

VE281

Data Structures and Algorithms

Trees

Learning Objectives:

- Know some basic terminology of trees and binary trees
- Know some basic properties of binary trees
- Know how to represent a binary tree by an array and a linked list

Outline

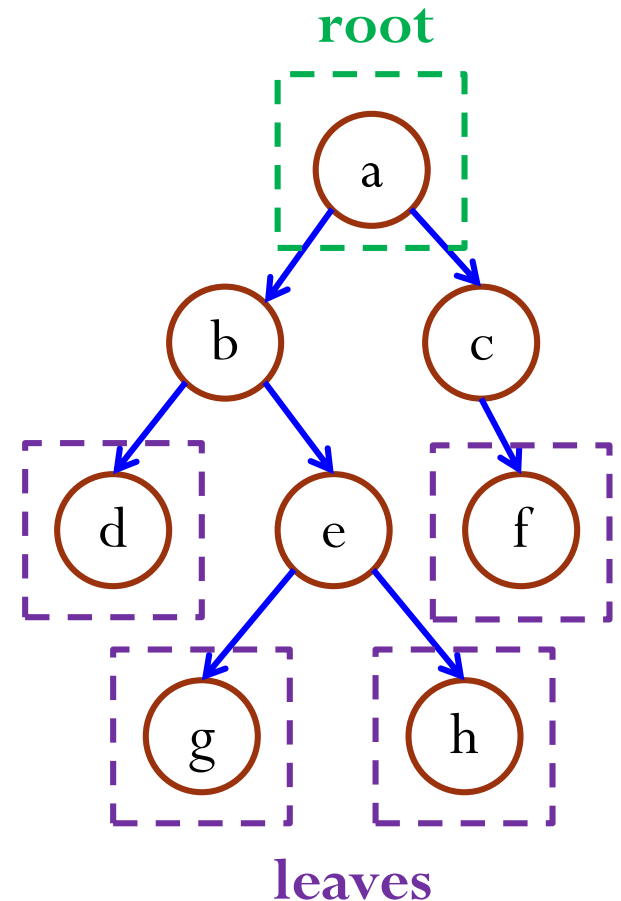
- Trees
- Binary Trees

Trees

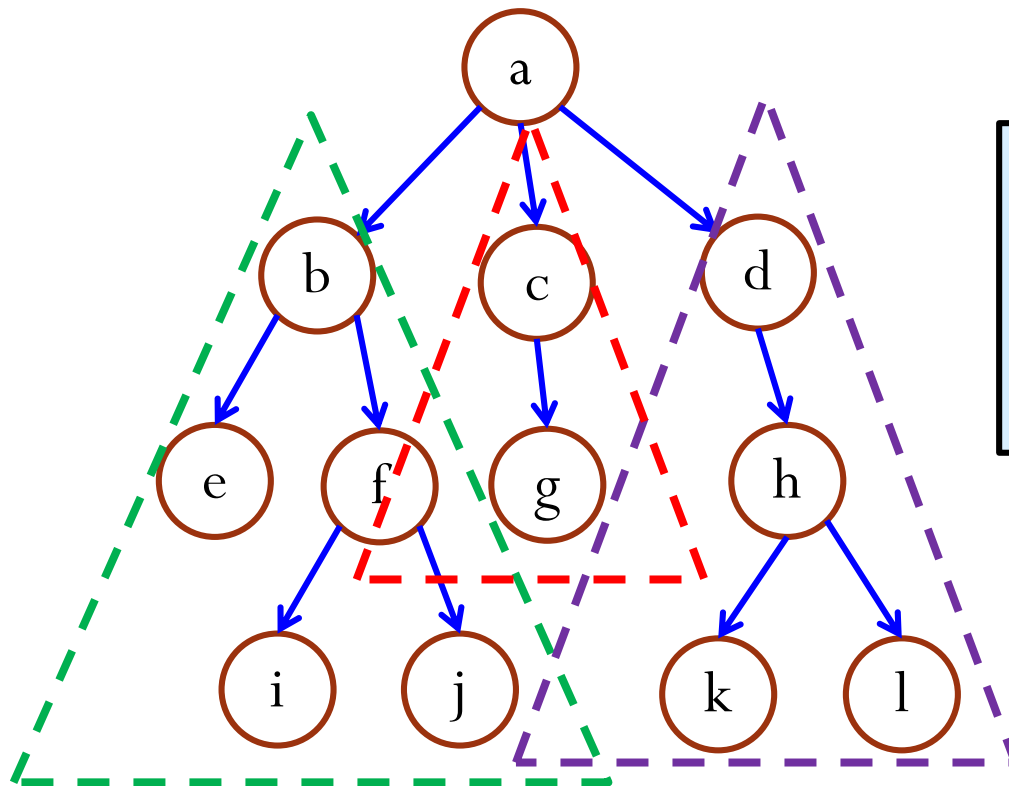
- Tree is an extension of linked list data structure:
 - Each node connects to **multiple** nodes.
- A tree is a “natural” way to represent hierarchical structure and organization.
- Many problems in computer science can be solved by breaking it down into smaller pieces and arranging the pieces in some form of hierarchical structure.
 - For example: merge sort.

