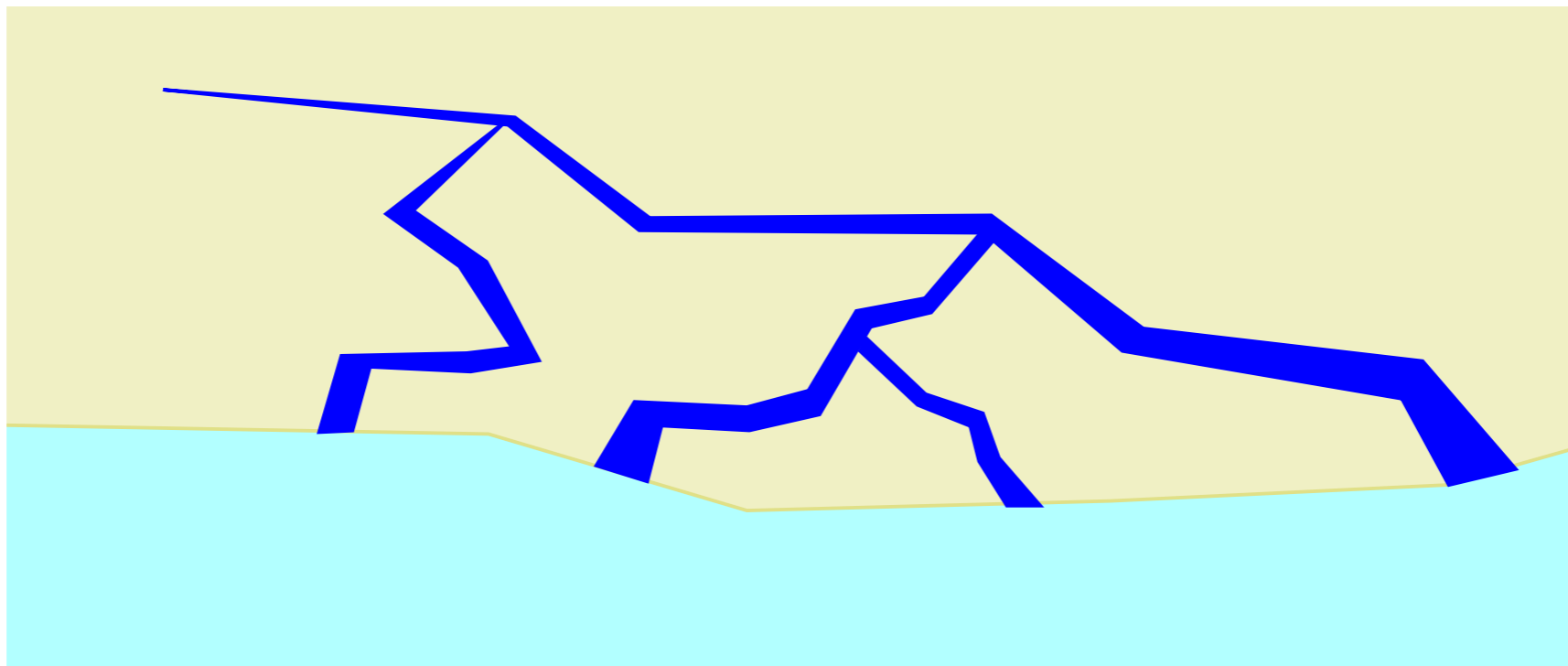


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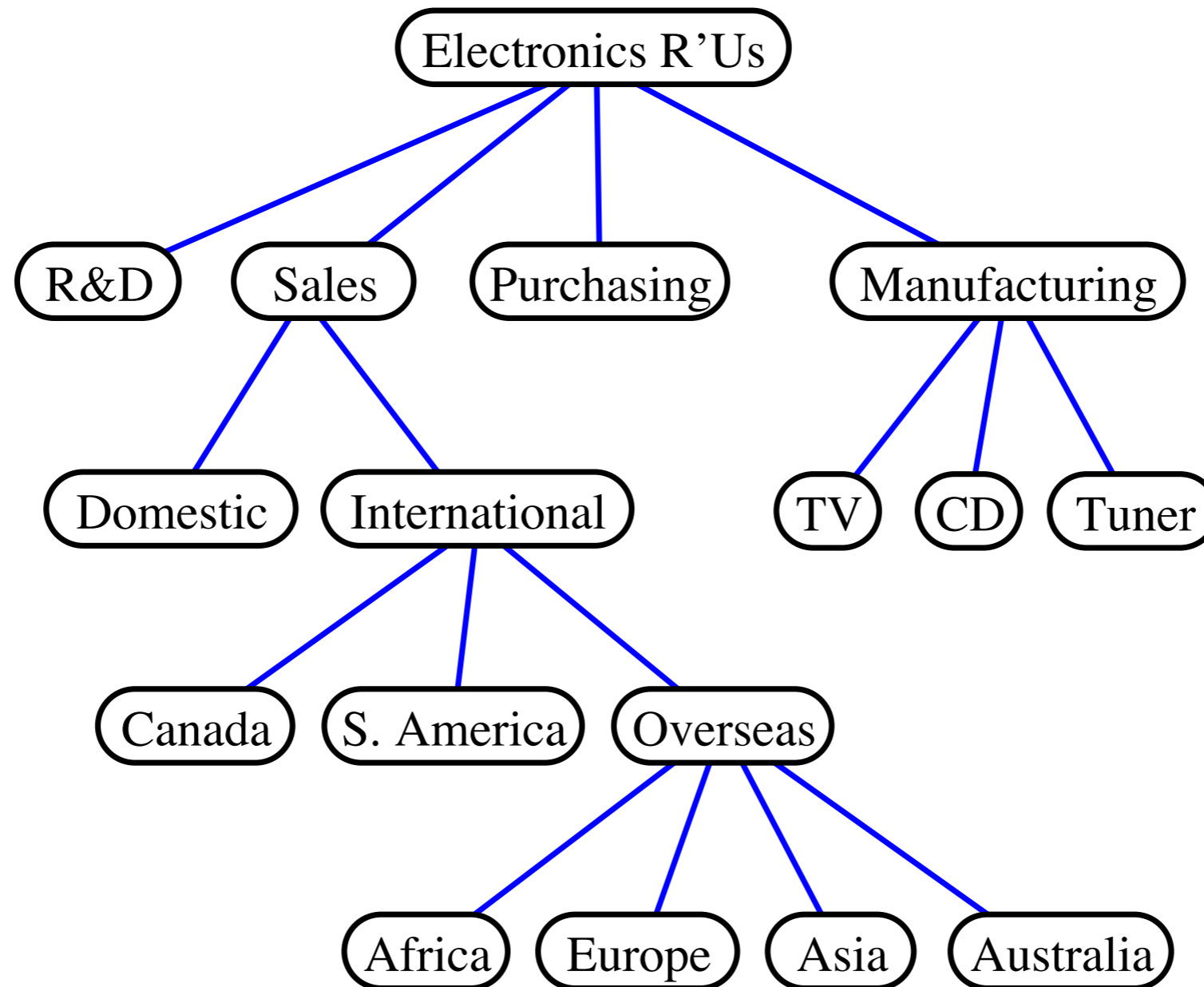
TREES

- trees
- binary trees
- traversals of trees
- template method pattern
- data structures for trees



