

Algorithms and Data Structures

Binary Trees

Robert Horvick

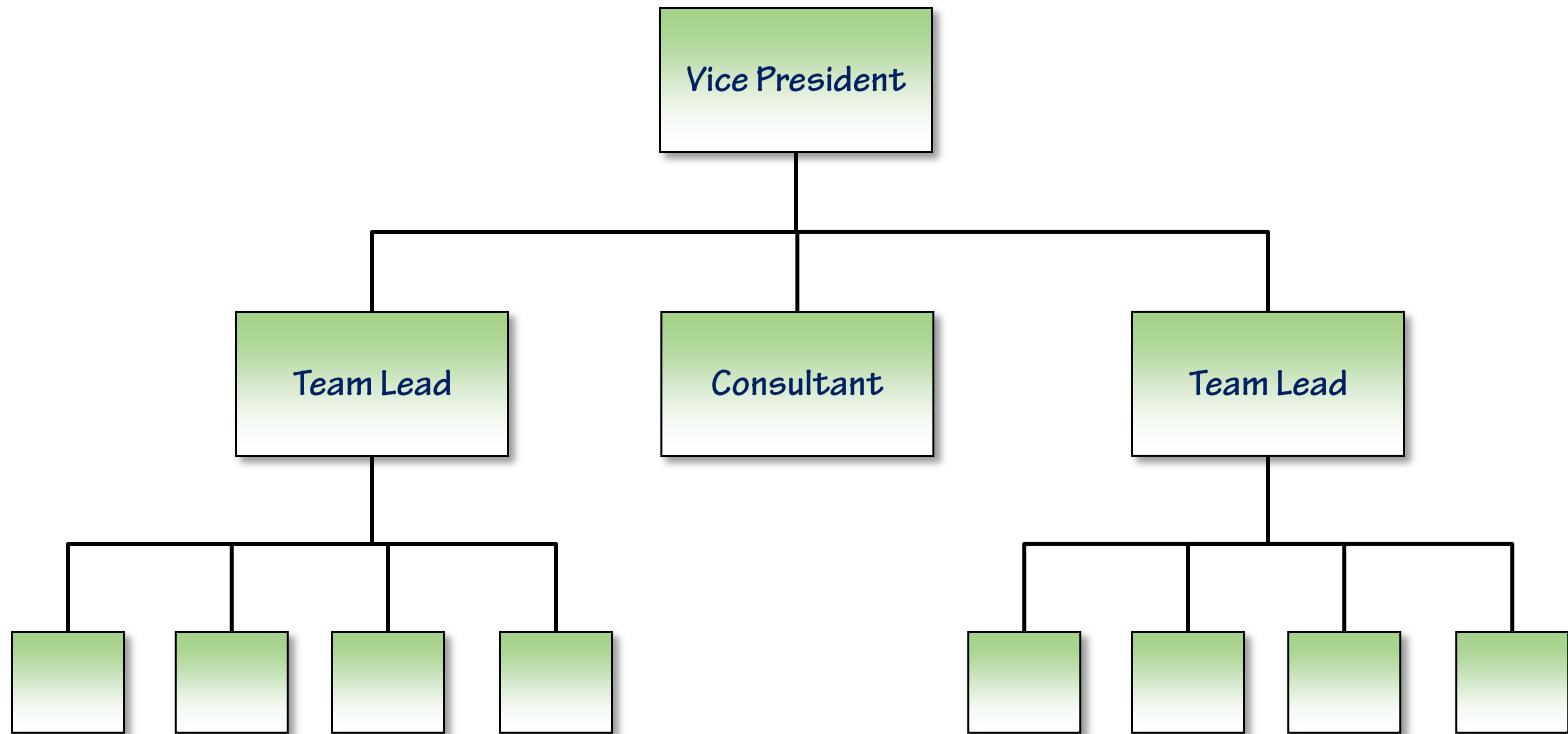
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Outline