Tree Terminology

- Just like lists, trees are collections of nodes.
- The node at the top of the hierarchy is the **root**.
- Nodes are connected by **edges**.
- Edges define **parent-child** relationship.
 - Root has no parent.
 - All other nodes have exactly one parent.
- A node with no children is called a **leaf**.



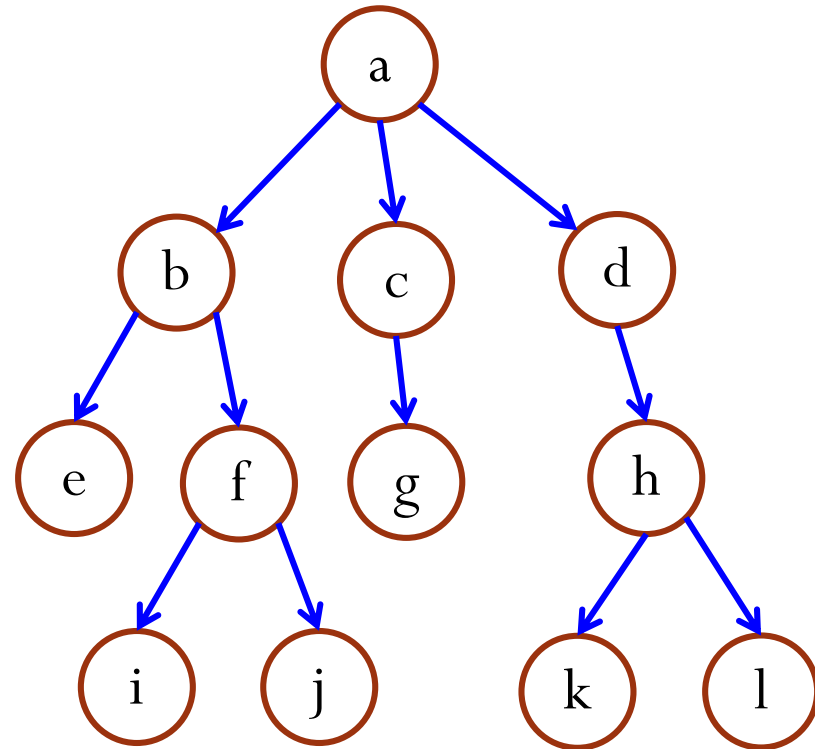
Subtrees



Subtree can be defined for any node in general, not just for the root node.

