

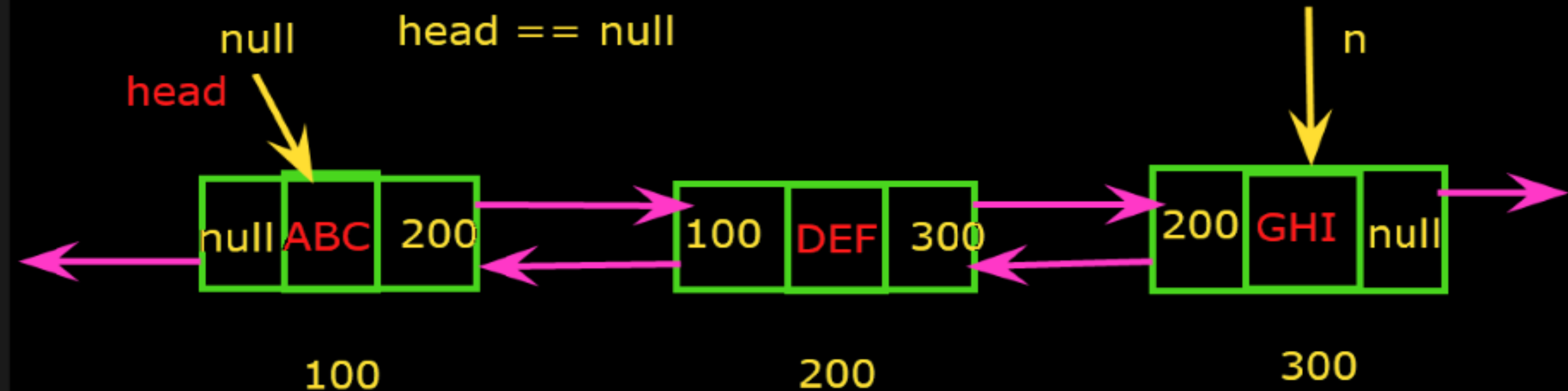


# DATA STRUCTURES AND ALGORITHMS

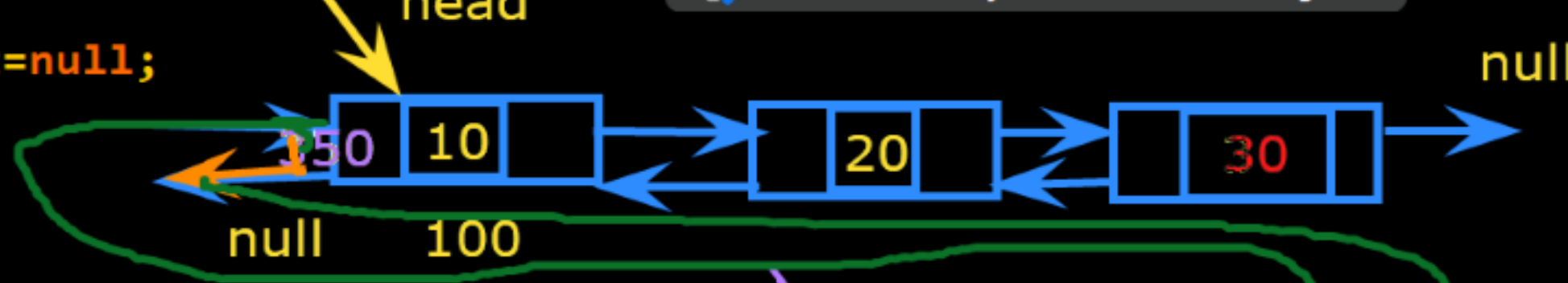
Sep22 : Day 8

Kiran Waghmare  
CDAC Mumbai

## Doubly Linked List:



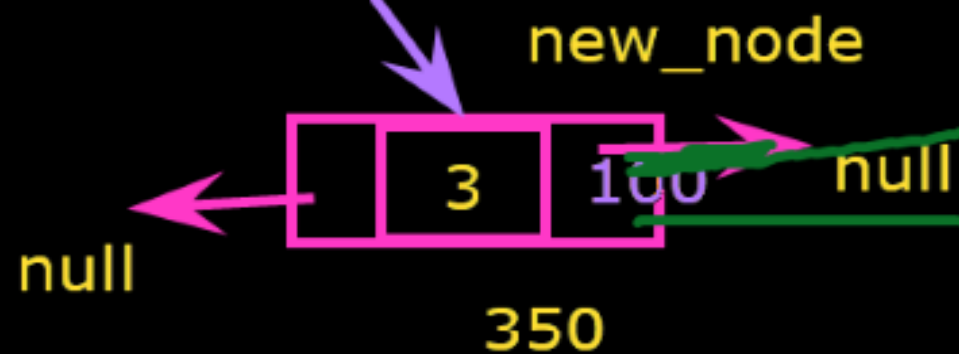
```
data = d;  
prev=next=null;  
}
```



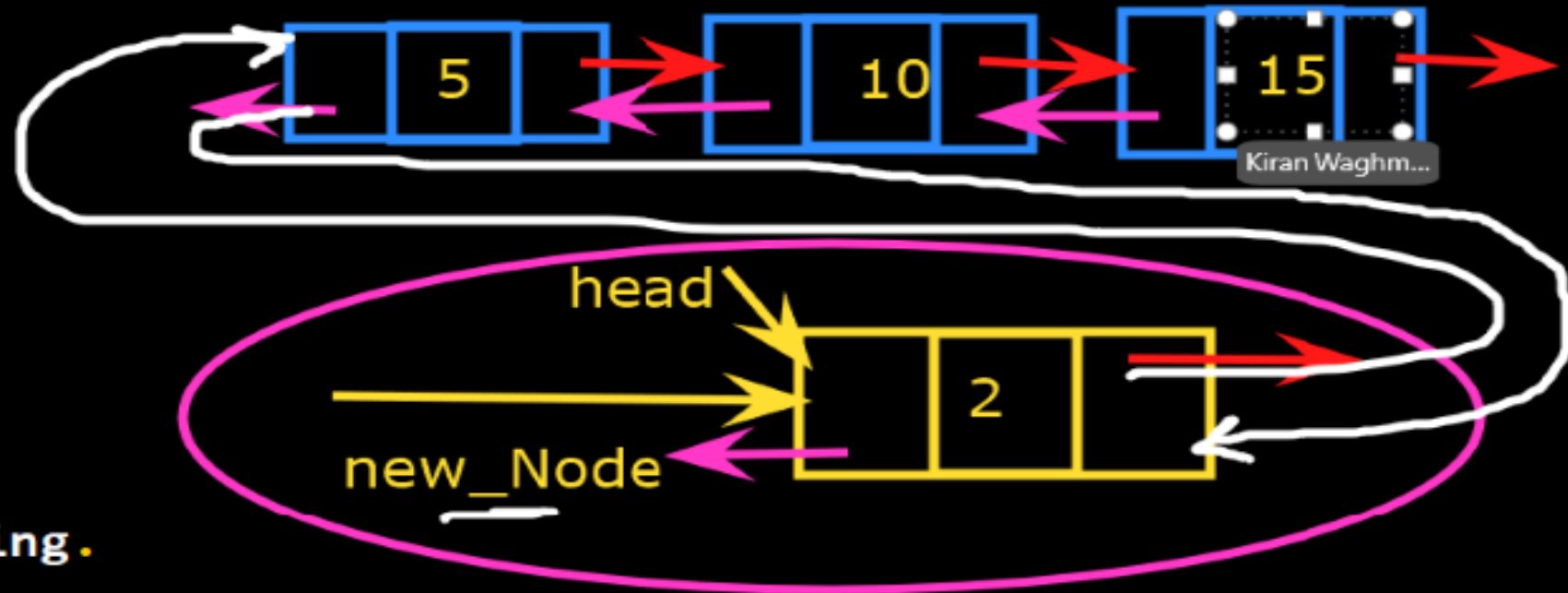
Insertion Operation:

-----  
case 1: Insert at beginning.

```
static void insert(int new_data)  
{  
    Node new_Node = new Node(new_data);  
    new_Node.next = head;  
    new_Node.prev = null;  
    if(head != null)  
        head.prev = new_node;  
    head = new_Node;  
}
```



```
Node(int d)
{
    data = d;
    prev = next = null;
}
```



