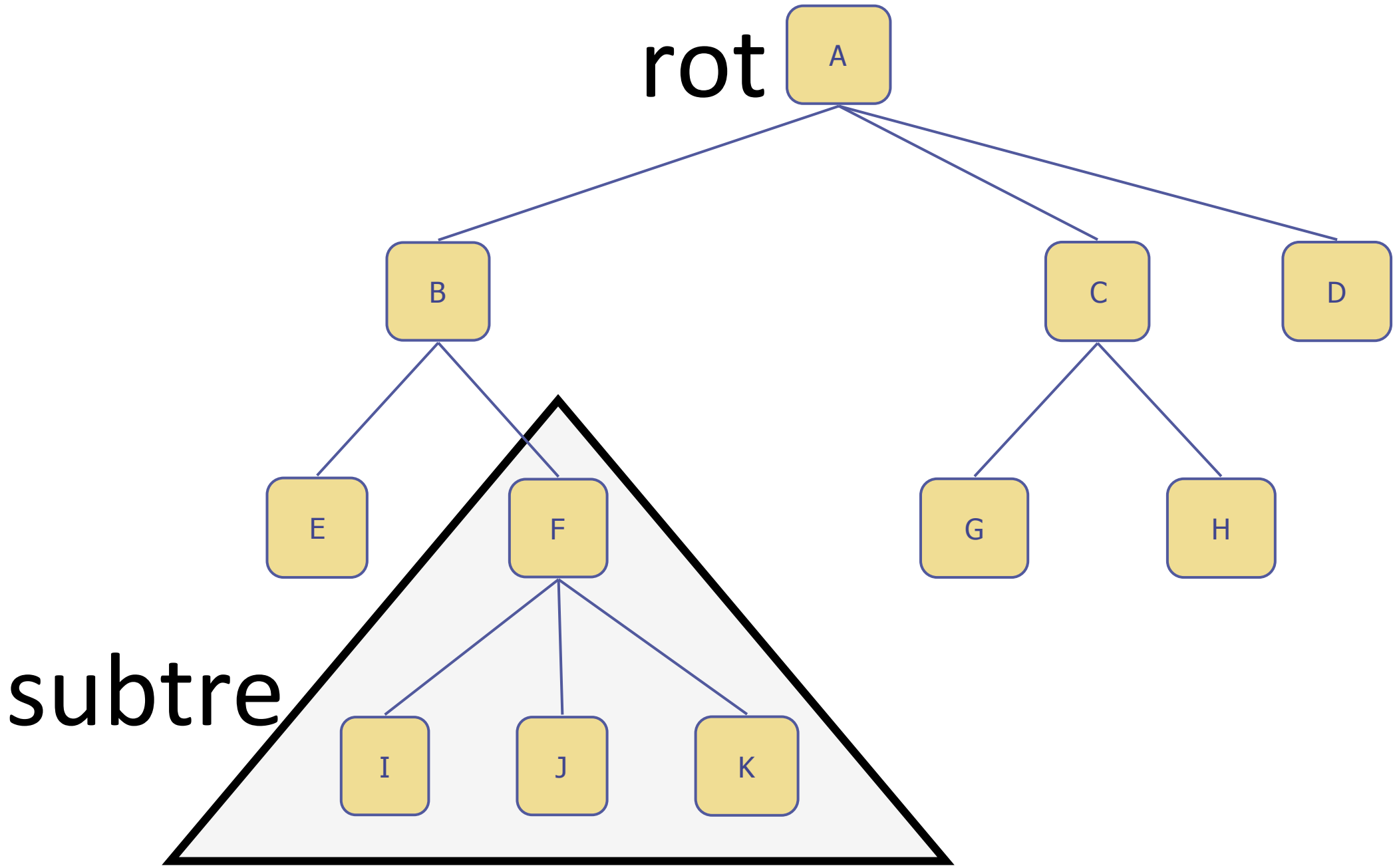
J

K

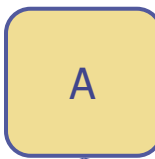
gren?



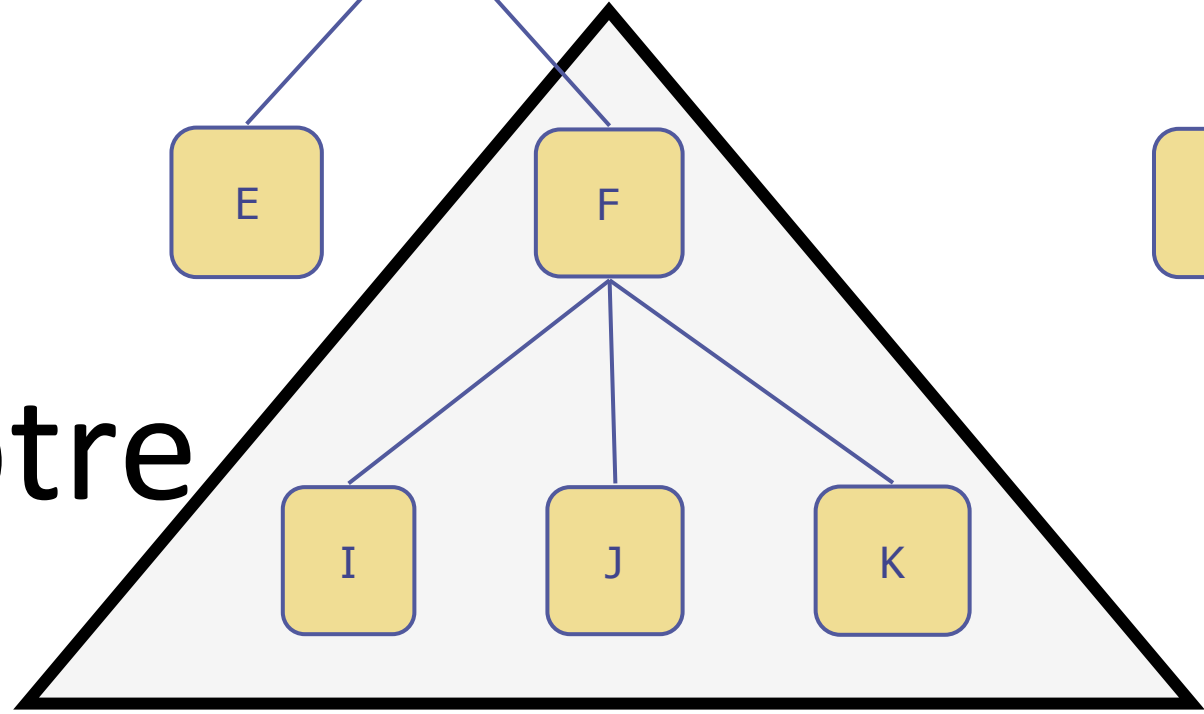




rot



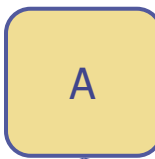
subtre



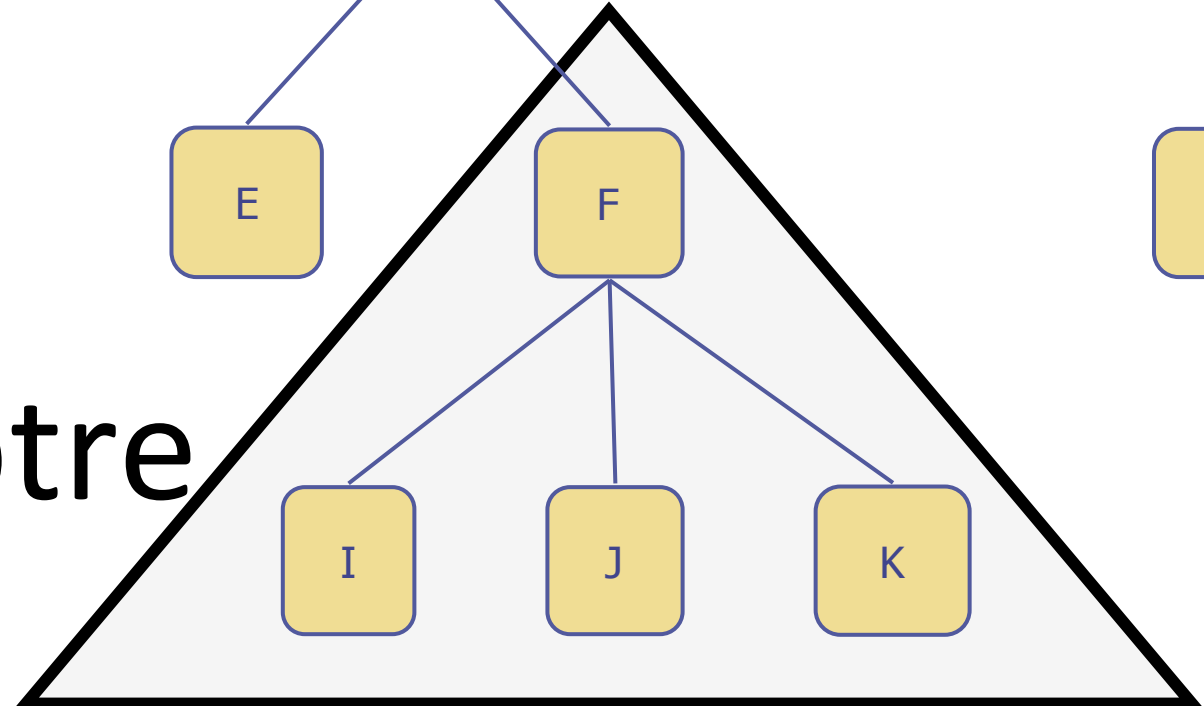
Oppgave:

Hvilken bokstav er noden som er rot i subtreet merket med?

rot

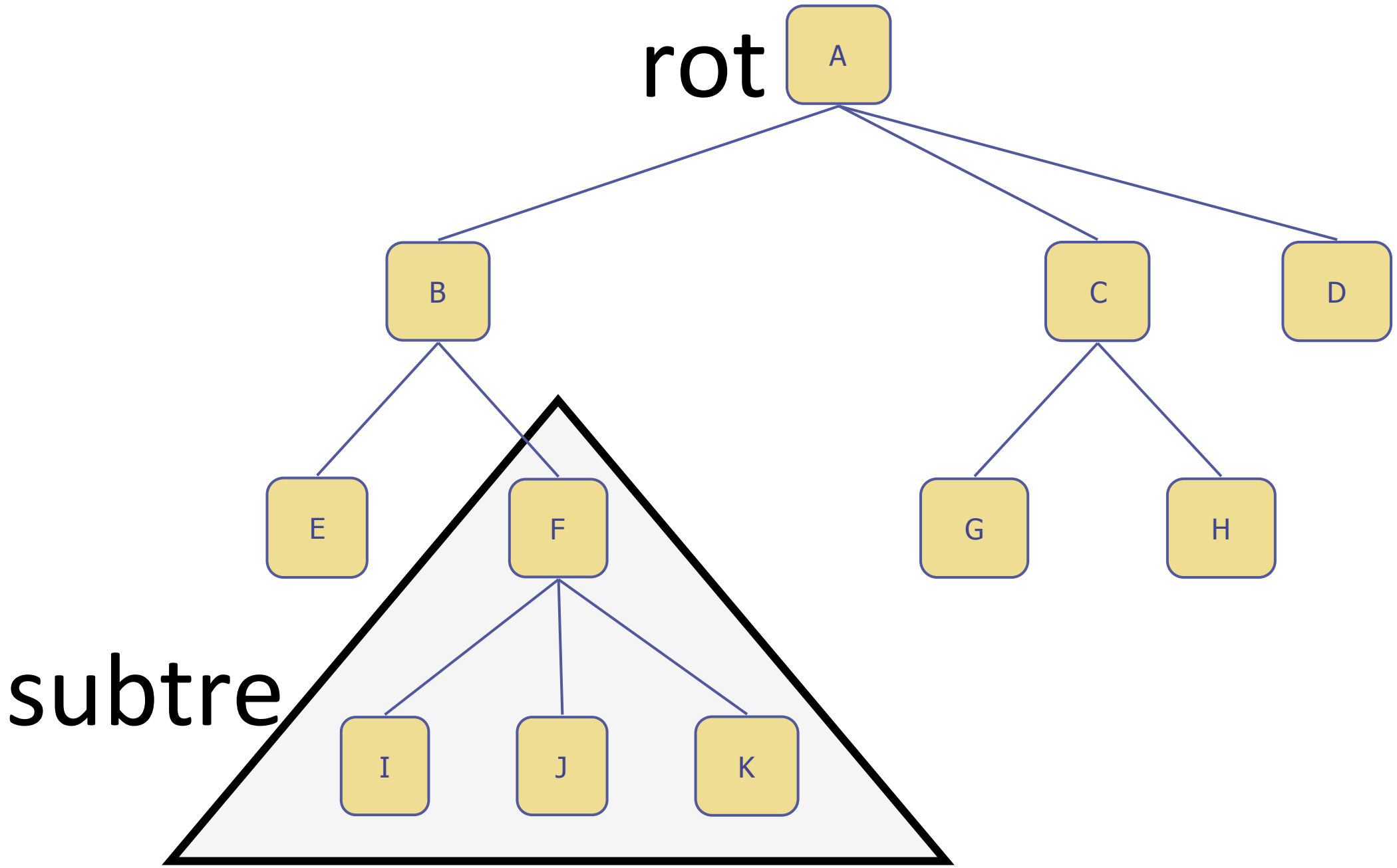


subtre



Subtreet F har 4 noder.

List opp alle (sub)trær i figuren med antall noder, Der antall noder > 1. Ordne lista alfabetisk.



rot

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

subtre

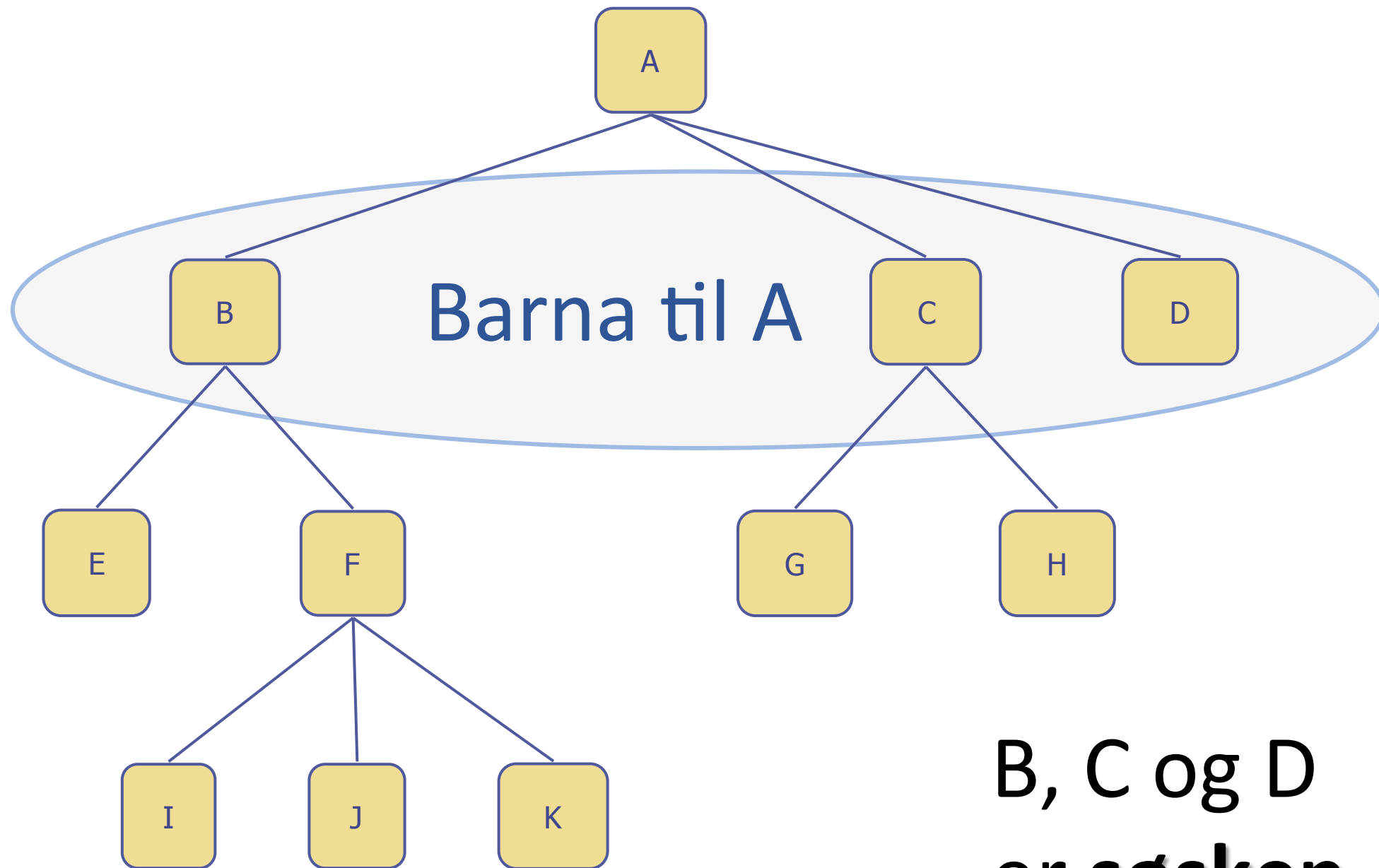
løsning:

A 11

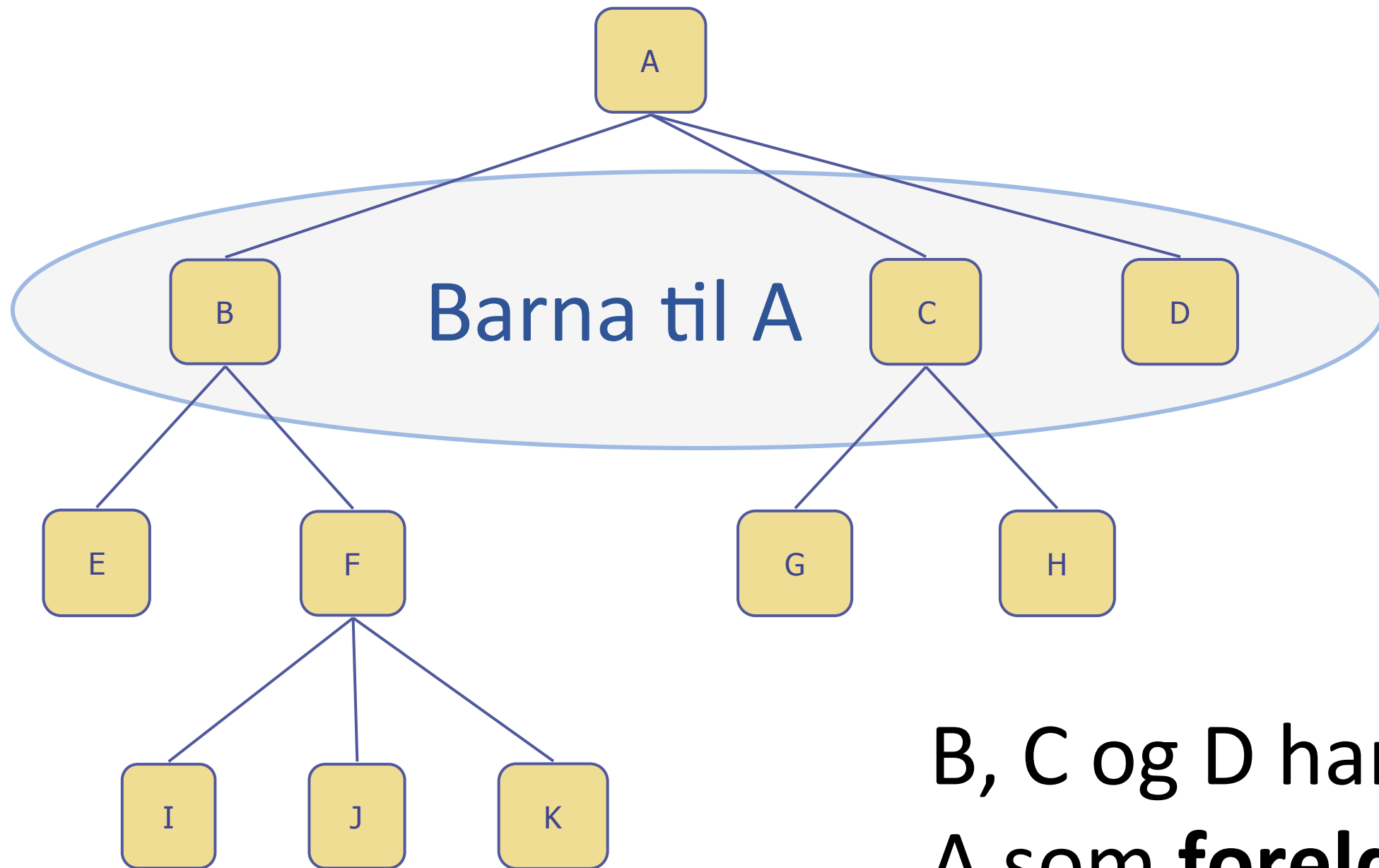
B 6

C 3

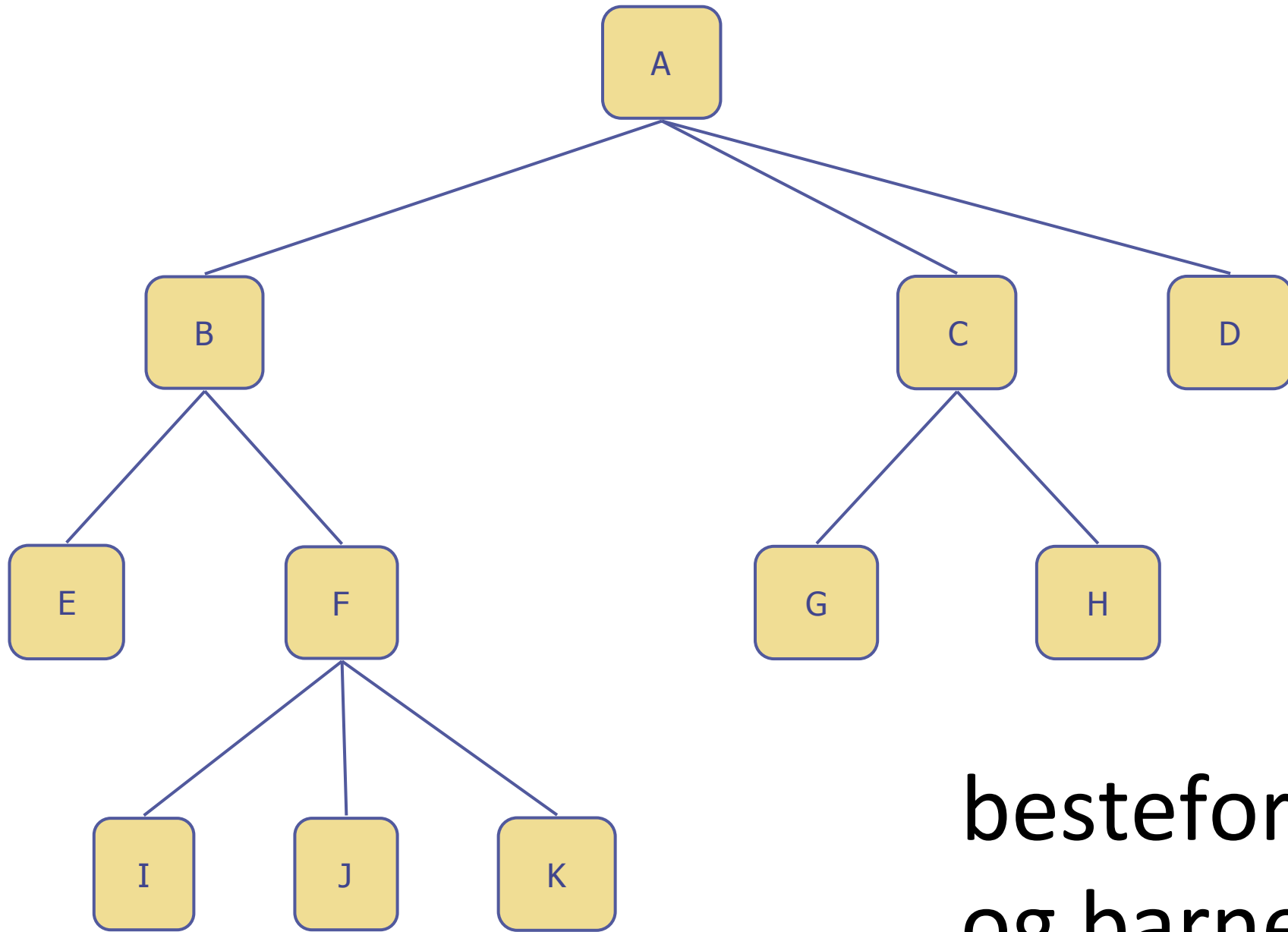
F 4



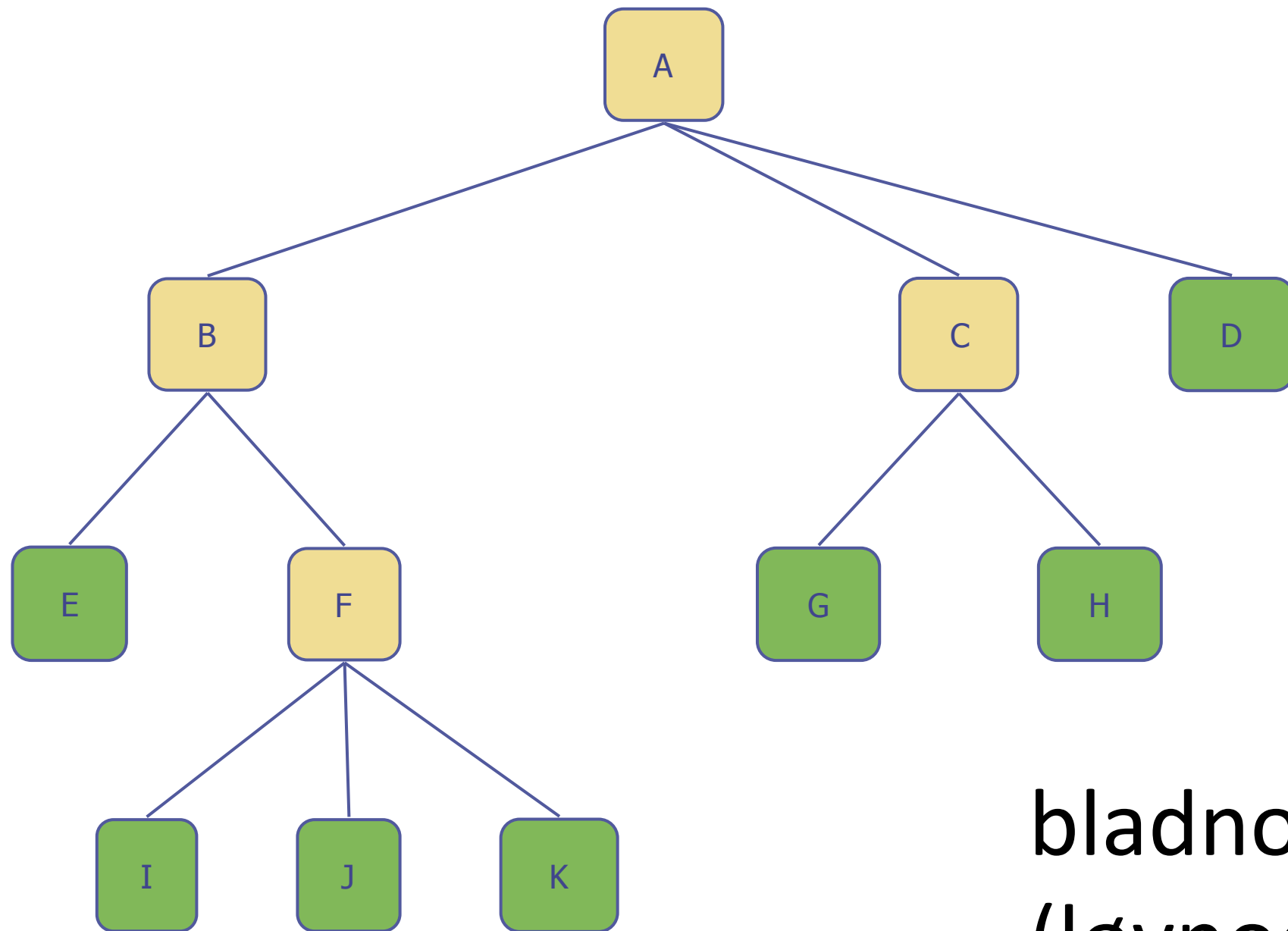
B, C og D
er **søsken**



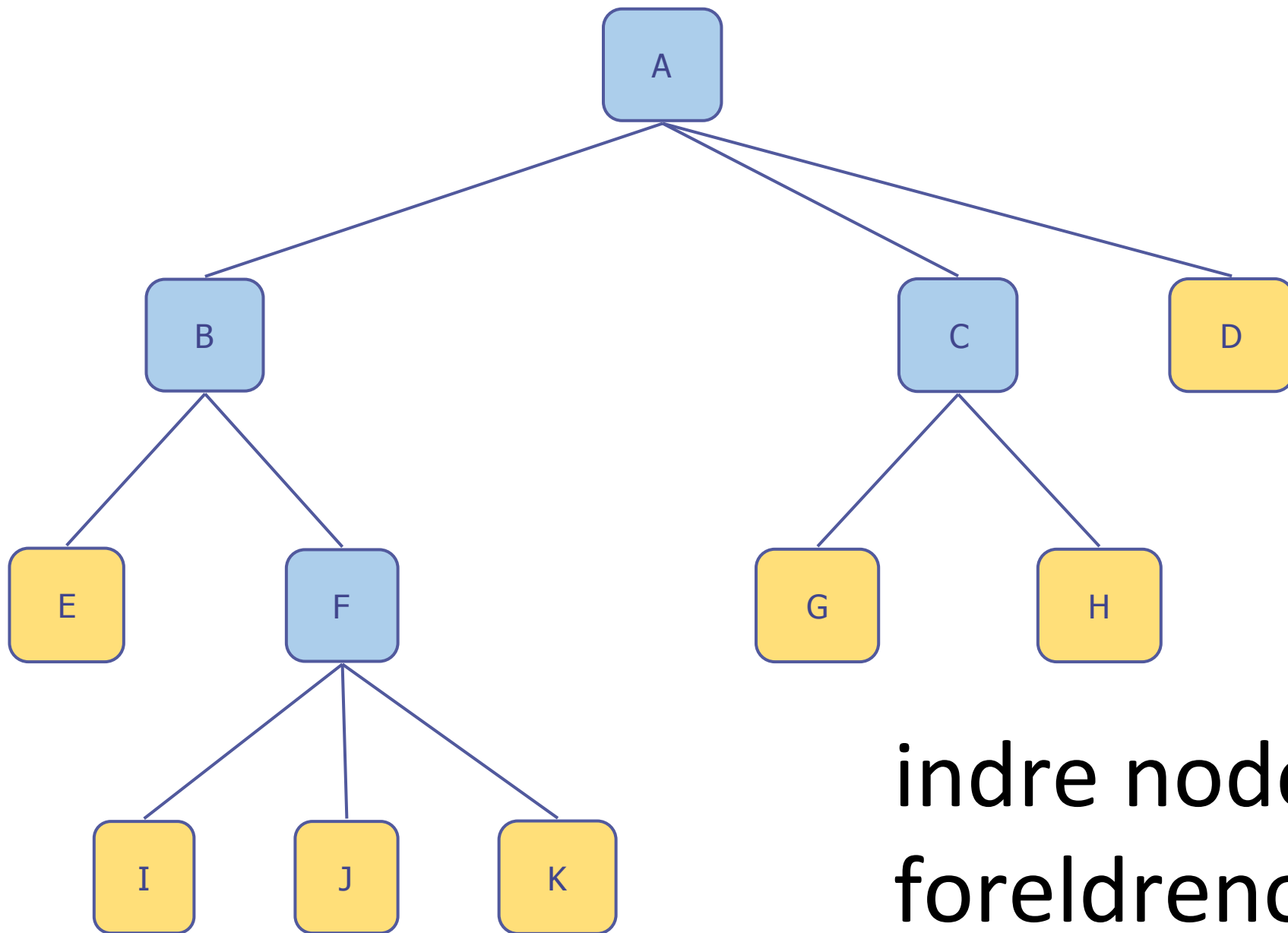
**B, C og D har
A som forelder**



**besteforeldre
og barnebarn?**



**bladnoder
(løvnoder)**



indre noder
foreldrenoder
ikke bladnoder

Treterminologi

rot

indre node

bladnode

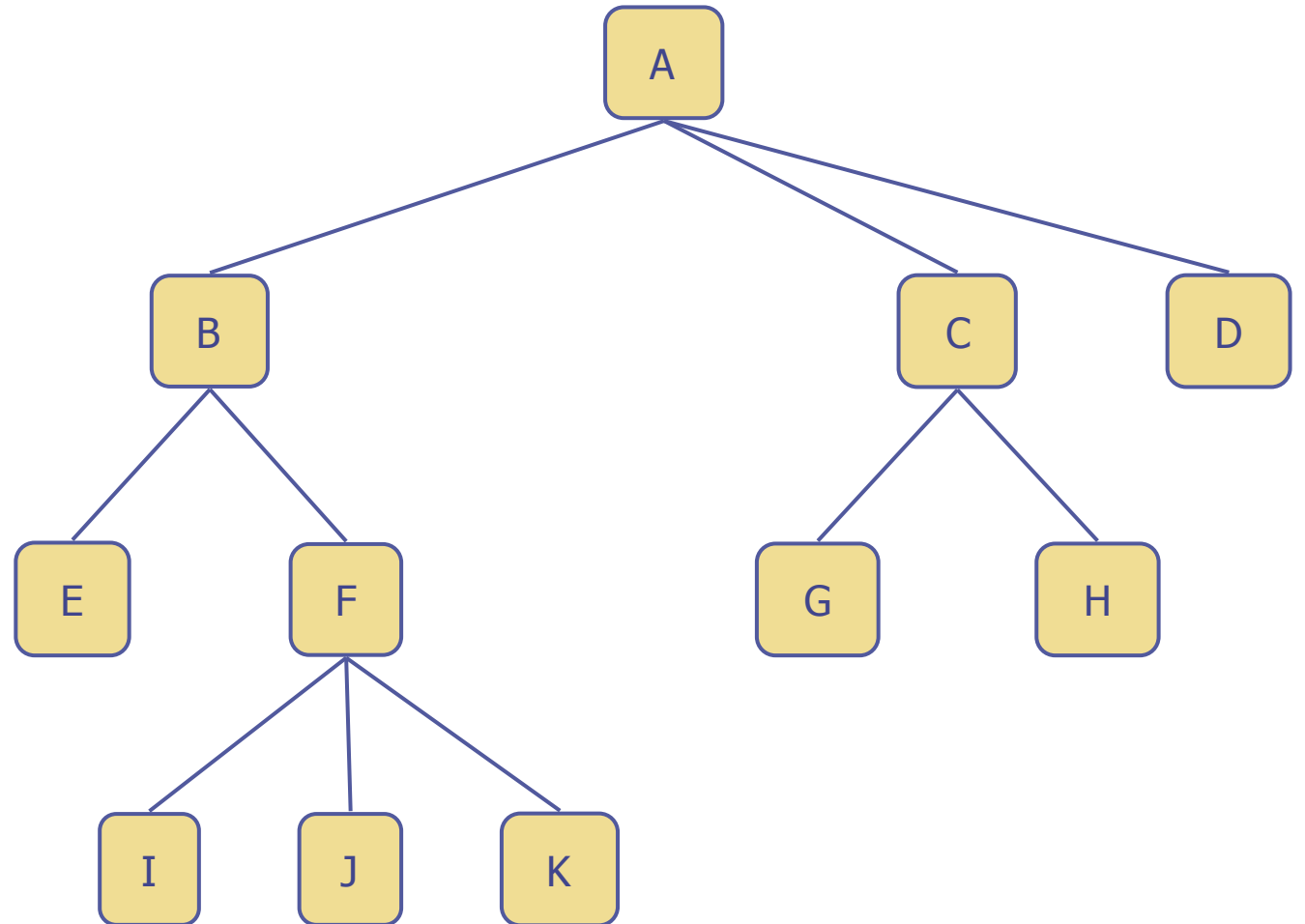
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