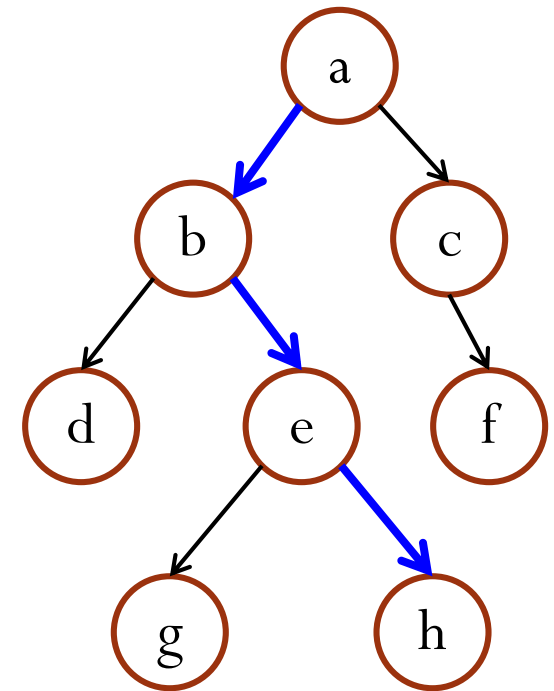
More Tree Terminology

- f is the **child** of b.
- b is the **parent** of f.
- Nodes that share the same parent are **siblings**.
 - b and c are the **siblings** of d.
 - e is the **sibling** of f.



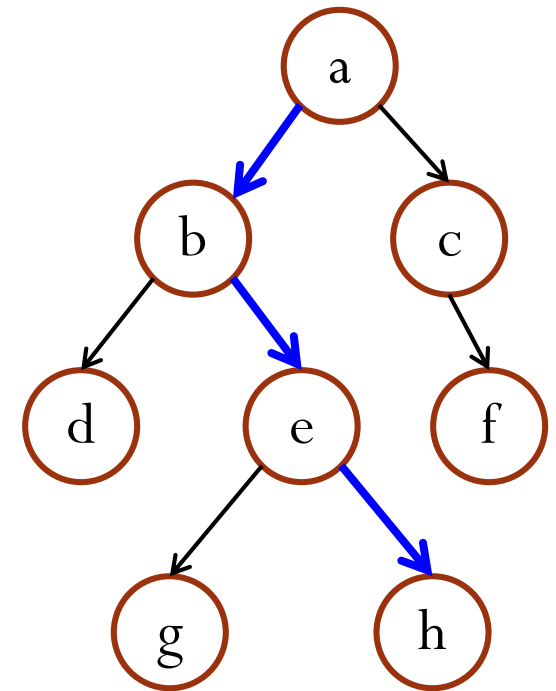
Path

- A **path** is a sequence of nodes such that the next node in the sequence is a child of the previous.
 - E.g., $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow e \rightarrow h$ is a path.
 - The path length is 3.
- Path length may be 0, e.g., b going to itself is a path and its length is 0.
- **Claim**: If there exists a path between two nodes, then this path is the **unique** path between these two nodes.



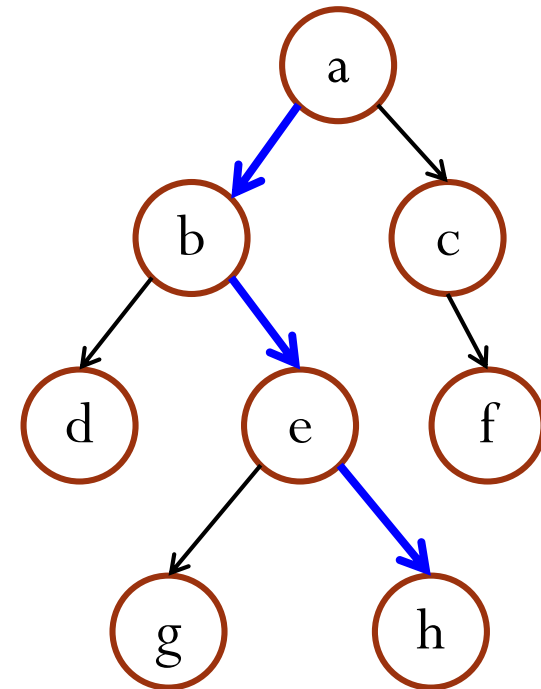
Ancestors and Descendants

- If there exists a path from a node A to a node B, then A is an **ancestor** of B and B is a **descendant** of A.
- E.g., a is an ancestor of h and h is a descendant of a.



