

## Tree Traversal

```
void isset_print(const isset *s)
{
    isset_print_subtree(s->root);
}

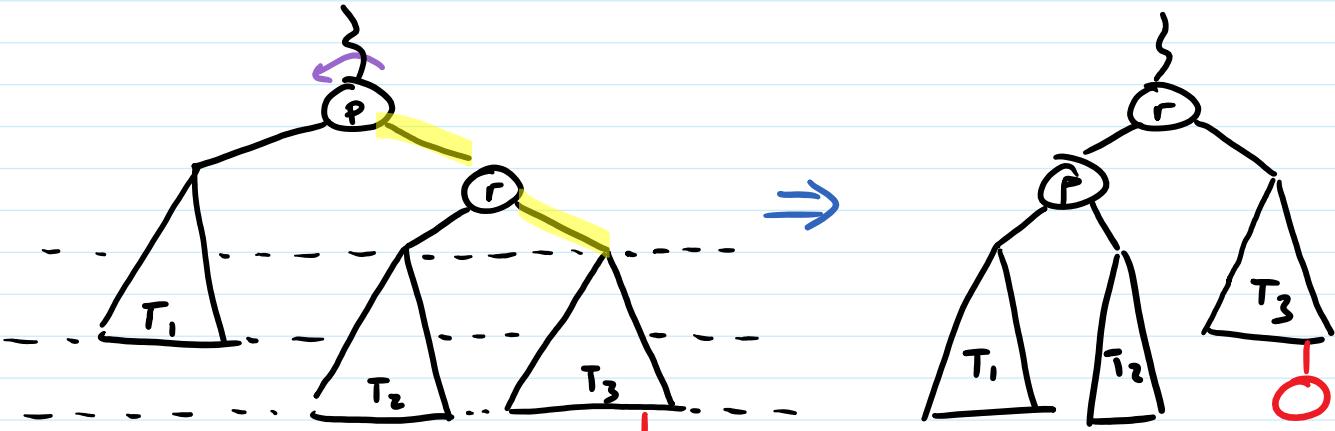
void isset_print_subtree(const isset_node *n)
{
    if (n != NULL)
    {
        isset_print_subtree(n->left);
        printf("[%d-%d]\n", n->start, n->end);
        isset_print_subtree(n->right);
    }
}
```

inorder traversal  
 $O(n)$

```
void isset_destroy(isset *s)
{
    isset_destroy_subtree(s->root);
    free(s);
}
```