etterkommere til en node

subtre



Treterminologi

rot

indre node

bladnode

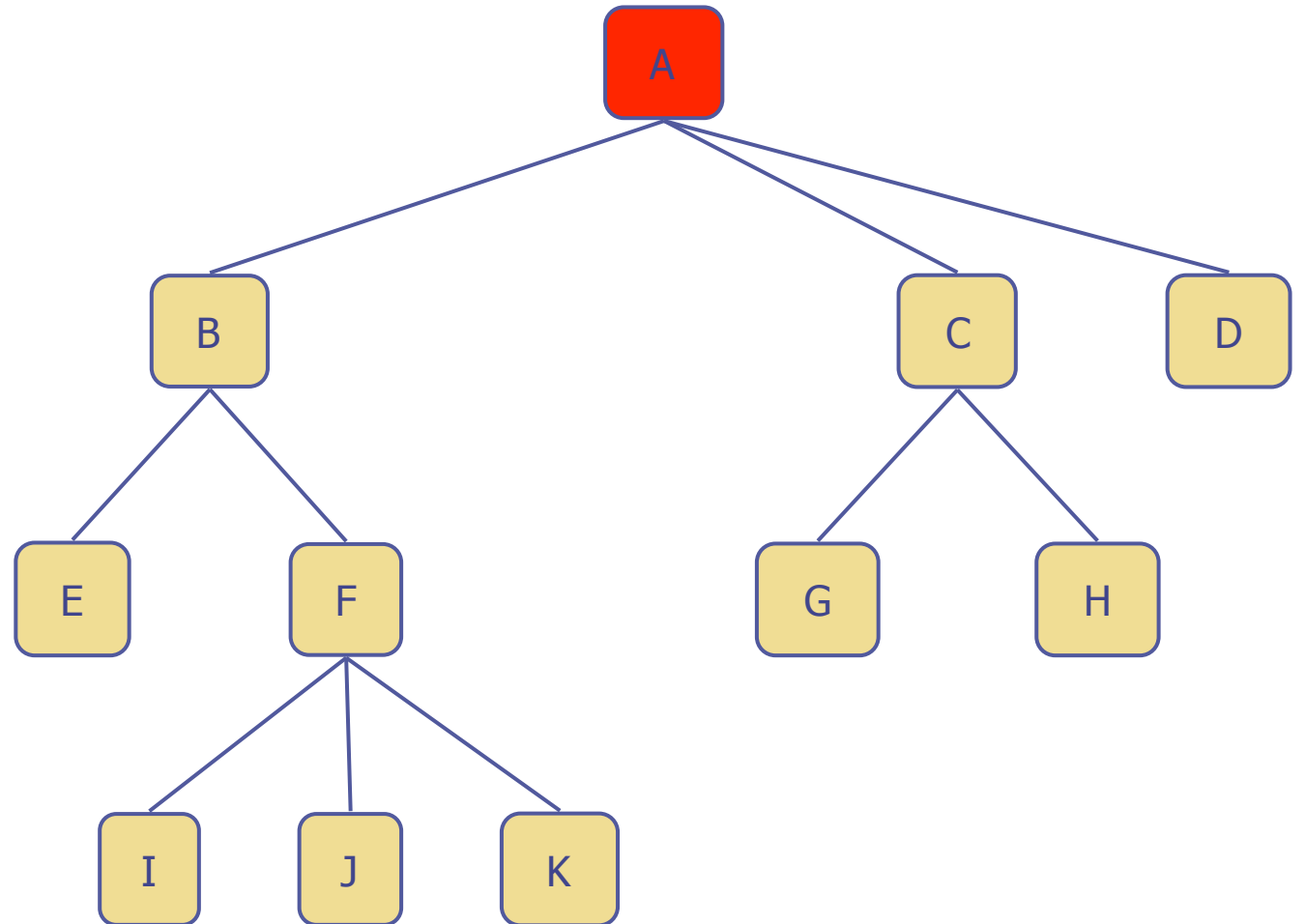
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

etterkommere til en node

subtre



Treterminologi

rot

indre noder

bladnode

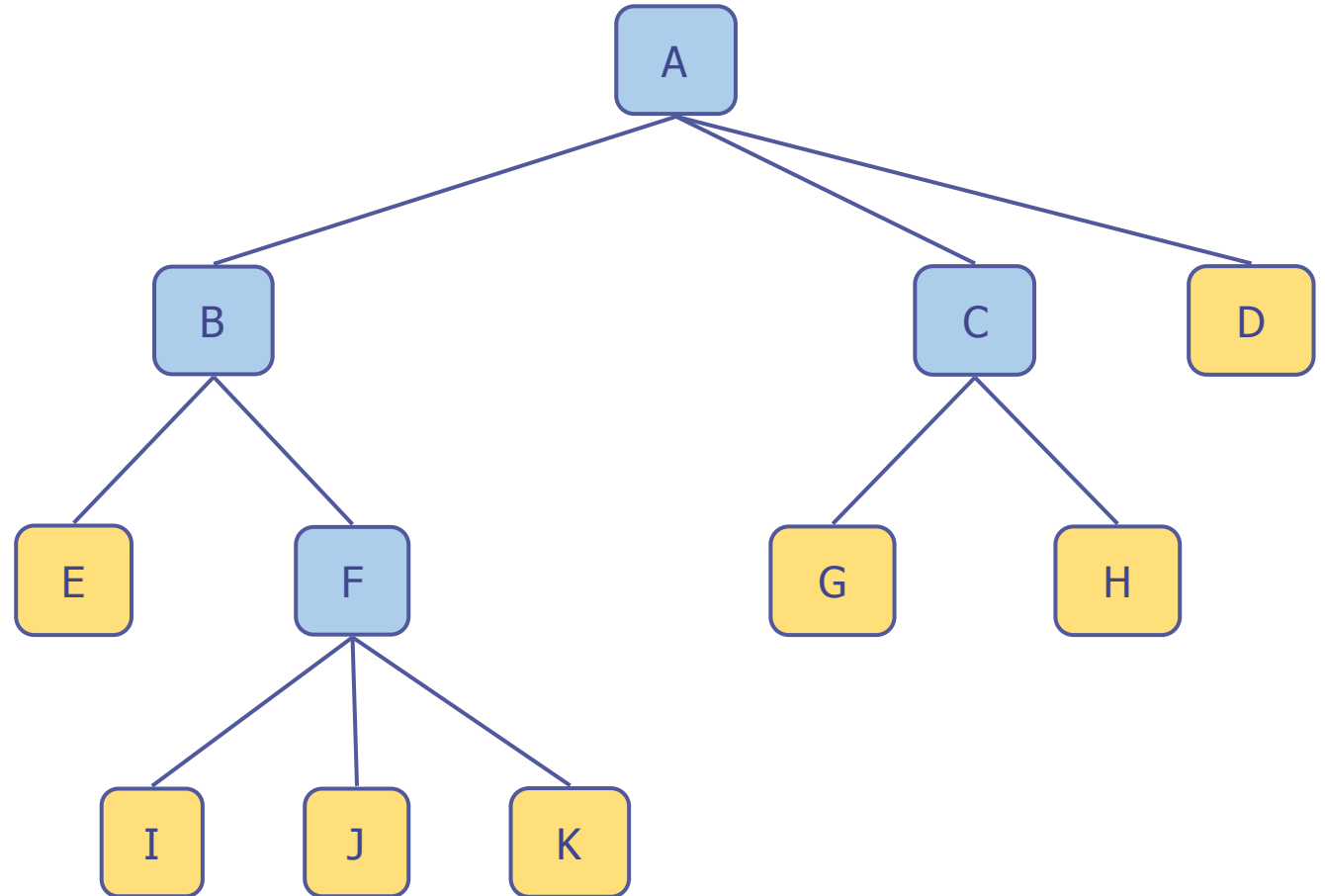
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

etterkommere til en node

subtre



Treterminologi

rot

indre node

bladnoder

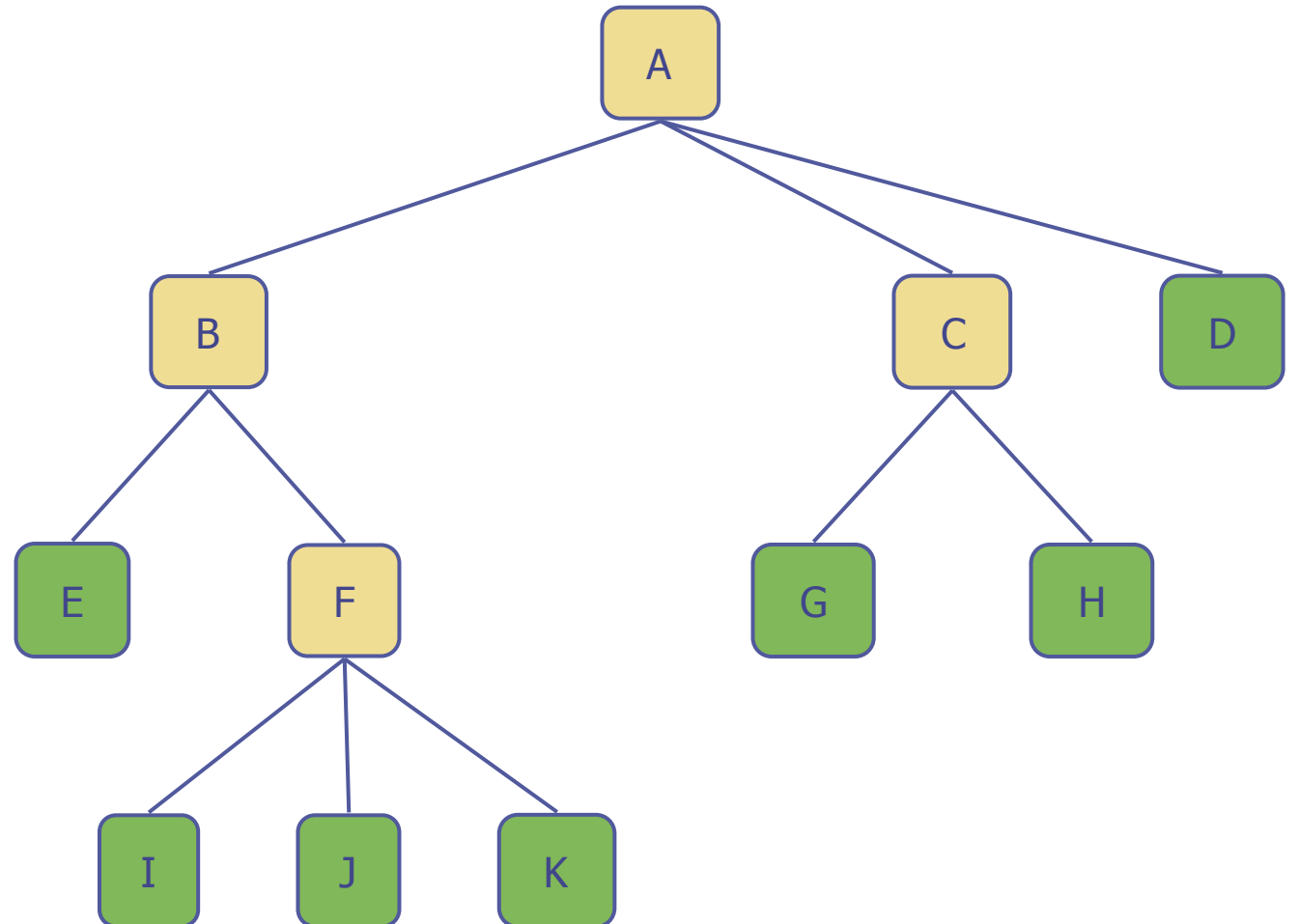
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

etterkommere til en node

subtre



Treterminologi

rot

indre node

bladnode

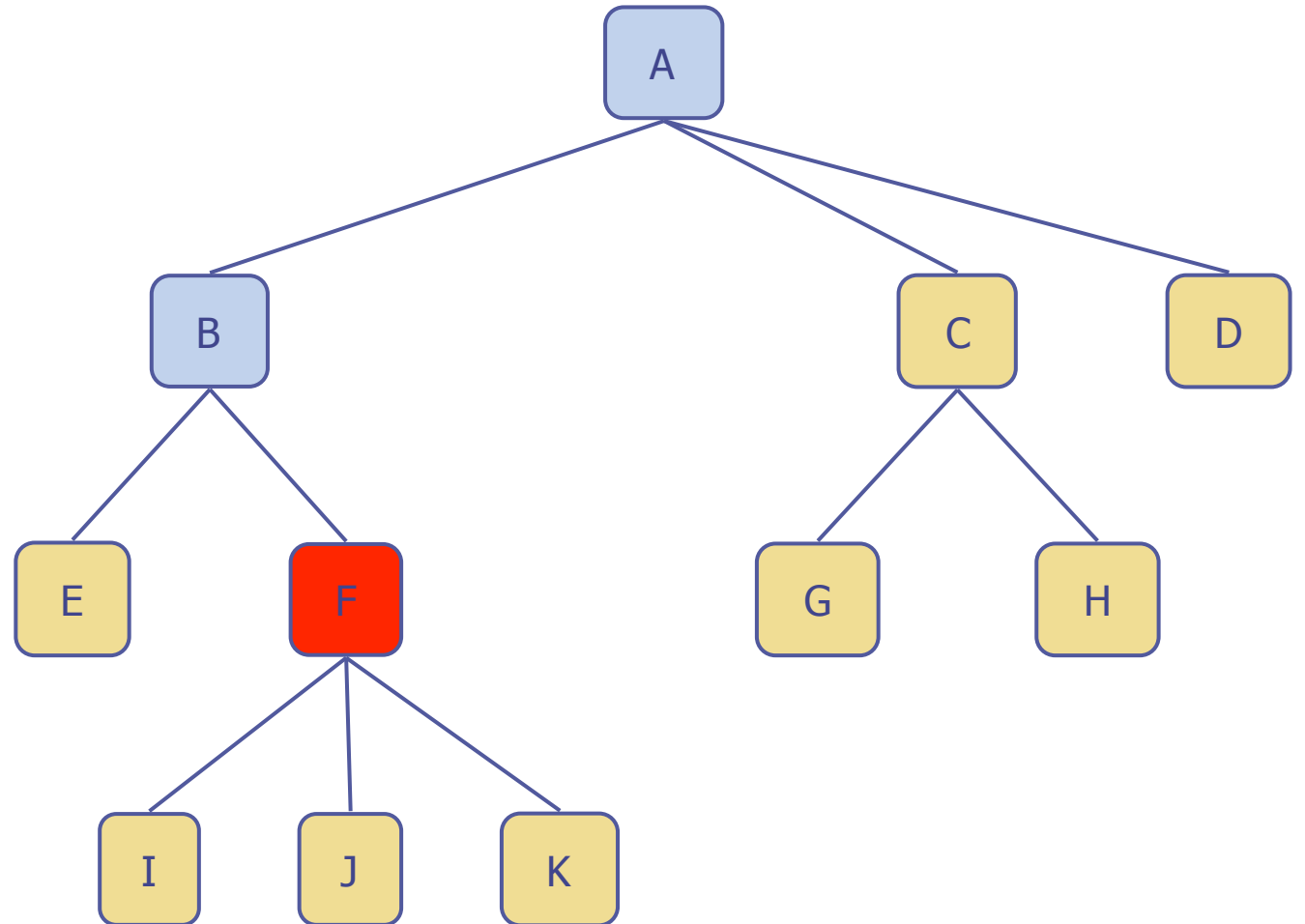
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

etterkommere til en node

subtre



Treterminologi

rot

indre node

bladnode

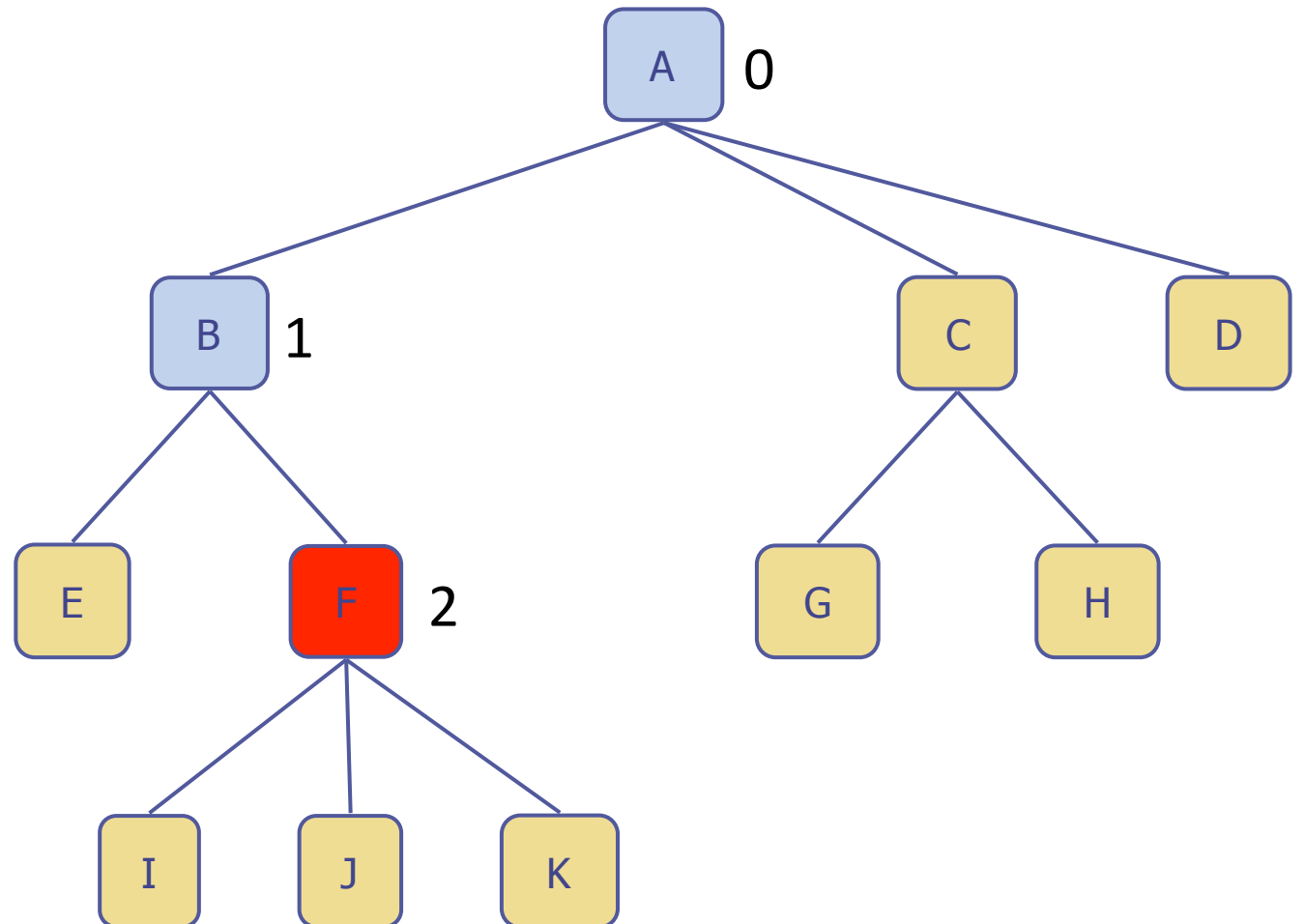
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

etterkommere til en node

subtre



Rekursiv definisjon av dybden til en node v

- Hvis v er rot, er dybden til v lik 0
- Ellers er dybden til v lik $1 +$ dybden til forelderen til v .