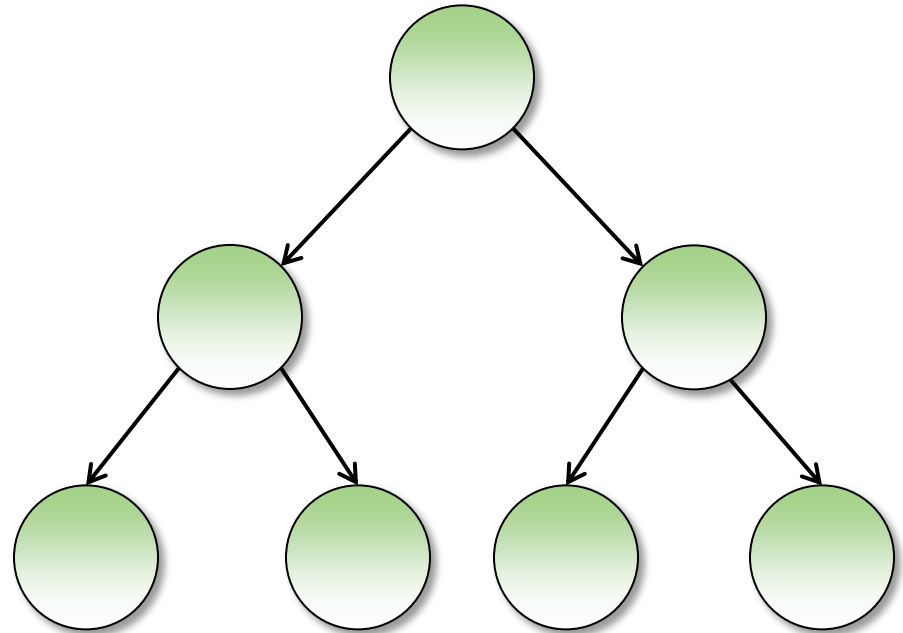
- **Tree overview**
- **Binary Tree**
 - Binary Search Tree
- **Add and Remove**
- **Searching**
- **Traversals**
 - Pre-Order
 - In-Order
 - Post-Order

What is a Tree?



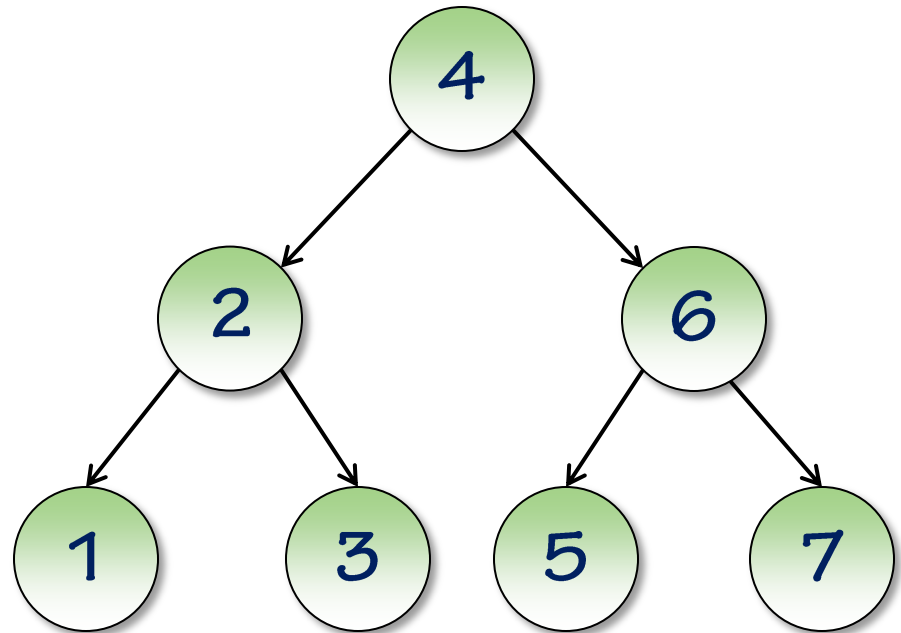
Binary Tree

- Hierarchy of Data
- A Root Node
- 0-2 Children
- Left Child
- Right Child
- Each child is itself a tree
 - Left Child
 - Right Child