Insertion Operation:

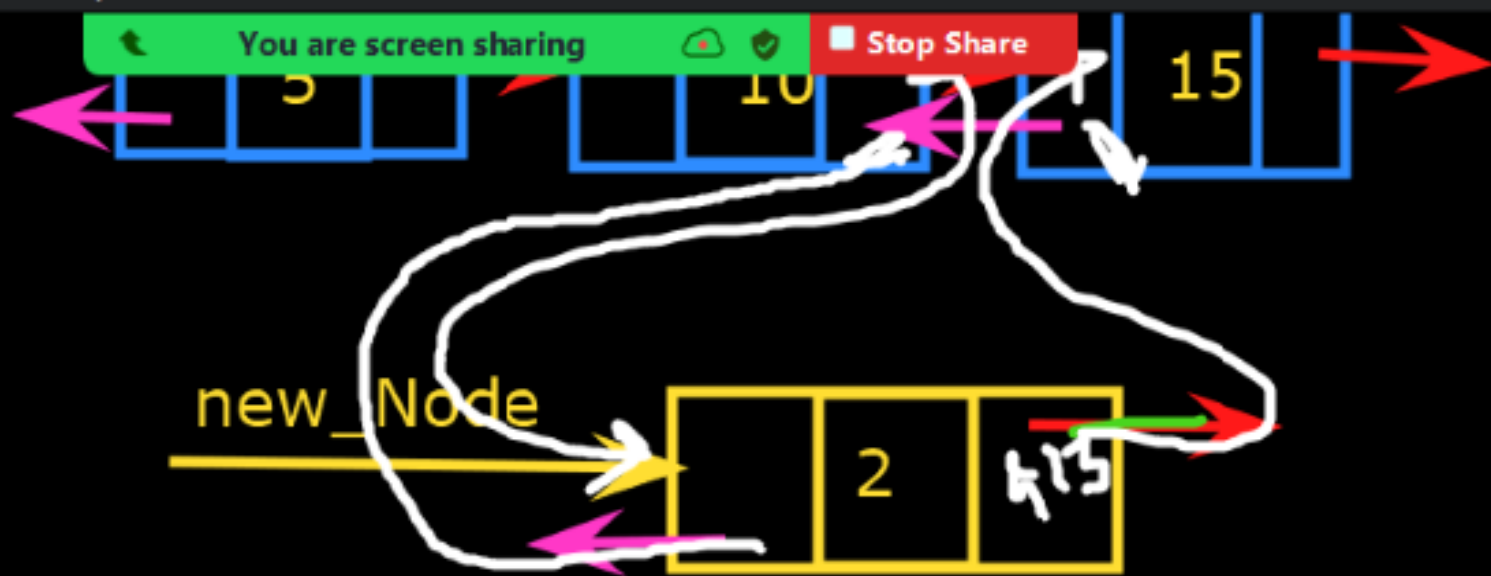
-----  
**case 1:** Insert at beginning.

```
static void insert(int new_data)
{
    Node new_Node = new Node(new_data);
    new_Node.next = head;
    new_Node.prev = null;
    if(head != null)
        head.prev = new_node;
    head = new_Node;
}
```

```

}
while(temp.next != null)
{
    temp=temp.next;
}
temp.next = new_Node;
new_Node.prev = temp;
}

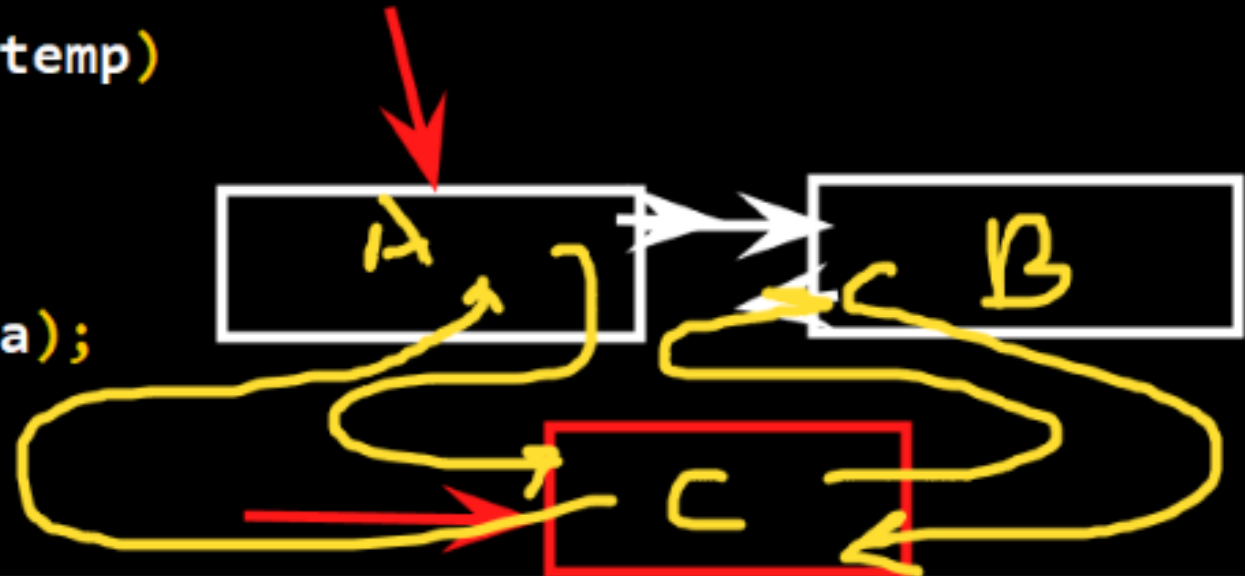
```

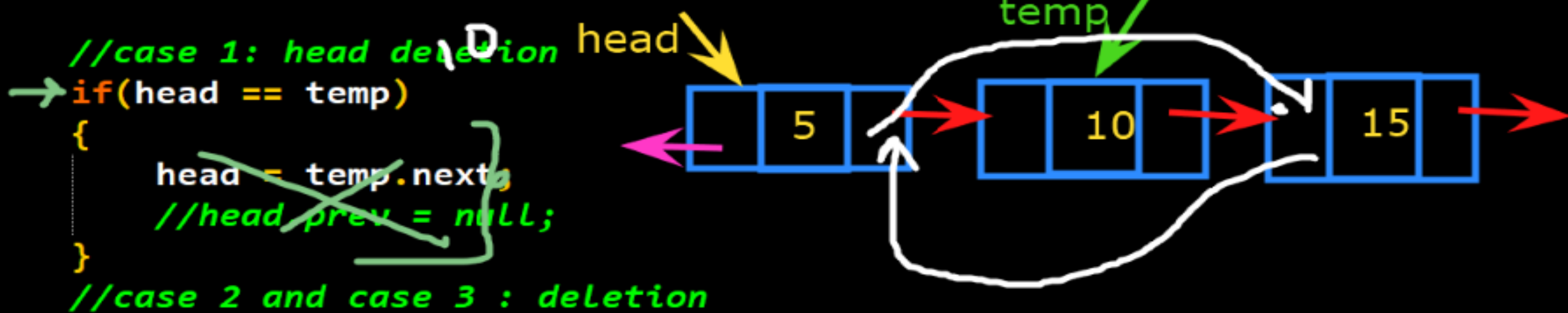


```

void insertAfter(int new_data, Node temp)
{
    if(head==null)
        return;
    Node new_Node = new Node(new_data);
    new_Node.next = temp.next;
    temp.next = new_Node;
    new_Node.prev = temp;
    new_Node.next.prev = new_Node;
}