Treterminologi

rot

indre node

bladnode

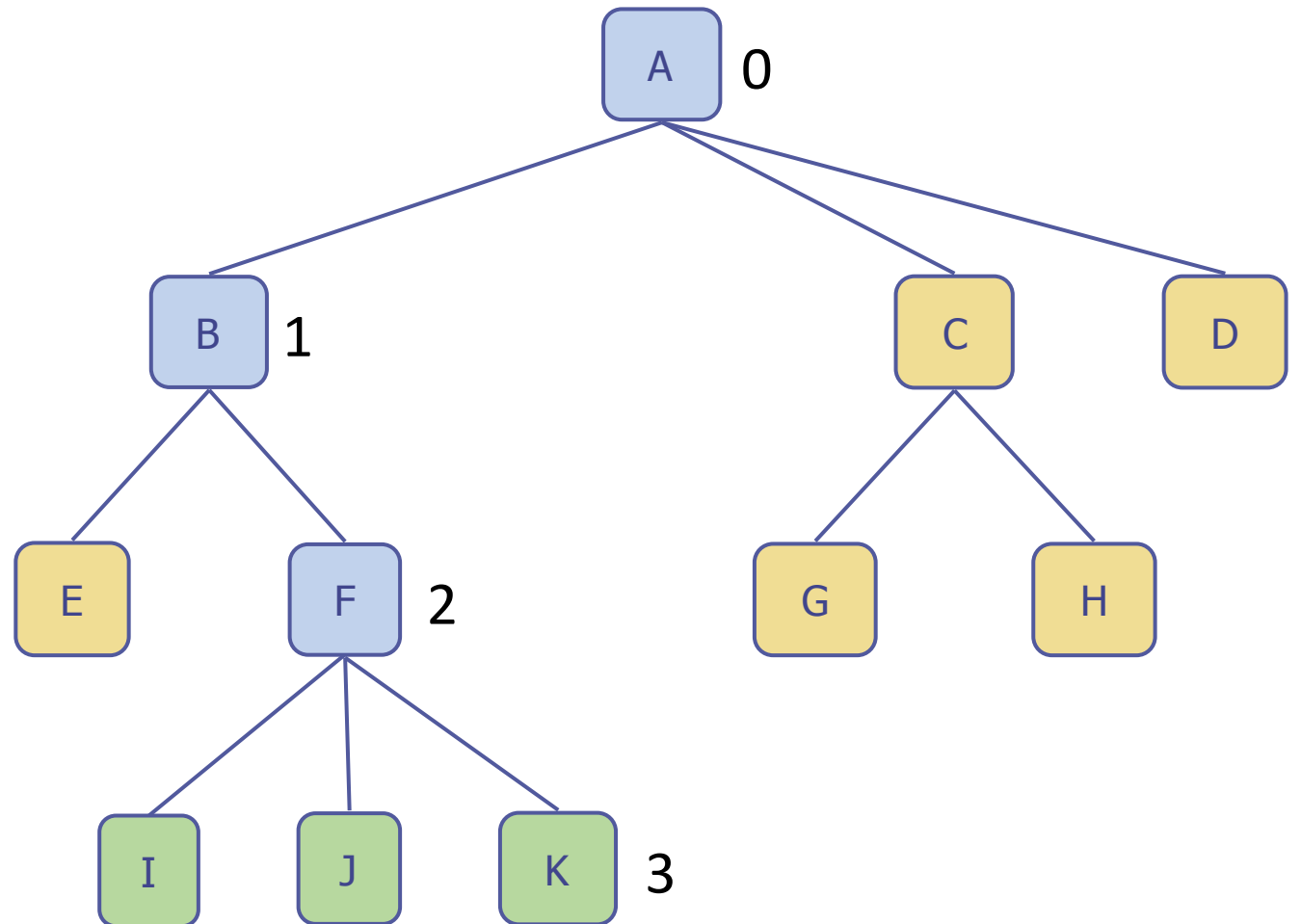
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

etterkommere til en node

subtre



Treterminologi

rot

indre node

bladnode

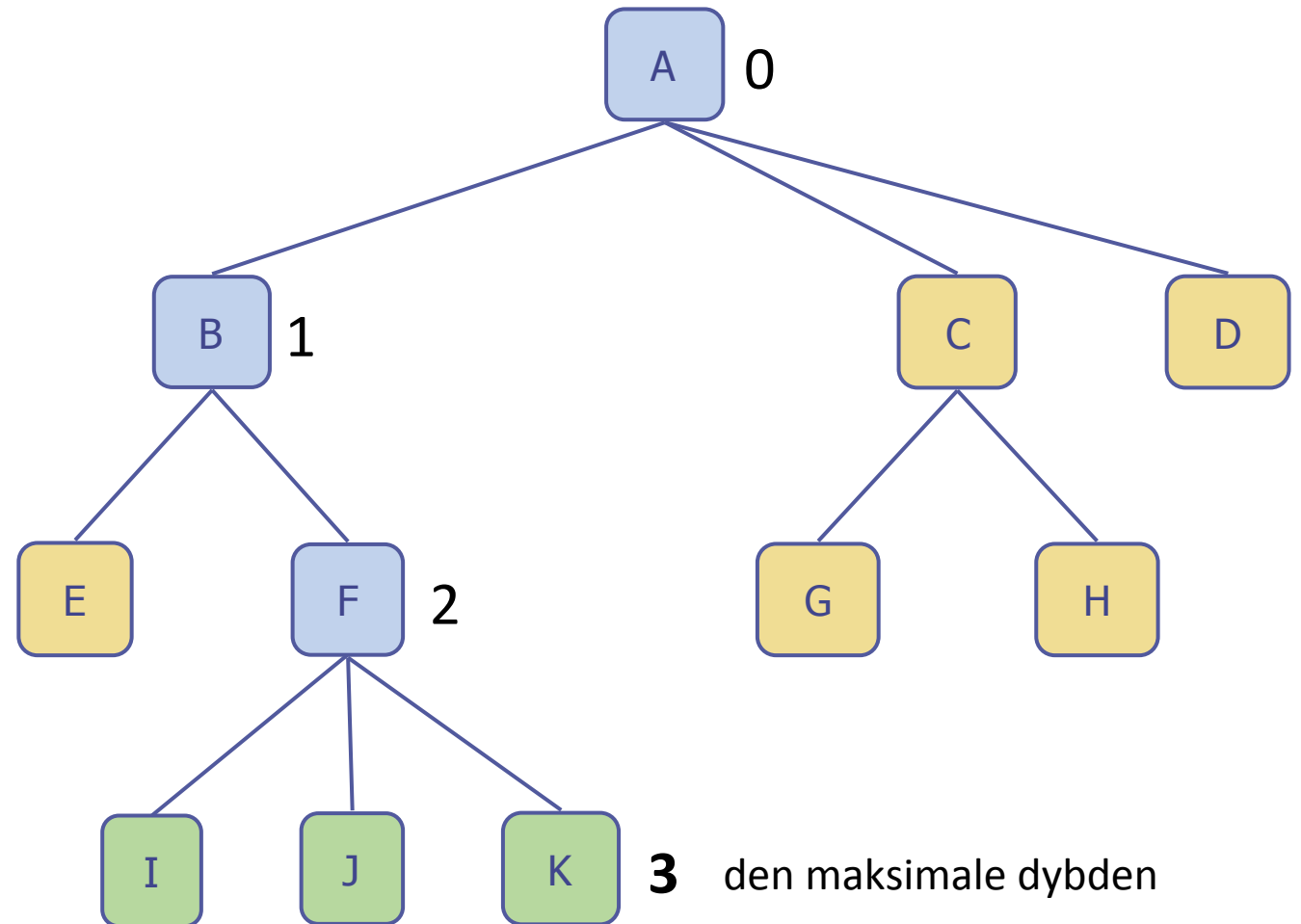
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

etterkommere til en node

subtre



Treterminologi

rot

indre node

bladnode

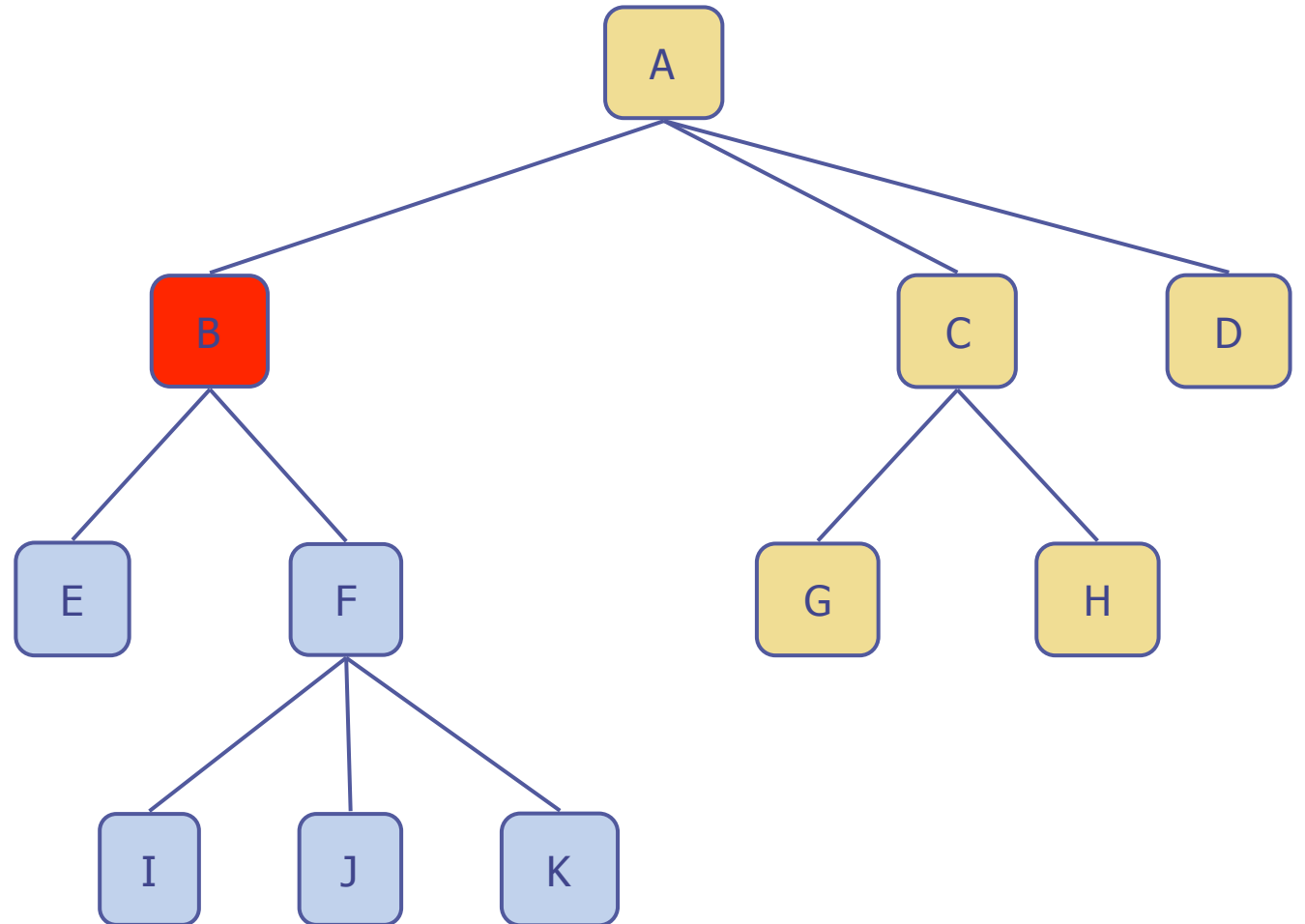
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

**etterkommere
til en node**

subtre



Treterminologi

rot

indre node

bladnode

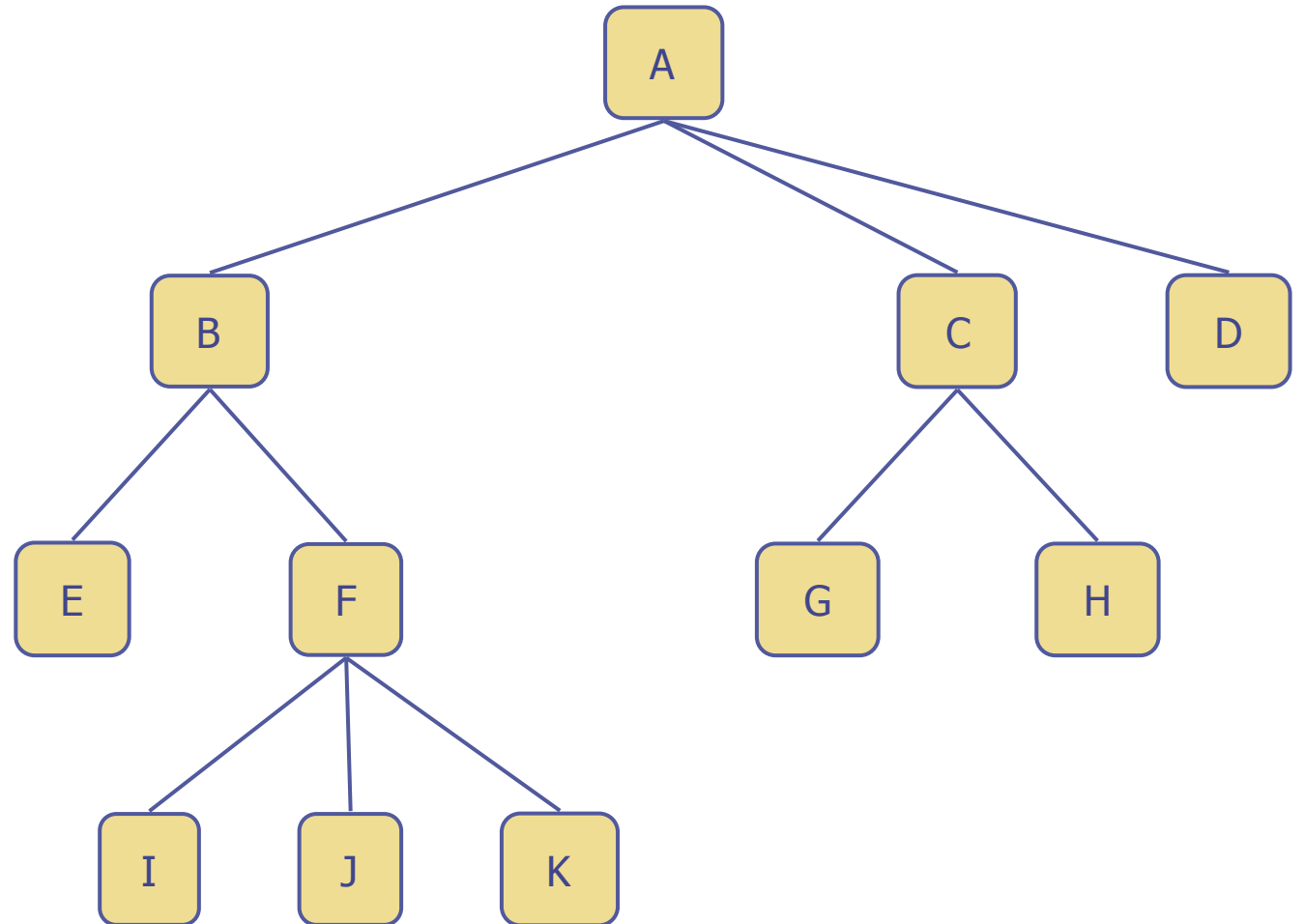
forfedre til en node

dybden til en node

høyden til et tre

etterkommere til en node

subtre



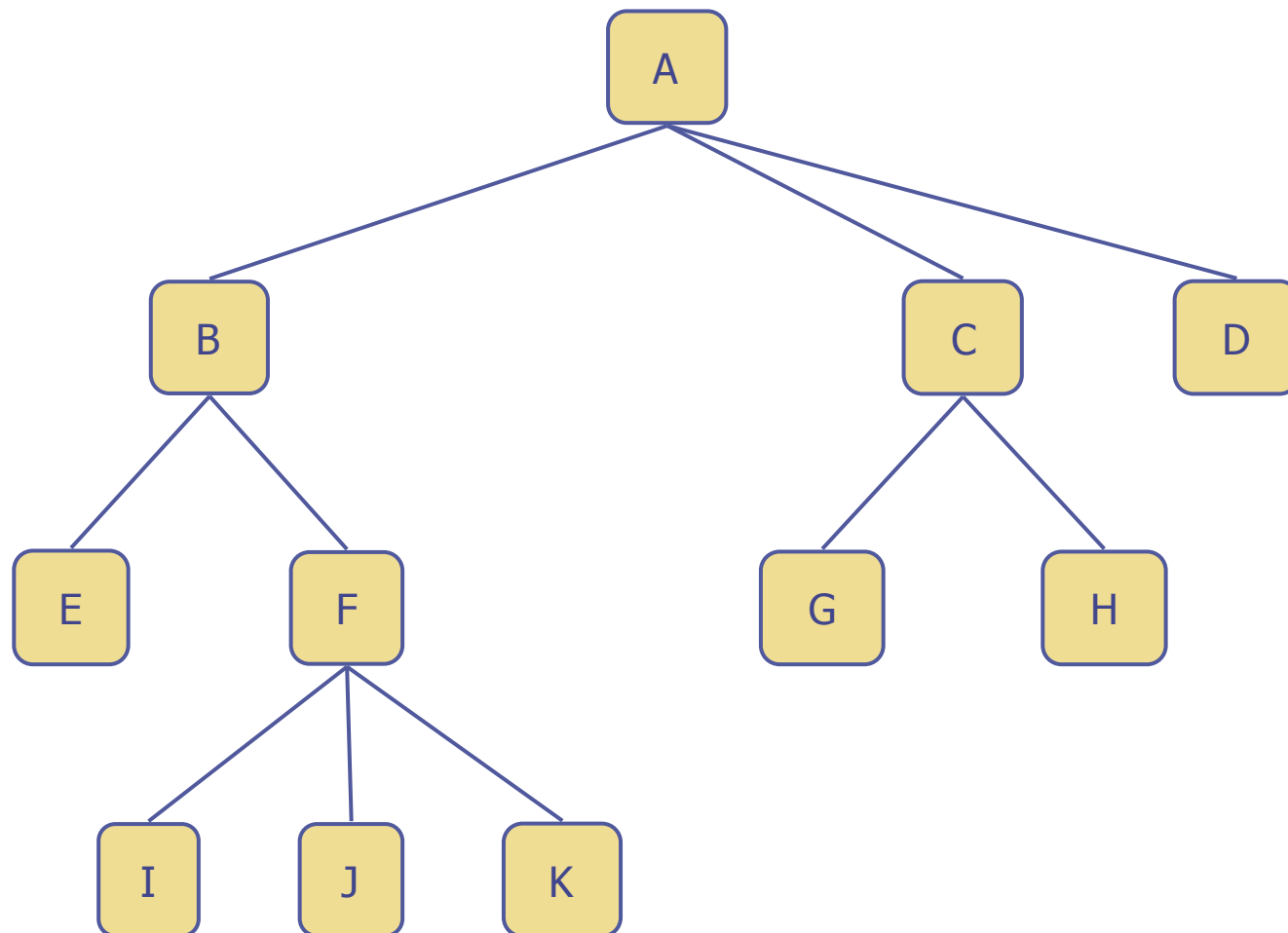
Rekursiv definisjon av et tre

Et **tre** er en samling noder.

Et ikke-tomt tre består av en **rot-node** og null eller flere ikke-tomme **subtrær**.

Fra roten går det en **rettet kant** til roten i hvert subtre.

En rettet kant er en kant med retning, den går fra en node og til en annen

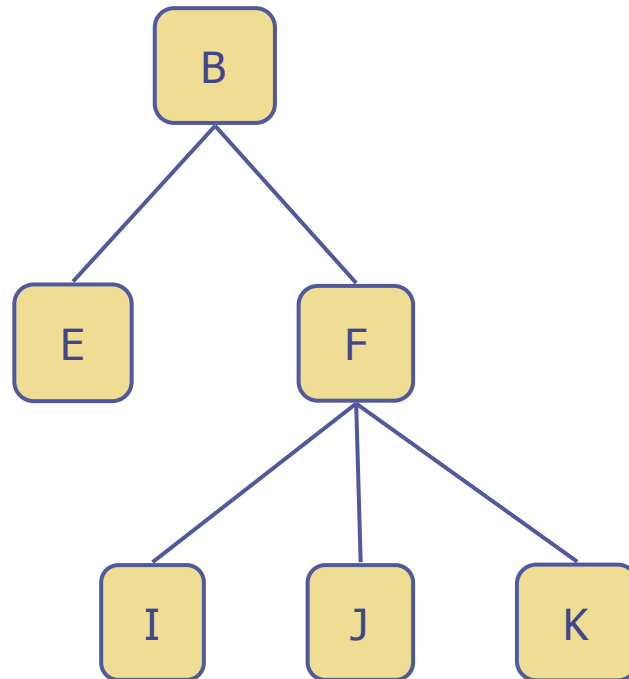


Rekursiv definisjon av et tre

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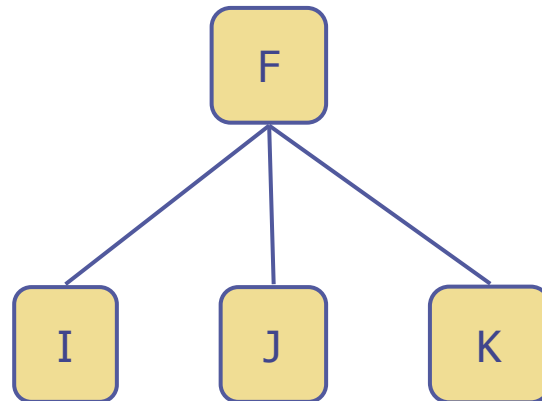


Rekursiv definisjon av et tre

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Rekursiv definisjon av et tre

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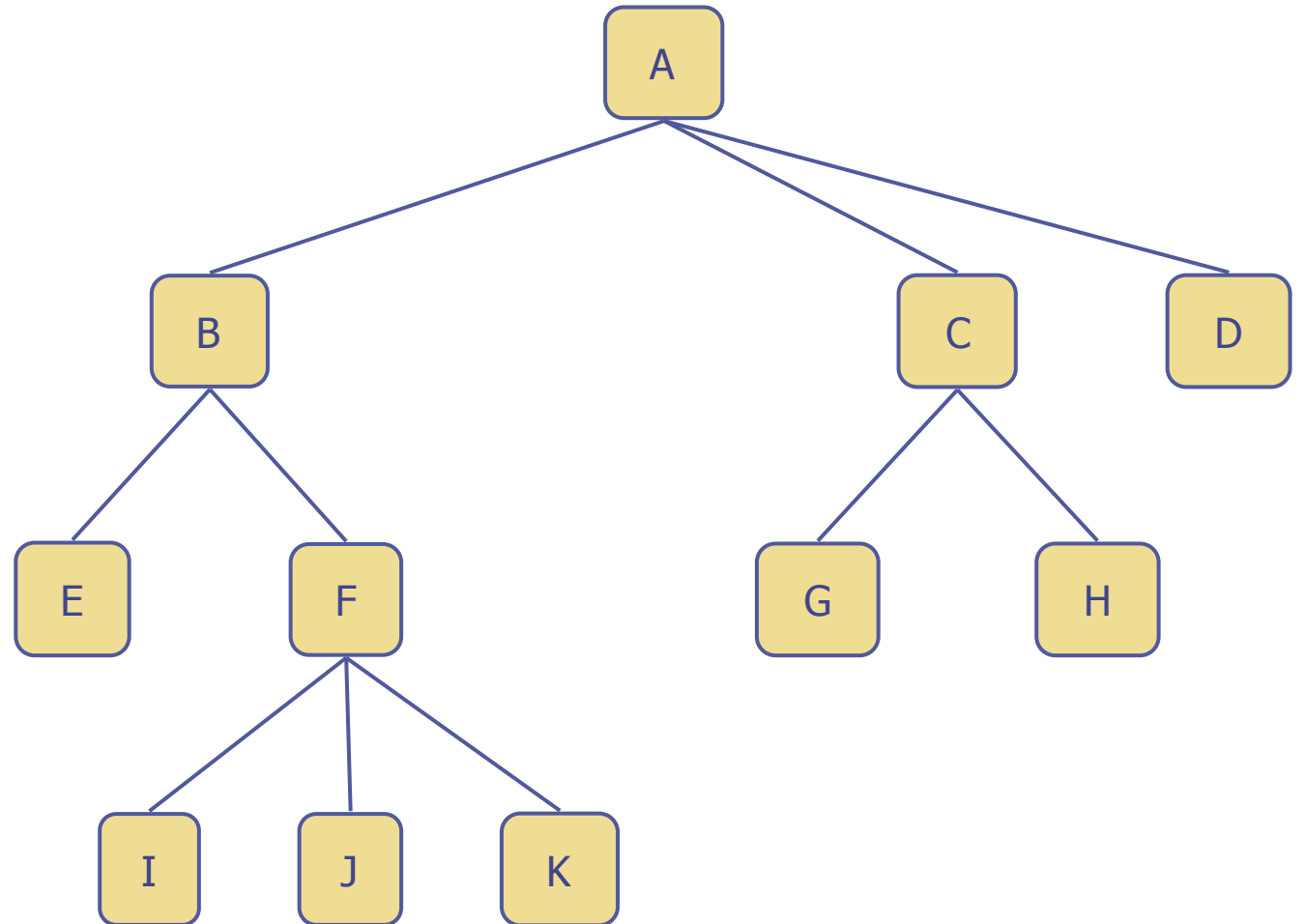
Fra roten går det en **rettet kant** til roten i hvert subtre.



Treterminologi

En **vei** (sti) fra en node n_1 til en node n_k er definert som en sekvens av noder n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k slik at n_i er forelder til n_{i+1} for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

Lengden av denne veien er antall kanter på veien, det vil si $k-1$.

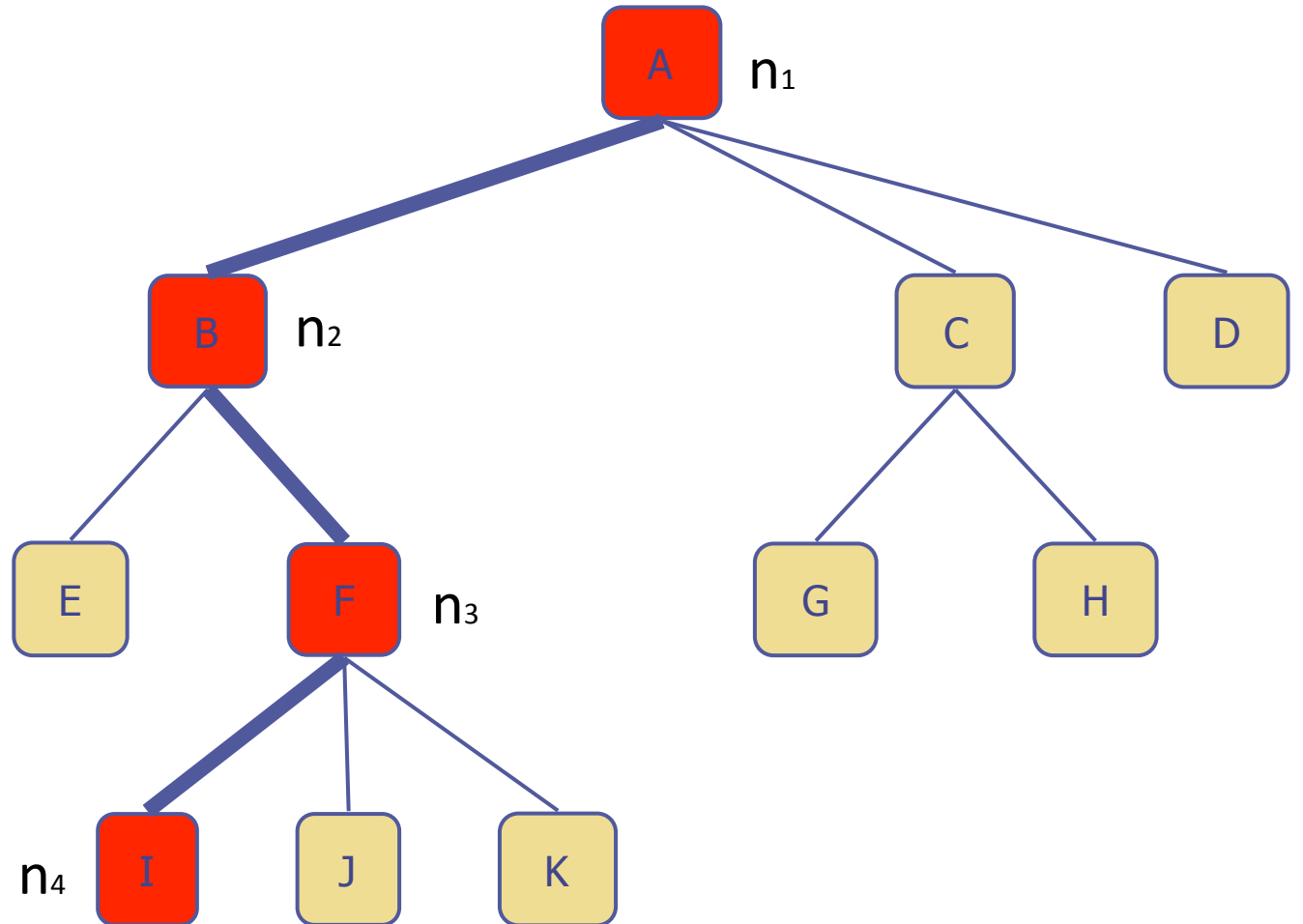


Treterminologi

En **vei** (sti) fra en node n_1 til en node n_k er definert som en sekvens av noder n_1, n_2, \dots, n_k slik at n_i er forelder til n_{i+1} for $1 \leq i \leq k$.

Lengden av denne veien er antall kanter på veien, det vil si $k-1$.

n_k



```
class Node {  
  
    private Node[] barn;  
    private Node forelder;  
  
    public boolean erRot() {  
        return forelder == null;  
    }  
  
    public boolean erBladnode() {  
        return barn[0] == null;  
    }  
  
    public boolean erIndreNode() {  
        return barn[0] != null;  
    }  
  
}
```

```
class Node {  
  
    private Node[] barn;  
    private Node forelder;  
  
    public boolean erRot() {  
        return forelder == null;  
    }  
  
    public boolean erBladnode() {  
        return barn[0] == null;  
    }  
  
    public boolean erIndreNode() {  
        return barn[0] != null;  
    }  
  
}
```

Hvilken *invariant*
gjelder for arrayen
barn?

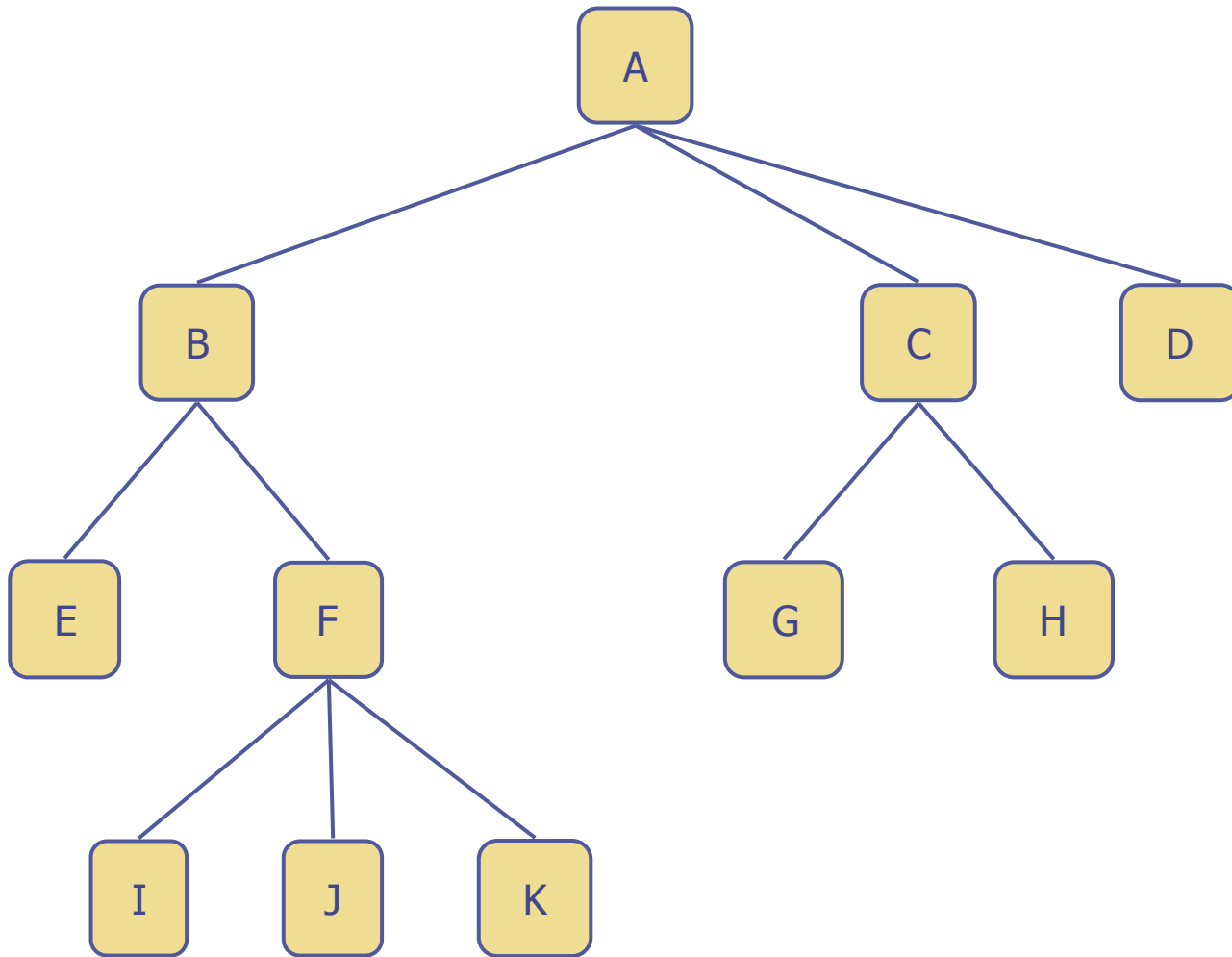
Traversering

- Gjøre noe i hver node, f.eks. skrive ut innholdet i (hele) treet
- Finne maksverdi o.l.
- Summere
- Søke noe (som ikke er i treet)

Traversering

De to vanligste måtene:

- Prefiks (preorder): behandle noden før vi går videre til barna.
- Postfiks (postorder): behandle noden etter at vi har besøkt alle barna til noden.



