# Basic Data Structures: Arrays and Linked Lists

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# Data Structures Data Structures and Algorithms

#### Outline

1 Arrays

2 Linked Lists

# long arr[] = new long[5];

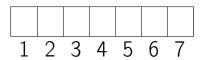
long arr[5];

$$arr = [None] * 5$$

#### Definition

#### Array:

Contiguous area of memory consisting of equal-size elements indexed by contiguous integers.



# What's Special About Arrays?

Constant-time access  $array\_addr + elem\_size \times (i - first\_index)$ 



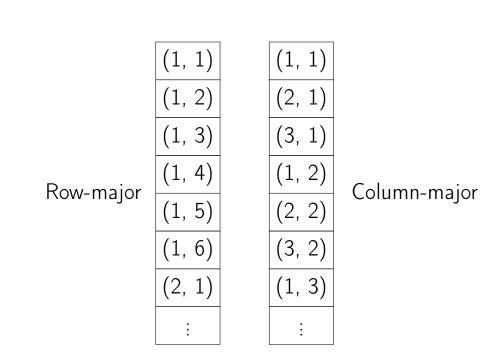
# Multi-Dimensional Arrays

(1, 1)			

# Multi-Dimensional Arrays

	(3,4)	

array\_addr + elem\_size 
$$\times$$
 ((3 - 1)  $\times$  6 + (4 - 1))



	Add	Remove
Beginning		
End		
Middle		

5 8 3 12

	Add	Remove
Beginning		
End	O(1)	
Middle		

5 8 3 12 4

	Add	Remove
Beginning		
End	O(1)	O(1)
Middle		

5 8 3 12

	Add	Remove
Beginning		O(n)
End	O(1)	O(1)
Middle		

	Add	Remove
Beginning		O(n)
End	O(1)	O(1)
Middle		

	Add	Remove
Beginning		O(n)
End	O(1)	O(1)
Middle		

	Add	Remove
Beginning		O(n)
End	O(1)	O(1)
Middle		

	Add	Remove
Beginning	O(n)	O(n)
End	O(1)	O(1)
Middle		

	Add	Remove
Beginning	O(n)	O(n)
End	O(1)	O(1)
Middle	O(n)	O(n)

#### Summary

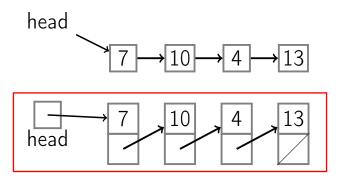
- Array: contiguous area of memory consisting of equal-size elements indexed by contiguous integers.
- Constant-time access to any element.
- Constant time to add/remove at the end.
- Linear time to add/remove at an arbitrary location.

#### Outline

1 Arrays

2 Linked Lists

# Singly-Linked List



#### Node contains:

- key
- next pointer

# List API

PushFront(Key) Key TopFront() PopFront() PushBack(Key) Key TopBack()

PopBack()

Erase(Key)

add to front

return front item remove front item

add to back return back item

remove back item

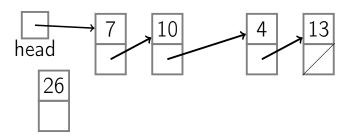
is key in list? remove key from list empty list?

Boolean Empty()

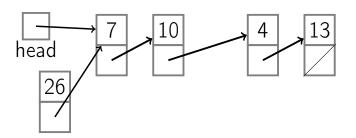
Boolean Find(Key)

adds key before node AddBefore(Node, Key) AddAfter(Node, Key) adds key after node

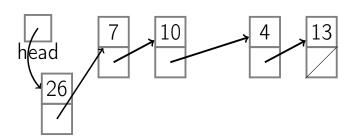
PushFront



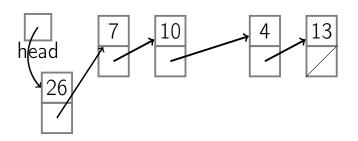
PushFront



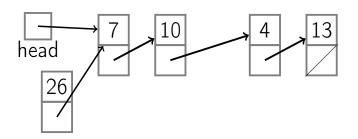
PushFront O(1)



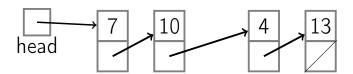
PopFront

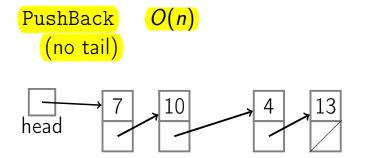


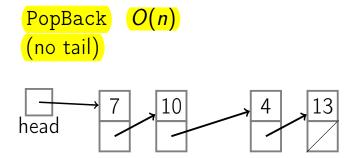
PopFront

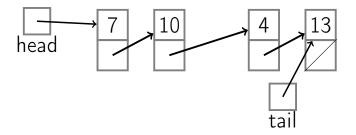


PopFront O(1)

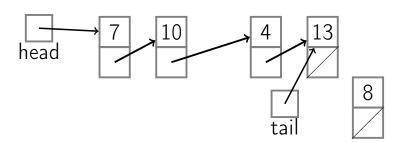




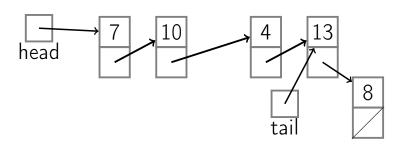


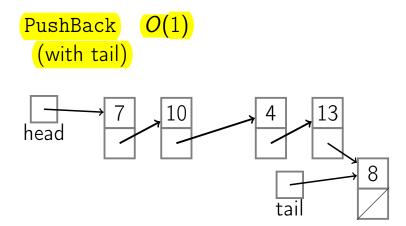


PushBack (with tail)

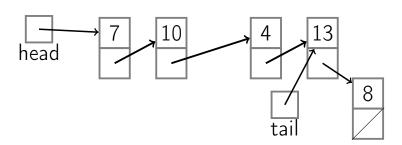


PushBack (with tail)

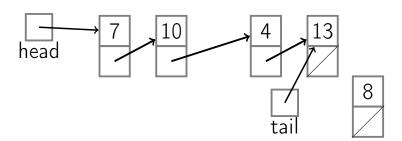


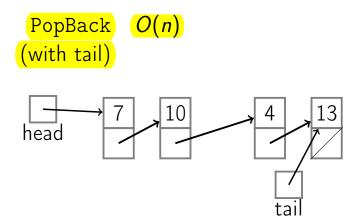


PopBack (with tail)



PopBack (with tail)





#### PushFront(key)

```
node ←new node
node.key ← key
node.next ← head
head ← node
if tail = nil:
tail ← head
```

```
PopFront()
if head = nil:
  ERROR: empty list
head \leftarrow head.next
if head = nil:
  tail \leftarrow nil
```

#### PushBack(key)

```
node \leftarrow new node
node.key \leftarrow key
node.next = nil
if tail = nil:
   head \leftarrow tail \leftarrow node
else:
   tail.next \leftarrow node
   tail ← node
```

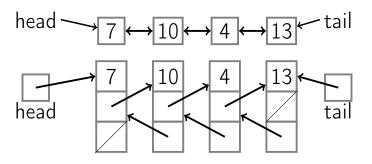
#### PopBack()

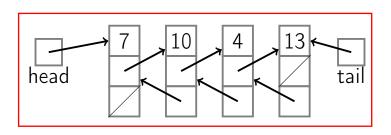
```
if head = nil: ERROR: empty list
if head = tail:
  head \leftarrow tail \leftarrow nil
else:
  p \leftarrow head
  while p.next.next \neq nil:
     p \leftarrow p.next
  p.next \leftarrow nil; tail \leftarrow p
```

#### AddAfter(node, key)

```
node2 ←new node
node2.key ← key
node2.next = node.next
node.next = node2
if tail = node:
tail ← node2
```

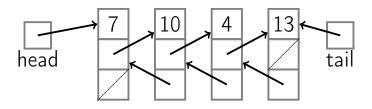
Singly-Linked List	no tail	with tail
PushFront(Key)	O(1)	
TopFront()	O(1)	
PopFront()	O(1)	
PushBack(Key)	O(n)	O(1)
TopBack()	O(n)	O(1)
PopBack()	O(n)	
Find(Key)	O(n)	
Erase(Key)	O(n)	
Empty()	O(1)	
AddBefore(Node, Key)	O(n)	
AddAfter(Node, Key)	O(1)	

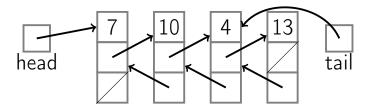


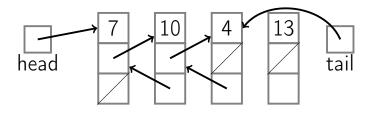


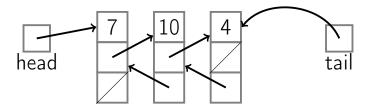
#### Node contains:

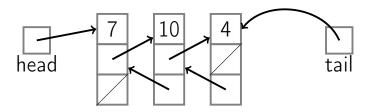
- key
- next pointer
- prev pointer











PopBack O(1)

## PushBack(key)

```
node \leftarrow new node
node.key \leftarrow key; node.next = nil
if tail = nil:
   head \leftarrow tail \leftarrow node
   node.prev \leftarrow nil
else:
   tail.next \leftarrow node
   node.prev \leftarrow tail
   tail ← node
```

#### PopBack()

```
if head = nil: ERROR: empty list
if head = tail:
  head ← tail ← nil
else:
  tail ← tail.prev
  tail.next ← nil
```

AddAfter(node, key)  $node2 \leftarrow new node$  $node2.key \leftarrow key$  $node2.next \leftarrow node.next$  $node2.prev \leftarrow node$  $node.next \leftarrow node2$ 

if  $node2.next \neq nil$ :

 $node2.next.prev \leftarrow node2$ if tail = node:

tail ← node?