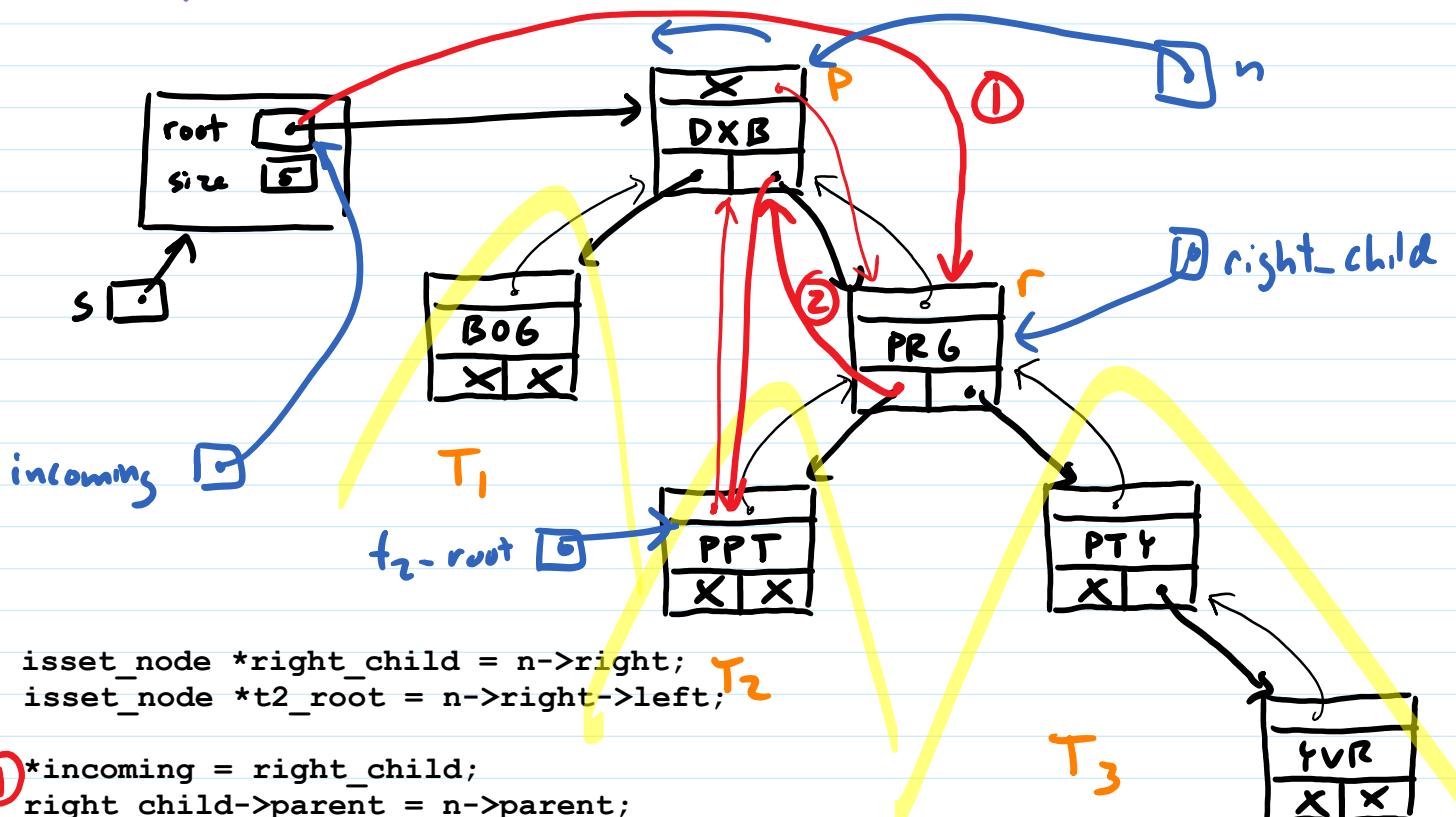
```
void isset_destroy_subtree(isset_node *n)
{
    if (n != NULL)
    {
        isset_destroy_subtree(n->left);
        iset_destroy_subtree(n->right);
        free(n);
    }
}
```

postorder traversal  
 $O(n)$



$T_1 \ P \ T_2 \ r \ T_3$

$T_1 \ P \ T_2 \ r \ f_3$



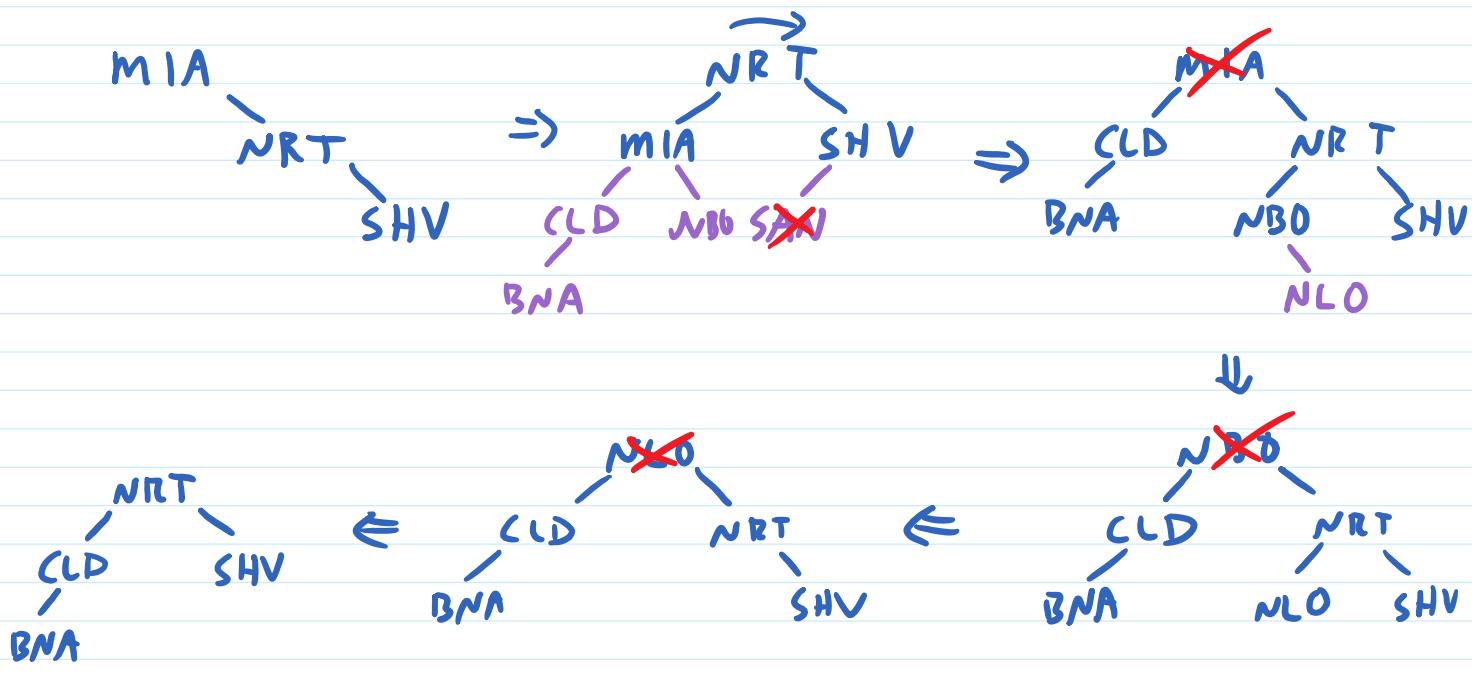
```
isset_node *right_child = n->right;
isset_node *t2_root = n->right->left;
```

```
① incoming = right_child;
right_child->parent = n->parent;
```