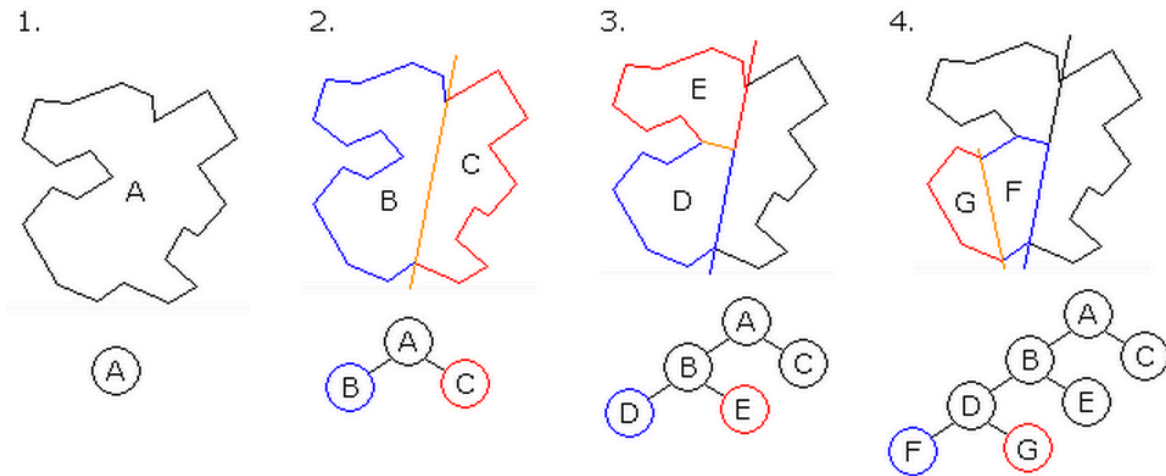
- Prefiks (preorder): A, B, E, F, I, J, K, C, G, H, D
- Postfiks (postorder): E, I, J, K, F, B, G, H, C, D, A

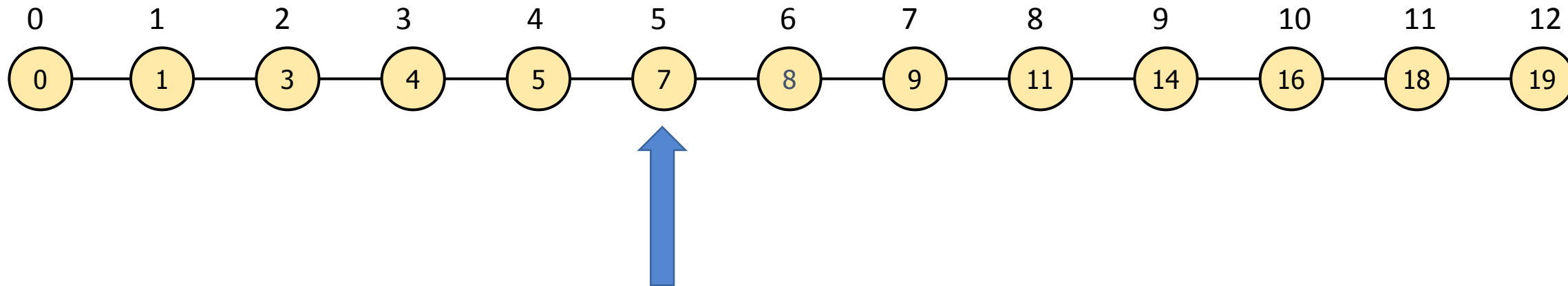
trær

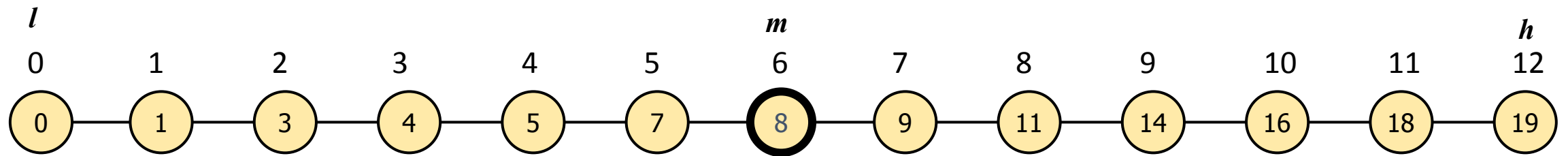
binære trær

binære søketrær

Binærsøk

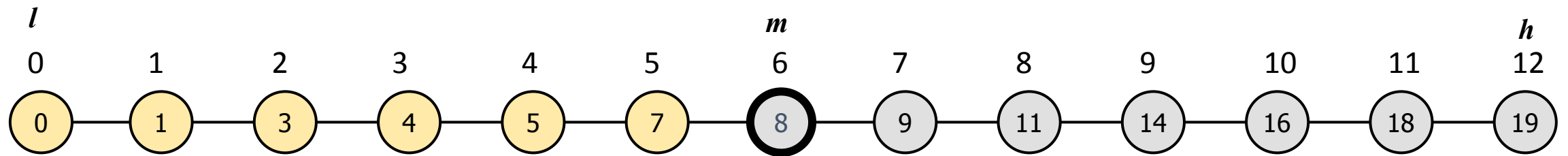






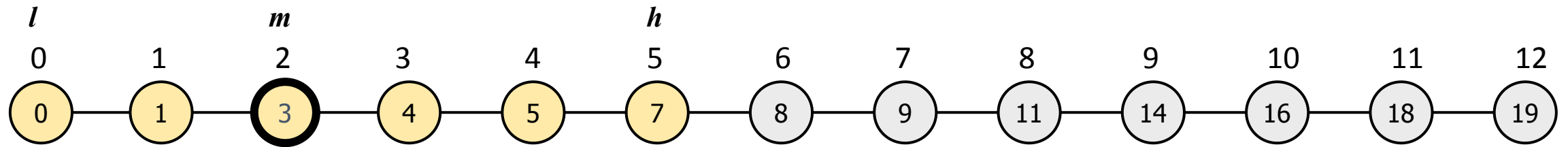
$$m = (l + h) / 2 ;$$

$$m = (0 + 12) / 2 = 12 / 2 = 6$$



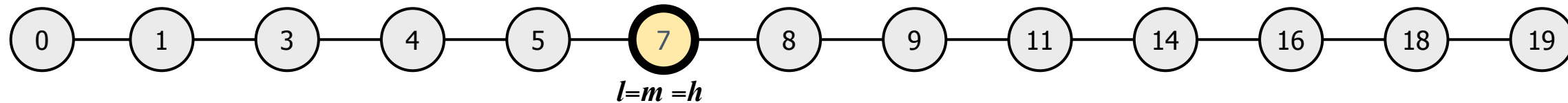
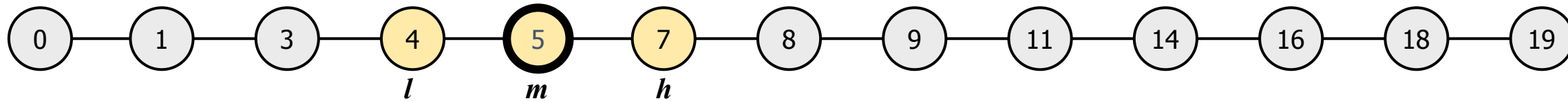
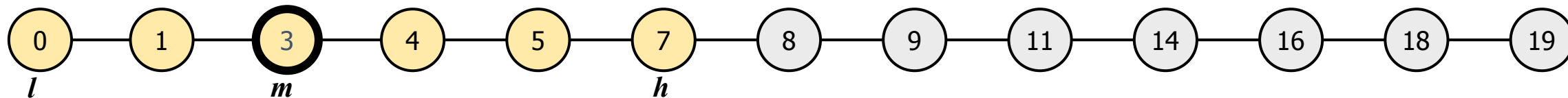
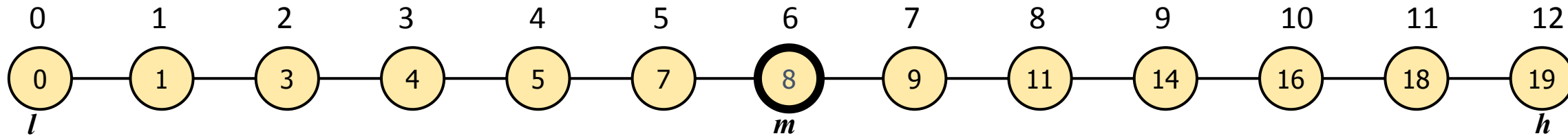
$$m = (l + h) / 2 ;$$

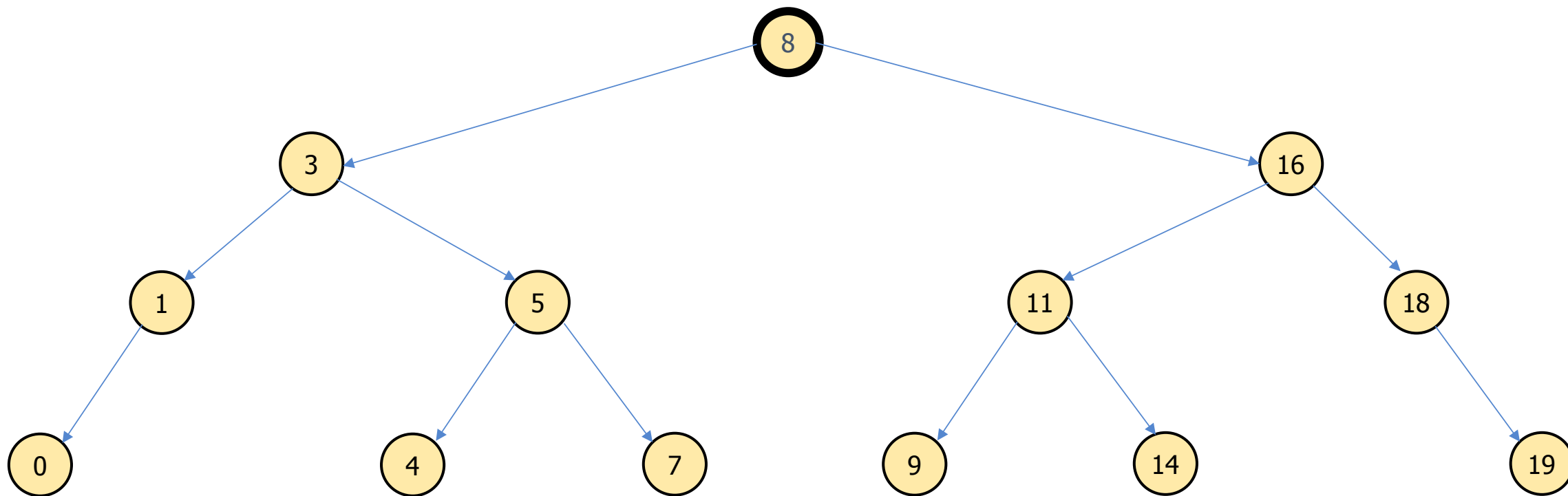
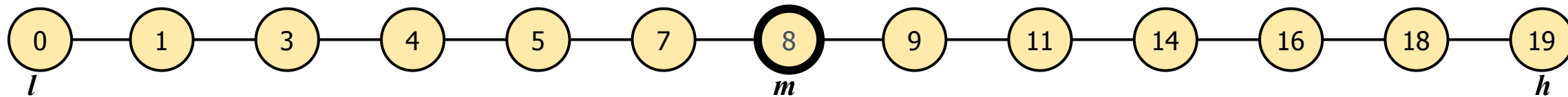
$$m = (0 + 12) / 2 = 12 / 2 = 6$$

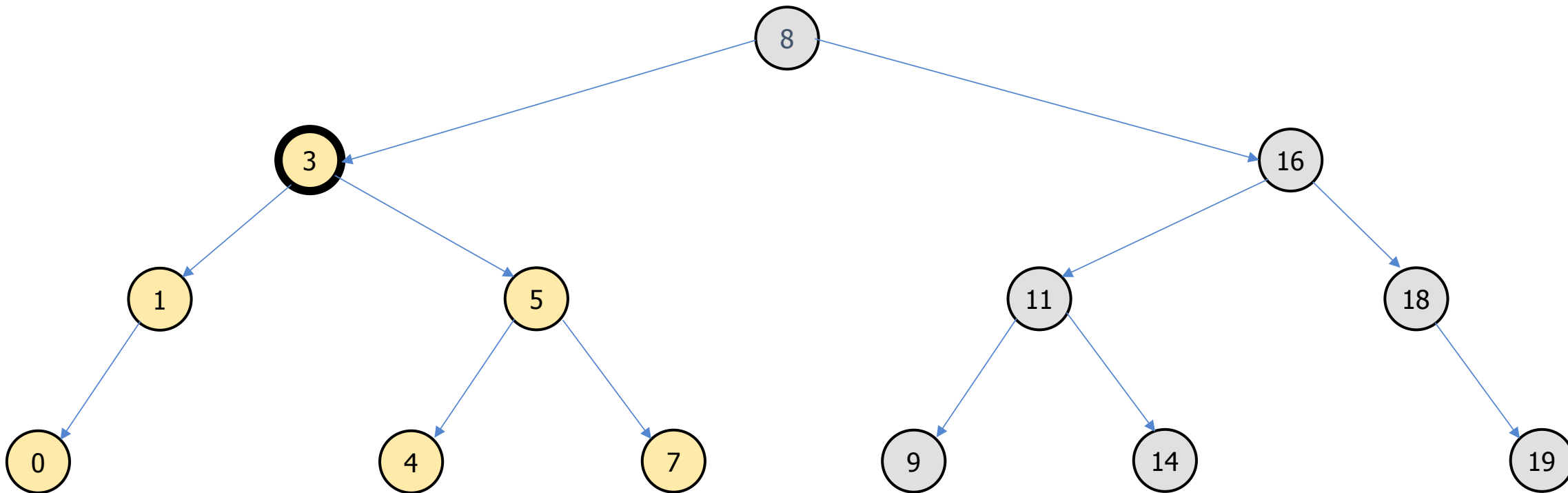
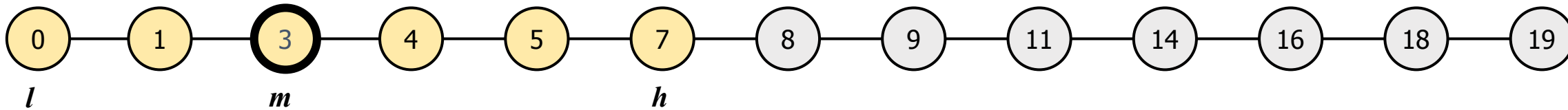


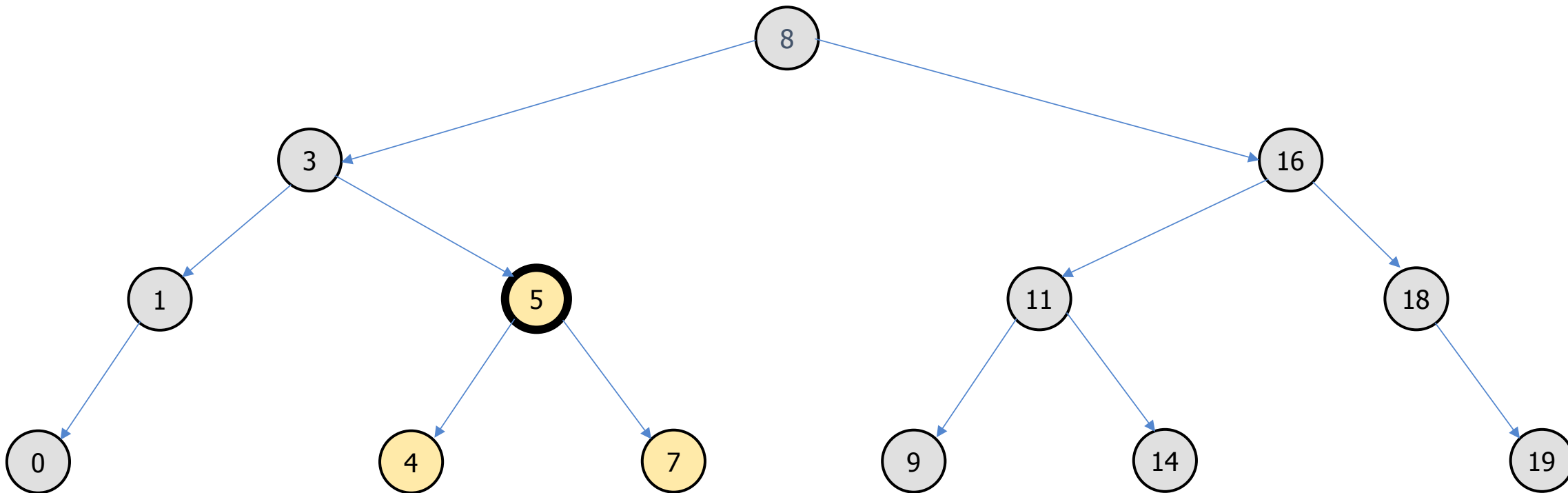
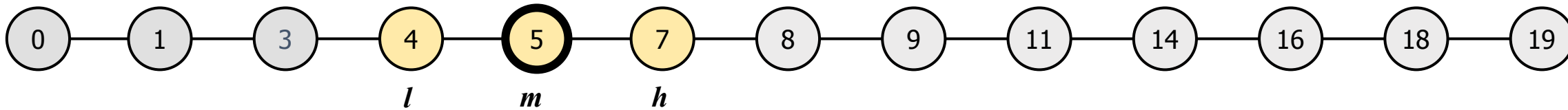
$$m = (l + h) / 2;$$