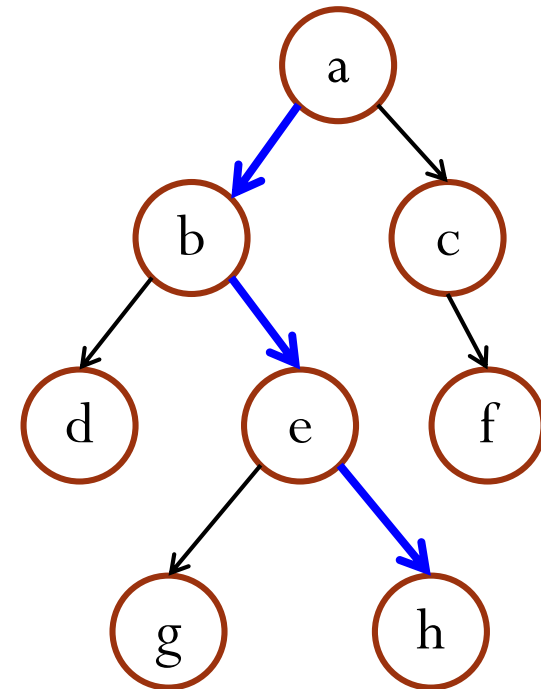
Depth, Level, and Height of a Node

- The **depth** or **level of a node** is the length of the unique path from the **root** to the node.
 - E.g., $\text{depth}(b)=1$, $\text{depth}(a)=0$.
- The **height of a node** is the length of the **longest** path from the node to a **leaf**.
 - E.g., $\text{height}(b)=2$, $\text{height}(a)=3$.
 - All leaves have height zero.



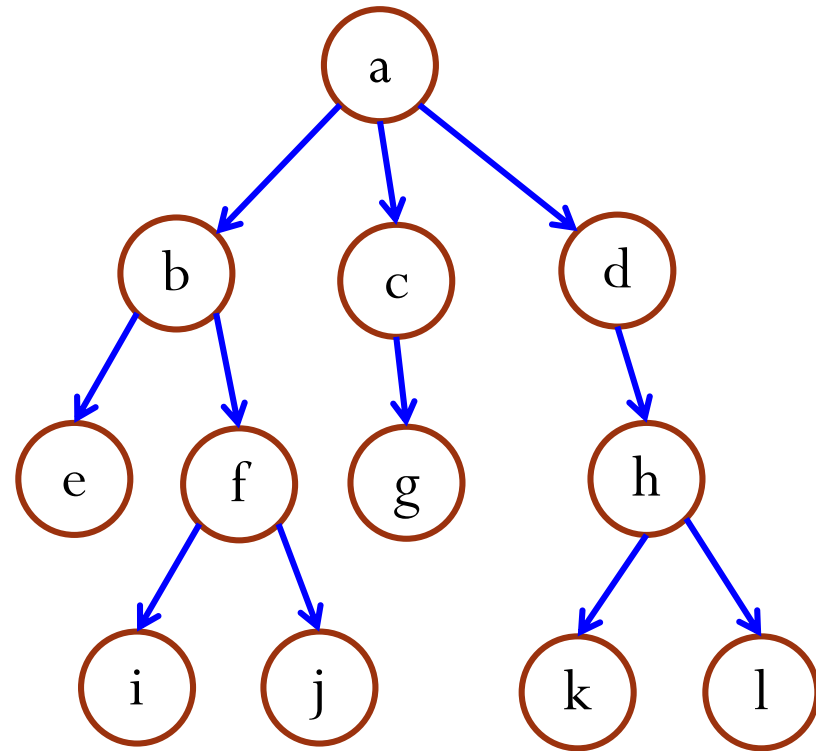
Depth, Level, and Height of a Tree

- The **height of a tree** is the height of its root.
 - This is also known as the **depth of a tree**.
 - The depth of the tree on the right is 3.
- The **number of levels of a tree** is the height of the tree **plus one**.
 - The number of levels of the tree on the right is 4.



