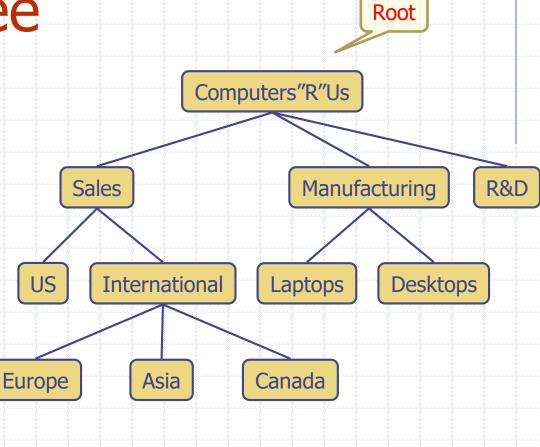


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What is a Tree

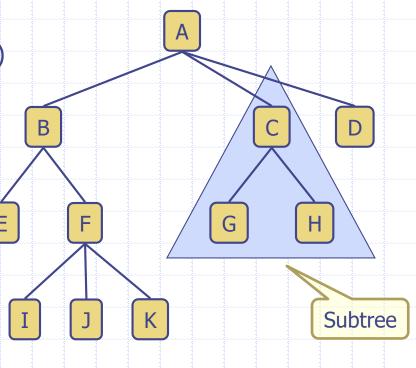
- In CS, a tree is an abstract model of a hierarchical structure
- A tree consists of nodes with a parent-child relation
- Applications:
 - Organization charts
 - File systems
 - Function invocation in programming



Tree Terminologies

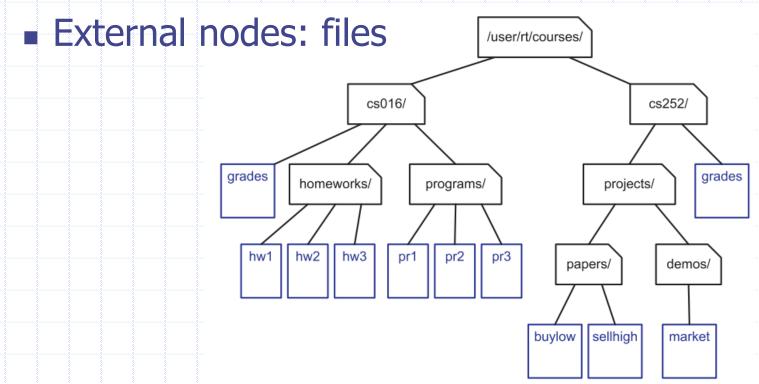
- Root: node without parent (A)
- Internal node: node with at least one child (A, B, C, F)
- External node (a.k.a. leaf): node without children (E, I, J, K, G, H, D)
- Ancestors of a node: parent, grandparent, grand-grandparent, etc.
- Depth (or level) of a node: number of ancestors
- Height of a tree: maximum depth of any node
- Descendant of a node: child, grandchild, grand-grandchild, etc.

Subtree: tree consisting of a node and its descendants



Examples of Trees

- □ File system
 - Internal nodes: directories (folders)

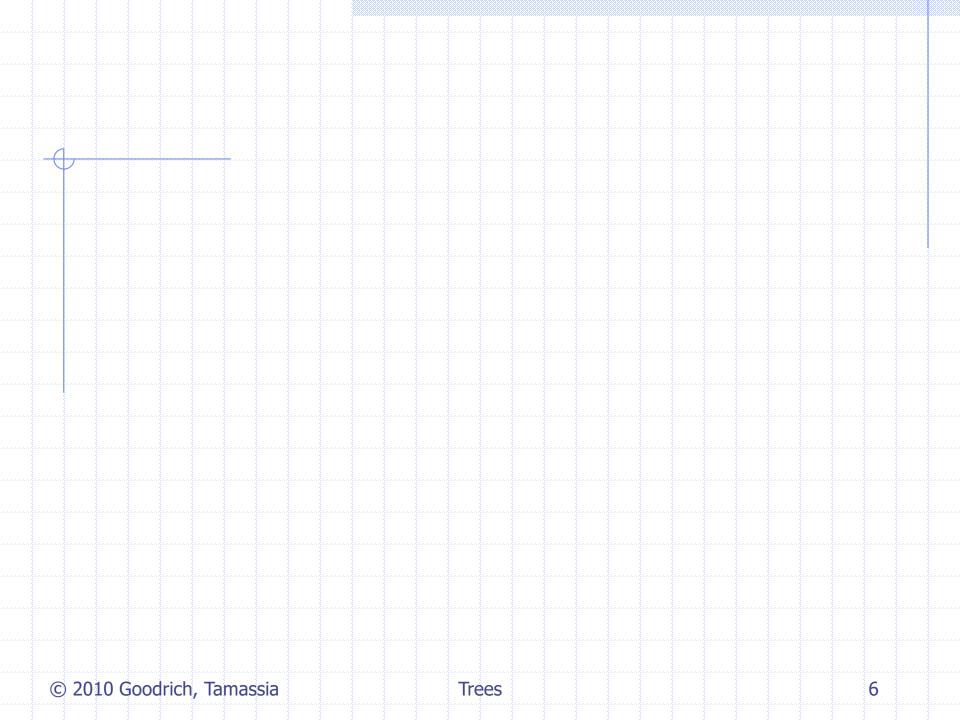


Tree ADT

- We use positions to access nodes
- □ Generic methods: position = pointer
 - integer size()
 - boolean empty()
- Accessor methods:
 - position root()
 - list<position> positions()
- Position-based methods:
 - position p.parent()
 - list<position> p.children()

list = linked list or vector

- Query methods:
 - boolean p.isRoot()
 - boolean p.isExternal()
- Additional methods may be defined for specific applications