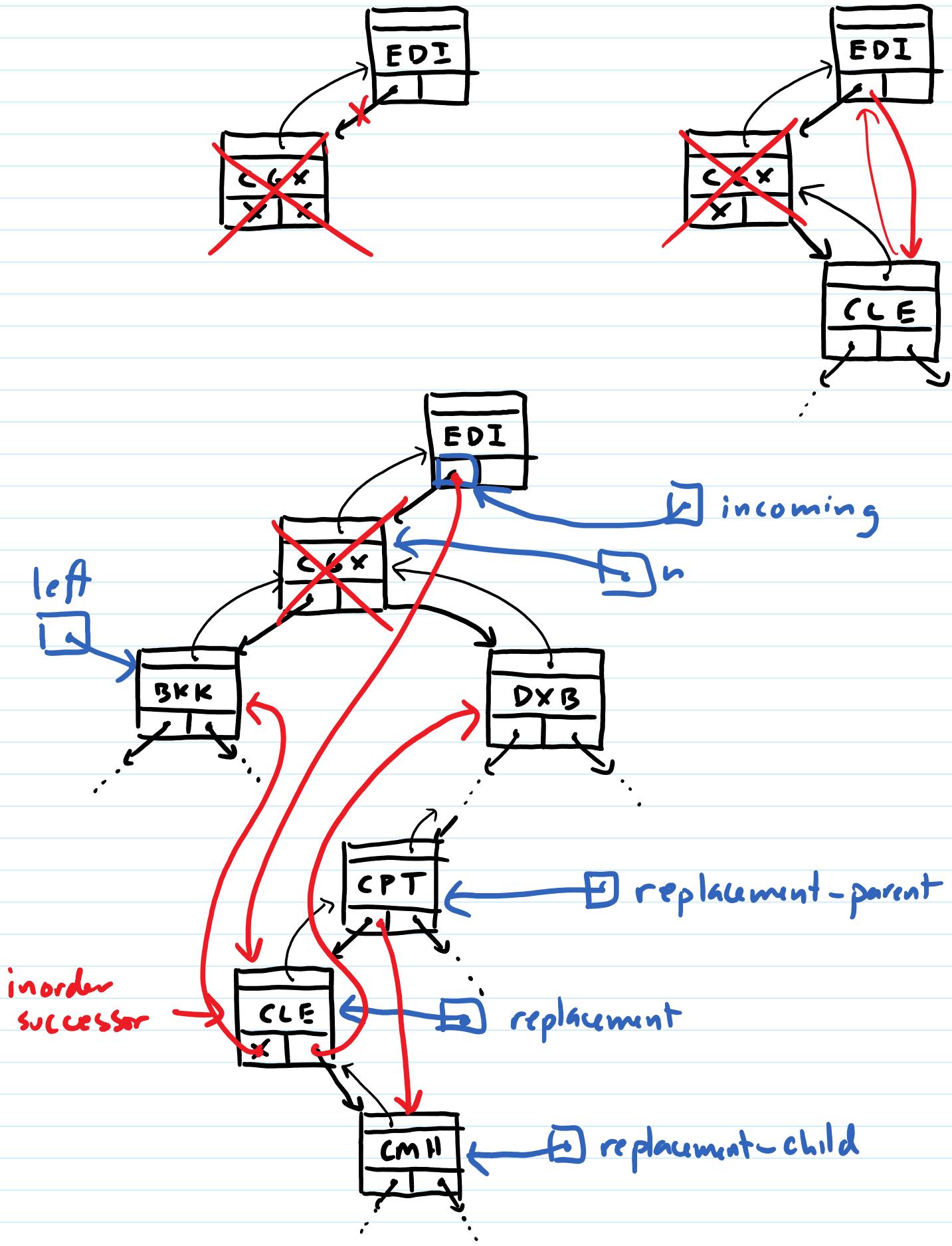
```
② right_child->left = n;
n->parent = right_child;
```