```

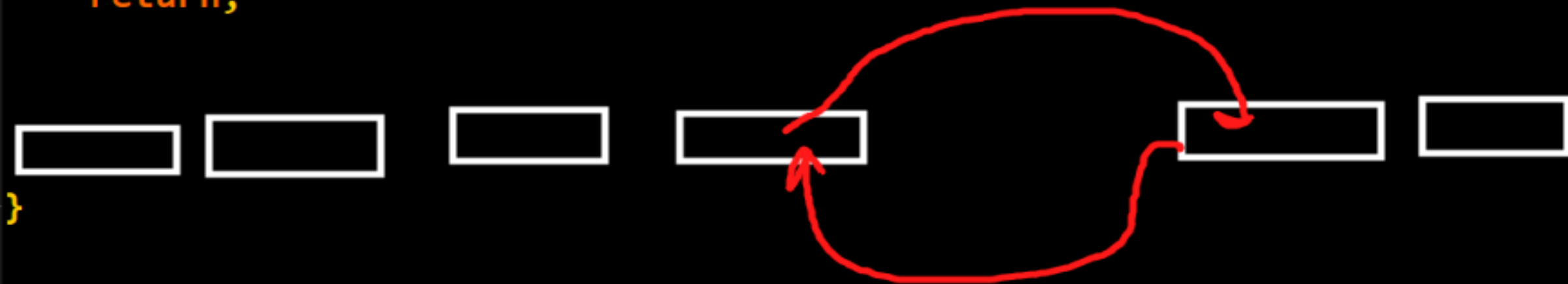




*//Last node in the lis ???*

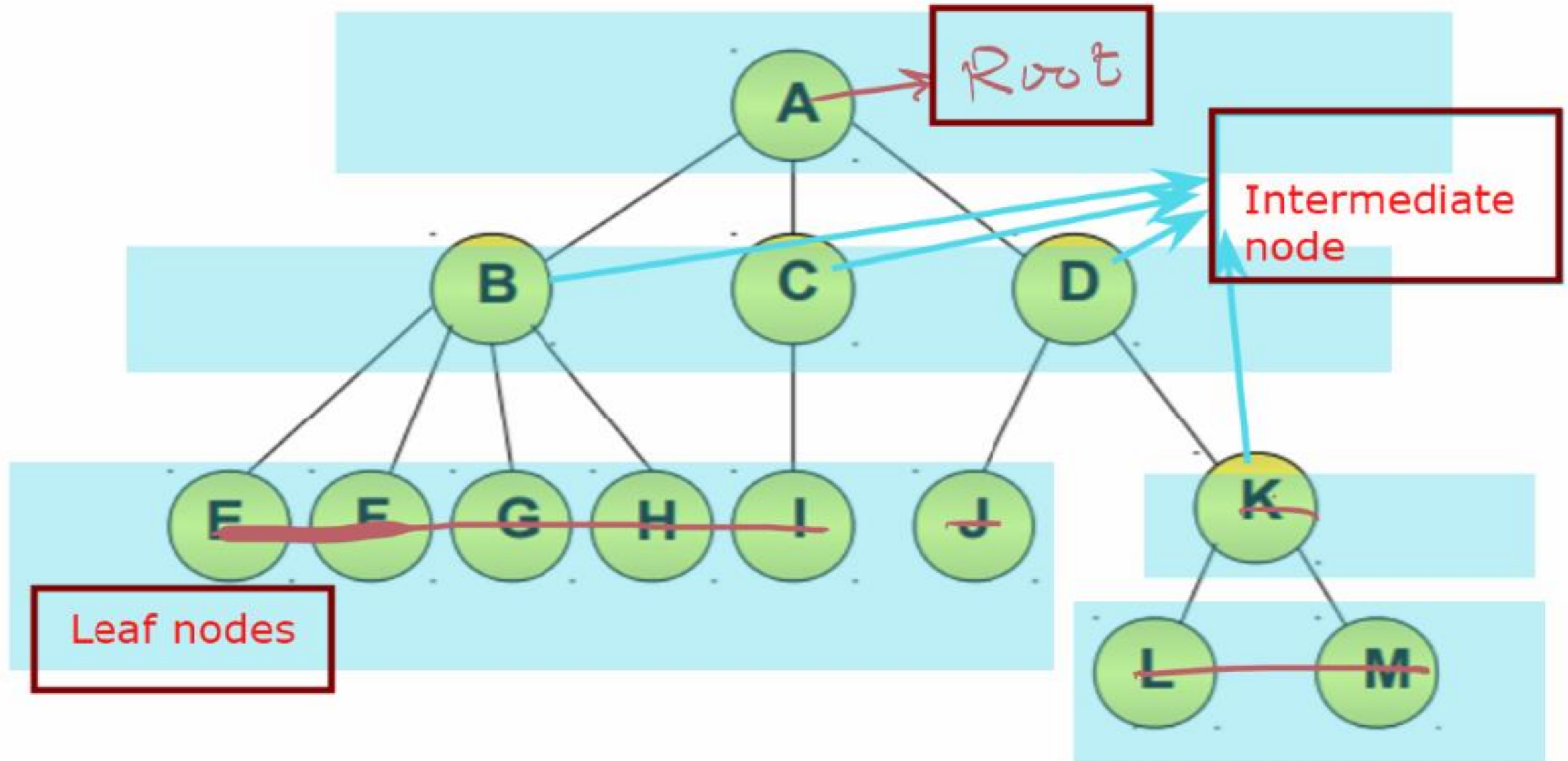
```
if(temp.next != null)
    temp.next.prev = temp.prev;
if(temp.prev != null)
    temp.prev.next = temp.next;
```

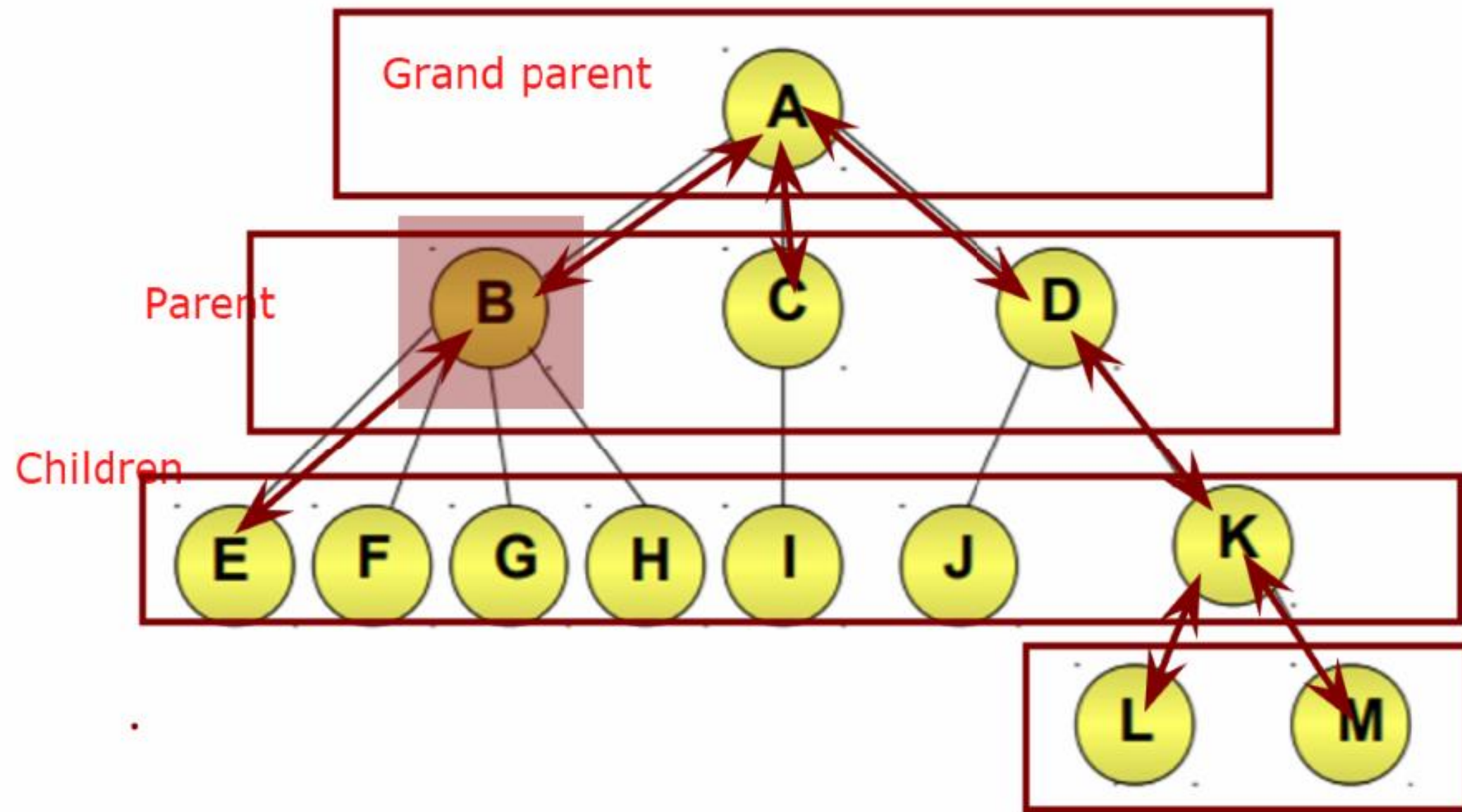
return;



