

Finding the height of the Binary Tree

Algorithm height(T)

return heightHelper(T, T.root()) // Start by passing a Tree T and Root

Algorithm heightHelper(T, p)

if T.isExternal(p) then // Return 0 if p is leaf

return 0

// Recursively find the Left Subtree Height

lheight := heightHelper(T, T.leftChild(p))

// Recursively find the Right Subtree Height

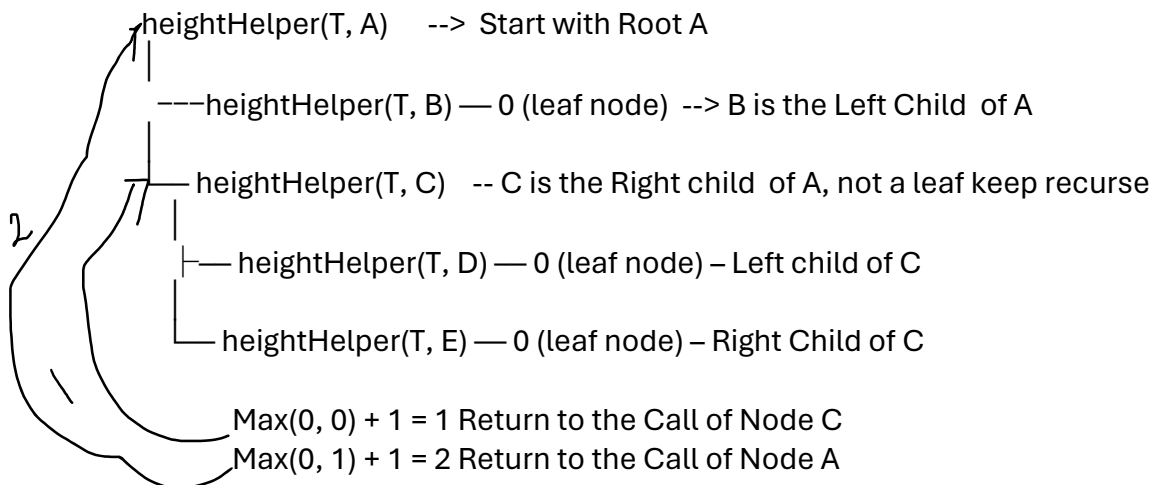
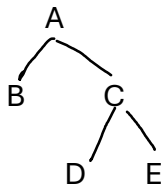
rheight := heightHelper(T, T.rightChild(p))

// Return the height which has Maximum

return MAX(lheight, rheight) + 1 // +1 will make count of move from

// parent to child

Example:



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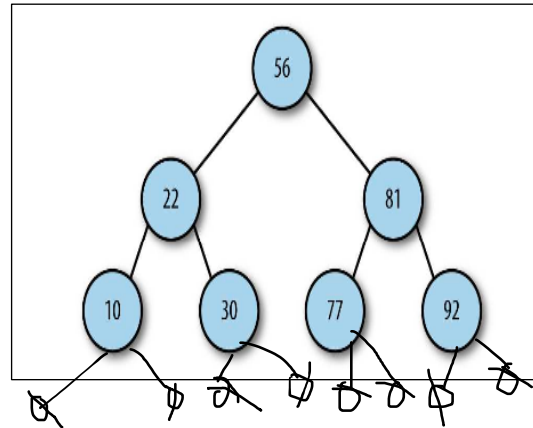
Algorithm sum(T)
    return sumHelper(T, T.root())

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Algorithm sumHelper(T, p)
// Condition to check the P is null
    if T.isExternal(p) then
        return 0
    lsum := sumHelper(T, T.leftChild(p))
    rsum := sumHelper(T, T.rightChild(p))
    return lsum + rsum + p.element()

```



// lsum is the sum of Lchild, rsum is the sum of rchild, p.element() is the parent value

```

|--- sumHelper(56)
|   |--- sumHelper(22)
|   |   |--- sumHelper(10)
|   |   |   |--- 0 (base case for leaf stored at lsum)
|   |   |   |--- 0 (base case for leaf stored at rsum)
|   |   |   |--- 0 + 0 + 10 = 10
|   |   |--- sumHelper(30)
|   |   |   |--- 0 (base case for leaf stored at lsum)
|   |   |   |--- 0 (base case for leaf stored at rsum)
|   |   |   |--- 0 + 0 + 30 = 30
|   |   |--- 10 + 30 + 22 (sum at Node 22) = 62

```

```

|--- sumHelper(81)
|   |--- sumHelper(77)
|   |   |--- 0 (base case for leaf stored at lsum)
|   |   |--- 0 (base case for leaf stored at rsum)
|   |   |--- 0 + 0 + 77 = 77
|   |--- sumHelper(92)
|   |   |--- 0 (base case for leaf stored at lsum)
|   |   |--- 0 (base case for leaf stored at rsum)
|   |   |--- 0 + 0 + 92 = 92

```

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|   |--- 77 + 92 + 81 (sum at Node 81) = 250
|   |--- 62 + 250 + 56 = 368 (sum at Node 56) = 368

```