Degree

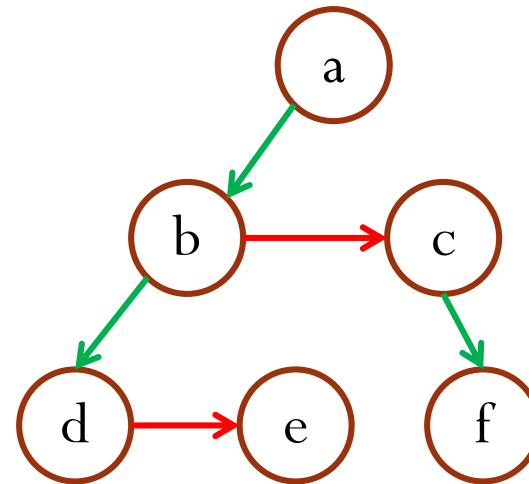
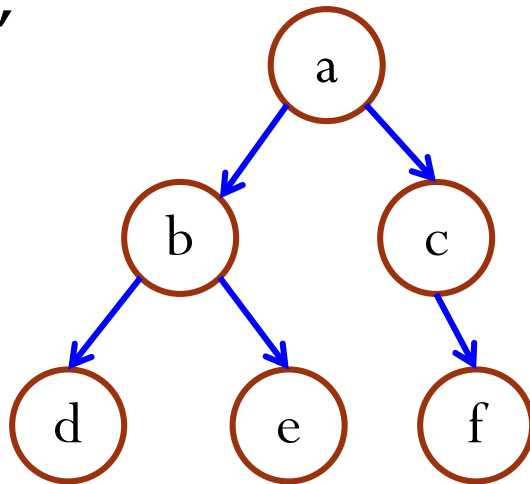
- The **degree of a node** is the number of children of a node.
 - E.g., $\text{degree}(a) = 3$,
 $\text{degree}(c) = 1$.
- The **degree of a tree** is the maximum degree of a node in the tree.
 - The degree of the tree on the right is 3.



A Simple Implementation of Tree

- Each node is part of a **linked list** of siblings.
- Additionally, each node stores a pointer to its **first child**.

```
struct node {  
    Item item;  
    node *firstChild;  
    node *nextSibling;  
};
```

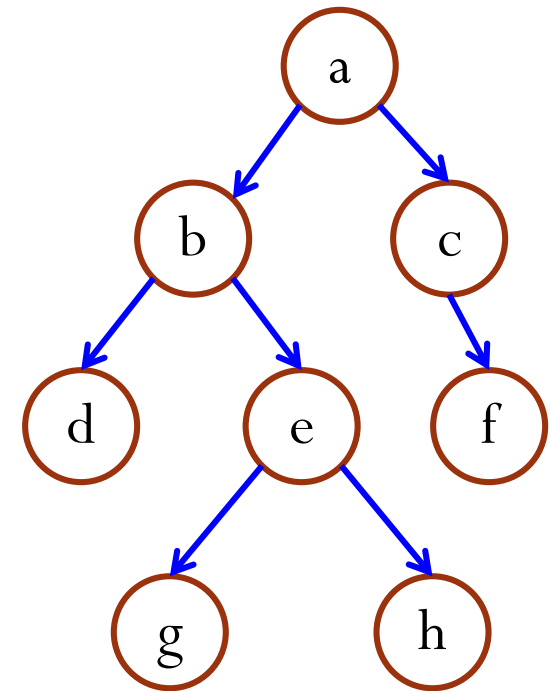


Outline

- Trees
- Binary Trees

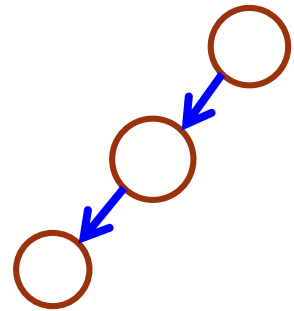
Binary Tree

- Every node can only have **at most two** children.
- An empty tree is a special binary tree.



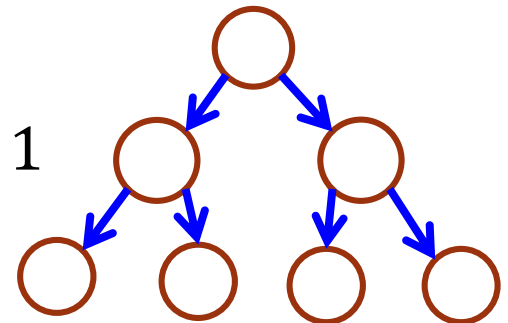
Binary Tree Properties

- What is the **minimum** number of nodes in a binary tree of height h (i.e., has $h + 1$ levels)?
 - Answer: **At least** one node at each level.
 - $h + 1$ levels means at least $h + 1$ nodes.