}









Degree of a node

A: 3

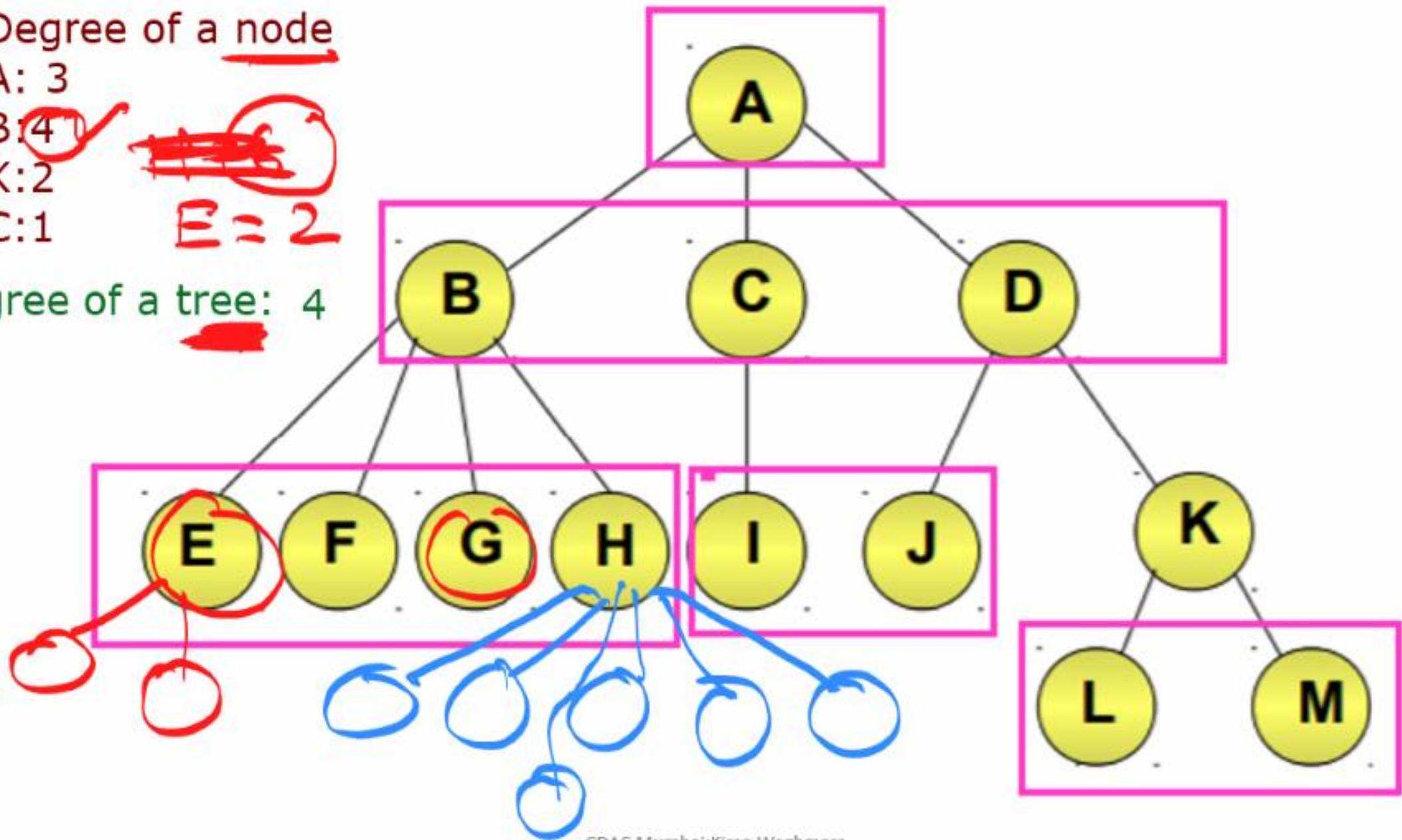
B: 4

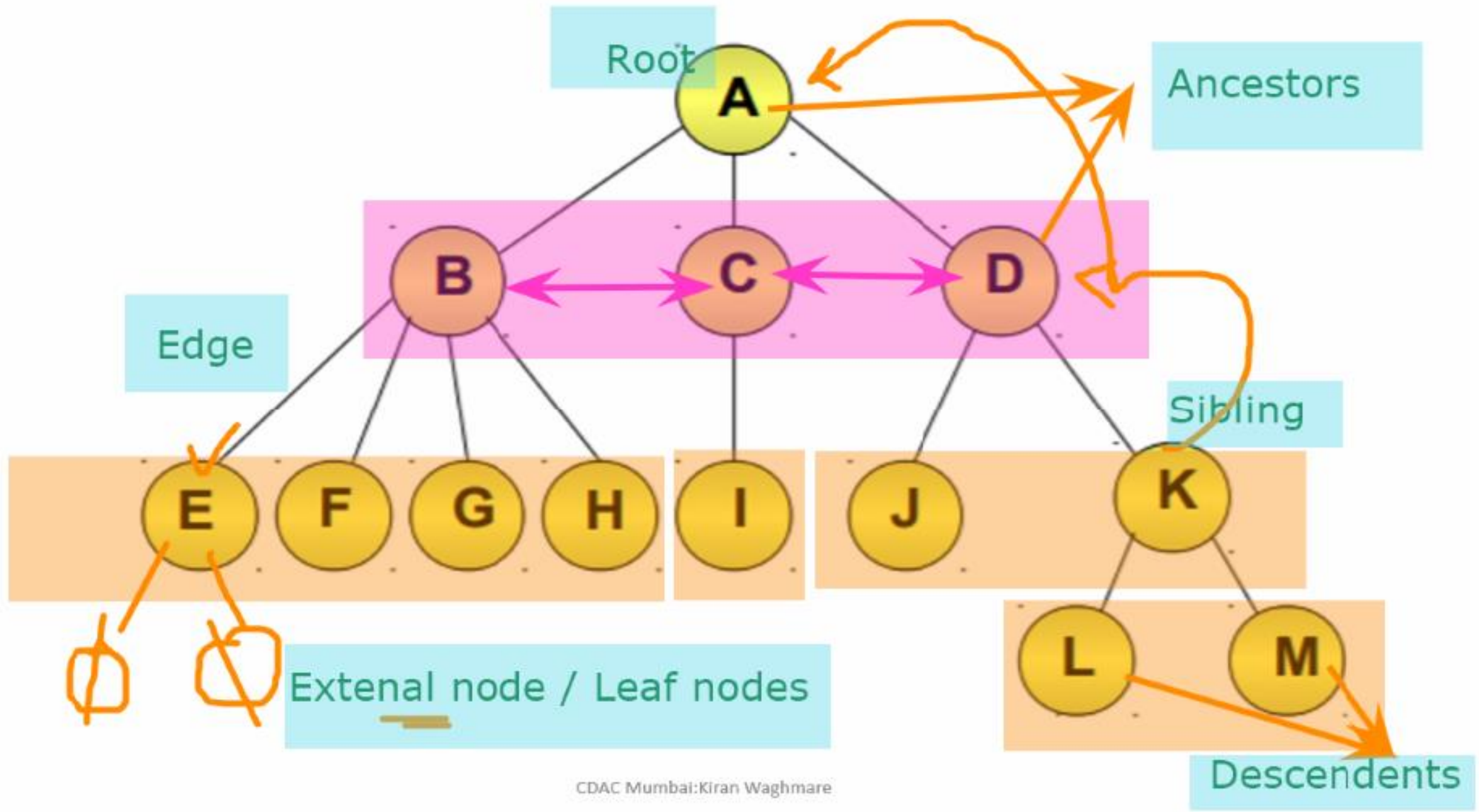
K: 2

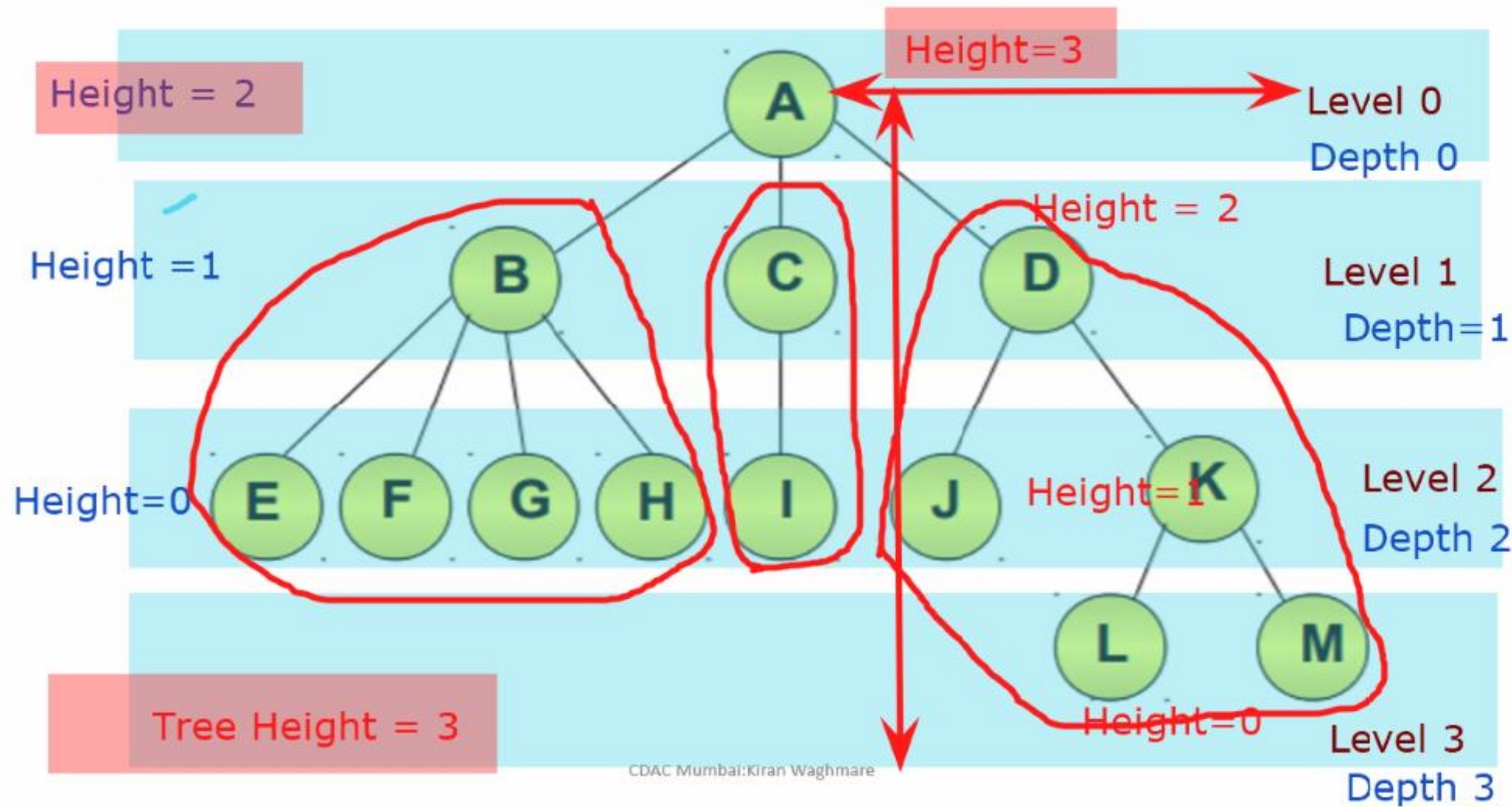
C: 1

~~E: 3~~  
E: 2

Degree of a tree: 4

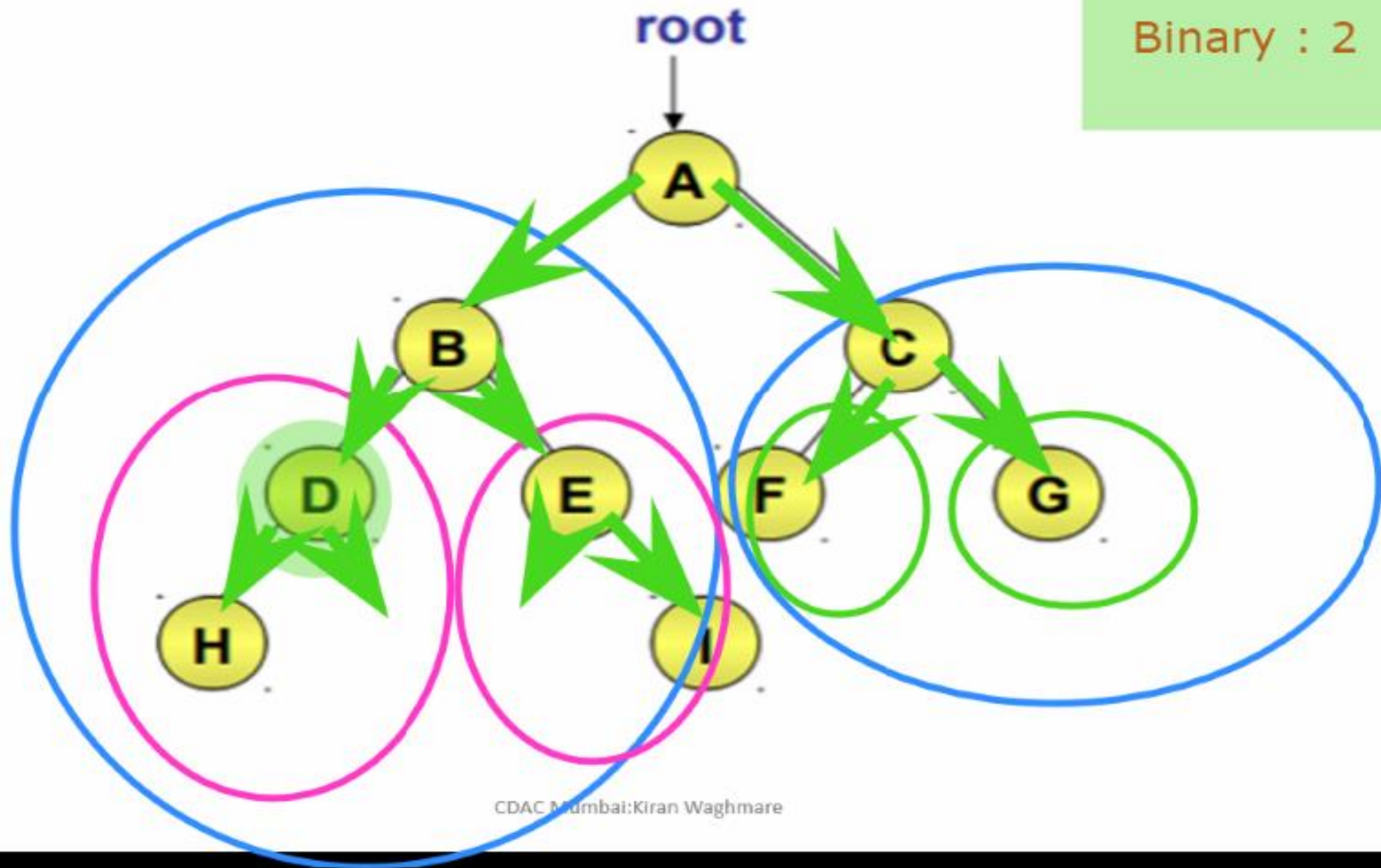








Binary : 2

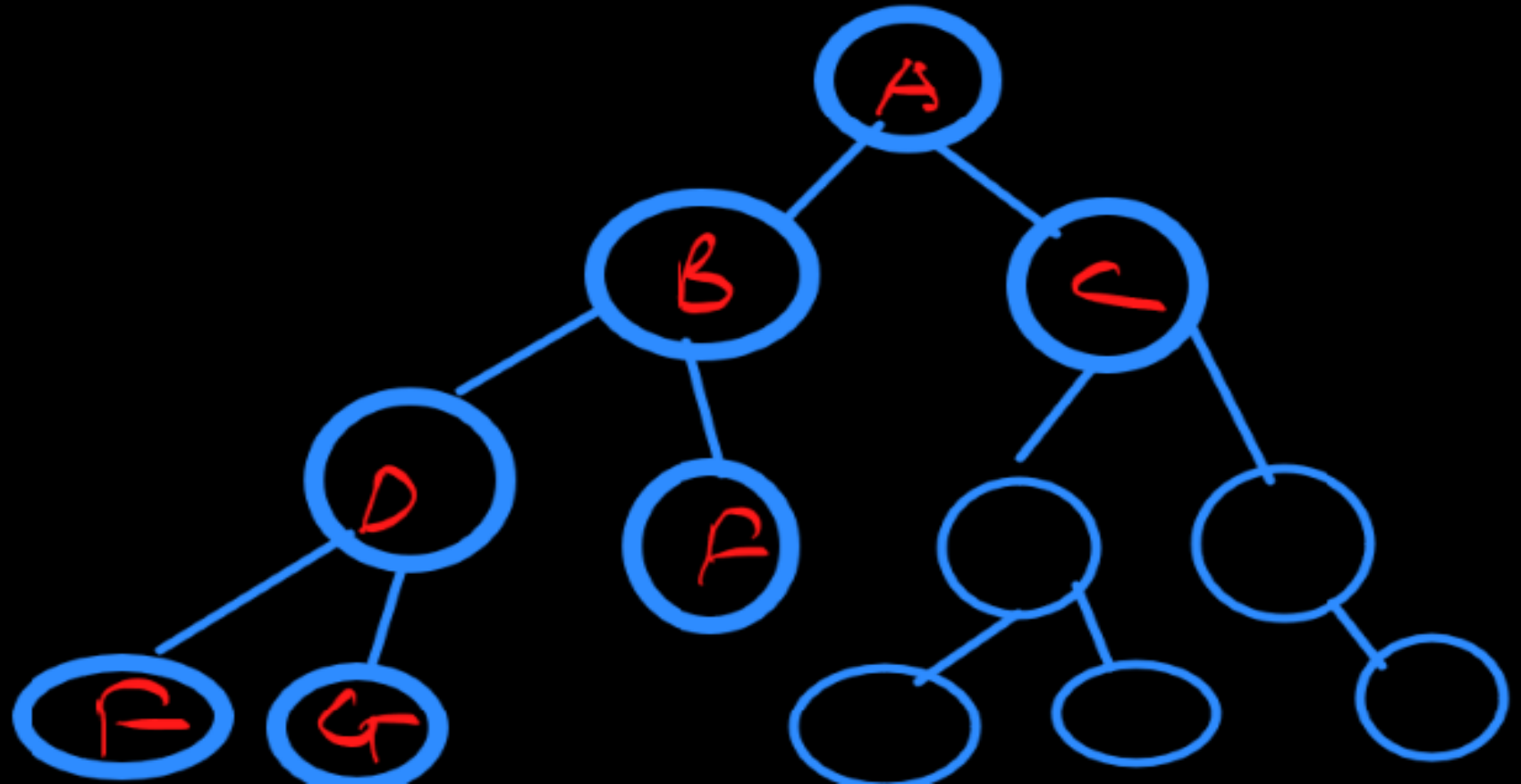