#### AddBefore(node, key)

```
node2 \leftarrow new node
node2.key \leftarrow key
node2.next \leftarrow node
node2.prev \leftarrow node.prev
node.next \leftarrow node2
if node2.next \neq nil:
```

 $node2.prev.next \leftarrow node2$ if head = node:

nead = node:  $head \leftarrow node$ 2

Doubly-Linked List	no tail	with tail
PushFront(Key)	O(1)	
TopFront()	O(1)	
PopFront()	O(1)	
PushBack(Key)	O(n)	O(1)
TopBack()	O(n)	O(1)
PopBack()	O(n) O(1)	
Find(Key)	O(n)	
Erase(Key)	O(n)	
Empty()	O(1)	
AddBefore(Node, Key)	O(n) O(1)	
AddAfter(Node, Key)	O(1)	

#### Summary

- Constant time to insert at or remove from the front.
- With tail and doubly-linked, constant time to insert at or remove from the back.
- O(n) time to find arbitrary element.
- List elements need not be contiguous.
- With doubly-linked list, constant time to insert between nodes or remove a node.

# Basic Data Structures: Stacks and Queues

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# Data Structures Data Structures and Algorithms

#### Outline

1 Stacks

Queues

#### Definition

Stack: Abstract data type with the following operations:

- Push(Key): adds key to collection
- Key Top(): returns most
  recently-added key
- Key Pop(): removes and returns most recently-added key
  - Boolean Empty(): are there any elements?

#### Balanced Brackets

Input: A string *str* consisting of '(', ')', '[', ']' characters.

Output: Return whether or not the string's parentheses and square brackets are balanced.

#### Balanced Brackets

```
Balanced:
```

```
"(([])[]()",
"((([([])]))())"
```

Unbalanced:

```
"([]]()"
```

**"**"]["

# IsBalanced(str)

```
Stack stack
for char in str:
  if char in ['(', '[']:
    stack.Push(char)
  else:
    if stack.Empty(): return False
```

 $top \leftarrow stack.Pop()$ 

return False

return stack.Empty()

if (top = '[' and char != ']') or (top = '(' and char != ')'):

numElements: 0

Push(a)

numElements: 1

a

Push(a)

numElements: 1

a

Push(b)

numElements: 2

ab

Push(b)

numElements: 2

a b

Top()

numElements: 2

ab

 $Top() \rightarrow b$ 

numElements: 2

a b

Push(c)

numElements: 3

a b c

Push(c)

numElements: 3

a b c

Pop()

numElements: 2

a b

 $Pop() \rightarrow c$ 

numElements: 2

ab

Push(d)

numElements: 3

a b d

Push(d)

numElements: 3

a b d

Push(e)

numElements: 4

Push(e)

numElements: 4

Push(f)

numElements: 5

Push(f)

numElements: 5

Push(g)

numElements: 5

 $Push(g) \rightarrow ERROR$ 

numElements: 5

Empty()

numElements: 5

 $Empty() \rightarrow False$ 

numElements: 5

Pop()

numElements: 4

 $Pop() \rightarrow f$ 

numElements: 4

Pop()

numElements: 3

a b d

 $Pop() \rightarrow e$ 

numElements: 3

a b d

Pop()

numElements: 2

ab

 $Pop() \rightarrow d$ 

numElements: 2

a b

Pop()

numElements: 1

a

 $Pop() \rightarrow b$ 

numElements: 1

a

Pop()

numElements: 0

 $Pop() \rightarrow a$ 

numElements: 0

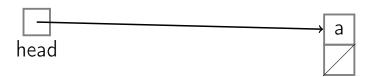
Empty()

numElements: 0

 $Empty() \rightarrow True$ 

head

Push(a)



Push(a)



Push(b)



Push(b)

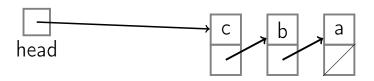


Top()

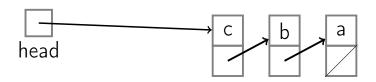




Push(c)



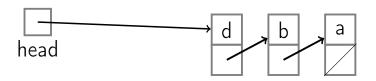
Push(c)



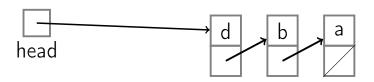




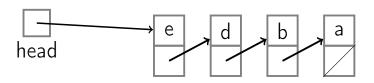
Push(d)



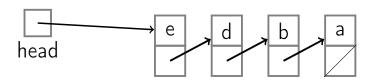
Push(d)



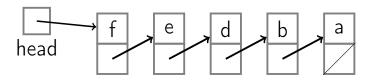
Push(e)



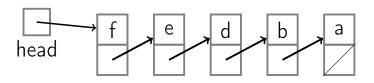
Push(e)



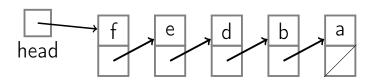
Push(f)



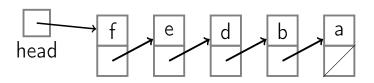
Push(f)

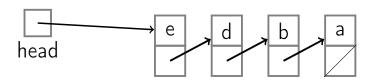


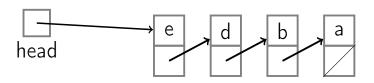
Empty()



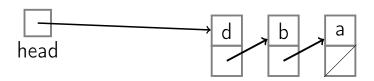
 $Empty() \rightarrow False$ 

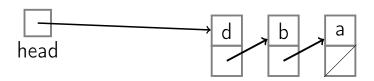






Pop()











head

head

head

 $Empty() \rightarrow True$ 

#### Summary

- Stacks can be implemented with either an array or a linked list.
- Each stack operation is O(1): Push, Pop, Top, Empty.
- Stacks are ocassionaly known as LIFO queues.

#### Outline

1 Stacks

Queues

#### Definition

Queue: Abstract data type with the following operations:

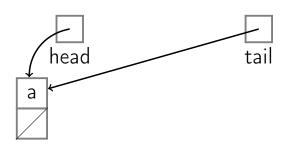
- Enqueue(Key): adds key to collection
- Key Dequeue(): removes and returns least recently-added key
- Boolean Empty(): are there any
  elements?

#### FIFO: First-In, First-Out

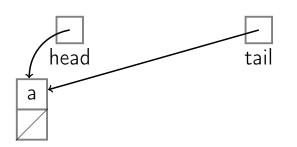
head

tail

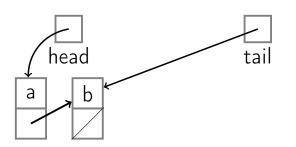
Enqueue(a)



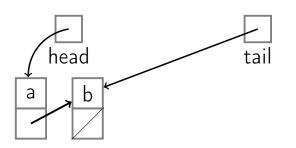
Enqueue(a)



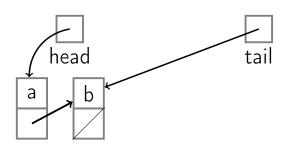
Enqueue(b)



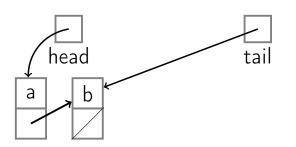
Enqueue(b)



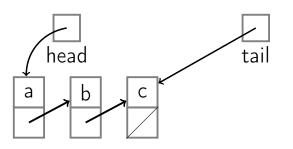
Empty()



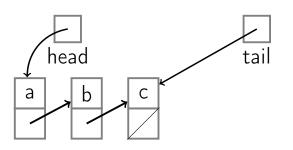
 $Empty() \rightarrow False$ 



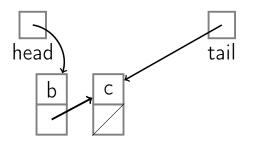
Enqueue(c)



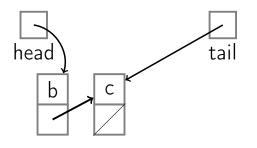
Enqueue(c)



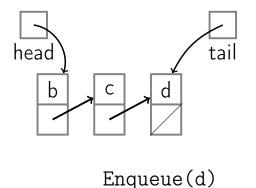
Dequeue()

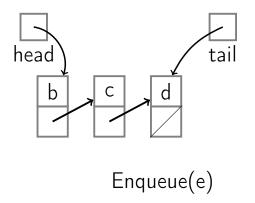


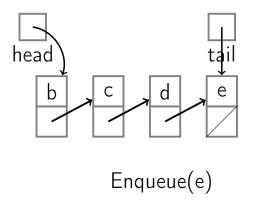
 $Dequeue() \rightarrow a$ 

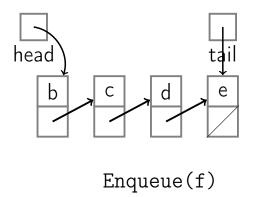


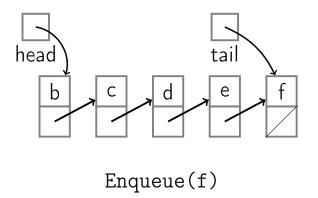
Enqueue(d)

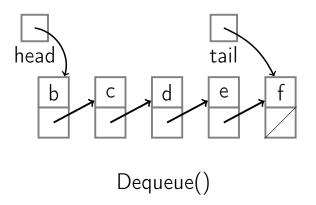


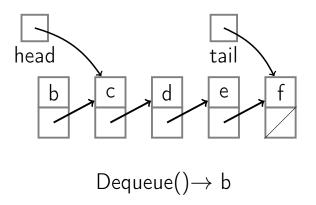


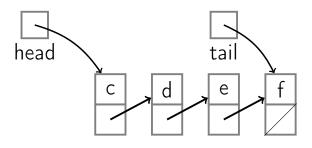


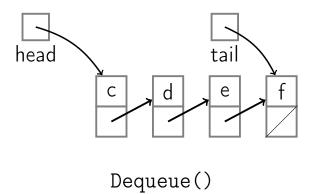


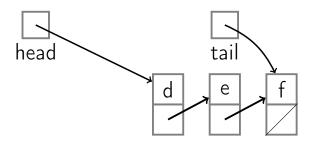




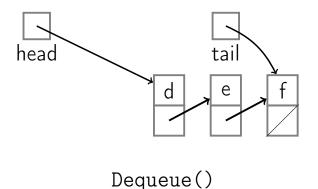


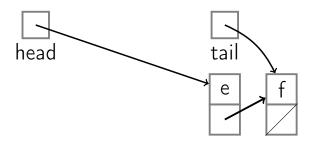




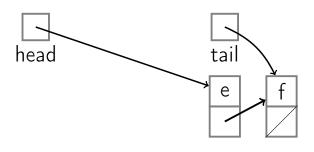


Dequeue() $\rightarrow$  c

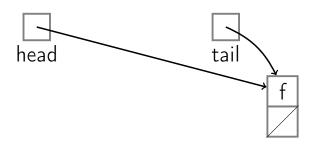




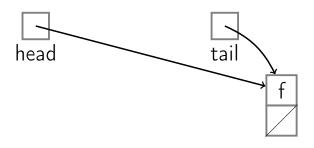
Dequeue() $\rightarrow$  d



Dequeue()



 $Dequeue() \rightarrow e$ 



Dequeue()

head

∠ tail

Dequeue() $\rightarrow$  f

head

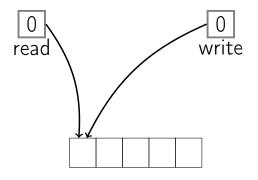
tail

Empty()

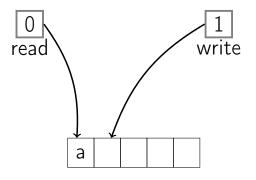
head

tail

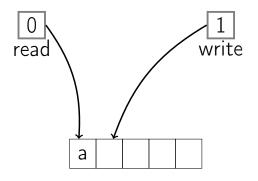
- Enqueue: use List.PushBack
- Dequeue: use List.TopFront and
  List.PopFront
- Empty: use List.Empty



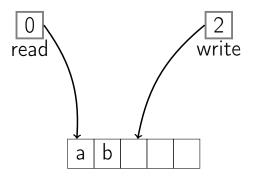
Enqueue(a)



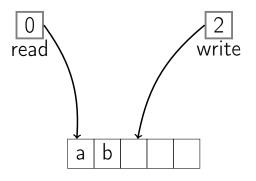
Enqueue(a)



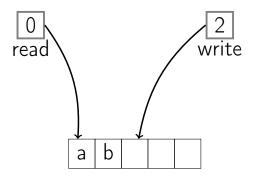
Enqueue(b)



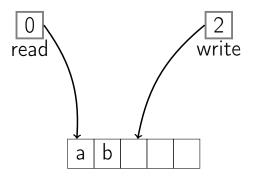
Enqueue(b)



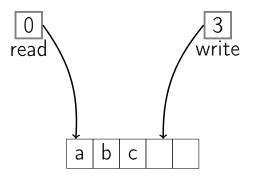
Empty()



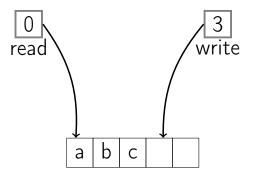
 $Empty() \rightarrow False$ 



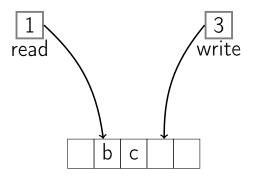
Enqueue(c)



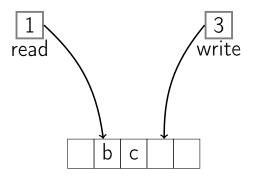
Enqueue(c)



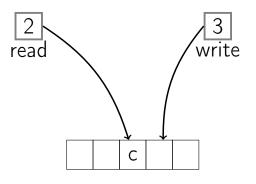
Dequeue()



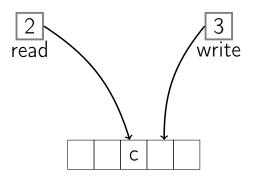
 $Dequeue() \rightarrow a$ 



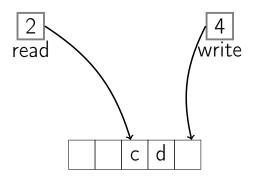
Dequeue()



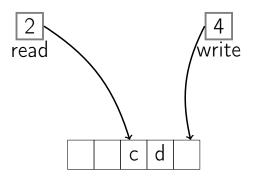
Dequeue() $\rightarrow$  b



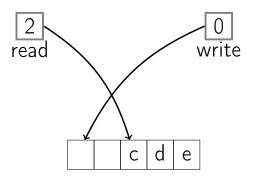
Enqueue(d)



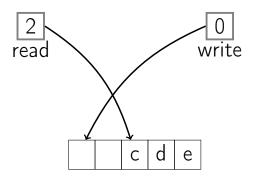
Enqueue(d)



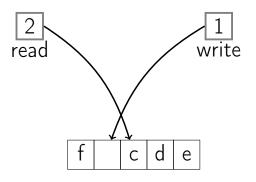
Enqueue(e)



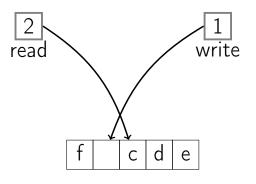
Enqueue(e)



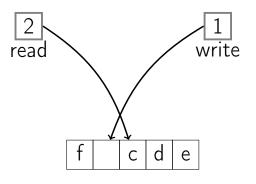
Enqueue(f)



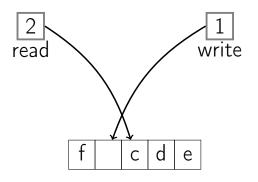
Enqueue(f)



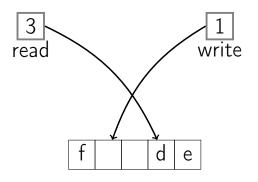
Enqueue(g)



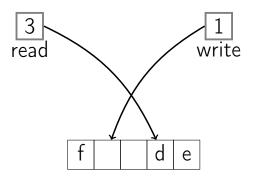
 $Enqueue(g) \rightarrow ERROR$ 



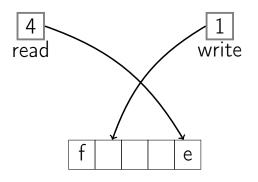
Dequeue()



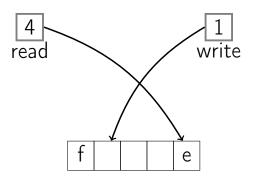
Dequeue() $\rightarrow$  c



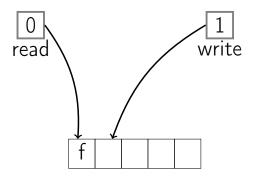
Dequeue()



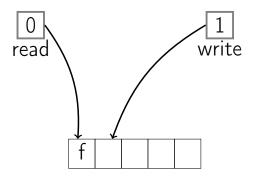
Dequeue() $\rightarrow$  d



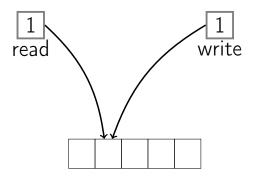
Dequeue()



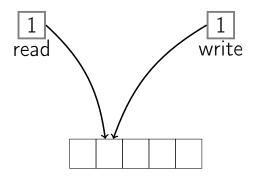
Dequeue() $\rightarrow$  e



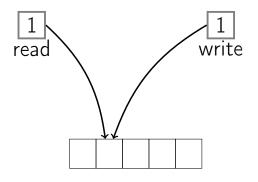
Dequeue()



 $Dequeue() \rightarrow f$ 



Empty()



 $Empty() \rightarrow True$ 

#### Summary

- Queues can be implemented with either
   a linked list (with tail pointer) or an
   array.
- Each queue operation is O(1): Enqueue, Dequeue, Empty.

