- The *root* of a tree is the node with no parents. There can be at most one root node in a tree (node A above example).
- An *edge* refers to the link from parent to child (all links in the figure).
- A node with no children is called *leaf* node (E, J, K, H and I).
- Children of same parent are called *siblings* (B, C, D are siblings of A, and E, F are the siblings of B).
- A node p is an *ancestor* of node q if there exists a path from *root* to q and p appears on the path. The is called a *descendant* of p. For example, A, C and G are the ancestors of K.
- The set of all nodes at a given depth is called the *level* of the tree (B, C and D are the same level). T node is at level zero.