## Types:

1. Strictly Binary tree
2. Full Binary tree
3. Complete binary tree.

### 1. Strictly Binary tree:

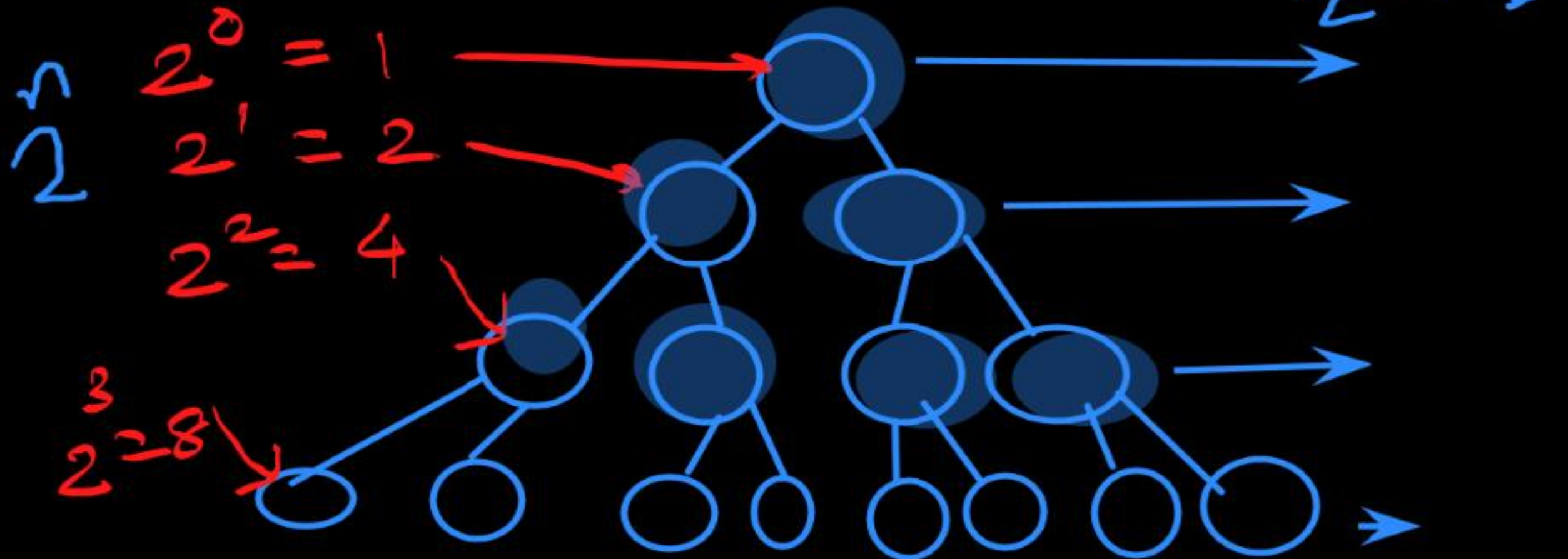
- every node, except for leaf nodes, has non-empty left and right children.
- 0-2: strictly



-0-2: strictly