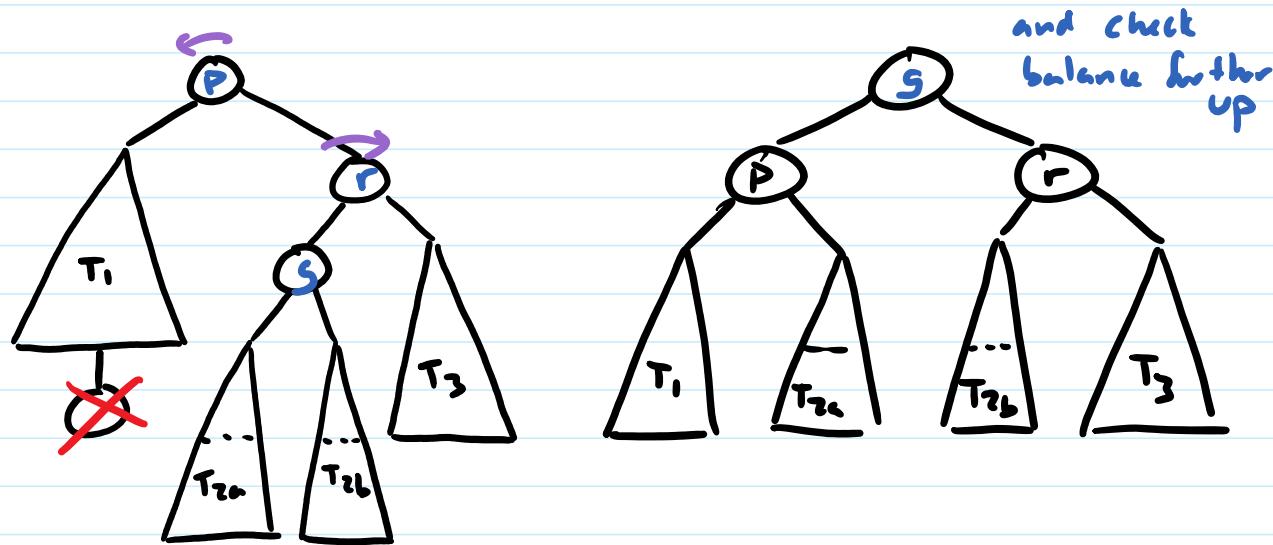
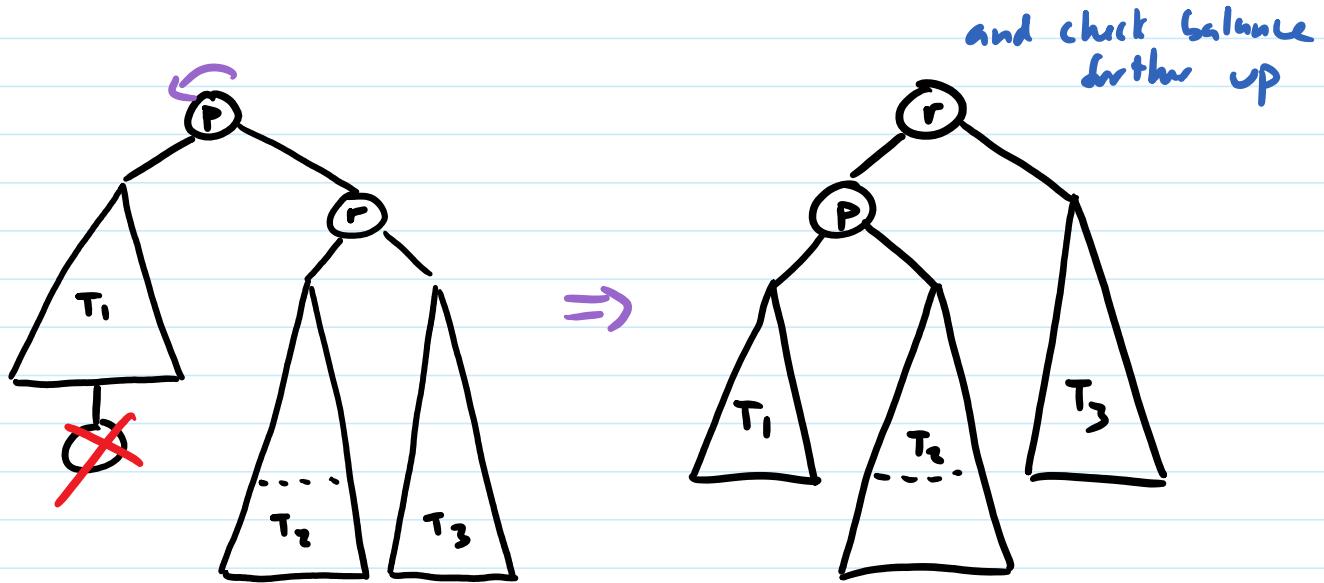
```
n->right = t2_root;
if (t2_root != NULL)
{
    t2_root->parent = n;
}
```