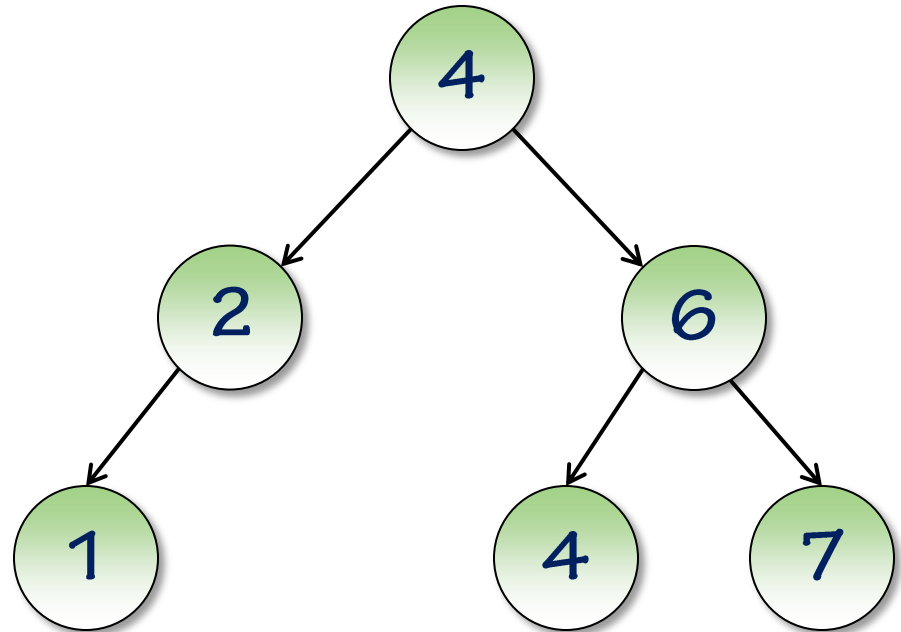
Binary Search Tree

- Sorted Hierarchy of Data
- A Root Node
- Left Child
 - Less than parent
- Right Child
 - Greater than parent
- All children follow the same rules



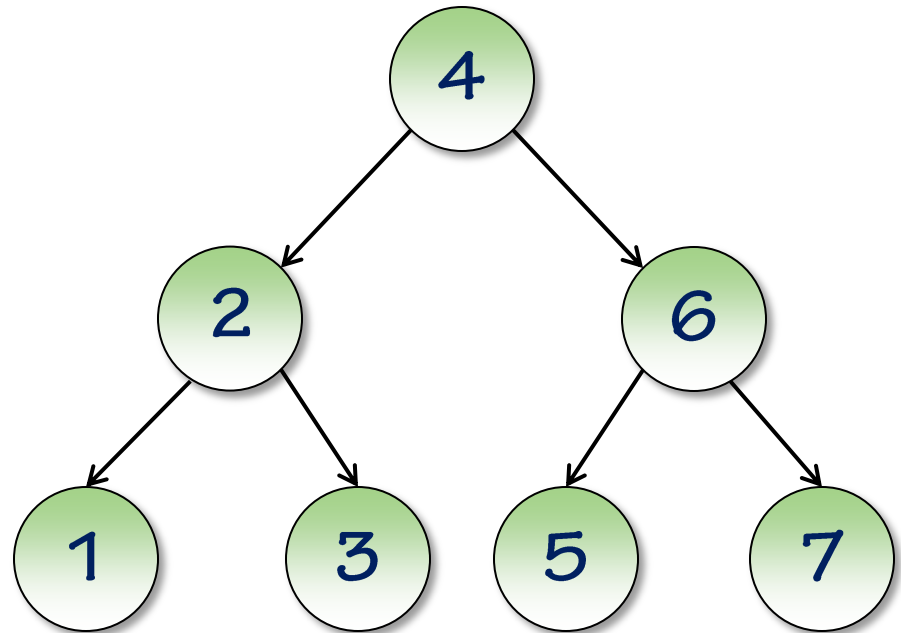
Adding Data

- **Recursive Algorithm**
- **Case 1: Empty Tree**
 - Becomes the root node
- **Case 2: Smaller Value**
 - Recursively Add to Left
- **Case 3: Larger Value**
 - Recursively Add to Right
- **Equal Values?**
 - Treat as larger value



Searching

```
Find(Node current, Data value) {  
    if (current == null) {  
        return null;  
    }  
    if (current.Value == value) {  
        return current;  
    }  
    if (value < current.Value) {  
        return Find(current.Left, value);  
    }  
    return Find(current.Right, value);  
}
```



- Find(Root, 3)
- Find(Root, 5)
- Find(Root, 8)

Remove

- **Find the node to be deleted**
 - If the node does not exist, exit
- **Leaf (terminal) node**
 - Remove parent's pointer to deleted node
- **Non-Leaf node**
 - Find the child to replace the deleted node
 - Three scenarios