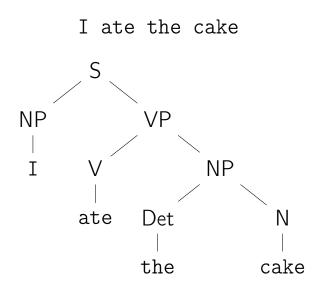
#### Basic Data Structures: Trees

Neil Rhodes

Department of Computer Science and Engineering University of California, San Diego

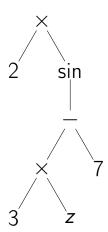
# Data Structures Data Structures and Algorithms

#### Syntax Tree for a Sentence

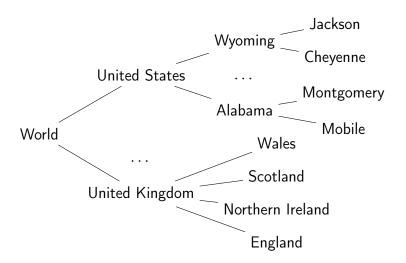


#### Syntax tree for an Expression

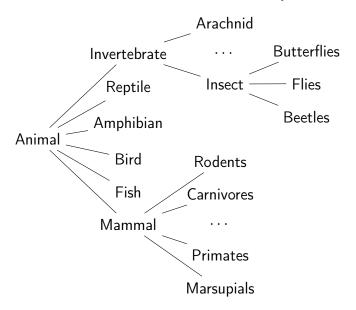
 $2\sin(3z-7)$ 



#### Geography Hierarchy



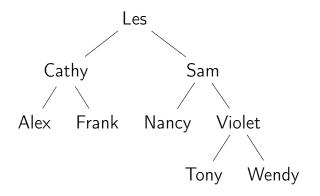
# Animal Kingdom (partial)



#### Abstract Syntax Tree for Code

```
while x < 0:
  x = x + 2
  foo(x)
                 while
                             block
 compare op: <
                  assign
                                   procedure call
        const: 0
var: x
                    binop: + var: foo
```

#### Binary Search Tree



#### Definition

A Tree is:

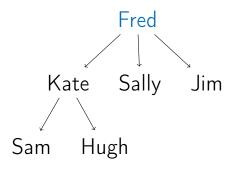
- empty, or
- a node with:
  - a key, and
  - a list of child trees.

# Simple Tree Empty tree:

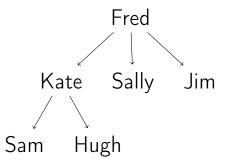
Tree with one node:

Fred
Tree with two nodes:
Fred

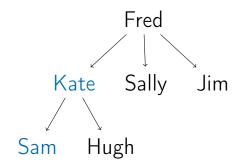
Sally



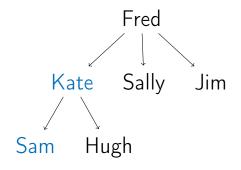
Root: top node in the tree



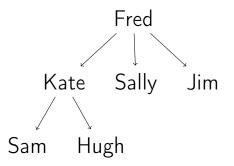
A *child* has a line down directly from a *parent* 



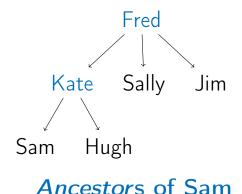
Kate is a parent of Sam

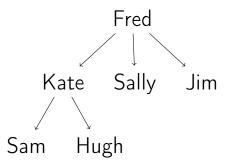


Sam is a child of Kate

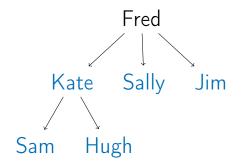


Ancestor: parent, or parent of parent, etc.

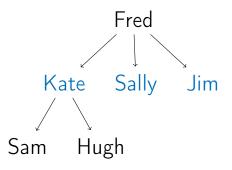




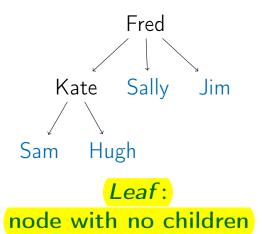
Descendant: child, or child of child, etc.

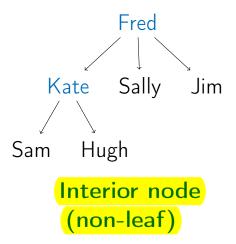


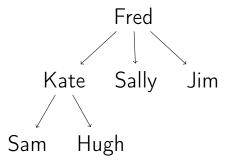
Descendants of Fred



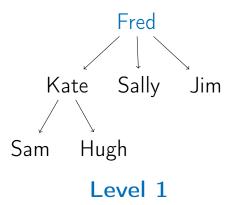
Sibling: sharing the same parent

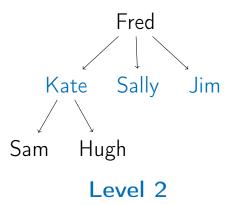


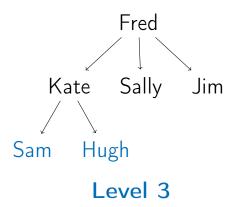


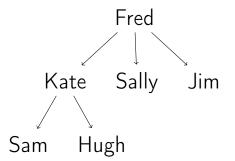


Level: 1+ num edges between root and node

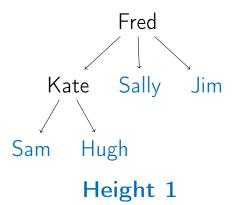


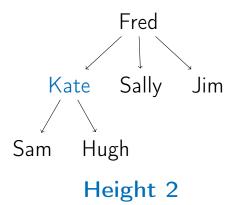


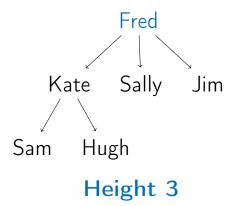


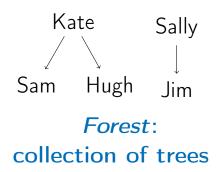


Height: maximum depth of subtree node and farthest leaf









#### Node contains:

- key
- children: list of children nodes
- (optional) parent

#### For binary tree, node contains:

- key
  - left
  - right
- (optional) parent

```
Height(tree)
```

```
if tree = nil:
```

return 0

return 1 + Max(Height(tree.left)),

Height(tree.right))

```
Size(tree)
```

## Walking a Tree

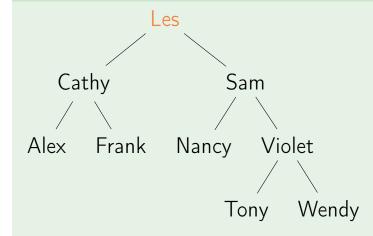
Often we want to visit the nodes of a tree in a particular order.

For example, print the nodes of the tree.

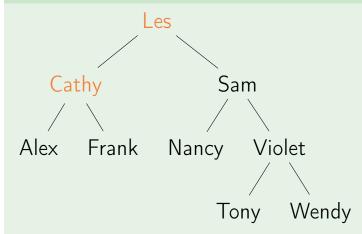
- Depth-first: We completely traverse one sub-tree before exploring a sibling sub-tree.
- Breadth-first: We traverse all nodes at one level before progressing to the next level.

