DSA through Java

Binary Tree

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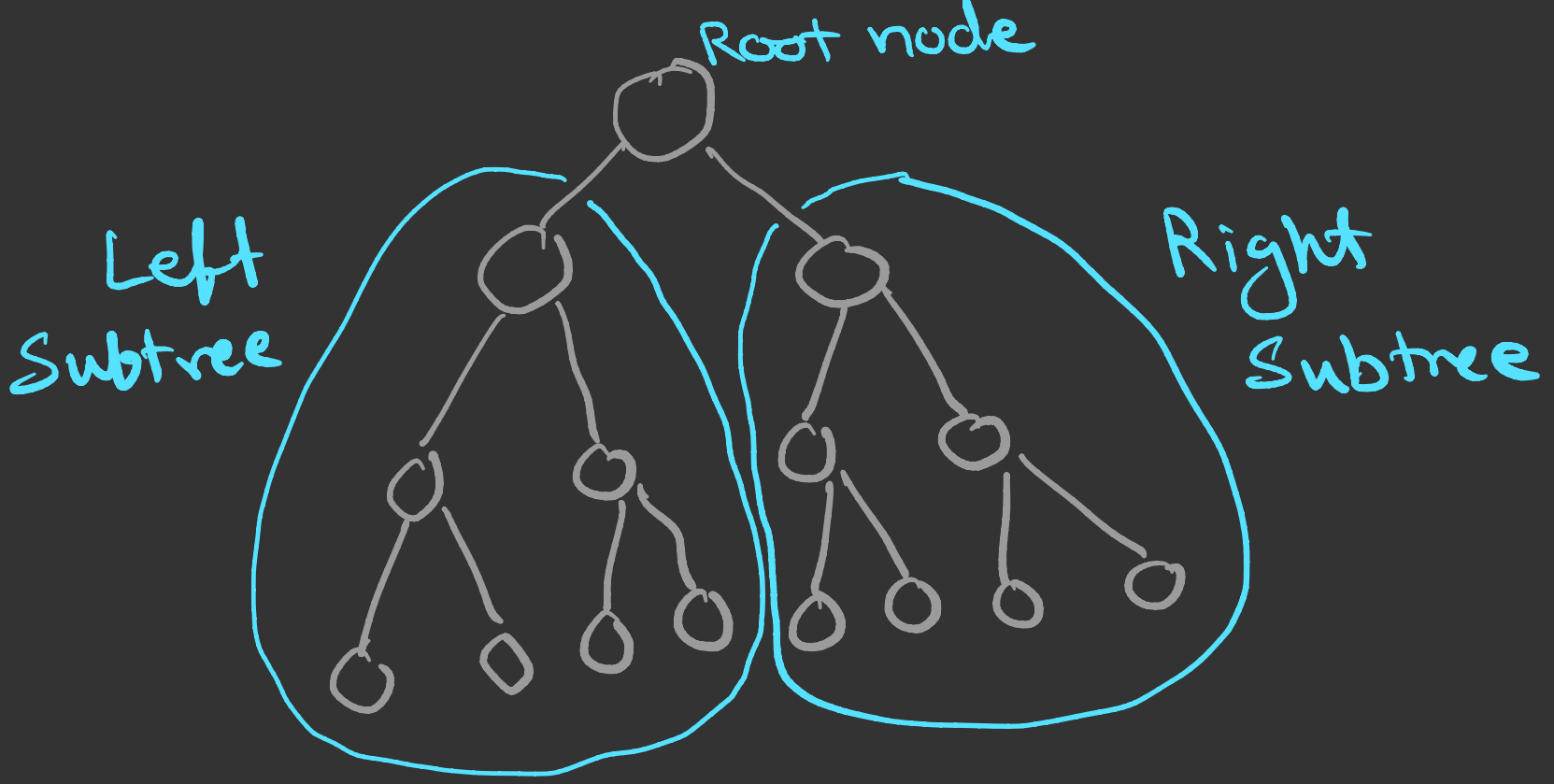
Agenda

1. Binary Tree
2. Complete Binary Tree
3. Almost Complete Binary tree
4. Strict Binary Tree
5. Representation of Binary tree