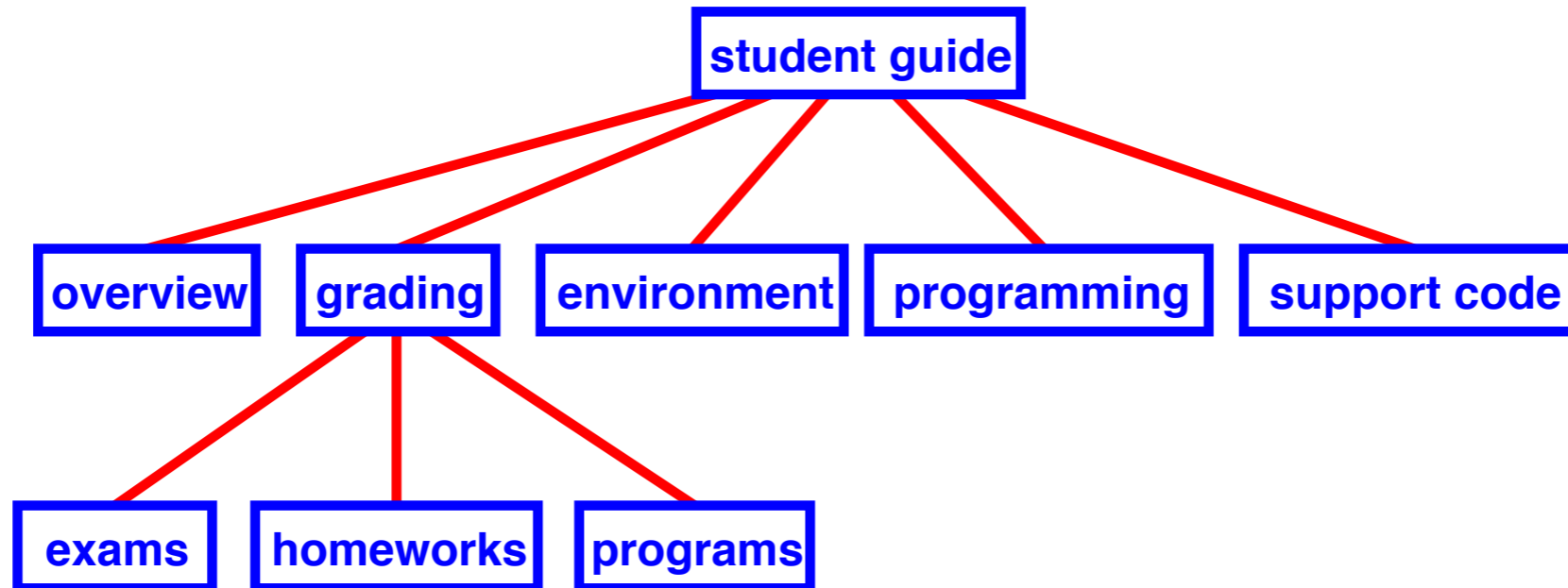
Trees

- a **tree** represents a hierarchy
 - organization structure of a corporation

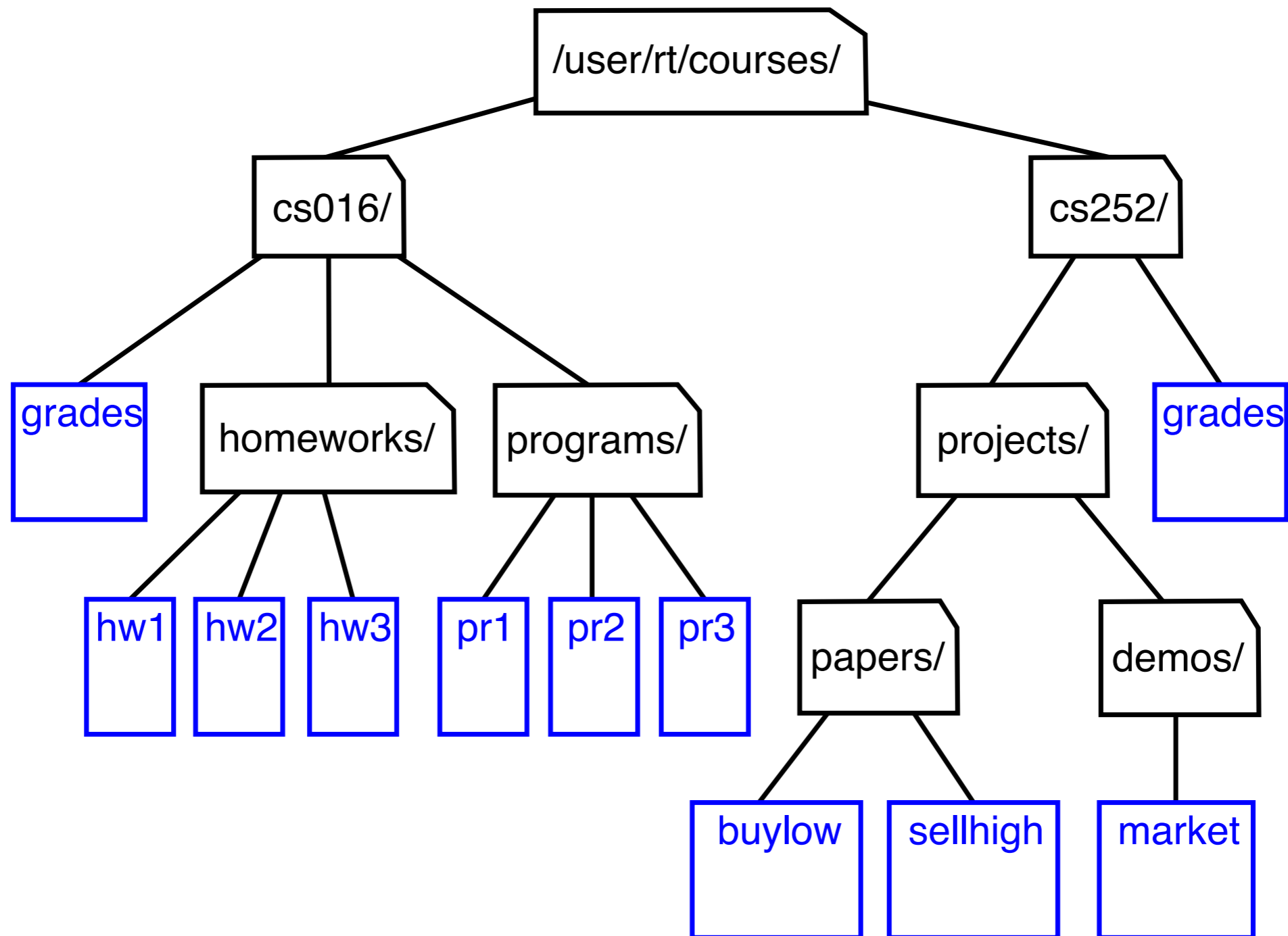


Trees

- a **tree** represents a hierarchy
 - table of contents of a book