## Depth-first

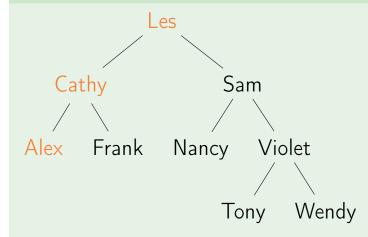
```
InOrderTraversal(tree)
if tree = nil:
  return
InOrderTraversal(tree.left)
Print(tree.key)
InOrderTraversal(tree.right)
```



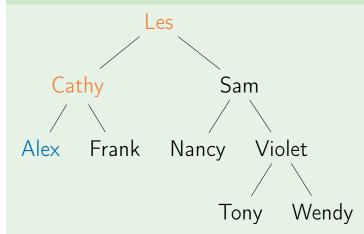
### Output:



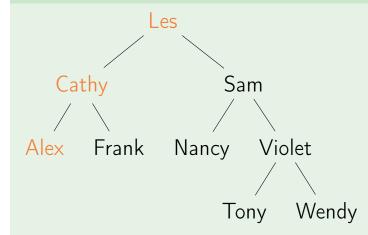
### Output:



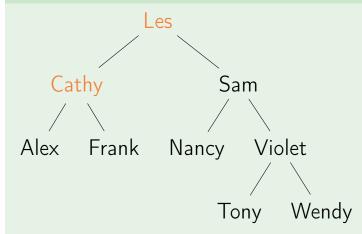
### Output:



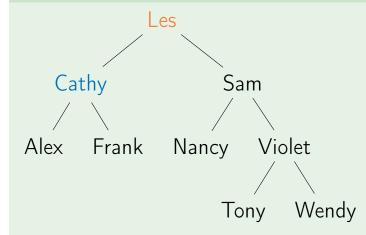
Output: Alex



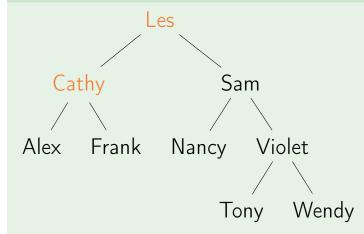
Output: Alex



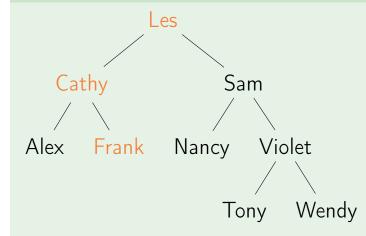
Output: Alex



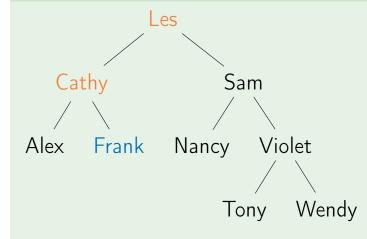
Output: Alex Cathy

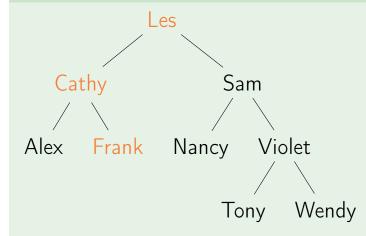


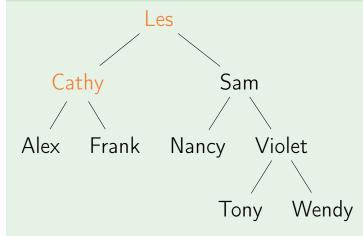
Output: Alex Cathy

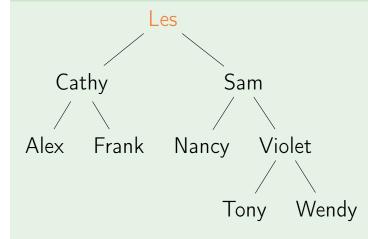


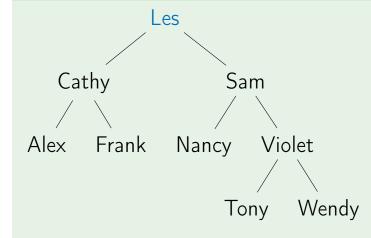
Output: Alex Cathy

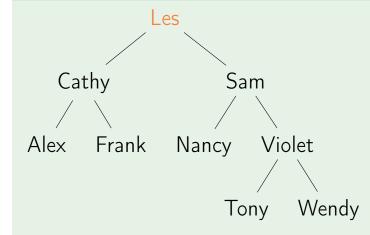


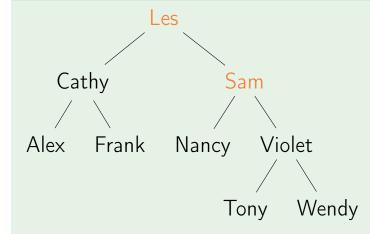


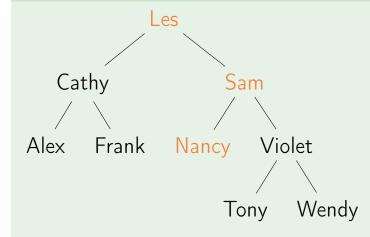


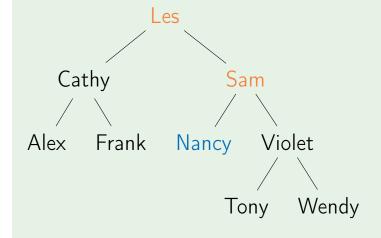


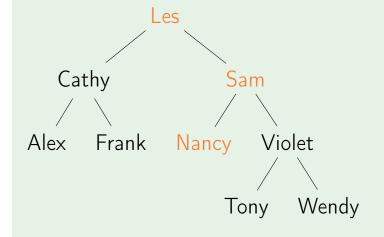


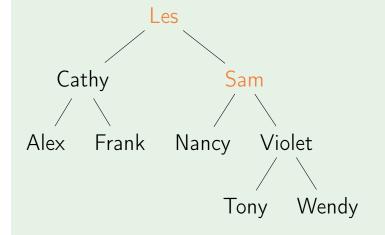


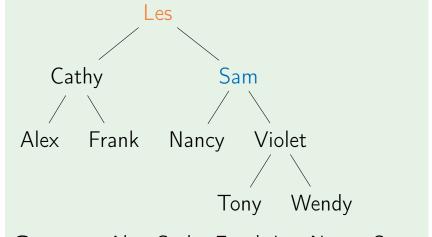


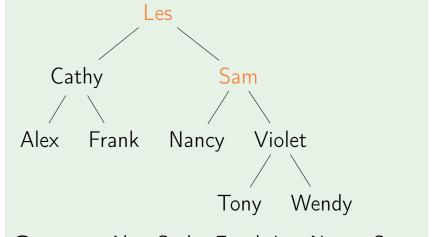


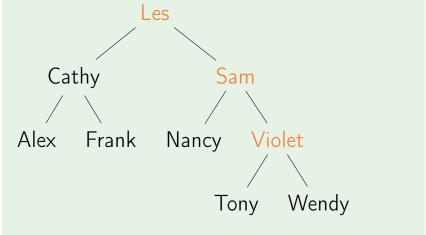


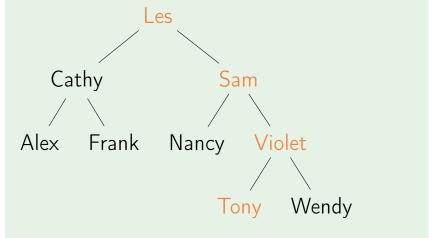


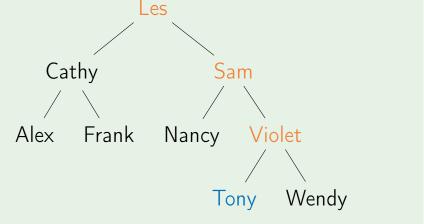


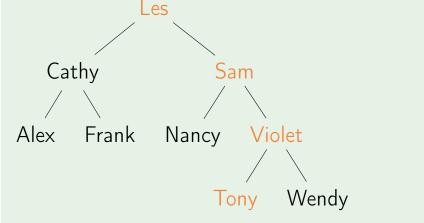


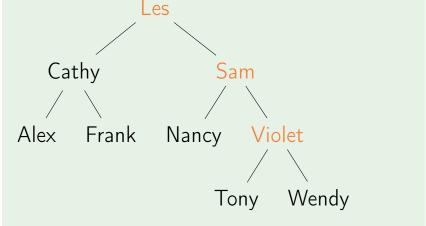


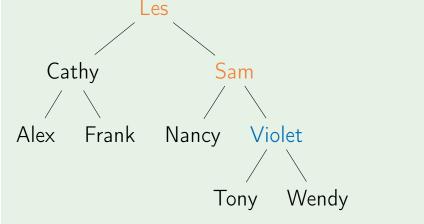




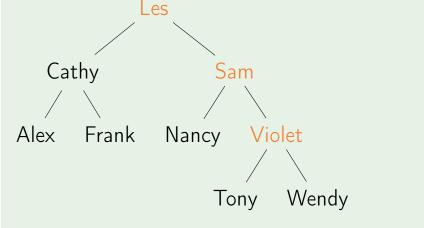




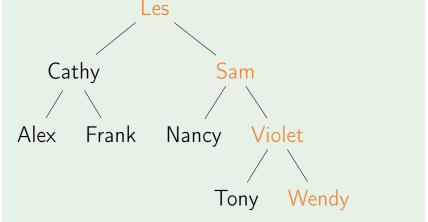




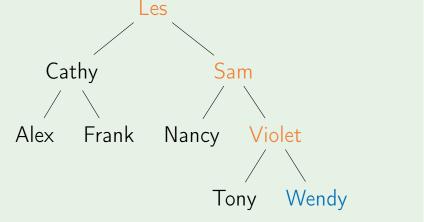
Output: Alex Cathy Frank Les Nancy Sam Tony Violet

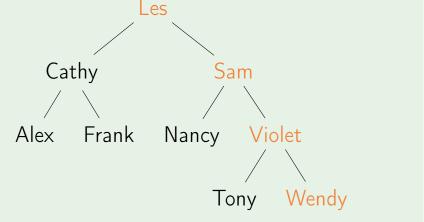


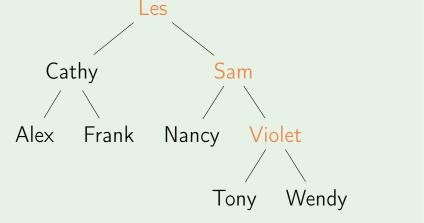
Output: Alex Cathy Frank Les Nancy Sam Tony Violet