## 2. Full Binary tree:

-binary tree of depth 'd' that contains exactly  $2^d - 1$  node.





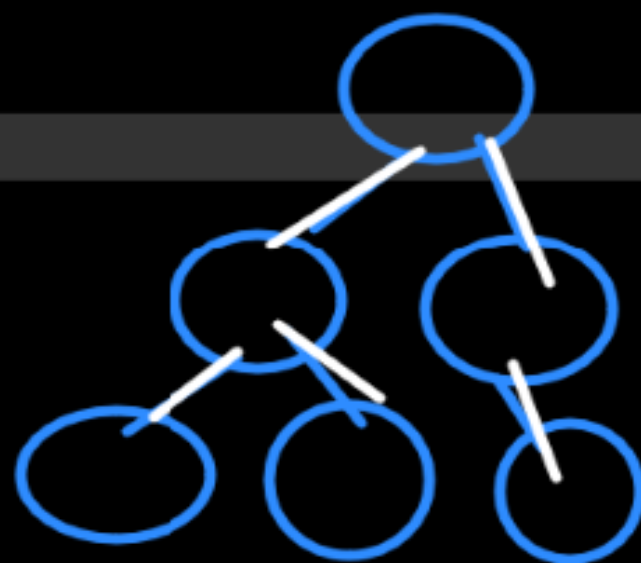
10-2: Strictly

## 2. Full Binary tree:

- A binary tree in which every node has 2 children except leaf nodes is known as full binary tree.
- binary tree of depth 'd' that contains exactly  $2^{d+1} - 1$  nodes.