- What is the **maximum** number of nodes in a binary tree of height h (i.e., has $h + 1$ levels)?
 - Answer: At most 2^k nodes at level k .
 - Maximum number of nodes is

$$1 + 2 + 2^2 + \dots + 2^h = 2^{h+1} - 1$$

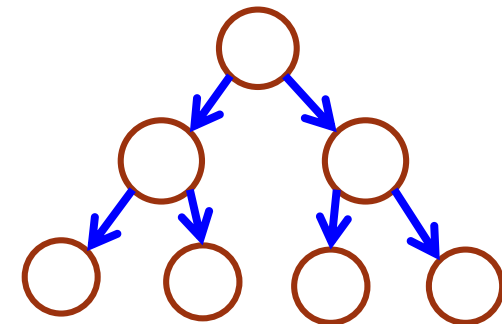
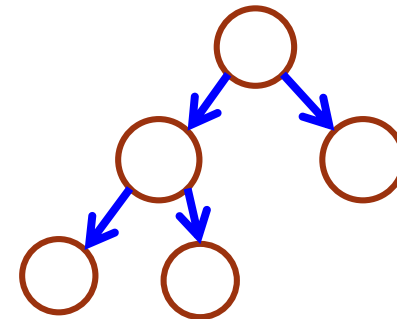
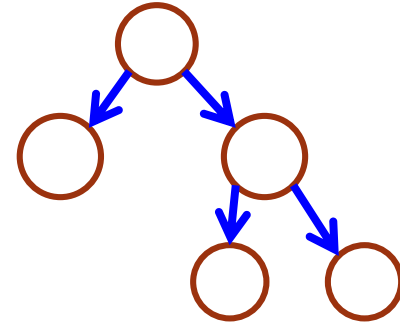


Number Of Nodes and Height

- **Claim** (from the previous slide): Let n be the number of nodes in a binary tree whose height is h (i.e., has $h + 1$ levels).
 - We have $h + 1 \leq n \leq 2^{h+1} - 1$.
- **Question**: given n nodes, what is the height h of the tree?
 - $\log_2(n + 1) - 1 \leq h \leq n - 1$

Types of Binary Trees

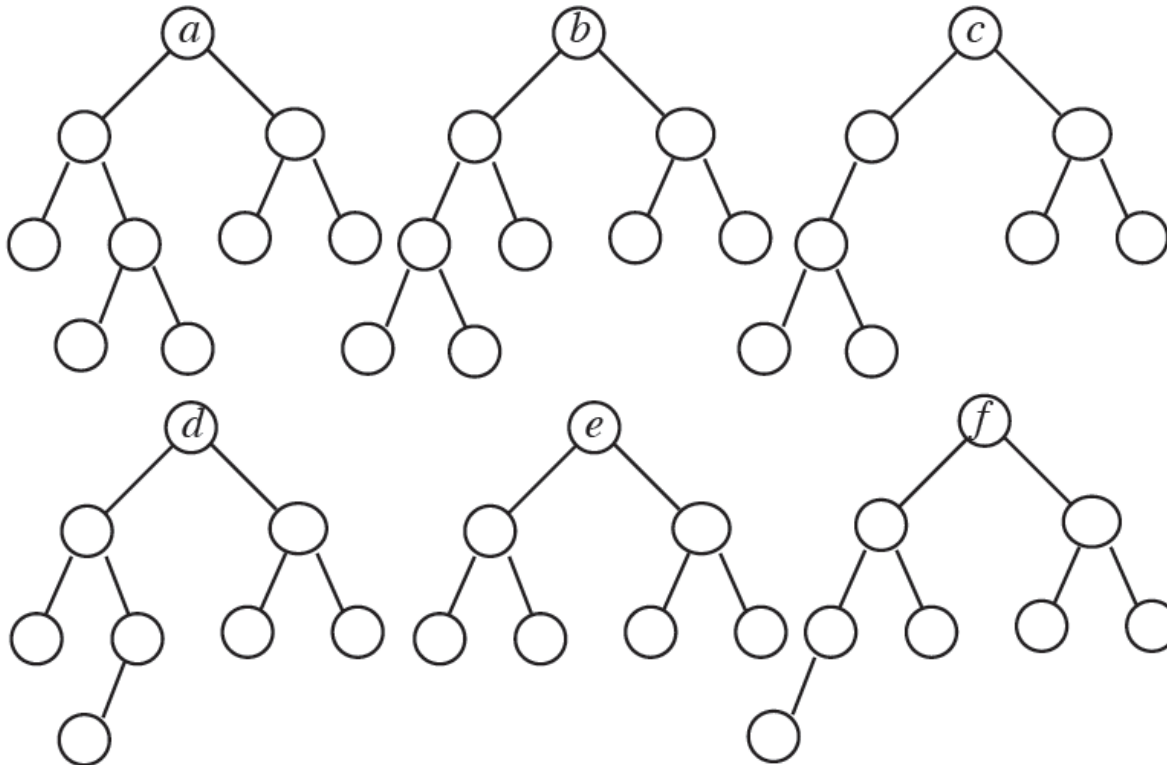
- A binary tree is **proper** if every node has 0 or 2 children.
- A binary tree is **complete** if:
 1. every level **except** the lowest is fully populated, and
 2. the lowest level is populated from left to right.
- A binary tree is **perfect** if **every level** is fully populated.