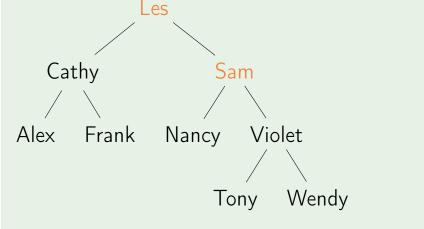


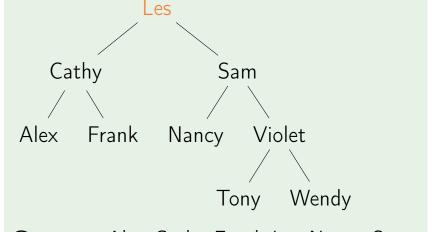
Output: Alex Cathy Frank Les Nancy Sam Tony Violet



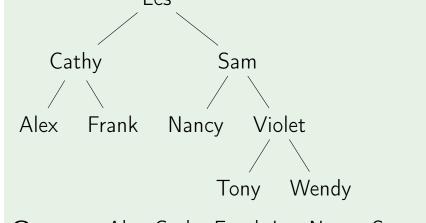






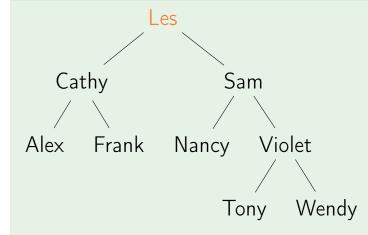


# InOrderTraversal Les

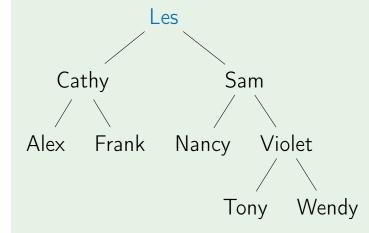


#### Depth-first

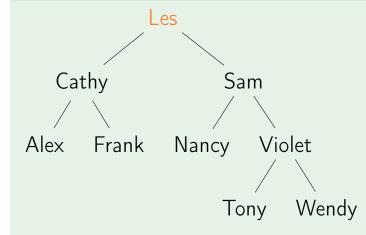
```
PreOrderTraversal(tree)
if tree = nil:
  return
Print(tree.key)
PreOrderTraversal(tree.left)
PreOrderTraversal(tree.right)
```



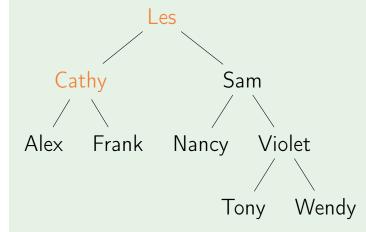
#### Output:



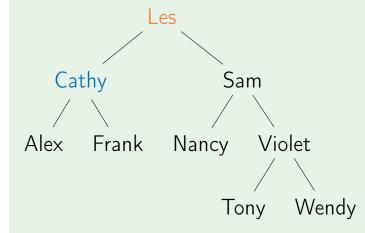
Output: Les



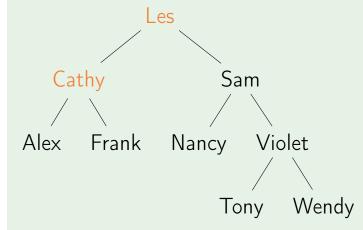
Output: Les



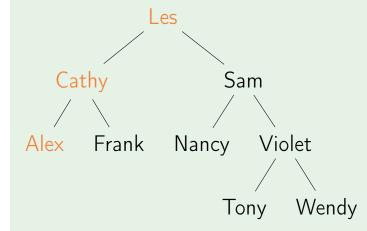
Output: Les



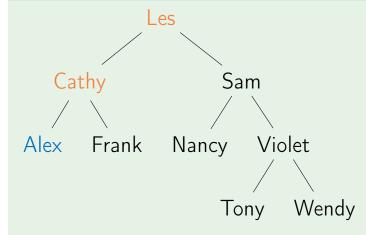
Output: Les Cathy

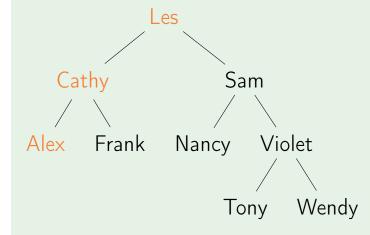


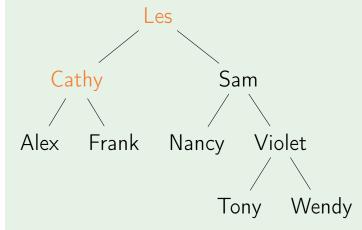
Output: Les Cathy

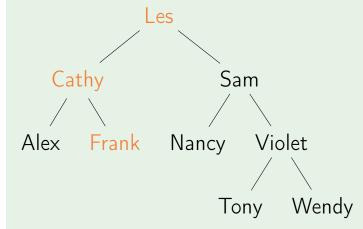


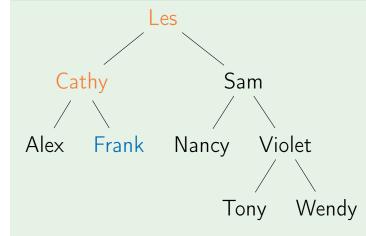
Output: Les Cathy

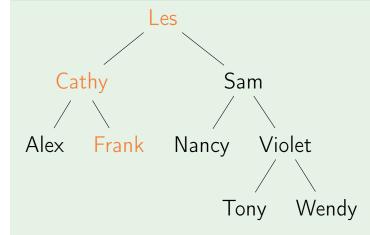


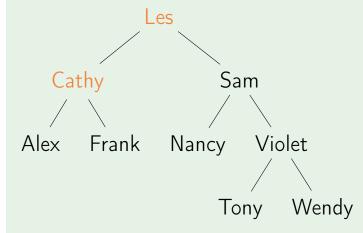


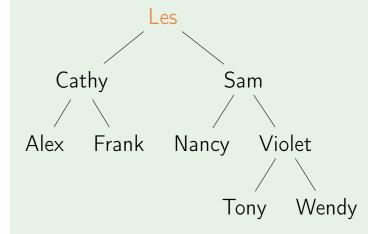


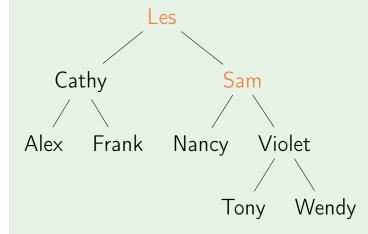


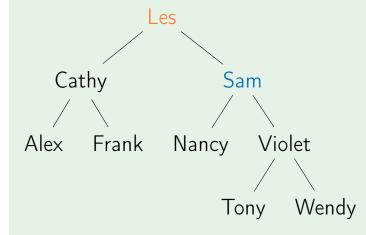


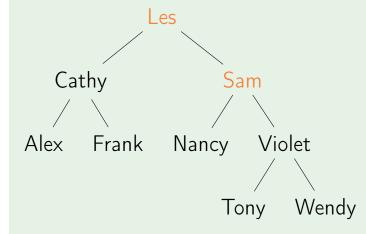


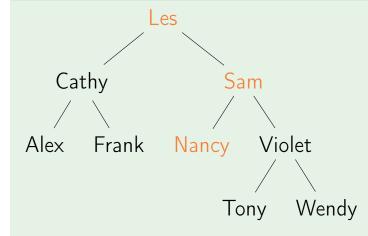


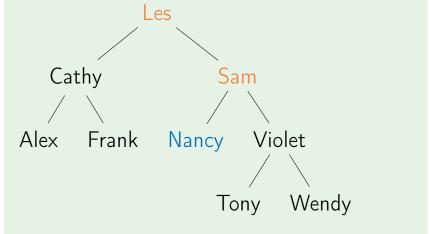


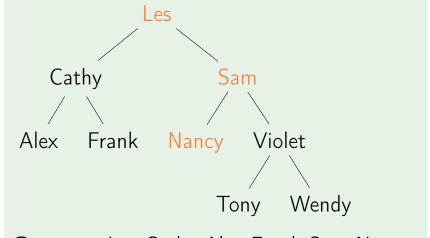


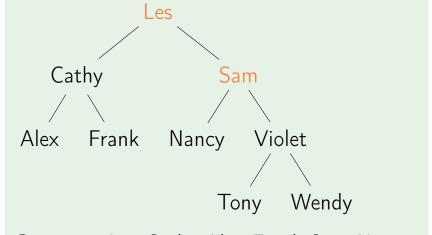


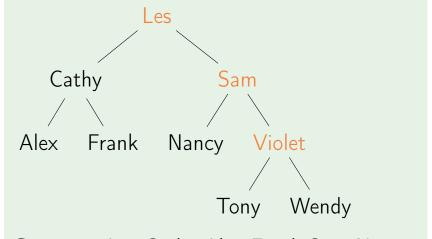


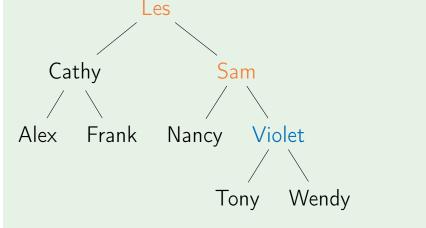


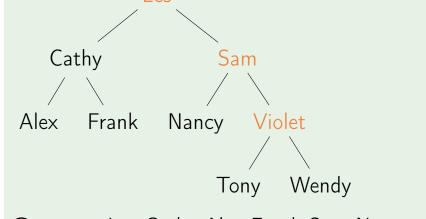




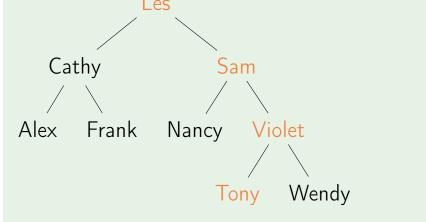




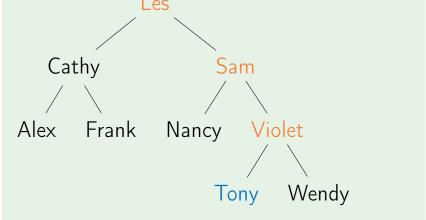




## PreOrderTraversal Les



# PreOrderTraversal Les



Output: Les Cathy Alex Frank Sam Nancy Violet Tony

#### PreOrderTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy

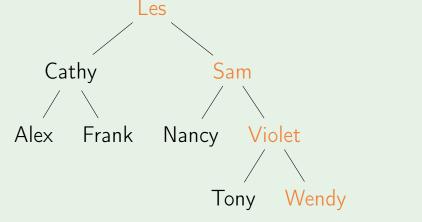
Output: Les Cathy Alex Frank Sam Nancy Violet Tony

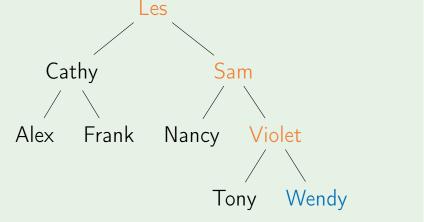
Tony Wendy

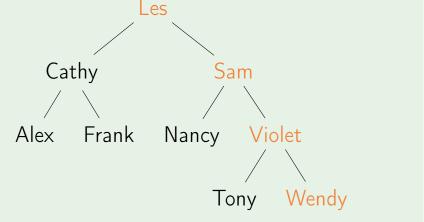
# PreOrderTraversal Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet

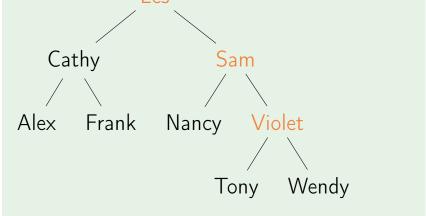
Output: Les Cathy Alex Frank Sam Nancy Violet Tony

Tony Wendy

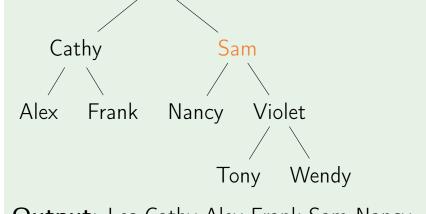


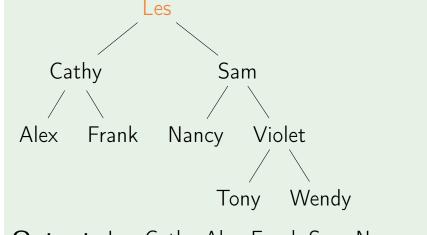






# PreOrderTraversal Les Cathy Sam

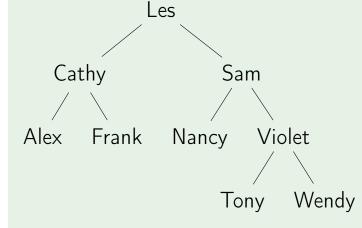


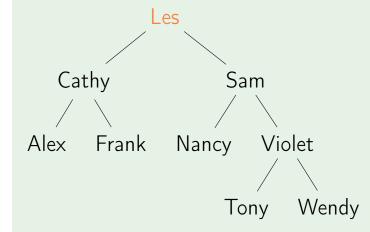


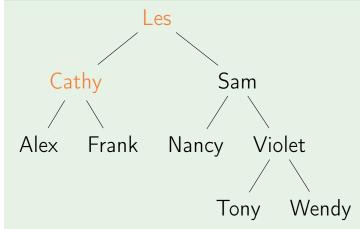
## PreOrderTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy

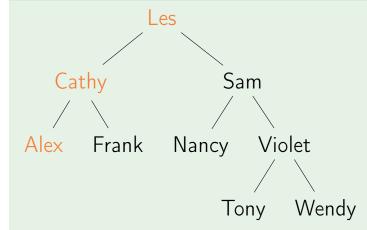
#### Depth-first

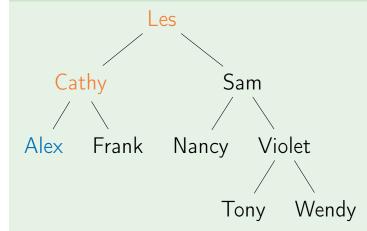
```
PostOrderTraversal(tree)
if tree = nil:
  return
PostOrderTraversal(tree.left)
PostOrderTraversal(tree.right)
Print(tree.key)
```

