BST Mutation: Delete

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Warmup exercise: find node with min value in BST

delete() operation

• Input:

- BST rooted at a node called root
- a value V that we wish to delete from the tree (if it exists!)

• Output:

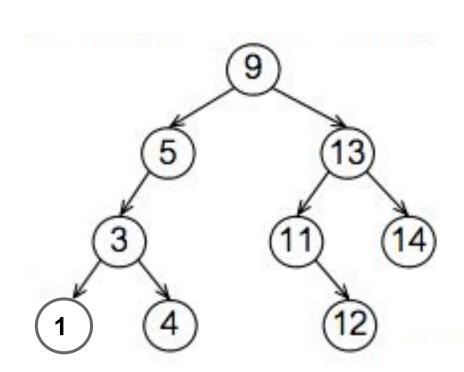
- if V found => return corresponding node from the tree.
- This node gets "disconnected" / "extracted" / "removed" from the tree
- if V not found => return None

Deletion of data from BST rooted at 'node'?

- Locate the node to delete, by traversing the tree
- Possible scenarios
 - What to do if current is None?
 - What if data to delete is less than the data within the current node?
 - What if data to delete is more than the data within the current node?
 - What if data to delete equals current's data?

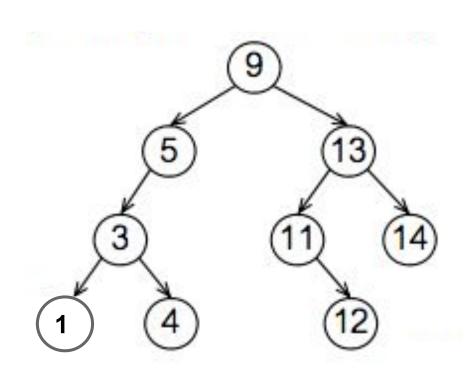
Data to delete == current_node.data

Delete 1?



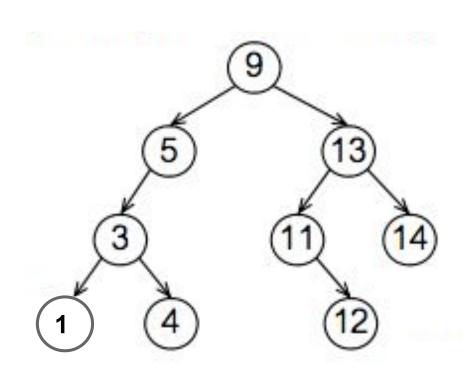
Data to delete == current_node.data

Delete 5?



Data to delete == current_node.data

Delete 9?



Delete three scenarios

- 1. Current has **no** child -- easiest (just remove)
- 2. Current has **one** child -- tad harder
- Current had two children -- hardest

Implementation of delete: steps()

- If current is None => not found, done!
- If data to delete is less than current's data => inspect left subtree
- If data to delete is more than current's data => inspect right subtree
- If data to delete equals current's data
 - Case a) No children => easy, just remove the node
 - Case b) One child => easy, just connect current's child to current's parent
 - Case c) Two children => clear current's value, pick a replacement value from a descendant under it, and delete that descendant node
 - Max from left subtree, or min from right subtree

delete() implementation

Onto Pycharm

Term test topics

- 1. Tracing recursive functions (avoid redundant tracing)
- 2. Recursion on nested lists
- 3. Problems on Trees
- 4. Problems on Binary Trees
- 5. Definition and terminology of BST and traversals (in, pre, post)
- BST insert/ delete NOT included