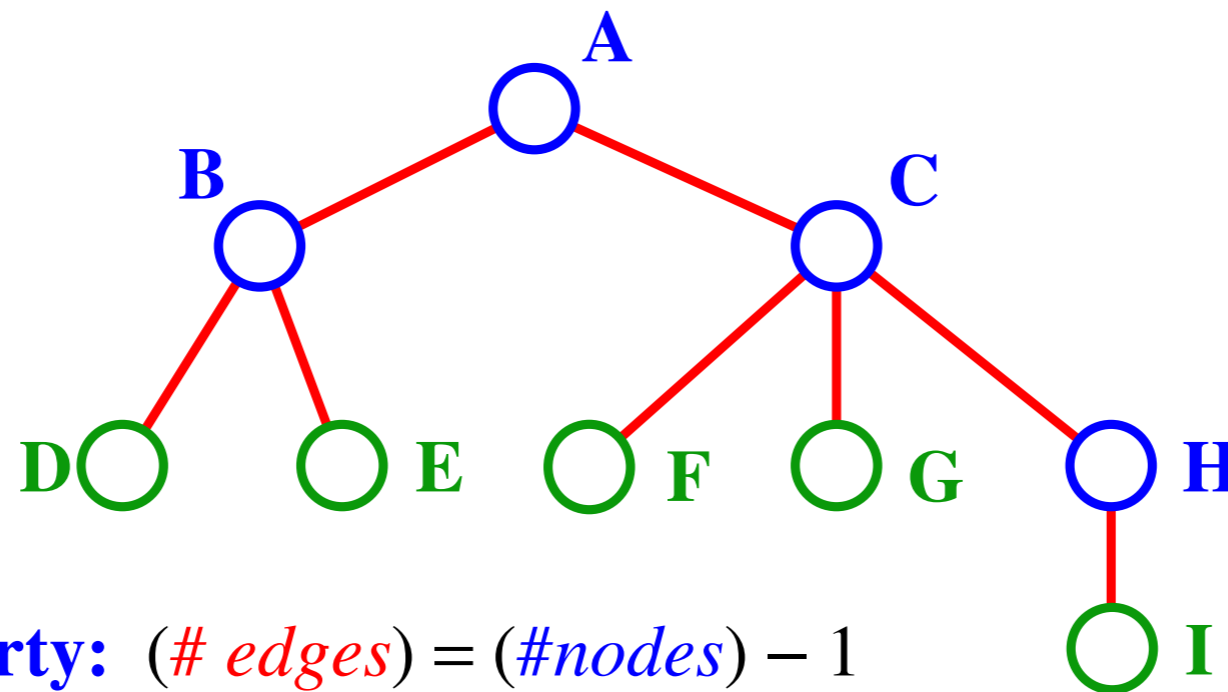


• Unix or DOS/Windows file system



Terminology

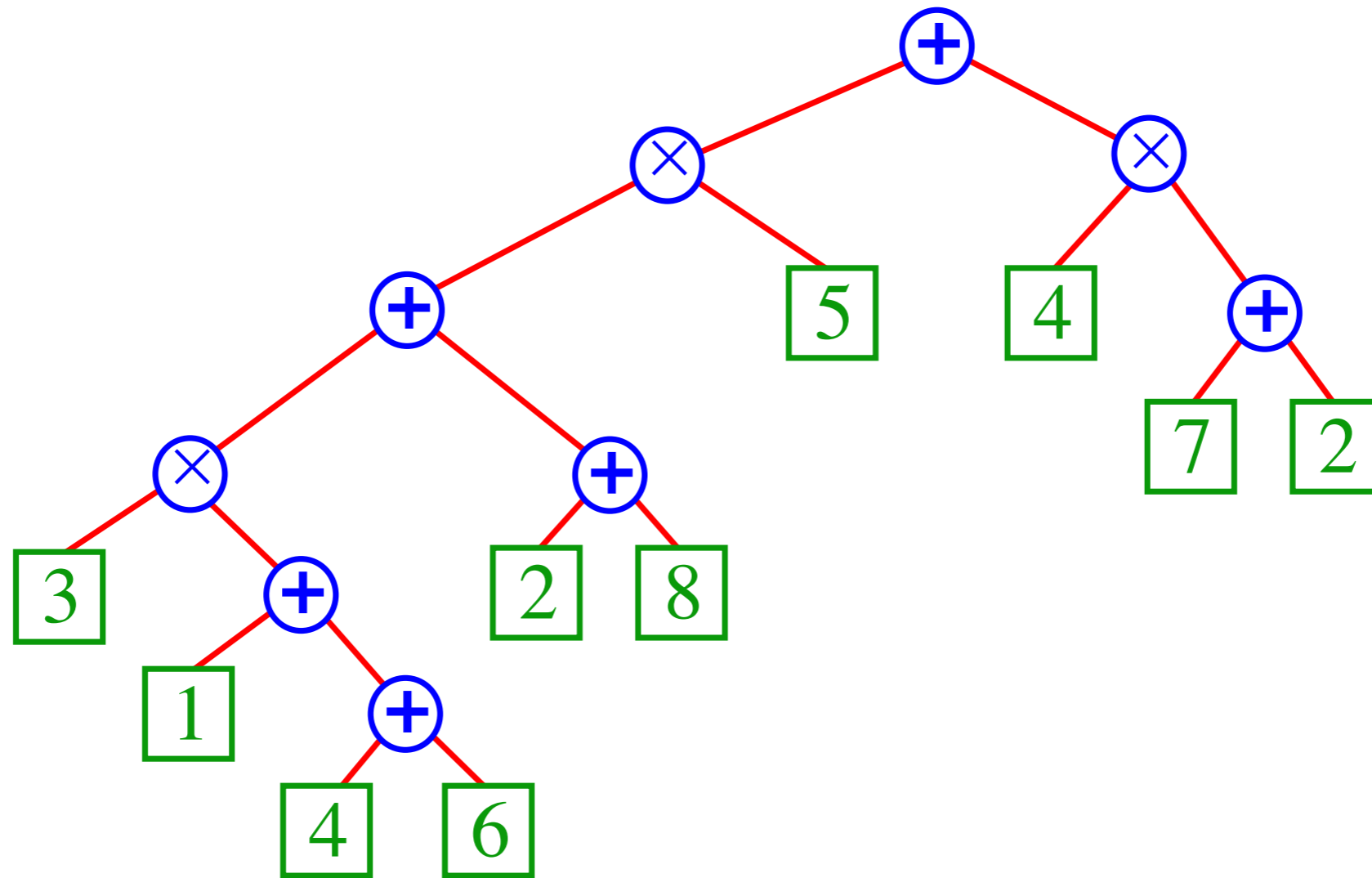
- **A** is the *root* node.
- **B** is the *parent* of D and E.
- **C** is the *sibling* of B
- **D** and **E** are the *children* of B
- **D, E, F, G, I** are *external nodes*, or *leaves*
- **A, B, C, H** are *internal nodes*
- The *depth (level)* of **E** is **2**
- The *height* of the tree is **3**
- The *degree* of node **B** is **2**