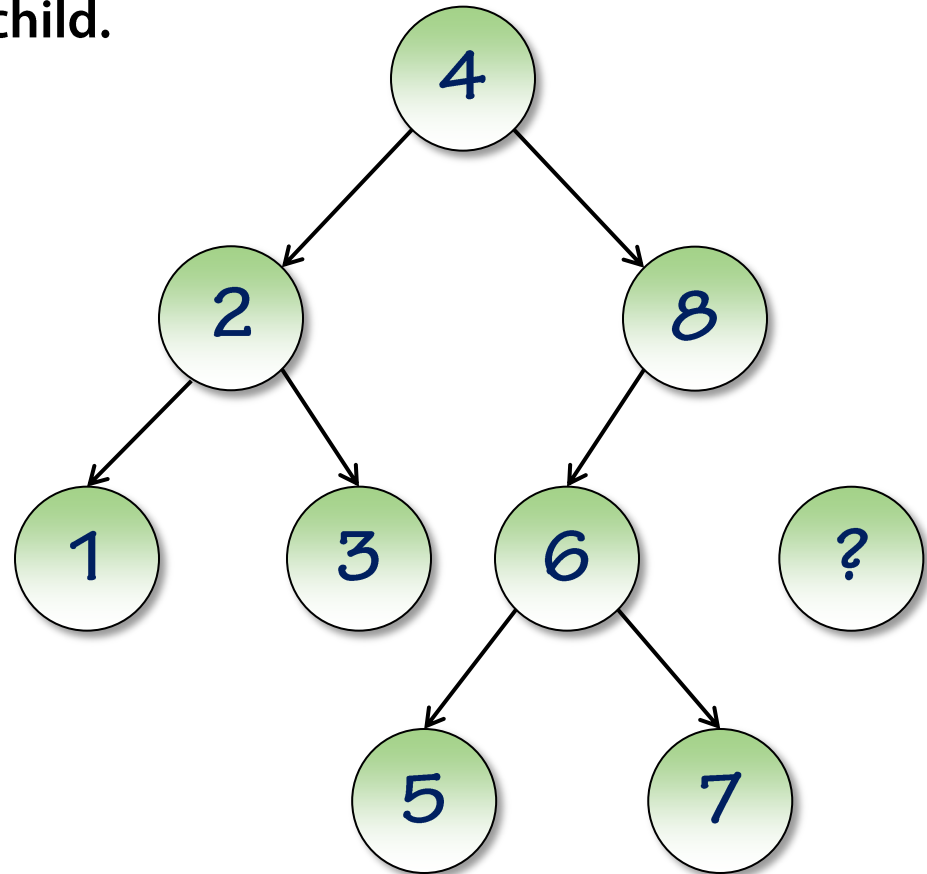
Remove (Case 1)

- Removed node has no right child.

- Left child replaces removed

- Remove(8)

- Find Node to remove
 - Has no right child