Binary Tree

A binary tree is defined as a finite set of elements, called nodes, such that

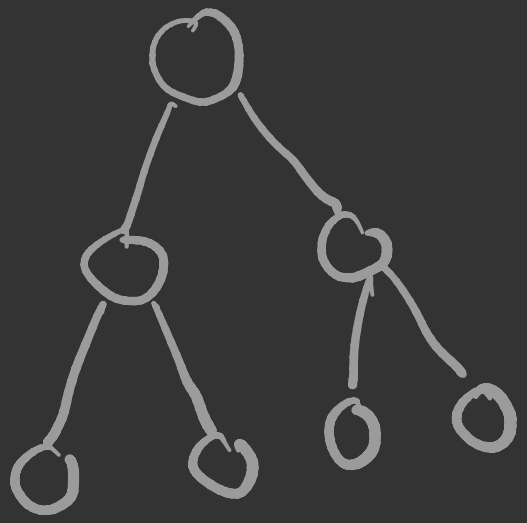
- T is empty (called the Null tree or empty tree), or
- T contains a distinguished node R, called the root of T, and the remaining nodes of T form an ordered pair of disjoint binary trees T_1 and T_2



Any node in the binary tree has either 0, 1 or 2 child nodes.

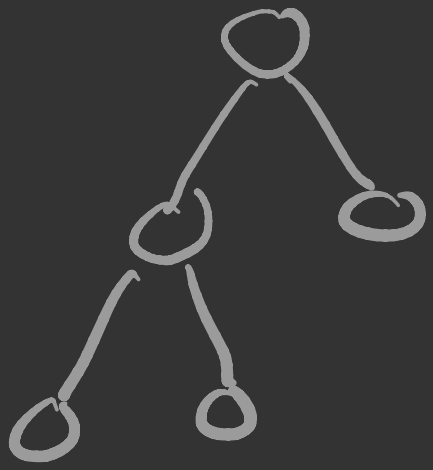
Complete Binary Tree

All levels are completely filled.



Almost Complete Binary Tree

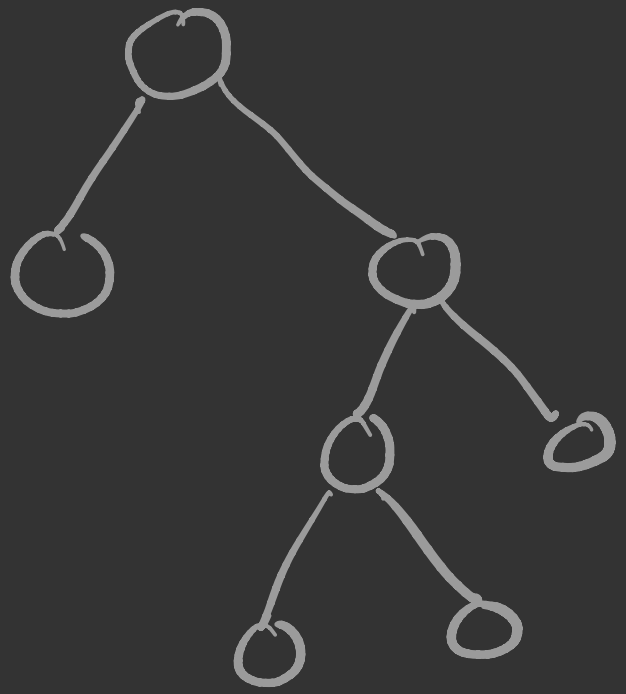
All levels are completely filled, except possibly the last level and nodes in the last level are all left aligned.



Strict Binary Tree

Each node of a strict Binary Tree will have either 0 or 2 children.