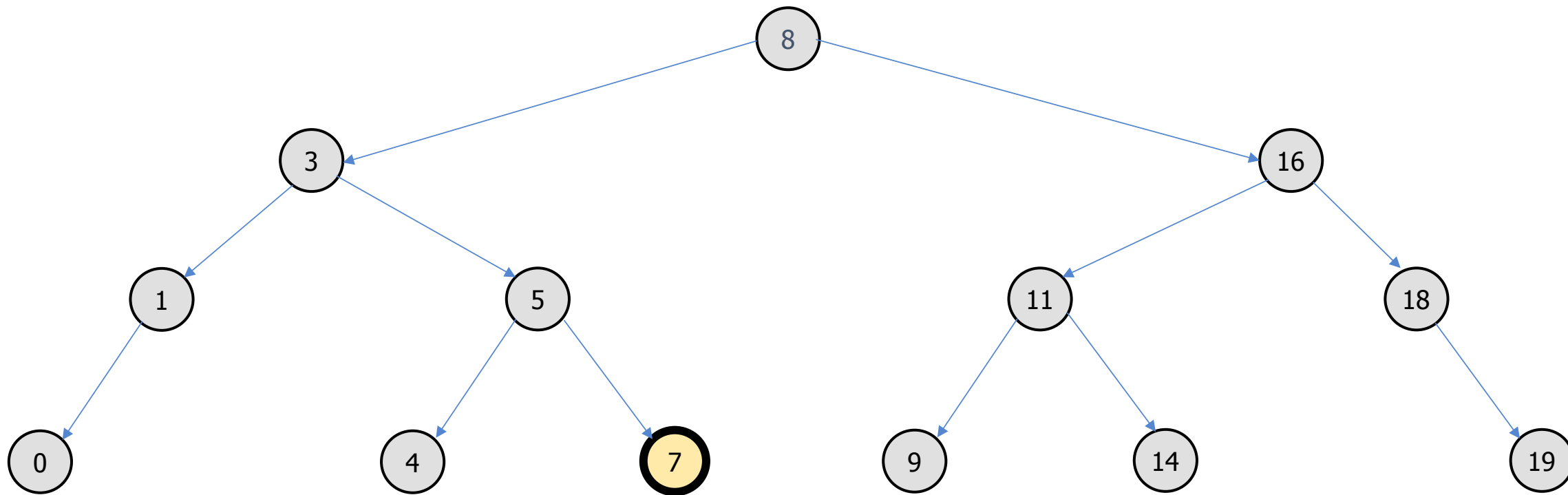
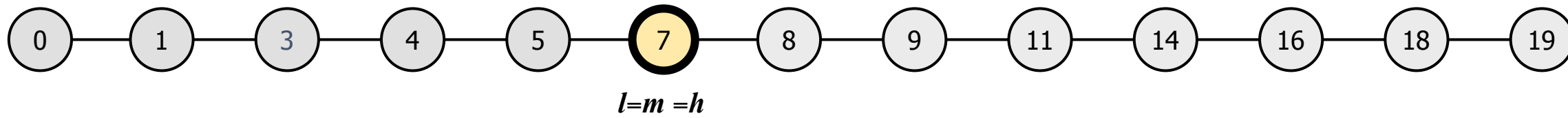
$$m = (0 + 5) / 2 = 5/2 = 2$$

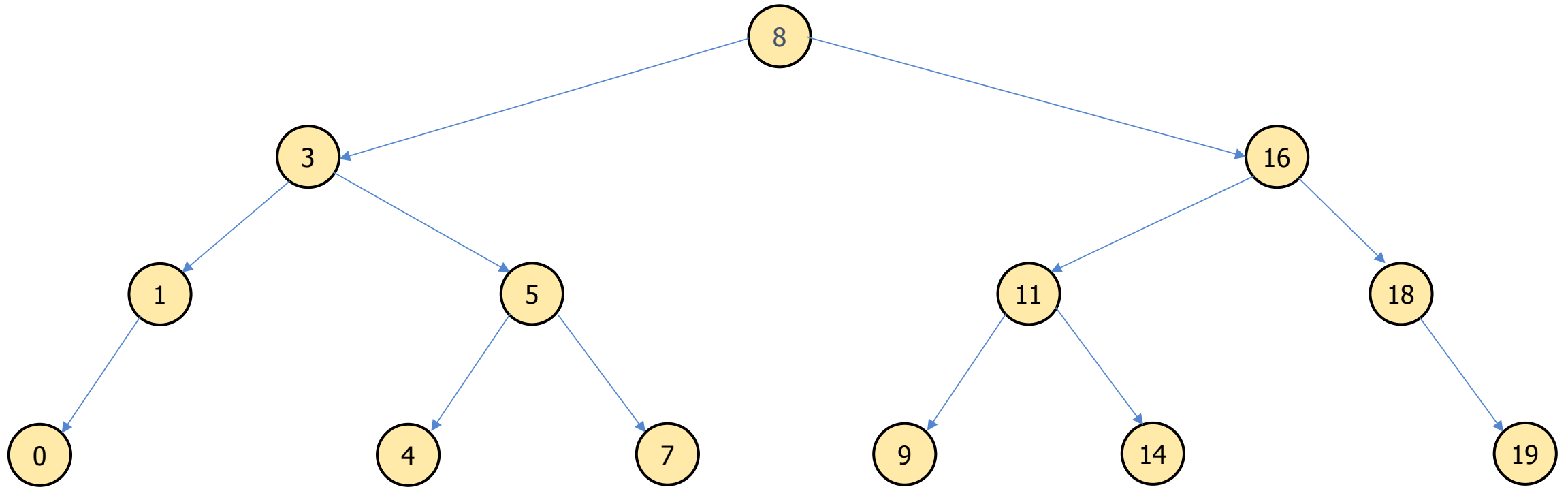












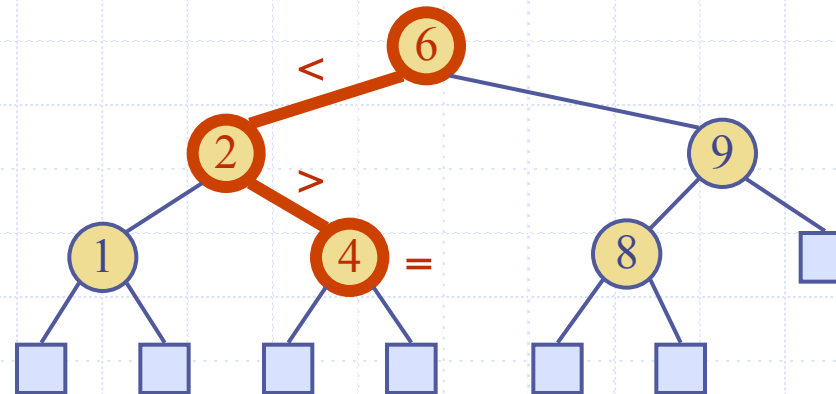
Binære søketrær er binærtrær hvor følgende gjelder for hver node i treet:

- Alle verdiene i **venstre** subtre er **mindre** enn verdien i noden selv.
- Alle verdiene i **høyre** subtre er **større** enn verdien i noden selv.

Search

- ◆ To search for a key k , we trace a downward path starting at the root
- ◆ The next node visited depends on the comparison of k with the key of the current node
- ◆ If we reach a leaf, the key is not found
- ◆ Example: `get(4)`:
 - Call `TreeSearch(4, root)`
- ◆ The algorithms for nearest neighbor queries are similar

```
Algorithm TreeSearch( $k, v$ )  
  if T.isExternal( $v$ )  
    return  $v$   
  if  $k < \text{key}(v)$   
    return TreeSearch( $k, \text{leftChild}(v)$ )  
  else if  $k = \text{key}(v)$   
    return  $v$   
  else {  $k > \text{key}(v)$  }  
    return TreeSearch( $k, \text{rightChild}(v)$ )
```



```
public class BinTre {
    Node rot = null;

    class Node {
        int verdi;
        Node venstre, hoyre;
    }

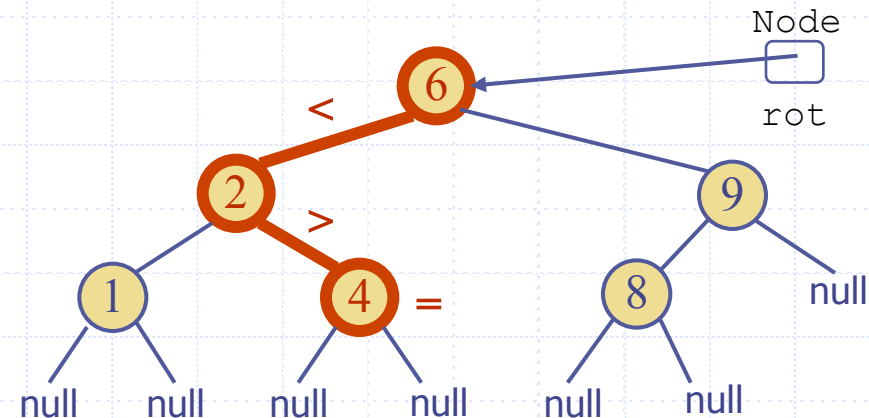
    public Node finnVerdiIBinTre (int verdi, Node tre) {
        Node retur = null;
        if ( tre == null )
            retur = null;
        else if ( verdi < tre.verdi )
            retur = finnVerdiIBinTre( verdi, tre.venstre );
        else if ( verdi == tre.verdi )
            retur = tre;
        else if ( verdi > tre.verdi )
            retur = finnVerdiIBinTre( verdi, tre.hoyre );
        return retur;
    }
}
```

Søking

- ◆ For å søke etter en node med en bestemt Verdi starter vi i rotnoden og søker nedover i treet
- ◆ Neste subtre det skal søkes i avhenger av sammenligningen mellom verdien vi leter etter og verdien i noden
- ◆ Hvis subtreet vi skal fortsette å søke i er tomt, finnes ikke verdien i treet.
- ◆ Eksempel:

- `finnVerdiIBintre(4, rot);`

```
public Node finnVerdiIBintre (int verdi, Node tre) {  
    Node retur = null;  
    if ( tre == null )  
        retur = null;  
    else if ( verdi < tre.verdi )  
        retur = finnVerdiIBintre( verdi, tre.venstre );  
    else if ( verdi == tre.verdi )  
        retur = tre;  
    else if ( verdi > tre.verdi )  
        retur = finnVerdiIBintre( verdi, tre.hoyre );  
    return retur;  
}
```

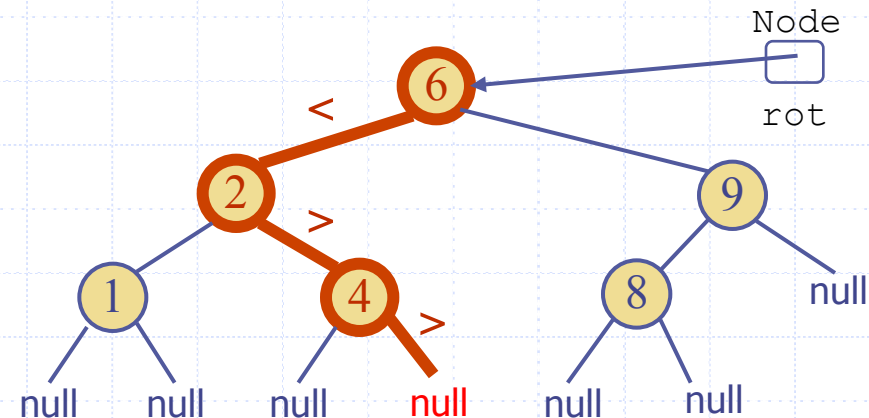


Søking

- ◆ For å søke etter en node med en bestemt Verdi starter vi i rotnoden og søker nedover i treet
- ◆ Neste subtre det skal søkes i avhenger av sammenligningen mellom verdien vi leter etter og verdien i noden
- ◆ Hvis subtreet vi skal fortsette å søke i er tomt, finnes ikke verdien i treet.
- ◆ Eksempel:

- `finnVerdiIBintre(5, rot);`

```
public Node finnVerdiIBinTre (int verdi, Node tre) {  
    Node retur = null;  
    if ( tre == null )  
        retur = null;  
    else if ( verdi < tre.verdi )  
        retur = finnVerdiIBinTre( verdi, tre.venstre );  
    else if ( verdi == tre.verdi )  
        retur = tre;  
    else if ( verdi > tre.verdi )  
        retur = finnVerdiIBinTre( verdi, tre.hoyre );  
    return retur;  
}
```

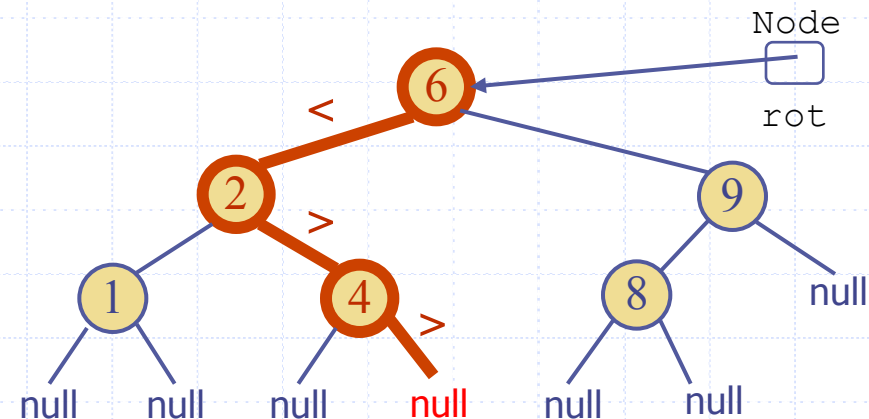


Søking

- ◆ For å søke etter en node med en bestemt Verdi starter vi i rotnoden og søker nedover i treet
- ◆ Neste subtre det skal søkes i avhenger av sammenligningen mellom verdien vi leter etter og verdien i noden
- ◆ Hvis subtreet vi skal fortsette å søke i er tomt, finnes ikke verdien i treet.
- ◆ Eksempel:

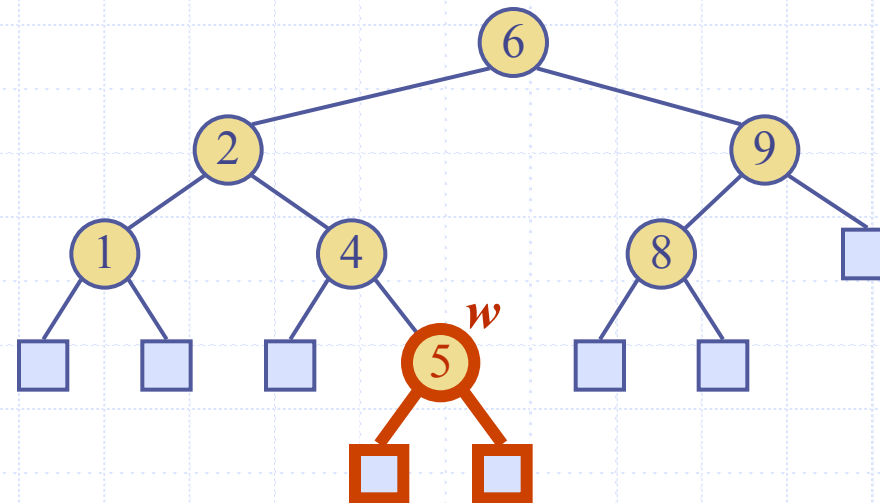
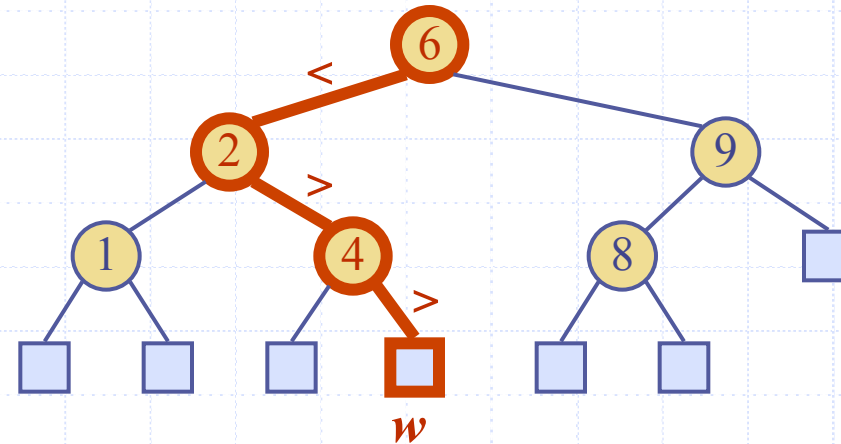
- `finnVerdiIBintre(5, rot);`

```
public Node finnVerdiIBinTre (int verdi, Node tre) {  
    if ( tre == null )  
        return null;  
    else if ( verdi < tre.verdi )  
        return finnVerdiIBinTre(verdi,tre.venstre);  
    else if ( verdi == tre.verdi )  
        return tre;  
    else // verdi > tre.verdi  
        return finnVerdiIBinTre( verdi, tre.hoyre );  
}
```