Example

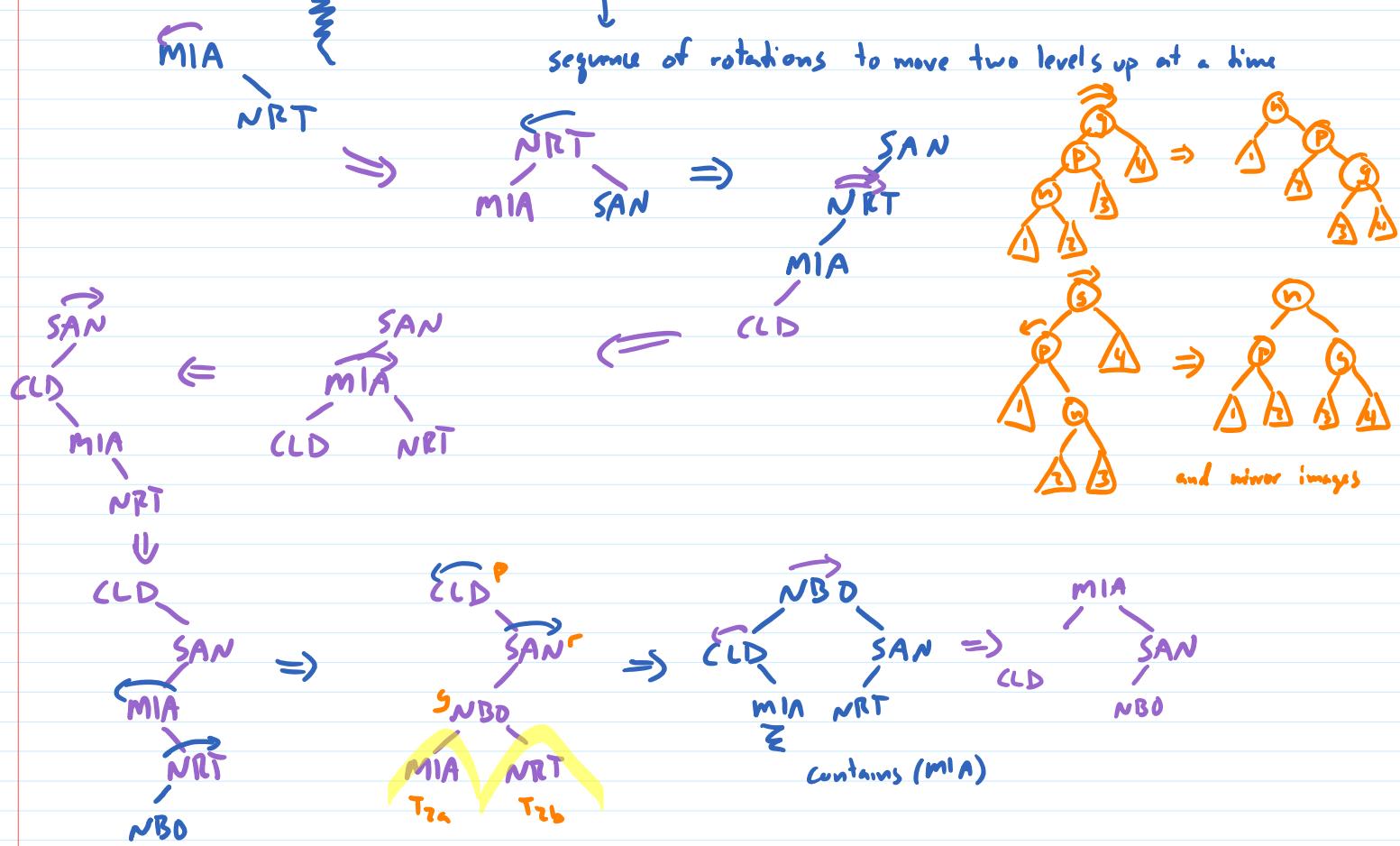


Remove





Splay Trees - after every operation, Splay deepest node examined to top



$O(\log n)$  amortized time for add, remove, contains

so any sequence of  $n$  adds/removes/contains  
starting w/ empty tree takes  $O(n \log n)$  time

(although a single operation may run in  $\Theta(r)$  time)