## 3. Complete binary tree.

## 4. InComplete binary tree.



Complete binary tree

### 3. Complete binary tree.

-binary tree with  $n$  nodes and depth  $d$  whose nodes corresponds to the nodes numbered to the nodes numbered from  $0$  to  $n-1$  in the full binary tree of depth  $d$ .

### 4. InComplete binary tree.

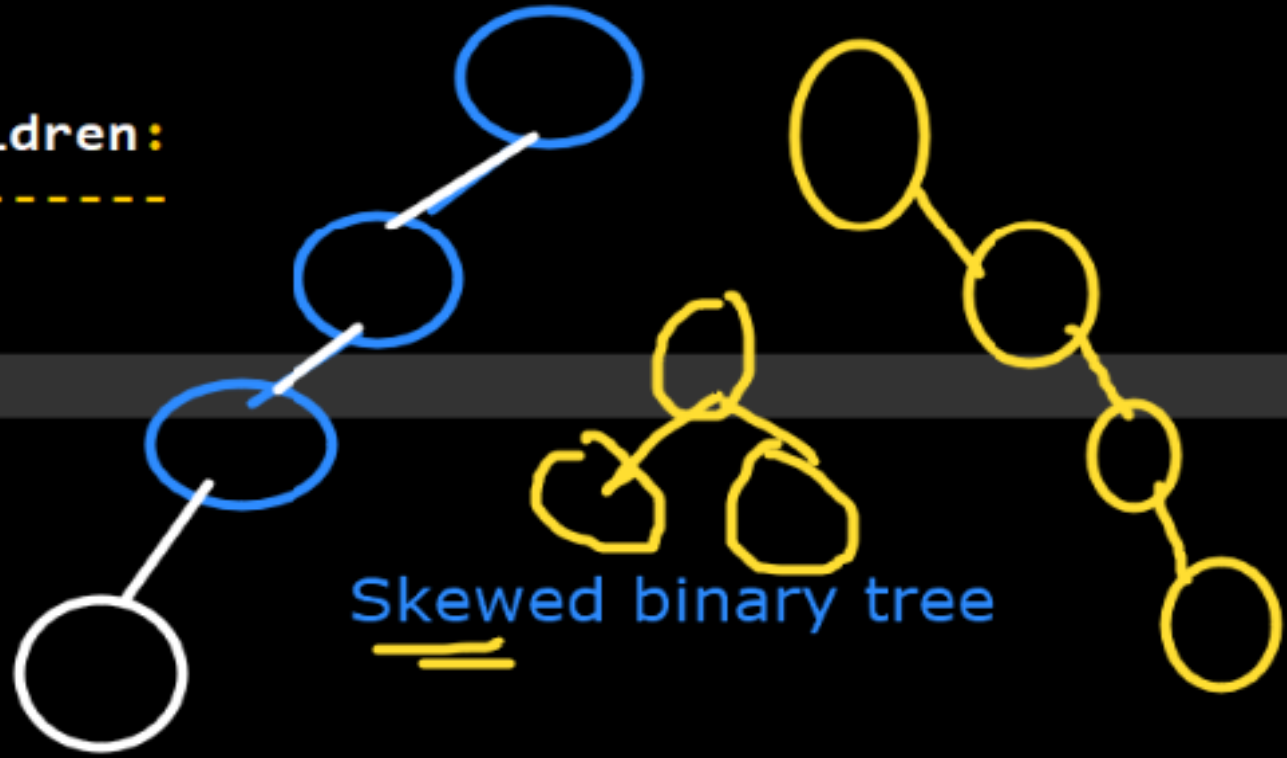
Relationship between parent and children:

-----  
parent =  $i$

Left child =  $2*i$

Right child =  $2*i+1$

Binary Tree => heap



### 3. Complete binary tree.

-binary tree with  $n$  nodes and depth  $d$  whose nodes corresponds to the nodes numbered to the nodes numbered from  $0$  to  $n-1$  in the full binary tree of depth  $d$ .

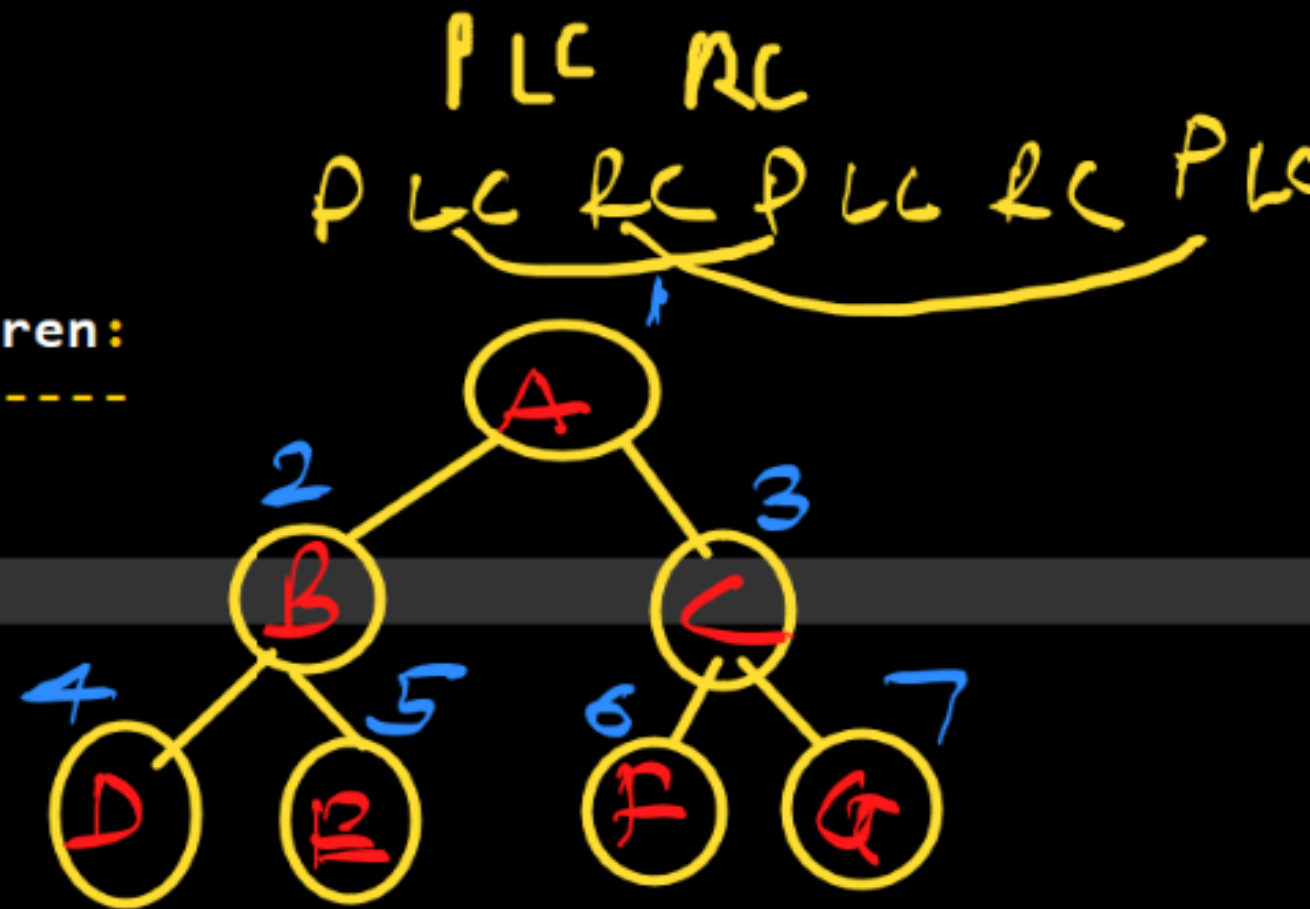
### 4. InComplete binary tree.