Property: (# edges) = (#nodes) - 1

Examples of Binary Trees

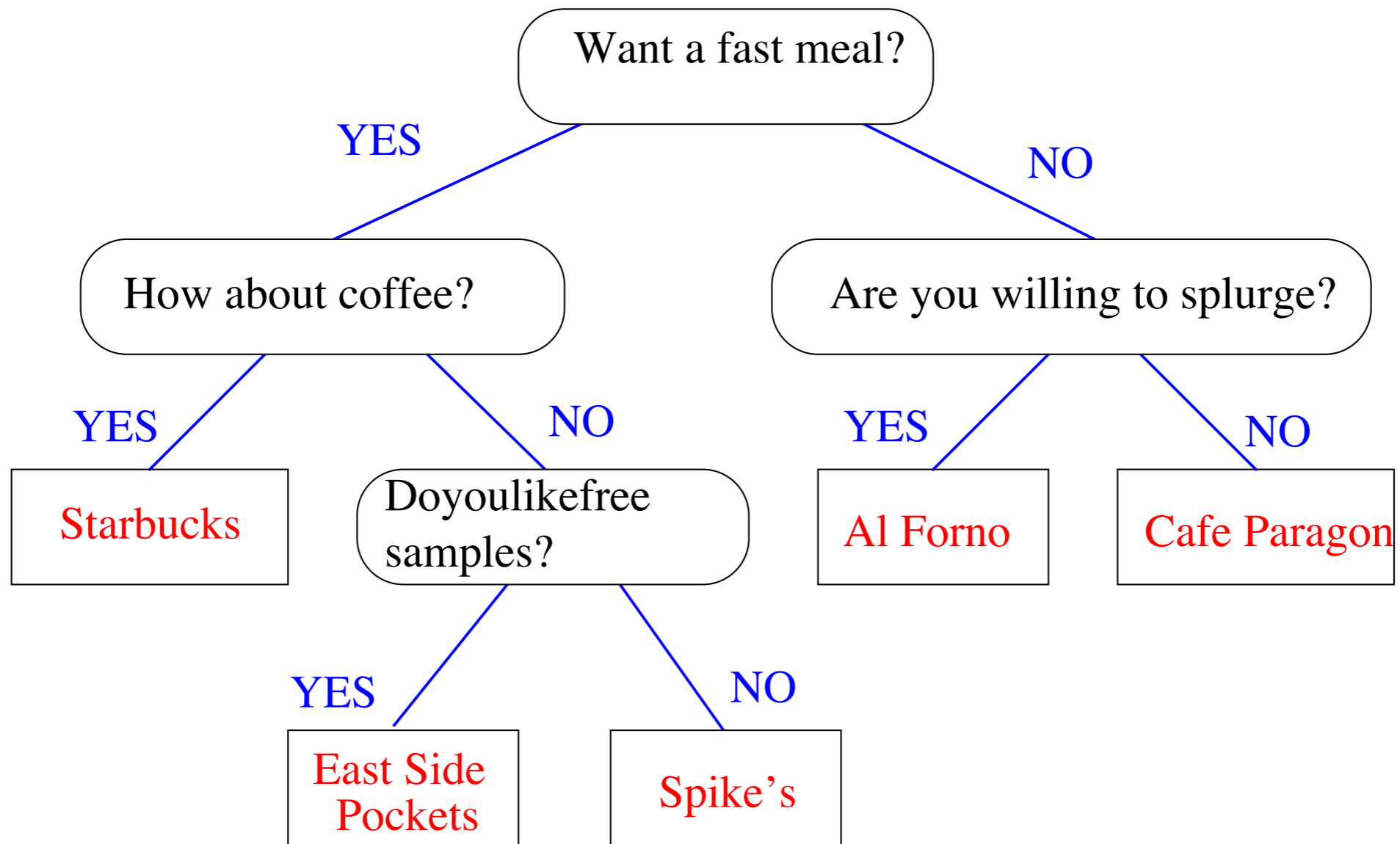
- arithmetic expression



$(((((3 \times (1 + (4 + 6))) + (2 + 8)) \times 5) + (4 \times (7 + 2))))$

Examples of Binary Trees

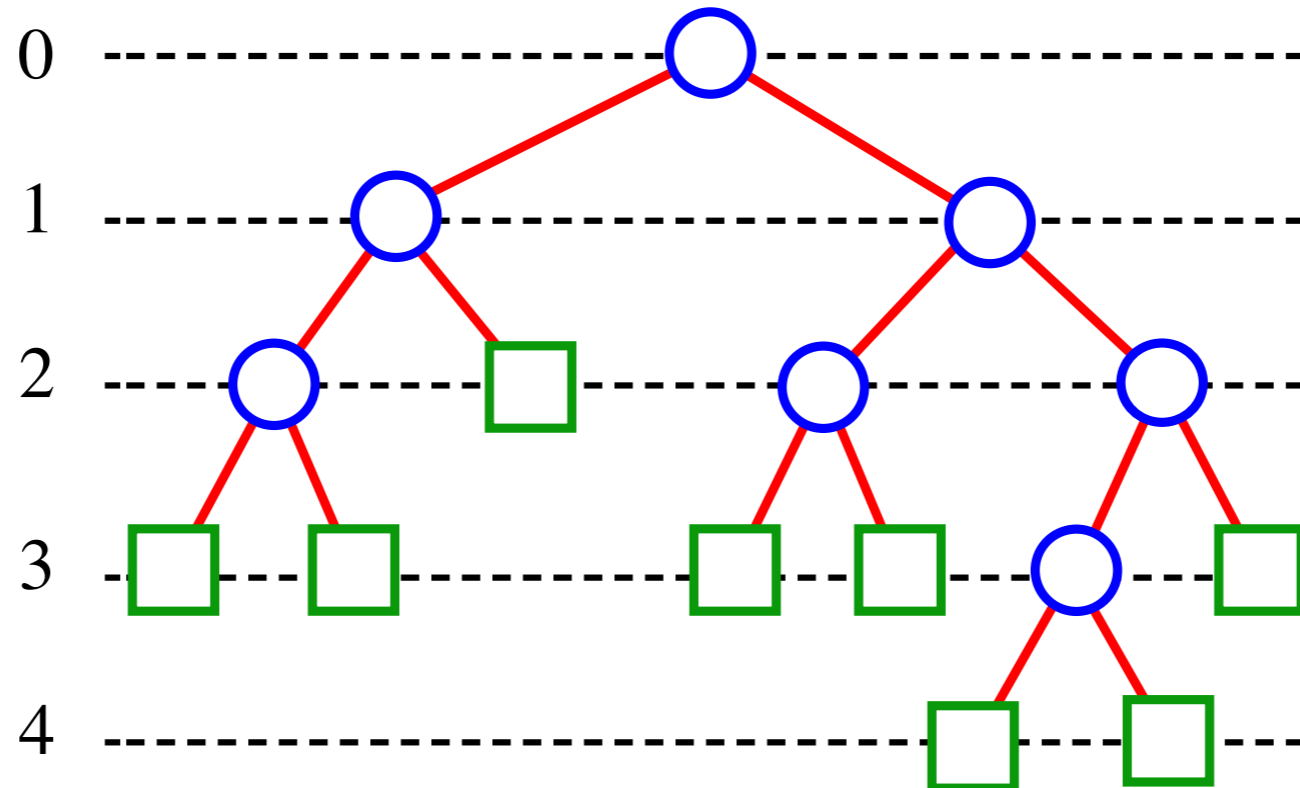
- decision trees



Properties of Binary Trees

- (# external nodes) = (# internal nodes) + 1
- (# nodes at level i) $\leq 2^i$
- (# external nodes) $\leq 2^{(\text{height})}$
- (height) $\geq \log_2$ (# external nodes)
- (height) $\geq \log_2$ (# nodes) - 1
- (height) \leq (# internal nodes) = ((# nodes) - 1)/2