 - Promote left child



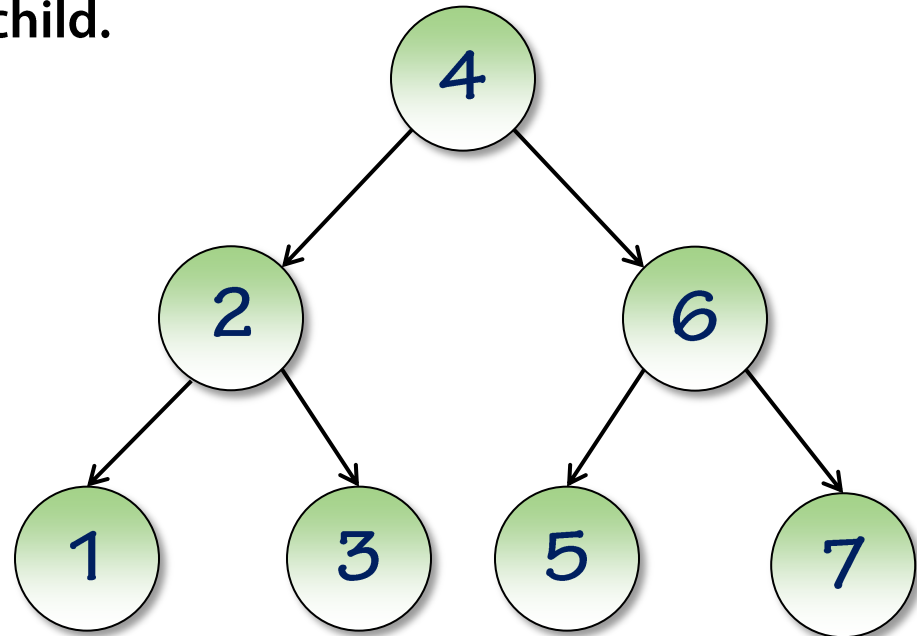
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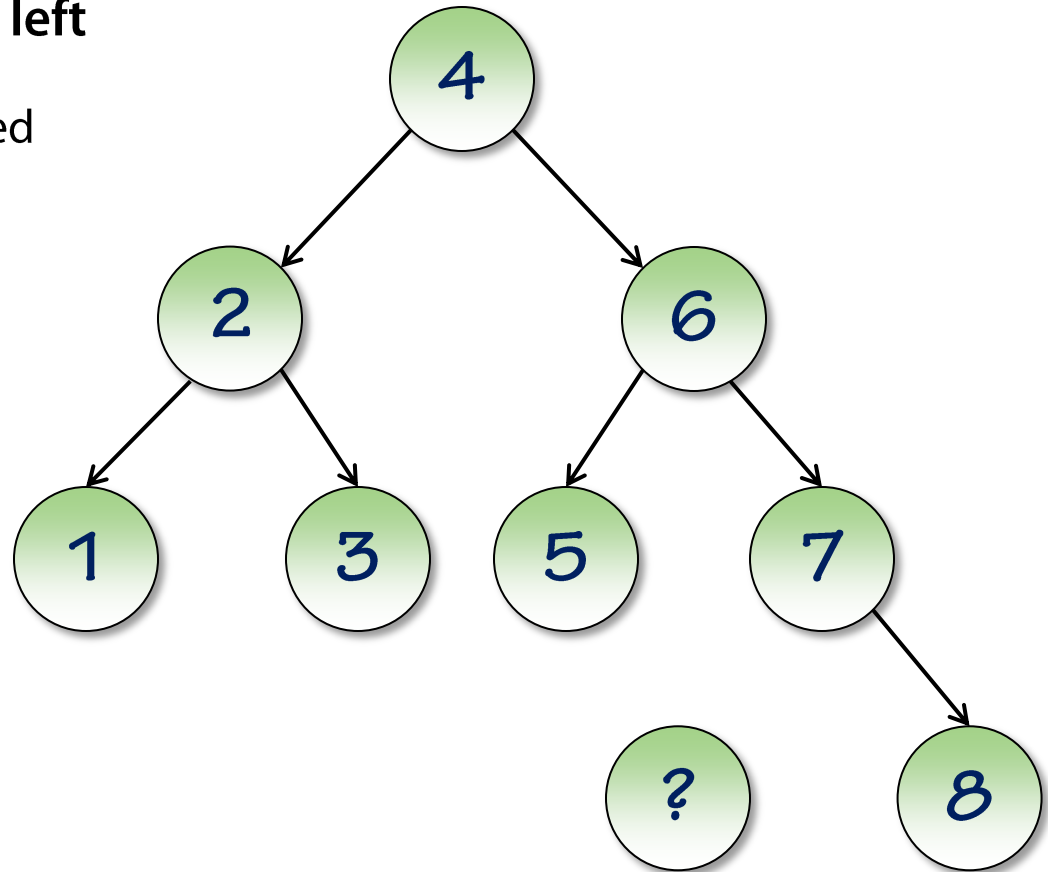
Remove (Case 2)

