```java
public KeyValPair findNext(ordered Key);
/* returns null */
  * there isn't a (Key,Value) with a larger Key,
  * the specified Key is itself in the container. If
  * specified Key is itself, regardless of whether the
  * from that specified, returns the next larger Key
  * returns the (key,value) with the next larger Key
  */
}
```

Public interface OrderedContainer:

- Operations: findNext and findPrev.

You’ll need to extend the ordered container to support two new

Milestone #2

March 27, 2000
7. Compute the two new gaps for this number.

6. Insert their sum into the Ordered Container.

When are these new operations used? In the following steps...

- In your implementation of OrderedContainer uses a different name for the KeyValuemap class, keep that name.
1. number and number
2. number and number
3. number and number

Ordered container: It’s actually one of three cases:

- Thus, if you discover that you’re inserting a duplicate key into the value in the corresponding object:
- Use each number’s absolute value as the key and maintain its (signed) copies with negative numbers

Milestone #2
Removing the root of an otherwise empty tree.

Binary Trees
The following program creates and prints a simple binary tree.

Binary Trees
● The printout looks like:

Binary Trees
In a binary search tree, each node's key is greater than its left child's key.

and less than its right child's key.

Binary Search Trees