Full Binary Tree



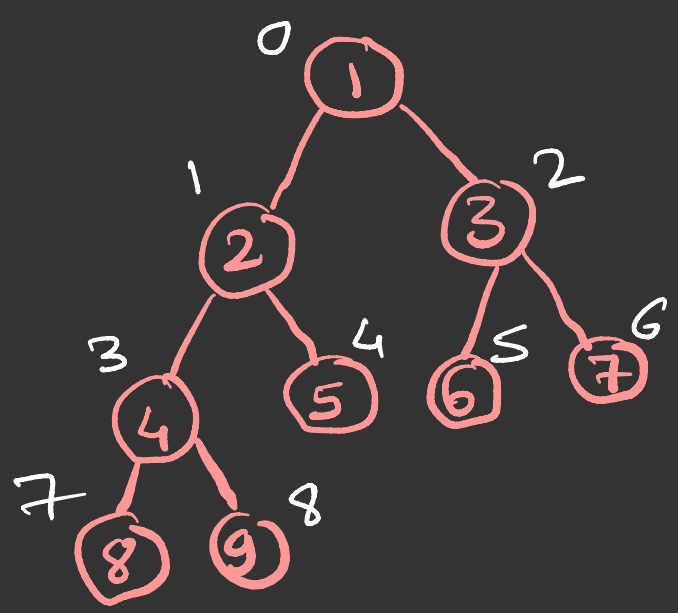
Representation of Binary Tree

There are two possible representations of binary tree

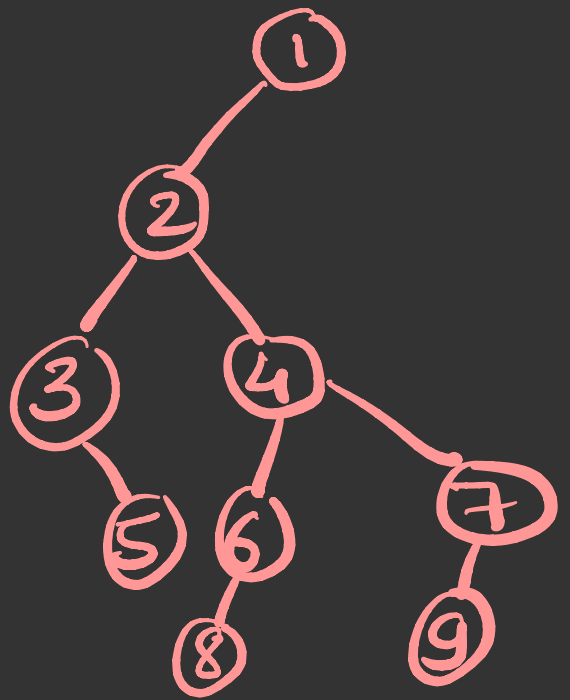
1. Array Representation
2. Linked Representation (by default)

Array Representation

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9



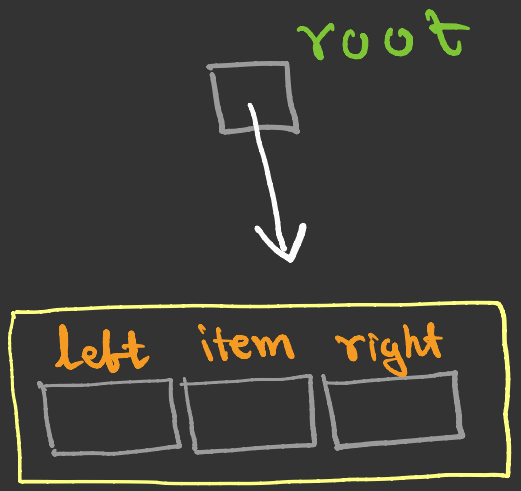
Heap



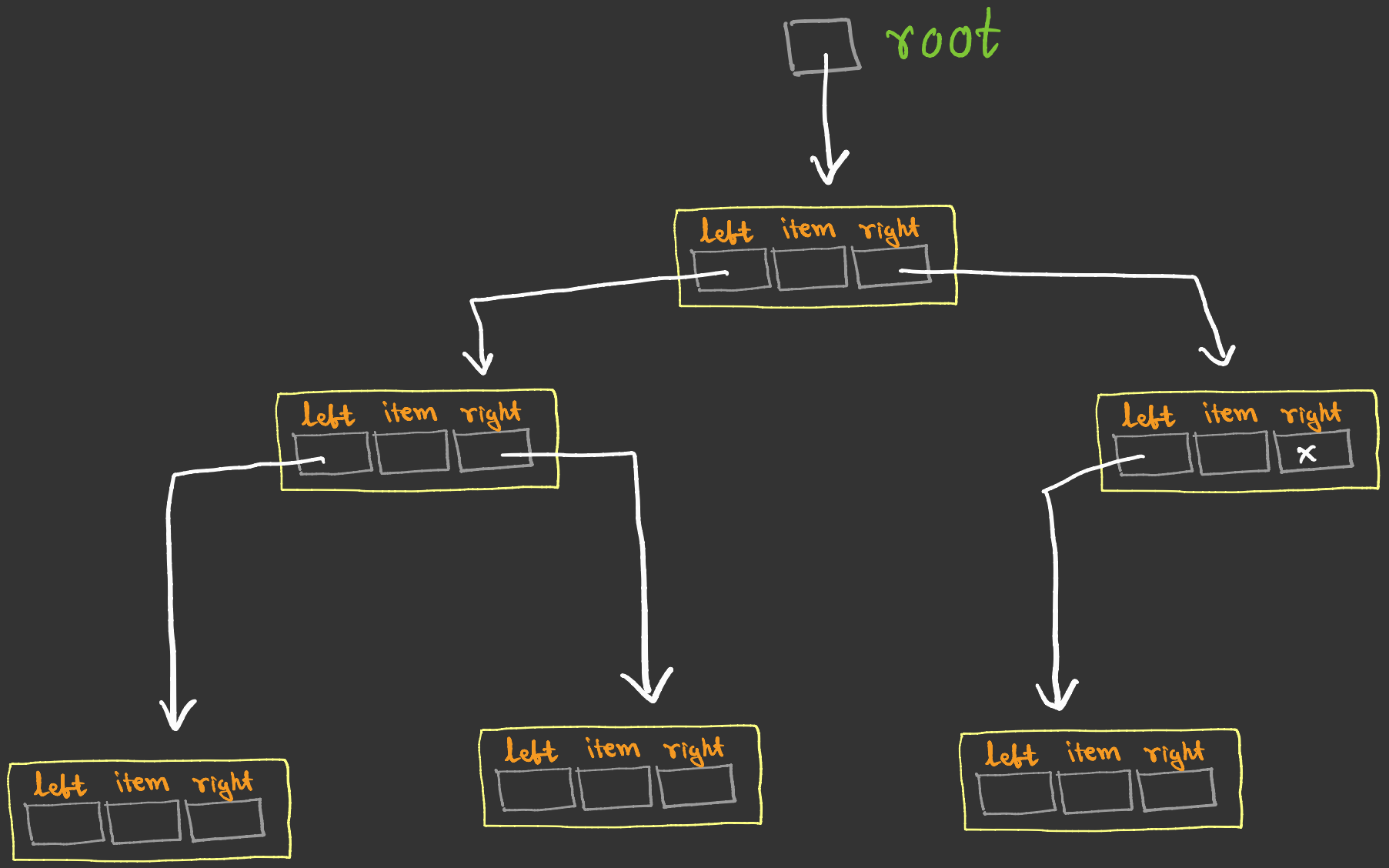
Linked Representation

Node

Root



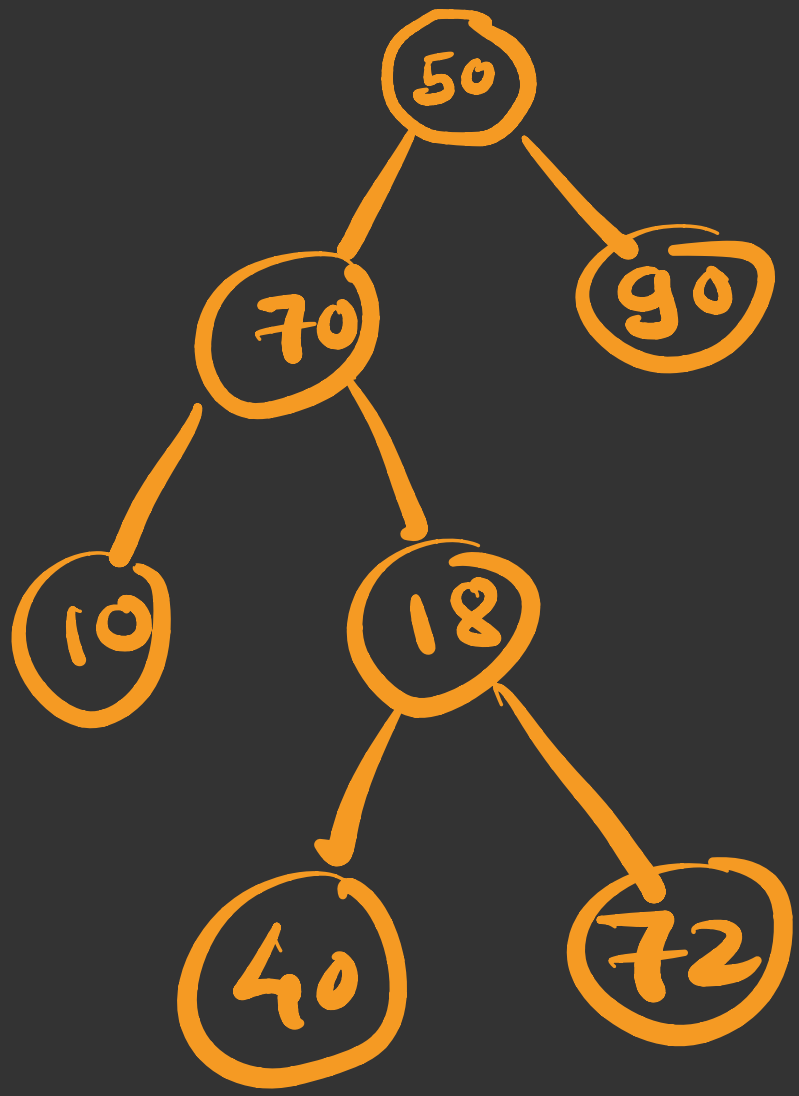
- root is a Node reference
- when root contains NULL, tree is empty.