- Removed right child has no left

- Right child replaces removed

- Remove(6)

- Find Node to remove
 - Node right has no left
 - Promote right child



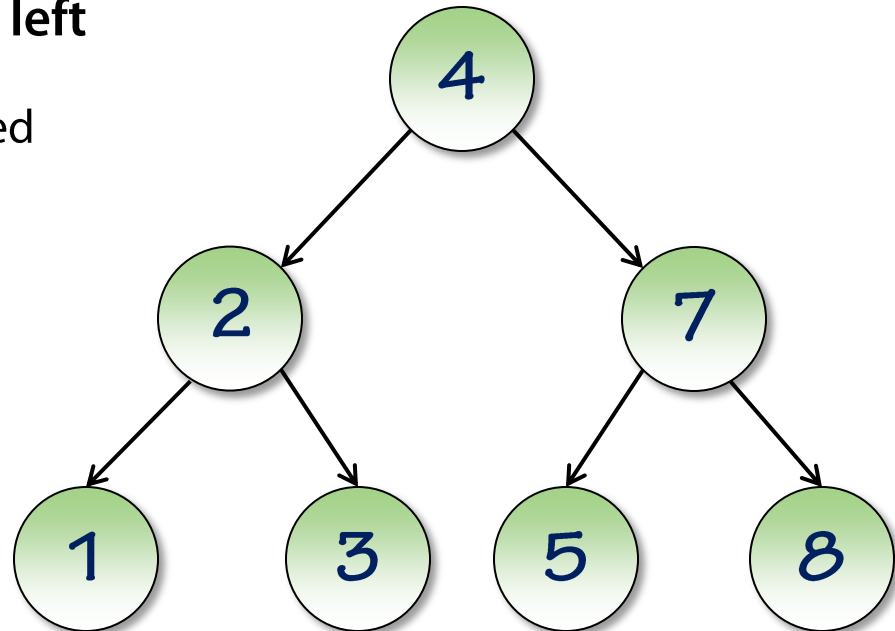
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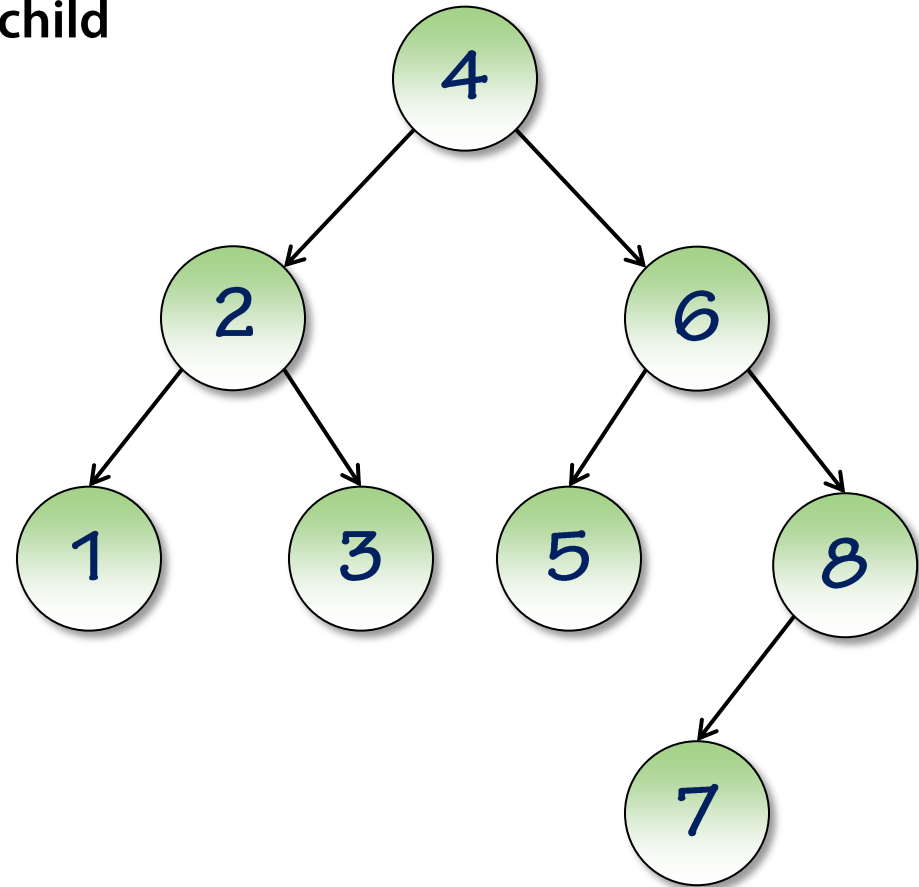
Remove (Case 3)

- Removed right child has left child

- Right child's left-most child replaces removed

- Remove(6)

- Find Node to remove
 - Node right has left
 - Find right's left-most child
 - Promote left-most child