Insertion

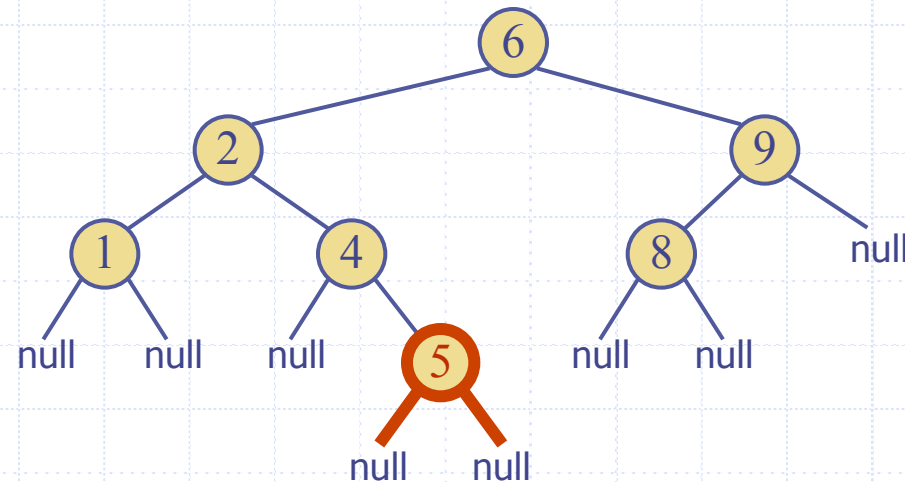
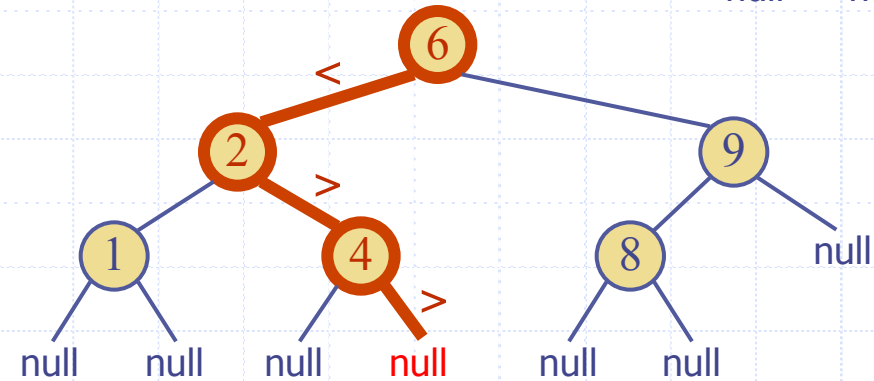
- ◆ To perform operation `put(k, o)`, we search for key k (using `TreeSearch`)
- ◆ Assume k is not already in the tree, and let w be the leaf reached by the search
- ◆ We insert k at node w and expand w into an internal node
- ◆ Example: insert 5



Innsetting

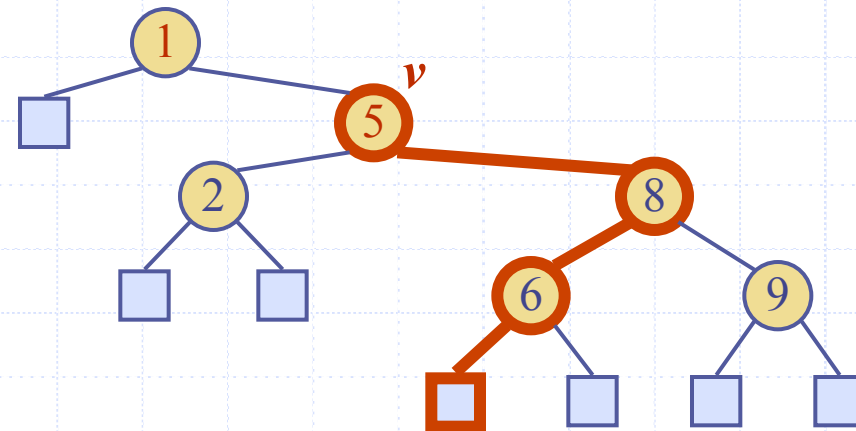
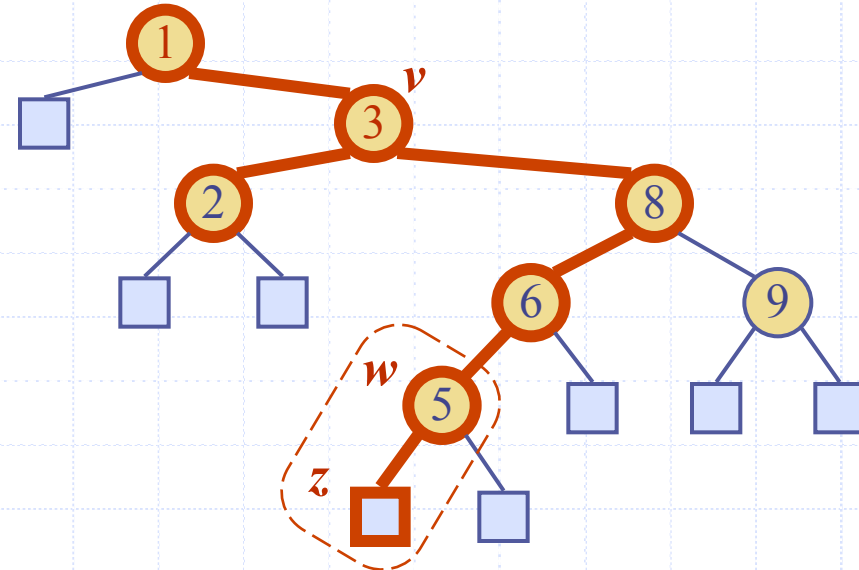
- ◆ Vi søker først på vanlig måte etter en node med verdien k vi skal sette inn
- ◆ Anta at k ikke finnes i treet fra før. Vi vil da ende opp med å finne et tomt subtree (nullpeker) der noden med verdi k skulle vært.
- ◆ Vi setter inn den nye noden istedet for det tomme treet vi fant.
- ◆ Eksempel: sett inn 5

Eksempel: sett inn



Deletion (cont.)

- ◆ We consider the case where the key k to be removed is stored at a node v whose children are both internal
 - we find the internal node w that follows v in an inorder traversal
 - we copy $key(w)$ into node v
 - we remove node w and its left child z (which must be a leaf) by means of operation `removeExternal(z)`
- ◆ Example: remove 3

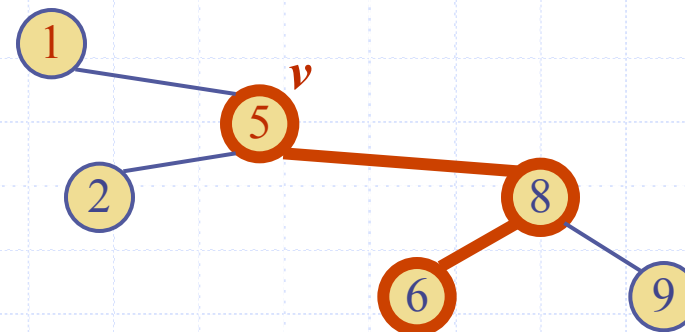
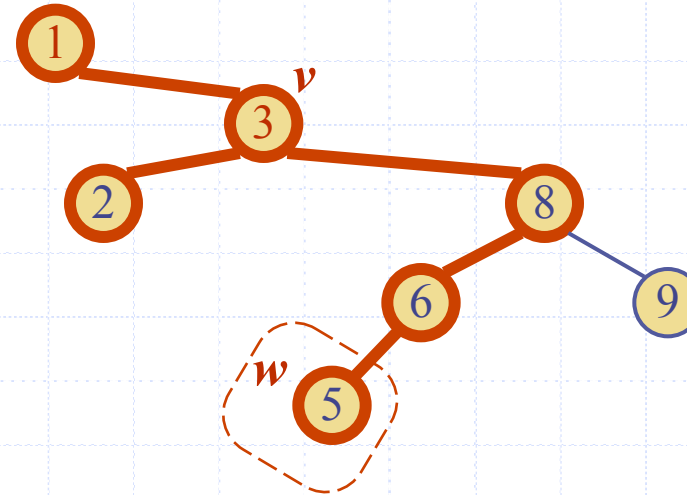


Fjerning av indre node

Vi ser på et eksempel der noden v som skal fjernes ikke er en bladnode:

- Vi finner den minste noden w i det høyre subtreet til v
- Vi erstatter v med w
- Vi fjerner noden w

Eksempel: Fjern noden med verdi 3

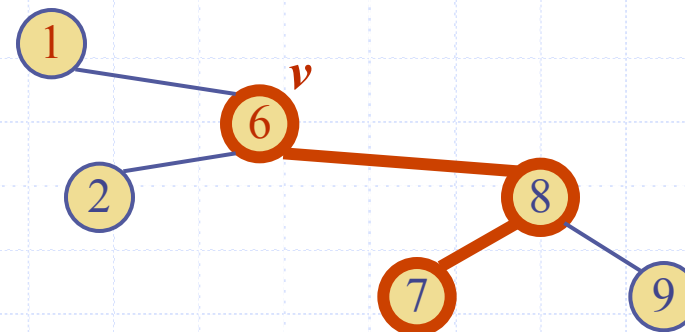
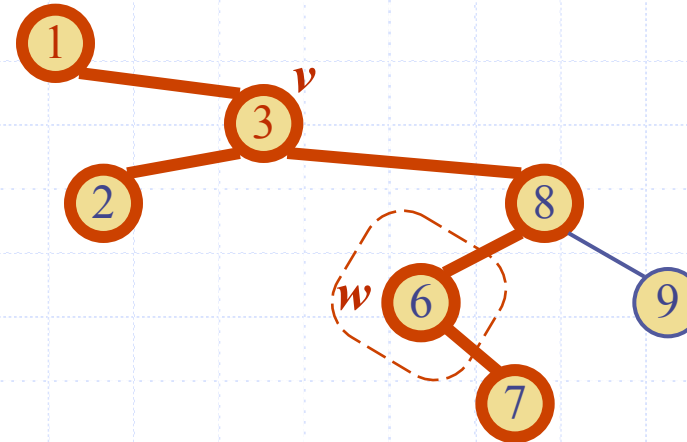


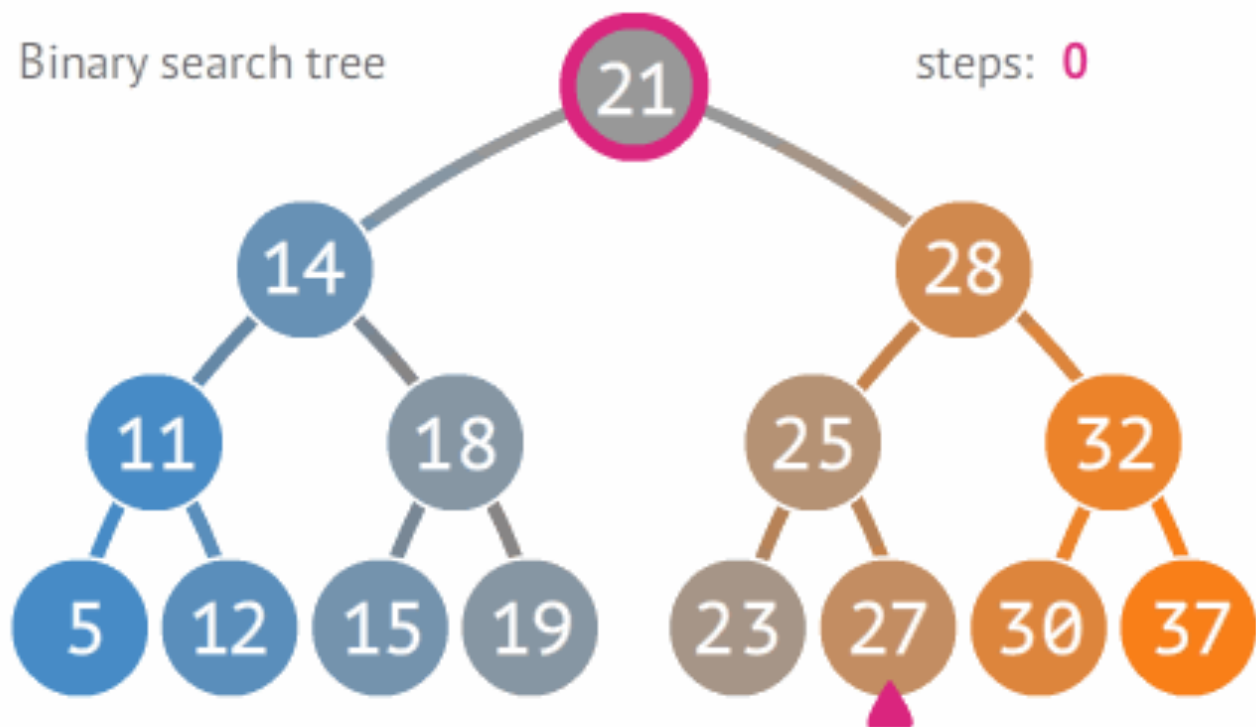
Fjerning av indre node

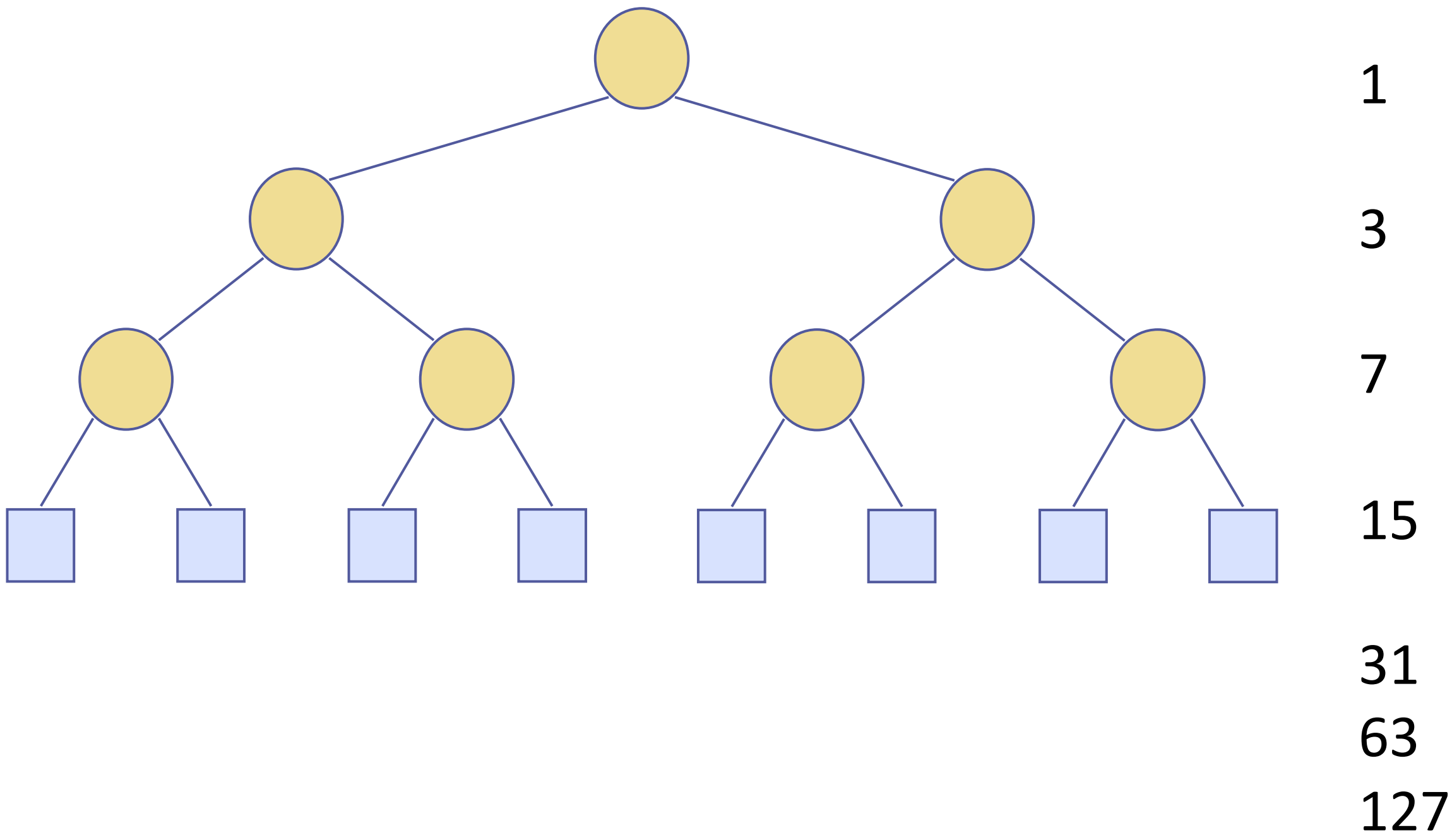
Vi ser på et eksempel der noden v som skal fjernes ikke er en bladnode:

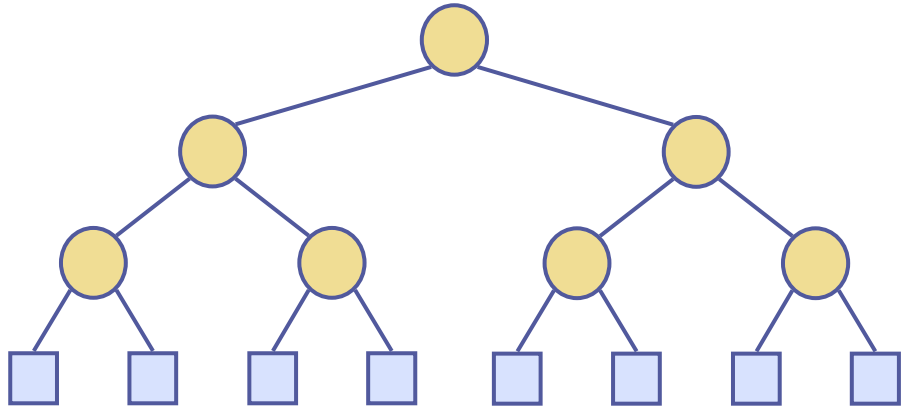
- Vi finner den minste noden w i det høyre subtreet til v
- Vi erstatter v med w
- Vi fjerner noden w

Eksempel: Fjern noden med verdi 3









n	2^n	$2^n - 1$
0	1	0
1	2	1
2	4	3
3	8	7
4	16	15
5	32	31
6	64	63

$$2^n - 1$$

$$2^1 = 2$$

$$2^2 = 4$$

$$2^4 = 16$$

$$2^8 = 256$$

$$2^{16} = 65.536$$

$$2^{32} = 4.294.967.296$$

$$2^{64} = 18.446.744.073.709.551.616 \text{ (20 siffer)}$$

$$2^{128} = 340.282.366.920.938.463.463.374.607.431.768.211.456 \text{ (39 siffer)}$$

$$2^{256} =$$

$$115.792.089.237.316.195.423.570.985.008.687.907.853.269.984.665.640.564.039.457.584.007.913.129.639.936 \text{ (78 siffer)}$$

$$2^{512} =$$

$$13.407.807.929.942.597.099.574.024.998.205.846.127.479.365.820.592.393.377.723.561.443.721.764.030.073.546.976.801.874.298.166.903.427.690.031.858.186.486.050.853.753.882.811.946.569.946.433.649.006.084.096 \text{ (155 siffer)}$$