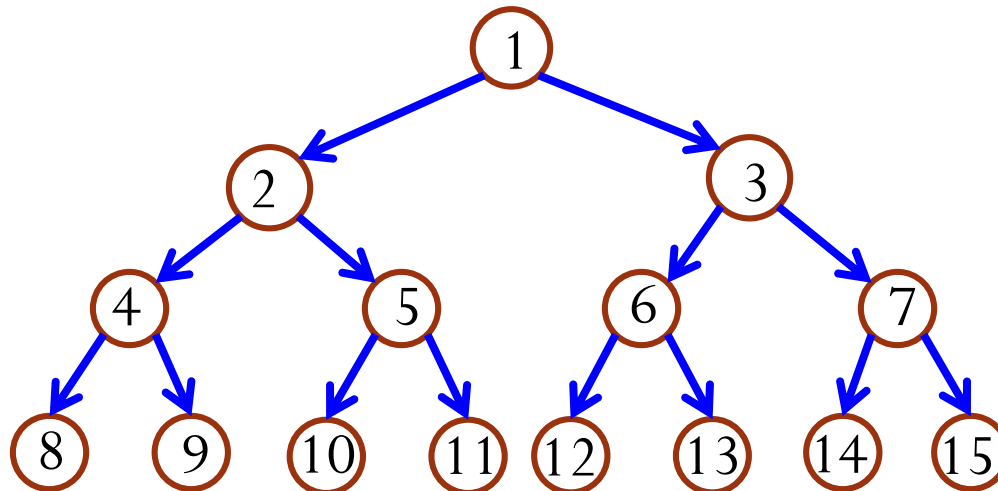
Which Statements Are Correct?

- A.** Trees a and d are proper. **B.** Tree c is complete.
C. Trees b and f are complete. **D.** Tree e is perfect.

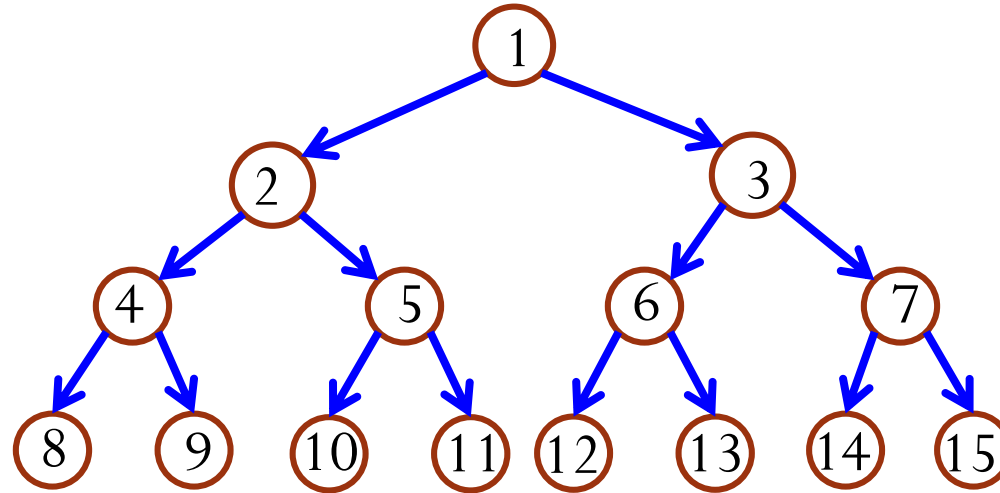


Numbering Nodes In a Perfect Binary Tree

- Numbering nodes from 1 to $2^{h+1} - 1$.
- Numbering **from top to bottom** level.
- Within a level, numbering **from left to right**.



