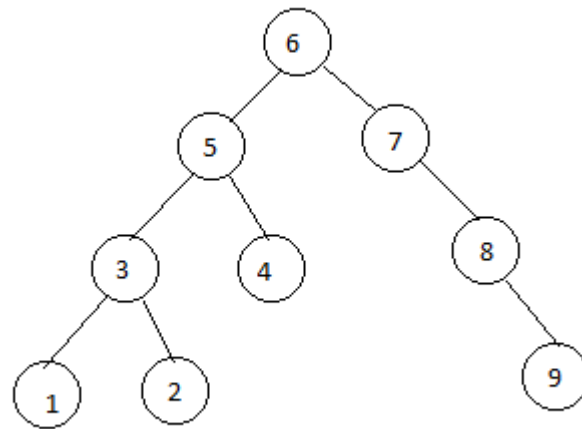


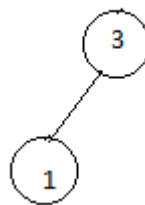
Let us consider a tree



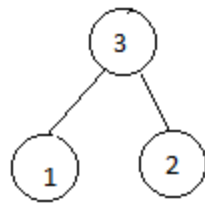
We first take a leaf (here node '1')



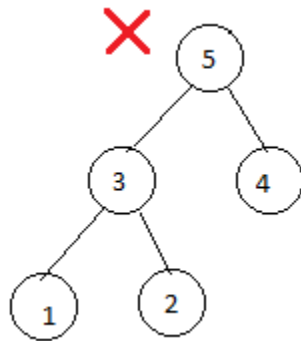
We then go to the parent of the leaf (here node '3')



We also consider the siblings of the leaf (here node '2')

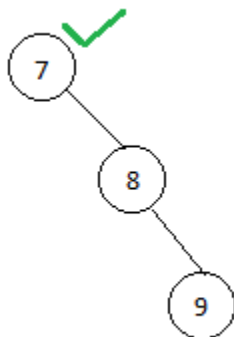


We also consider the grand-parent only if the grand-parent has no other children other than the leaf's parent.

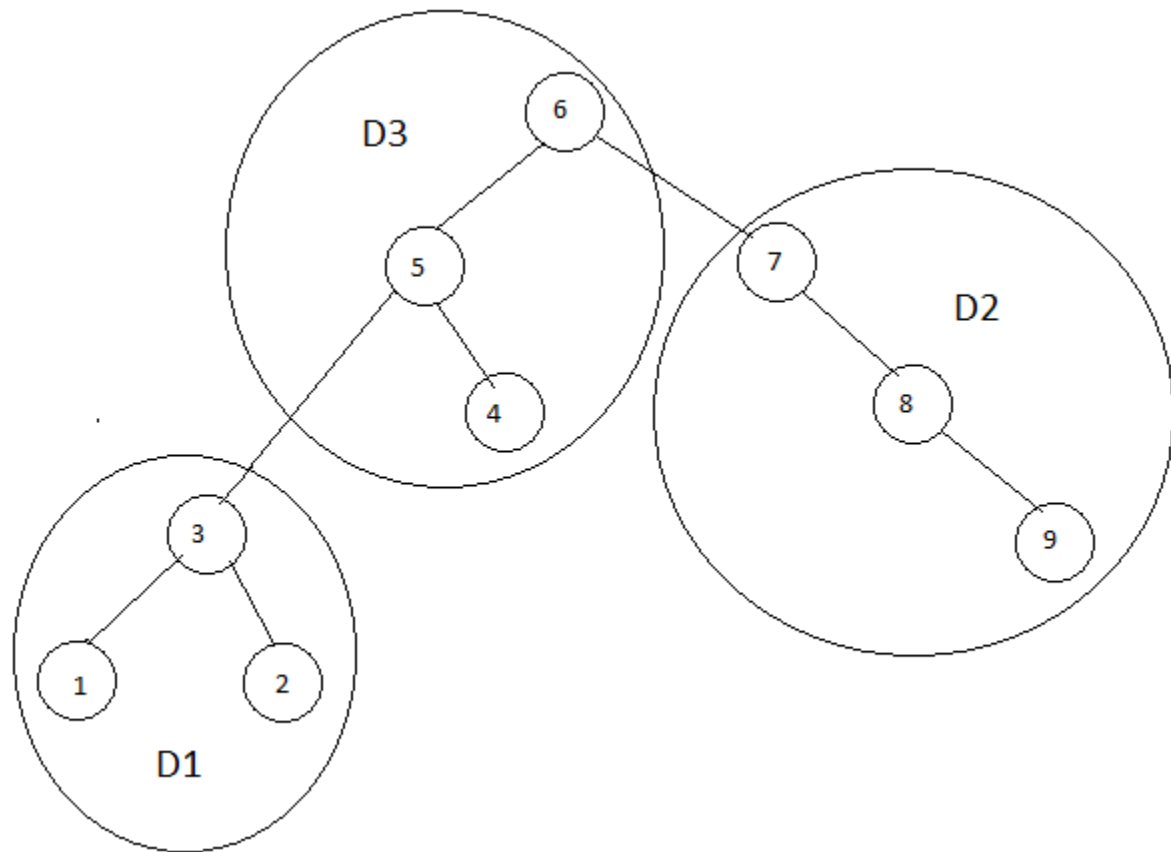


Here node '5' cannot be taken as it has another child other than node '3' i.e. node '4'.

But, we can take it in the case of node '7'.



This is how; the tree is divided into dominions. The complete division of the above tree into dominions is:



Another example of how dominions are divided is:

