

CS 4100
More fun with lisp
April 27, 2011

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=====  
Create a file called binarytree.lisp  
with the contents below:  
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;;  
;; Binary Trees  
;;  
  
;;  
;; Constructors for binary trees  
;;  
  
(defun make-bin-tree-leaf (E)  
  "Create a leaf."  
  (list E))  
  
(defun make-bin-tree-node (E B1 B2)  
  "Create a node with element K, left subtree B1 and right subtree B2."  
  (list E B1 B2))  
  
;;  
;; Selectors for binary trees  
;;  
  
(defun bin-tree-leaf-element (L)  
  "Retrieve the element of a leaf L."  
  (first L))  
  
(defun bin-tree-node-element (N)  
  "Retrieve the element of a node N."  
  (first N))  
  
(defun bin-tree-node-left (N)  
  "Retrieve the left subtree of a node N."  
  (second N))  
  
(defun bin-tree-node-right (N)  
  "Retrieve the right subtree of a node N."  
  (third N))  
  
;;  
;; Recognizers for binary trees  
;;  
  
(defun bin-tree-leaf-p (B)  
  "Test if binary tree B is a leaf."  
  (and (listp B) (= (list-length B) 1)))  
  
(defun bin-tree-node-p (B)  
  "Test if binary tree B is a node."  
  (and (listp B) (= (list-length B) 3)))
```

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=====  
Load your file and test the following functions:  
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[1]> (load 'binarytree.lisp)  
;; Loading file binarytree.lisp ...
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;; Loaded file binarytree.lisp
T
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[2]> (make-bin-tree-node '*
      (make-bin-tree-node '+
        (make-bin-tree-leaf 2)
        (make-bin-tree-leaf 3))
      (make-bin-tree-node '-
        (make-bin-tree-leaf 7)
        (make-bin-tree-leaf 8)))
(* (+ (2) (3)) (- (7) (8)))
```

```
[3]> (defun bin-tree-member-p (B E)
      "Test if E is an element in binary tree B."
      (if (bin-tree-leaf-p B)
          (equal E (bin-tree-leaf-element B))
          (let
              ((elmt (bin-tree-node-element B))
               (left (bin-tree-node-left B))
               (right (bin-tree-node-right B)))
              (or (equal E elmt)
                  (bin-tree-member-p left E)
                  (bin-tree-member-p right E))))))
BIN-TREE-MEMBER-P
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[4]> (trace bin-tree-member-p)
;; Tracing function BIN-TREE-MEMBER-P.
(BIN-TREE-MEMBER-P)
[5]> (bin-tree-member-p '(+ (* (2) (3)) (- (7) (8))) 7)
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[6]> (defun binary-tree-reverse (B)
      "Reverse binary tree B."
      (if (bin-tree-leaf-p B)
          B
          (let
              ((elmt (bin-tree-node-element B))
               (left (bin-tree-node-left B))
               (right (bin-tree-node-right B)))
              (make-bin-tree-node elmt
                                   (binary-tree-reverse right)
                                   (binary-tree-reverse left))))))
```

```
[9]> (trace binary-tree-reverse)
;; Tracing function BINARY-TREE-REVERSE.
(BINARY-TREE-REVERSE)
[10]> (binary-tree-reverse '(* (+ (2) (3)) (- (7) (8))))
(* (- (8) (7)) (+ (3) (2)))
```

```
[11]> (defun bin-tree-preorder (B)
      "Create a list containing keys of B in preorder."
      (if (bin-tree-leaf-p B)
          (list (bin-tree-leaf-element B))
          (let
              ((elmt (bin-tree-node-element B))
               (left (bin-tree-node-left B))
               (right (bin-tree-node-right B)))
              (cons elmt
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      (append (bin-tree-preorder left)
              (bin-tree-preorder right))))))
BIN-TREE-PREORDER
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[12]> (trace bin-tree-preorder)
;; Tracing function BIN-TREE-PREORDER.
(BIN-TREE-PREORDER)
[13]> (bin-tree-preorder '(* (+ (2) (3)) (- (7) (8))))
(* + 2 3 - 7 8)
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=====
Now write and test inorder and postorder traversal functions
**** You may find it easier to use the modified function and use tree below ****
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[17]> (defun bin-tree-preorder (B)
      "Create a list containing keys of B in preorder."
      (if (bin-tree-leaf-p B)
          (list (bin-tree-leaf-element B))
          (let
              ((elmt (bin-tree-node-element B))
               (left (bin-tree-node-left B))
               (right (bin-tree-node-right B)))
              (append elmt
                      (append (bin-tree-preorder left)
                              (bin-tree-preorder right))))))
BIN-TREE-PREORDER
```

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[18]> (bin-tree-preorder '((1) ((2) (4) (5)) ((3) (6) (7))))
(1 2 4 5 3 6 7)
```