Level



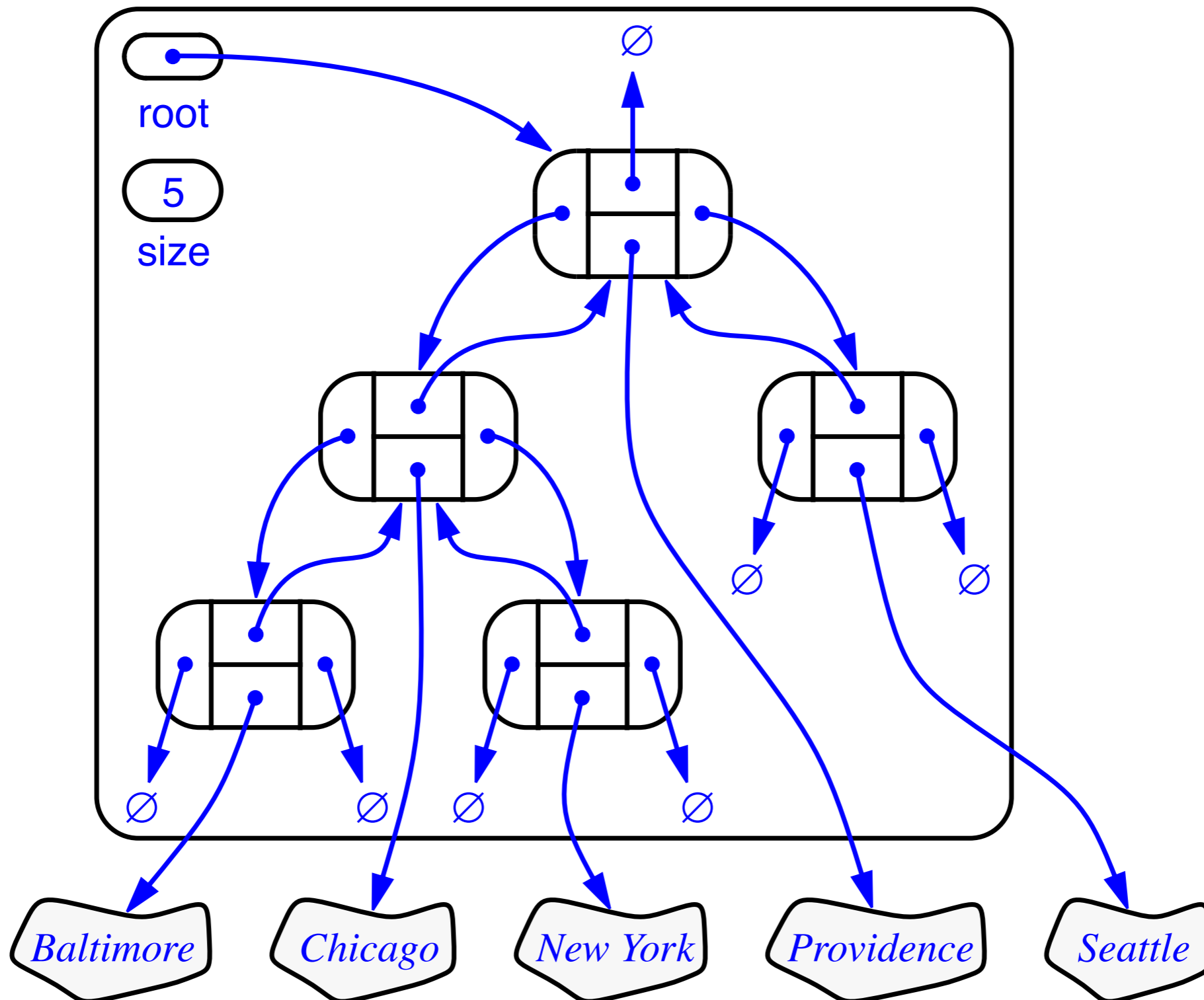
ADTs for Trees

- generic container methods
 - size(), isEmpty(), elements()
- positional container methods
 - positions(), swapElements(p,q), replaceElement(p,e)
- query methods
 - isRoot(p), isInternal(p), isExternal(p)
- accessor methods
 - root(), parent(p), children(p)
- update methods
 - application specific

ADTs for Binary Trees

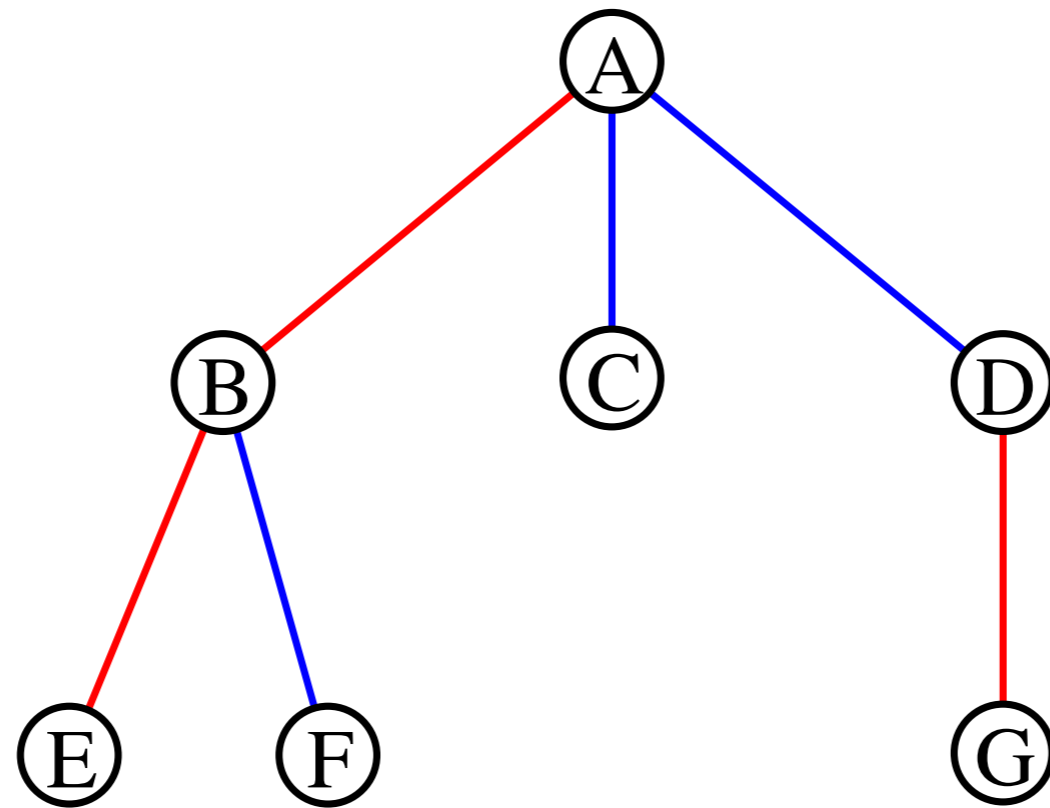
- accessor methods
 - leftChild(p), rightChild(p), sibling(p)
- update methods
 - expandExternal(p), removeAboveExternal(p)
 - other application specific methods

Linked Data Structure for Binary Trees



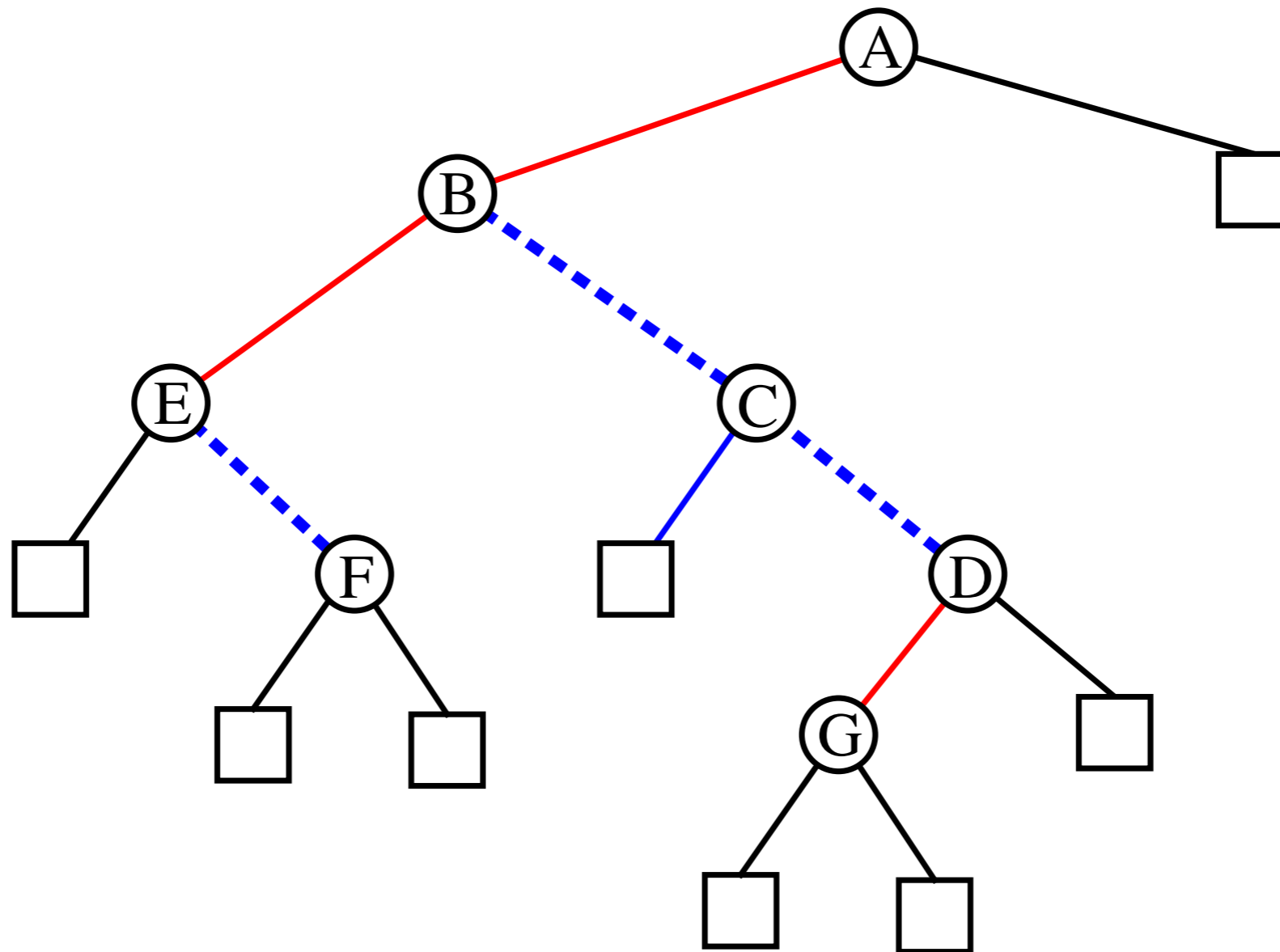
Representing General Trees

•tree T



Representing General Trees

- binary tree T' representing T



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