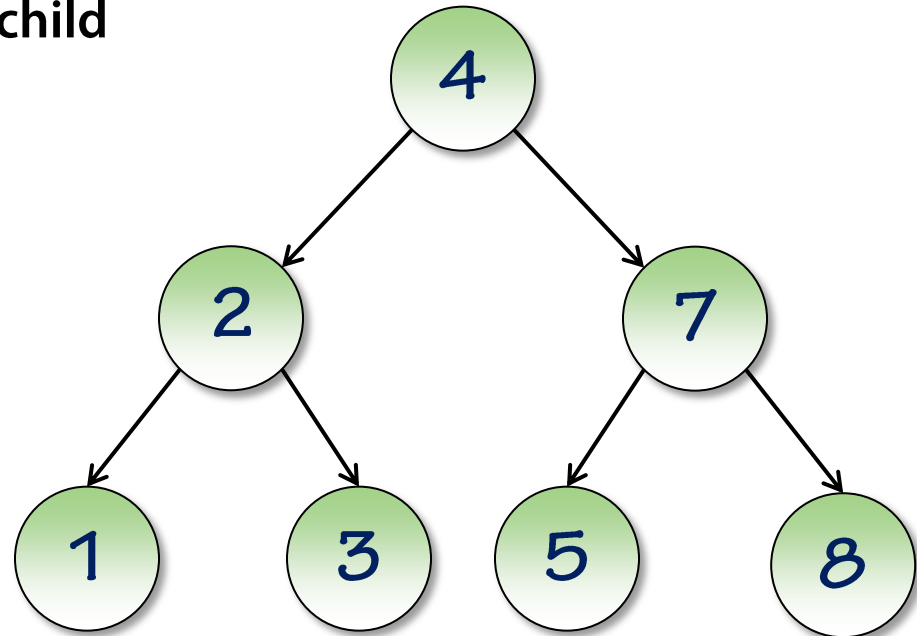
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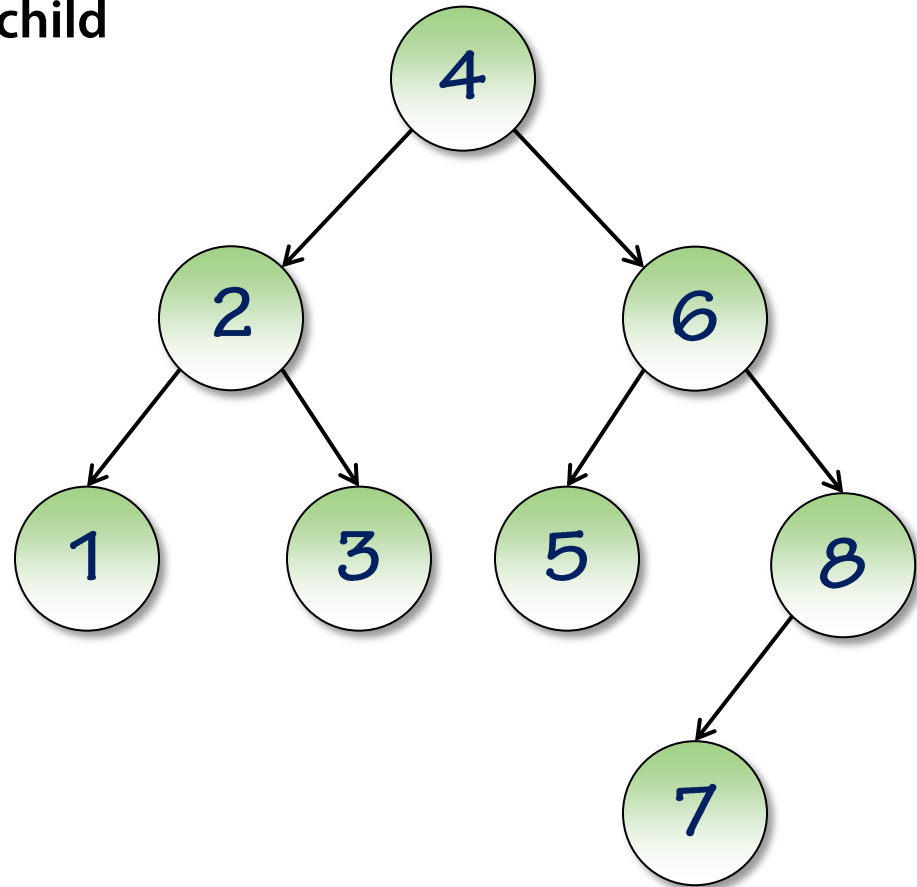
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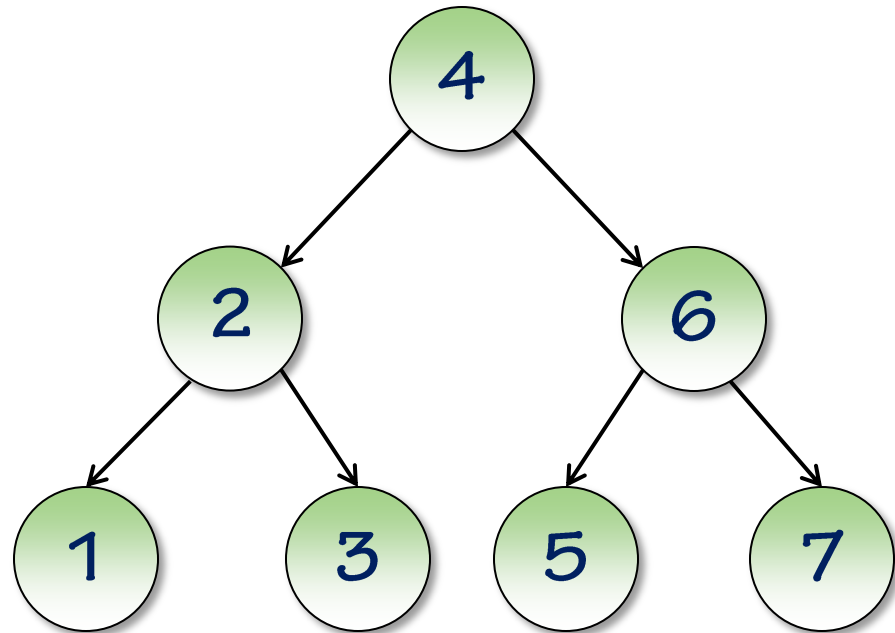


Tree Traversals

- Enumerate nodes in a well-defined order
- Basic algorithm
 - Process node
 - Visit Left
 - Visit Right
- What varies is the order
- Three Common Orders
 - Pre-Order
 - In-Order
 - Post-Order