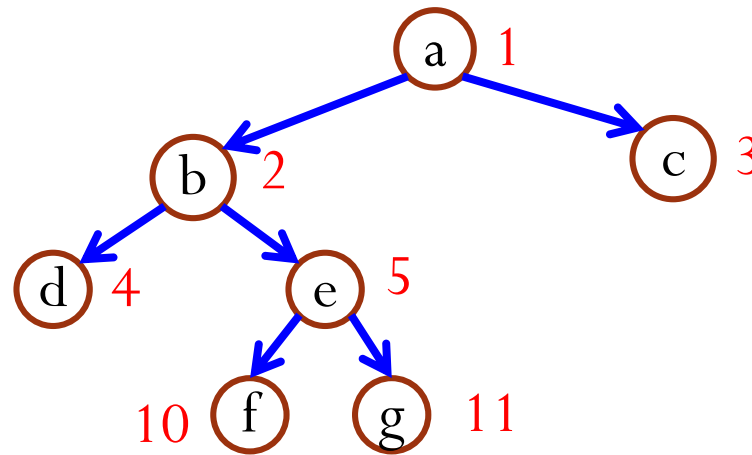
Numbering Nodes In a Perfect Binary Tree



- What is the parent of node i ?
 - For $i \neq 1$, it is $\lfloor i/2 \rfloor$. For node 1, it has no parent.
- What is the left child of node i ? Let n be the number of nodes.
 - If $2i \leq n$, it is $2i$; If $2i > n$, no left child.
- What is the right child of node i ?
 - If $2i + 1 \leq n$, it is $2i + 1$; If $2i + 1 > n$, no right child.

Representing Binary Tree Using Array

- Based on the numbering scheme for a **perfect** binary tree.
- If the number of the node **in a perfect binary tree** is i , then the node is put at index i of the array.

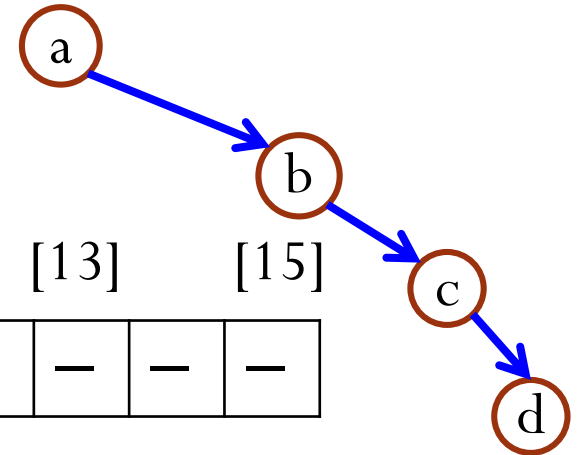


a	b	c	d	e	—	—	—	—	f	g
[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]



How Would You Represent a **Right-skewed** Binary Tree?

- Assume array index starts from 1.



	[1]		[3]		[5]		[7]		[9]		[11]		[13]		[15]
A.	a	b	—	c	—	—	—	d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

B.

a	b	c	d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

C.

a	—	b	—	—	—	c	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	d
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

D.

a	—	b	—	c	—	d	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
[1]		[3]		[5]		[7]		[9]		[11]		[13]		[15]

An n node binary tree needs an array whose length is between n and $2^n - 1$.



Representing Binary Tree Using Linked Structure

```
struct node {  
    Item item;  
    node *left;  
    node *right;  
};
```

- **left/right** points to a left/right **subtree**.
 - If the subtree is an empty one, the pointer points to **NULL**.
- For a leaf node, both its **left** and **right** pointers are NULL.