Relationship between parent and children:

parent =  $i=0$

Left child =  $2*i = 0 \rightarrow$

Right child =  $2*i+1 = 0 + 1 \rightarrow$



## Relationship between parent and children:

parent = i=0

Left child =  $2*i = 0$

Right child =  $2*i+1 = 0 + 1$

## Node structure

```
class Node{
```

```
    int data;
```

```
    Node left, right;
```

```
    Node(int d)
```

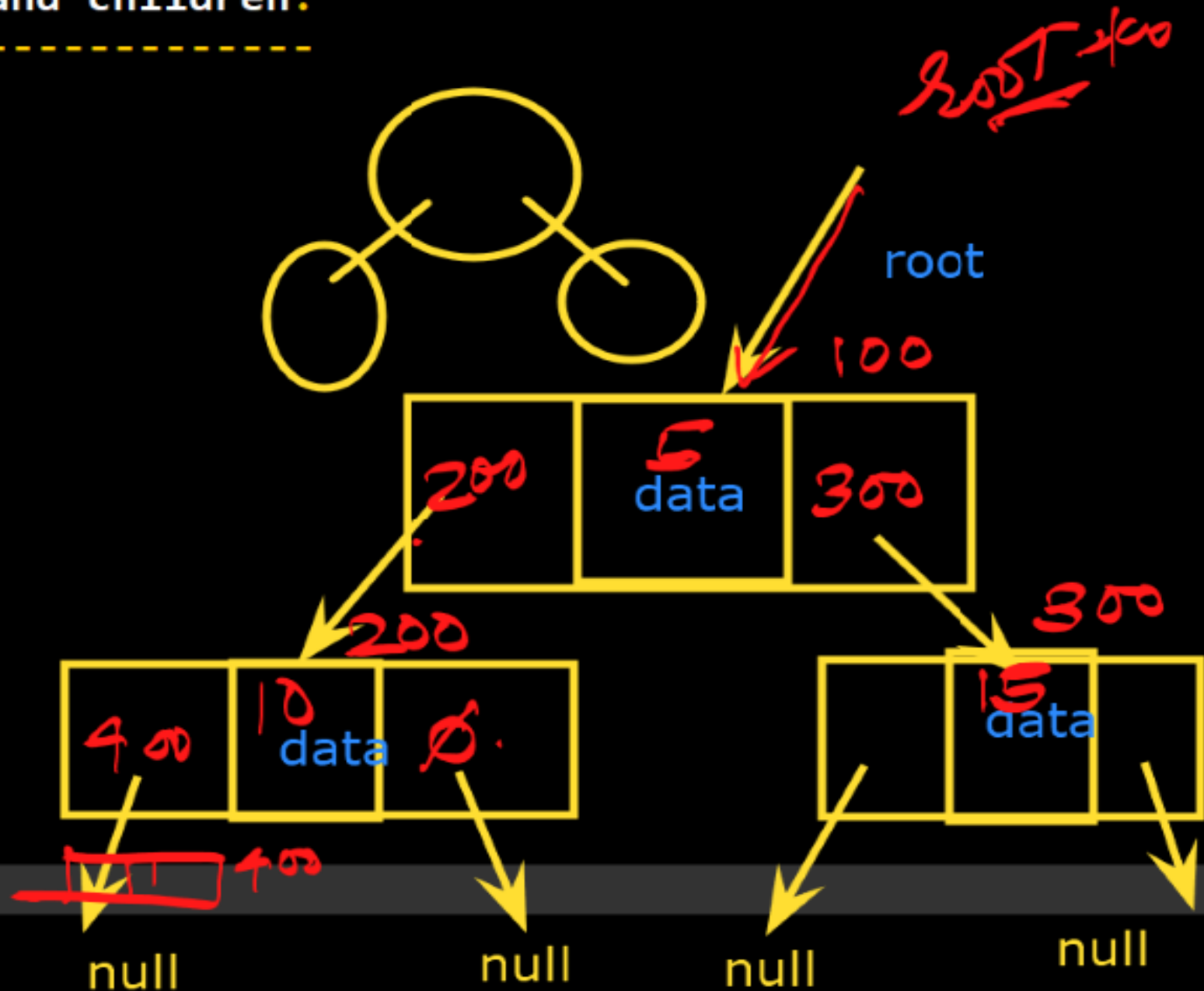
```
{
```

```
    data=d;
```

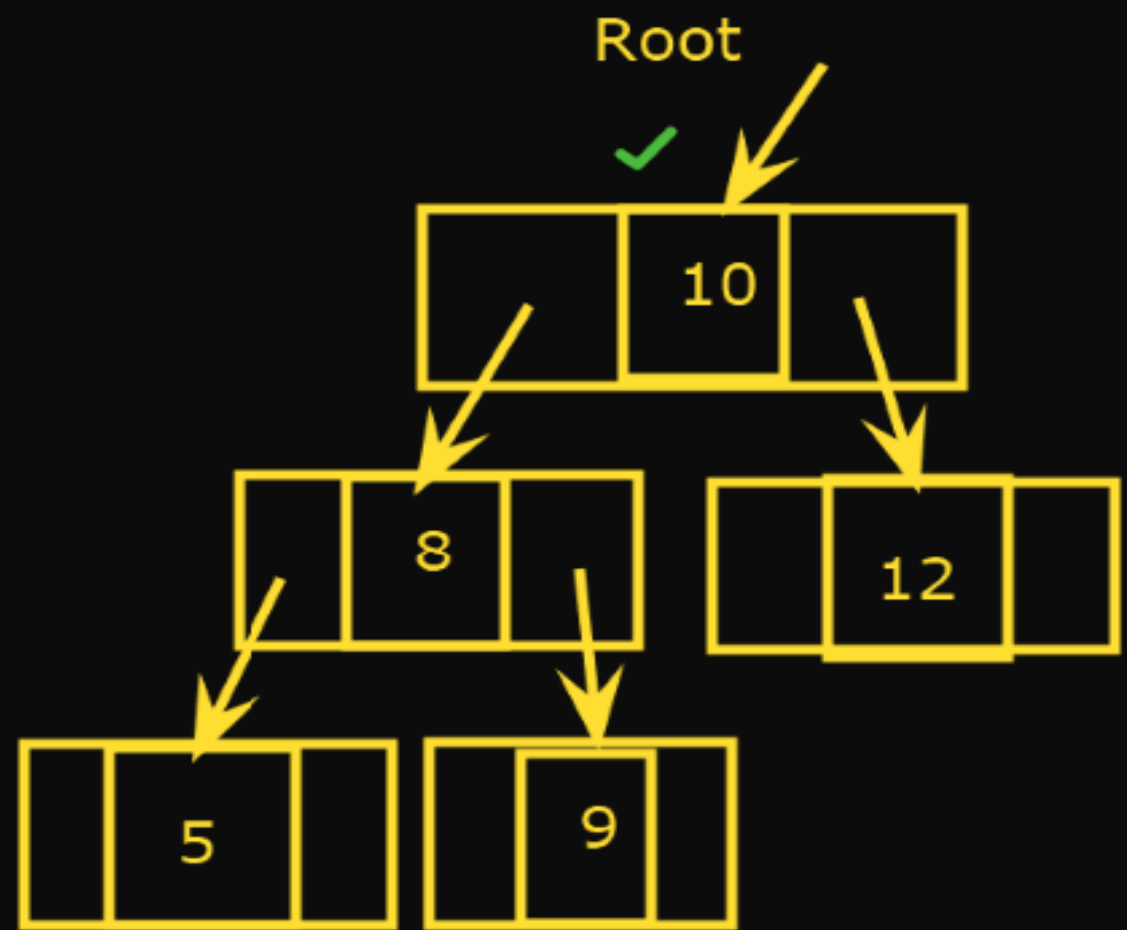
```
    left = right = null;
```

```
}
```

```
}
```



```
print
print
System C:\Test>javac BTree.java
C:\Test>java BTree
C:\Test>javac BTree.java
C:\Test>java BTree
Preorder.....
10
8
5
9
12
Inorder.....
5
8
9
10
12
Postorder.....
5
9
8
12
10
System C:\Test>
t1.postorder();
```



Root,LC, RC