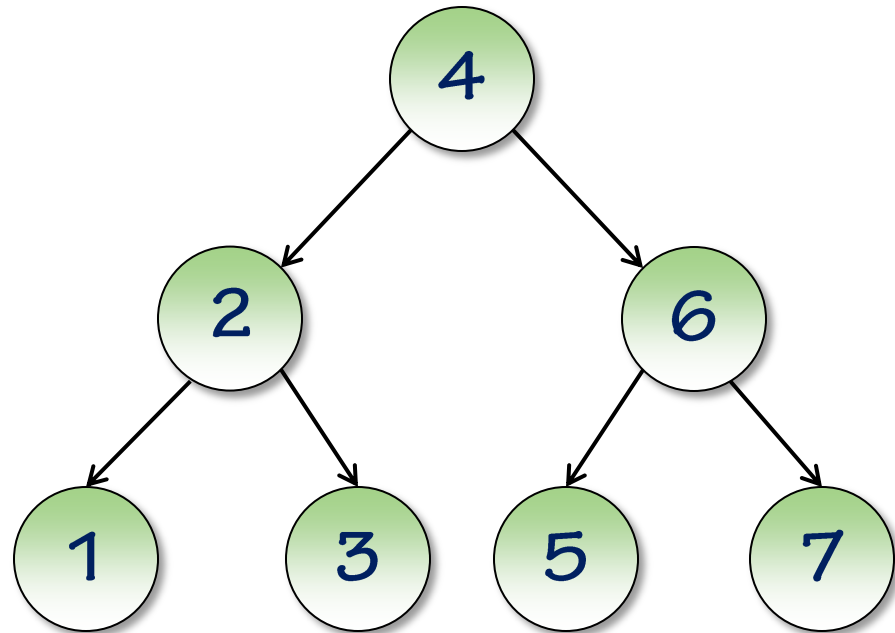
Pre-Order Traversal

```
Visit(Node current) {  
    if ( current == null ) {  
        return;  
    }  
    Process(current.Value);  
    Visit(current.Left);  
    Visit(current.Right);  
}
```



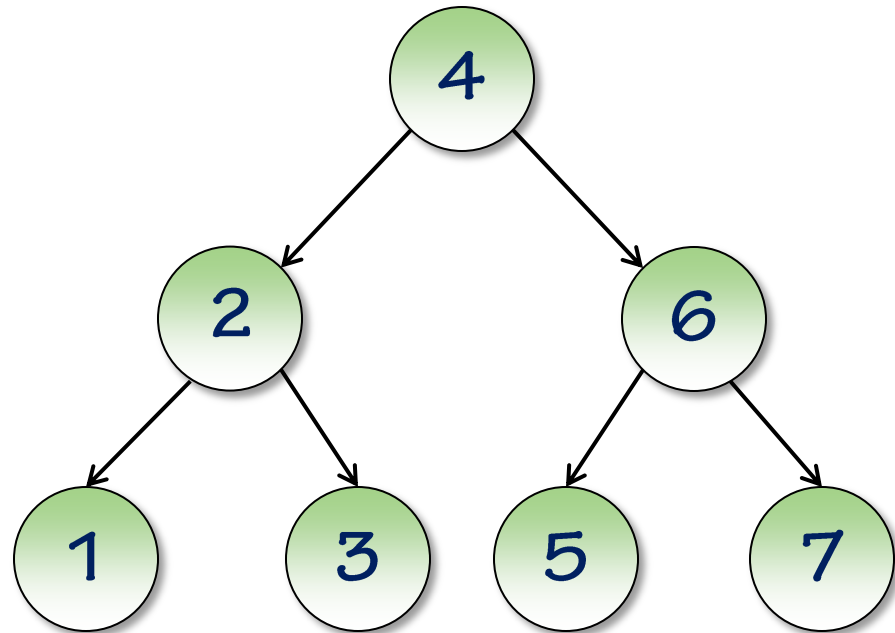
In-Order Traversal

```
Visit(Node current) {  
    if ( current == null ) {  
        return;  
    }  
    Visit(current.Left);  
    Process(current.Value);  
    Visit(current.Right);  
}
```



Post-Order Traversal

```
Visit(Node current) {  
    if ( current == null ) {  
        return;  
    }  
    Visit(current.Left);  
    Visit(current.Right);  
    Process(current.Value);  
}
```



Summary

- **Binary Search Tree**
 - Smaller values on left
 - Larger values on right
- **Add and Remove**
- **Searching**
- **Traversals**
 - Pre-Order
 - In-Order
 - Post-Order