



- The *depth* of a node is the length of the path from the root to the node (depth of *G* is 2, $A - C - G$).
- The *height* of a node is the length of the path from that node to the deepest node. The height of a tree is the length of the path from the root to the deepest node in the tree. A (rooted) tree with only one node (the root) has a height of zero. In the previous example, the height of *B* is 2 ($B - F - J$).
- *Height of the tree* is the maximum height among all the nodes in the tree and *depth of the tree* is the maximum depth among all the nodes in the tree. For a given tree, depth and height returns the same value. But for individual nodes we may get different results.
- The size of a node is the number of descendants it has including itself (the size of the subtree *C* is 3).
- If every node in a tree has only one child (except leaf nodes) then we call such trees *skew trees*. If every node has only left child then we call them *left skew trees*. Similarly, if every node has only right child then we call them *right skew trees*.