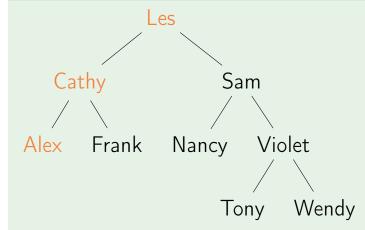


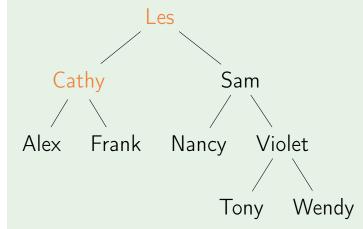


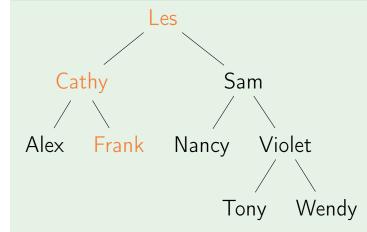


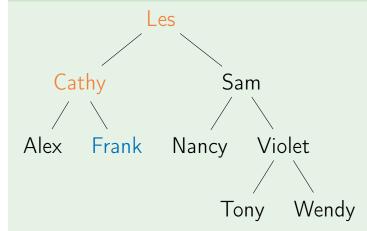




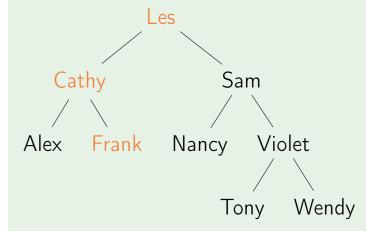




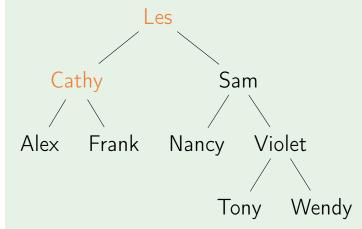




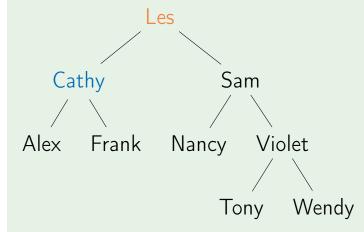
Output: Alex Frank

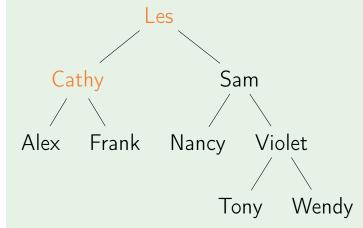


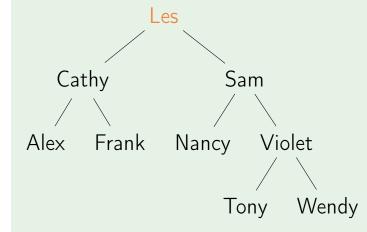
Output: Alex Frank

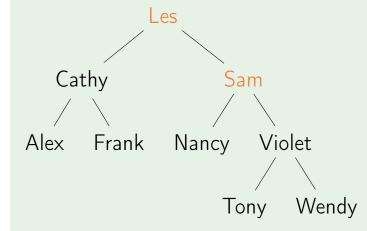


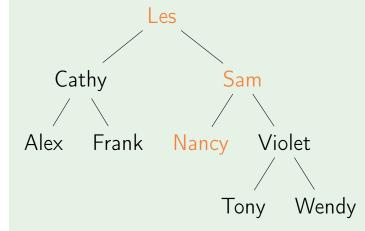
Output: Alex Frank

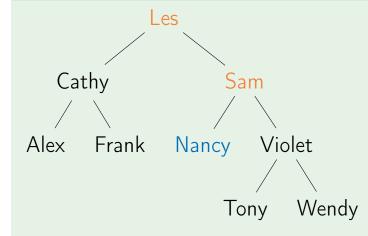


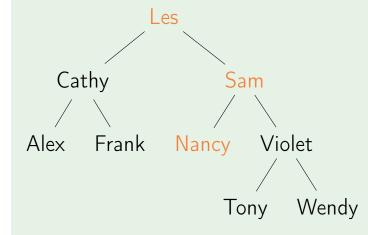


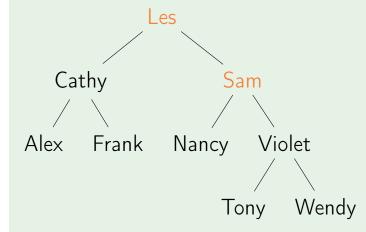


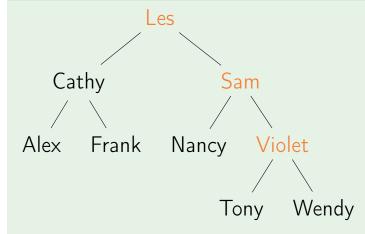


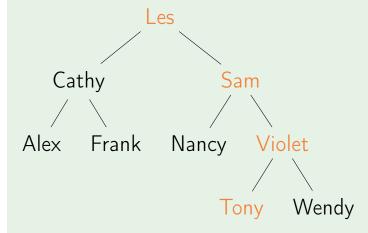


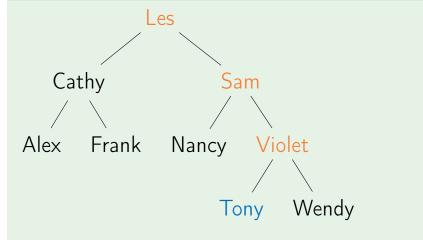


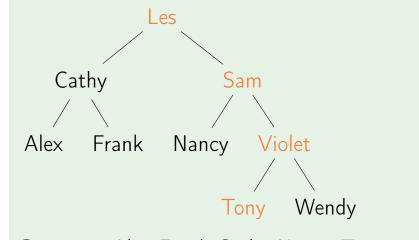


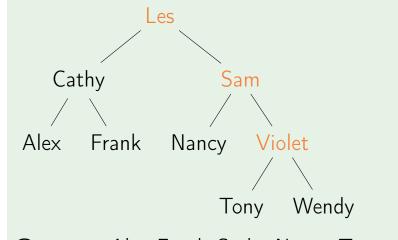


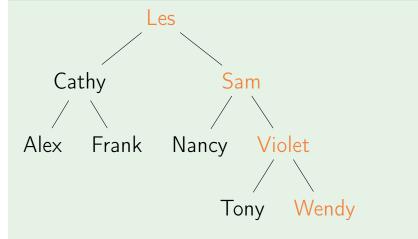




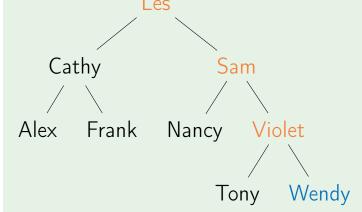




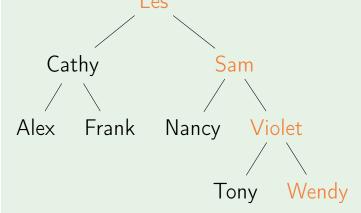




# PostOrderTraversal Les



# PostOrderTraversal Les

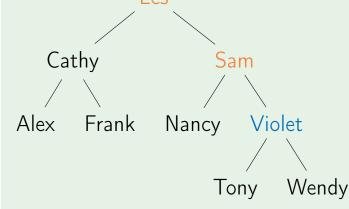


# PostOrderTraversal Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet

Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy

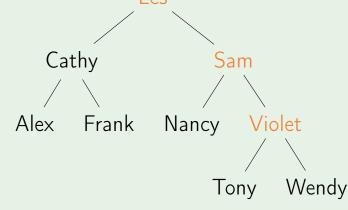
Tony Wendy

# PostOrderTraversal Les



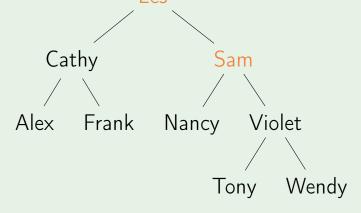
Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy Violet

## PostOrderTraversal Les



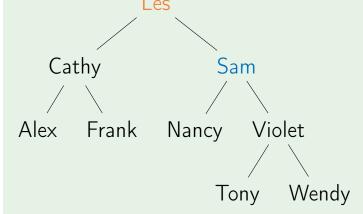
Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy Violet

## PostOrderTraversal Les



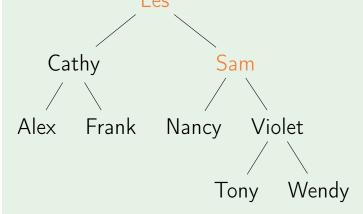
Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy Violet

## PostOrderTraversal Les



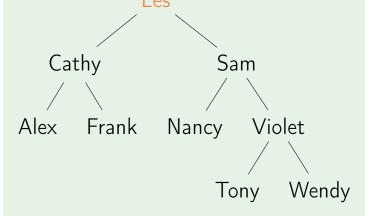
Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy Violet Sam

# PostOrderTraversal Les



Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy Violet Sam

#### PostOrderTraversal Les



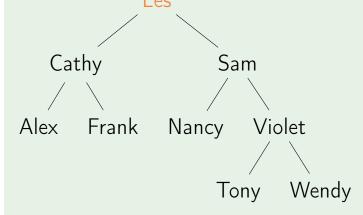
Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy Violet Sam

# PostOrderTraversal Les



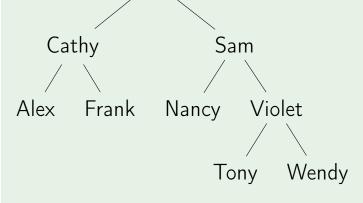
Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy Violet Sam Les

#### PostOrderTraversal Les



Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy Violet Sam Les

# PostOrderTraversal Les Cathy Sam



Output: Alex Frank Cathy Nancy Tony Wendy Violet Sam Les

#### Breadth-first

```
LevelTraversal(tree)
if tree = nil: return
Queue q
q.Enqueue(tree)
while not q.Empty():
  node \leftarrow q. Dequeue()
  Print(node)
  if node.left \neq nil:
     q.Enqueue(node.left)
  if node.right \neq nil:
     q.Enqueue(node.right)
```

#### LevelTraversal Les Sam Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Queue: Les

#### LevelTraversal Les Sam Cathy Nancy Alex Frank Violet Tony Wendy Output:

### LevelTraversal Les Sam Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les

#### LevelTraversal Les Sam Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les

Queue: Cathy, Sam

#### LevelTraversal Les Sam Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Queue: Sam

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy

Queue: Sam

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy

Queue: Sam, Alex, Frank

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy

Queue: Alex, Frank

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam

Queue: Alex, Frank

## Les Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam

Queue: Alex, Frank, Nancy, Violet

LevelTraversal

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam

Queue: Frank, Nancy, Violet

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex

Queue: Frank, Nancy, Violet

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex

Queue: Frank, Nancy, Violet

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex

Queue: Nancy, Violet

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank

Queue: Nancy, Violet

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank

Queue: Nancy, Violet

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank

Queue: Violet

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy

Queue: Violet

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy

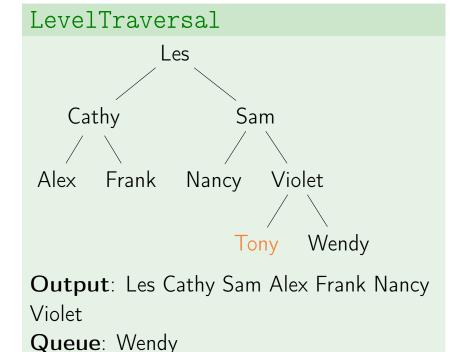
Queue: Violet

## LevelTraversal Les Cathy Nancy Frank Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy **Violet**

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy **Violet**

Queue: Tony Wendy



#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony

Queue: Wendy

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony

Queue: Wendy

#### LevelTraversal Les Sam Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy

#### LevelTraversal Les Cathy Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy Output: Les Cathy Sam Alex Frank Nancy Violet Tony Wendy

#### Summary

- Trees are used for lots of different things.
- Trees have a key and children.
- Tree walks: DFS (pre-order, in-order, post-order) and BFS.
- When working with a tree, recursive algorithms are common.
- In Computer Science, trees grow down!