root
left item right
left item right
left item right
x
left item right
left item right
left item right

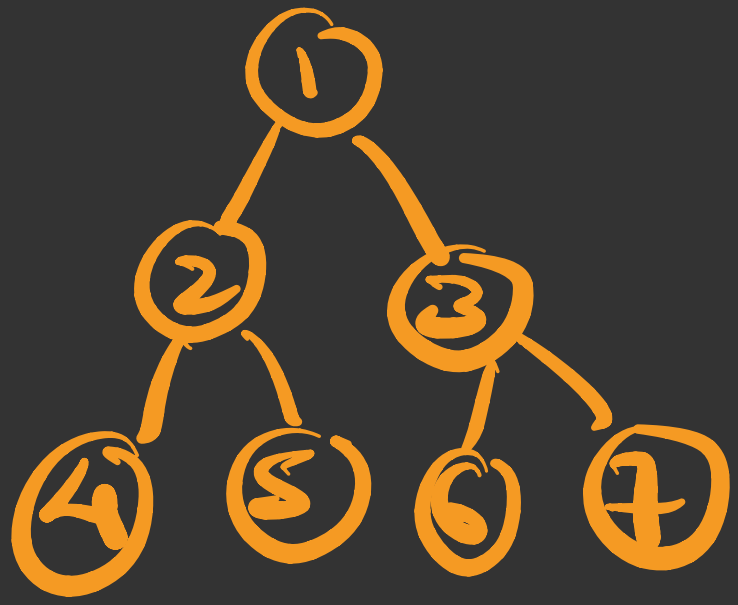
Discuss

- How to insert an item in a BT?
- How to traverse a BT?

Insert an element in BT

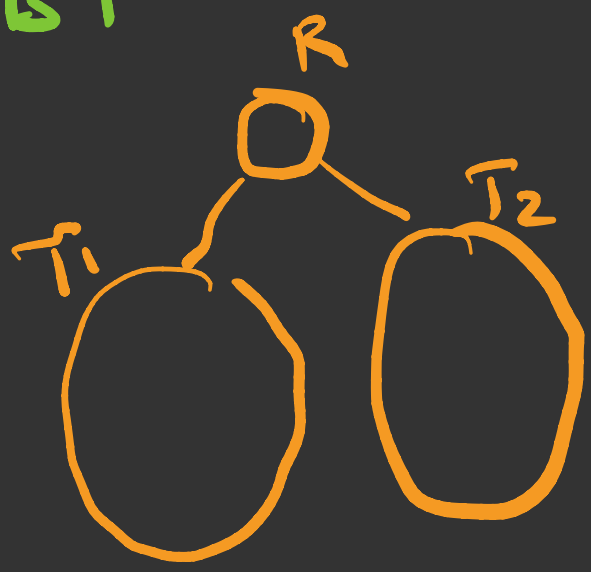


Traversing



Logic to traverse a BT

1. Iterative method
2. Recursive method



1. Preorder — R T_1 T_2
2. Inorder — T_1 R T_2
3. postorder — T_1 T_2 R