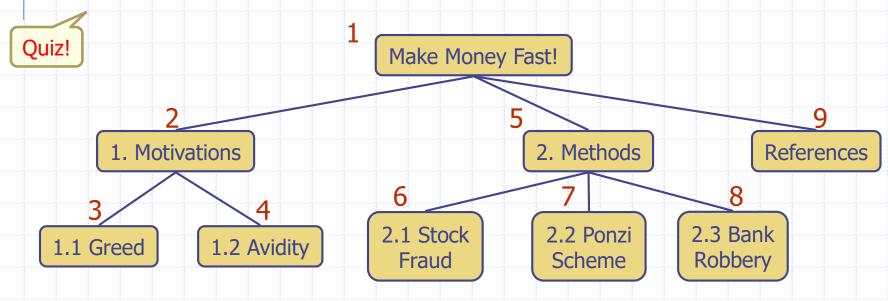


Preorder Traversal

- A traversal visits the nodes of a tree in a systematic manner
- Preorder traversal: a node is visited before its descendants
- Application: print a structured document

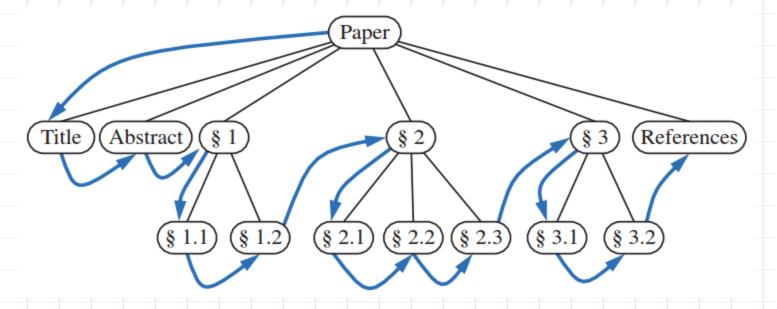
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Algorithm preOrder(v)
visit(v)
for each child w of v
preOrder (w)



Preorder Traversal: Example

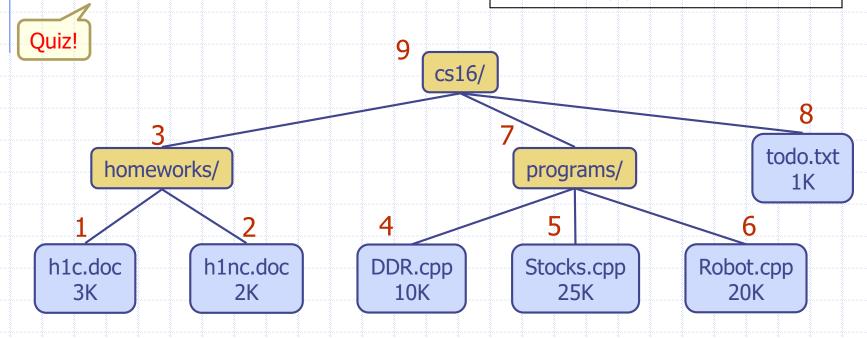
How to print this document?



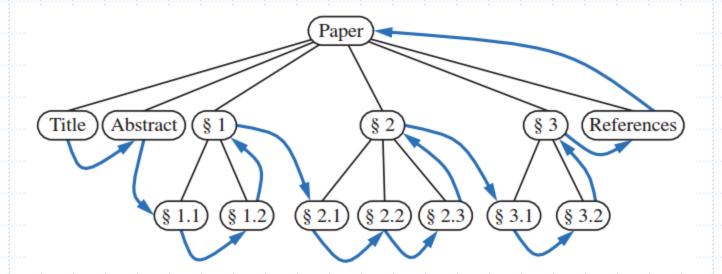
Postorder Traversal

- Postorder traversal: a node is visited after its descendants
- Application: compute space used by files in a directory and its subdirectories

Algorithm postOrder(v)
for each child w of v
postOrder (w)
visit(v)



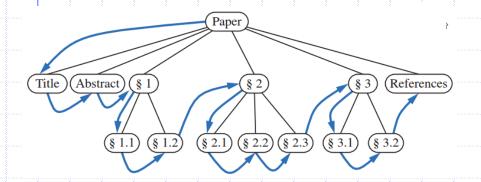
Postorder Traversal: Example

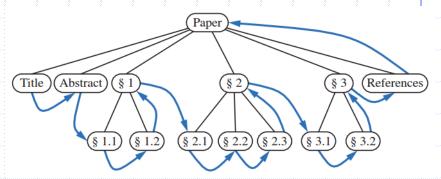


Comparison

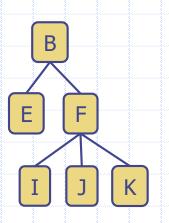
Preorder

Postorder





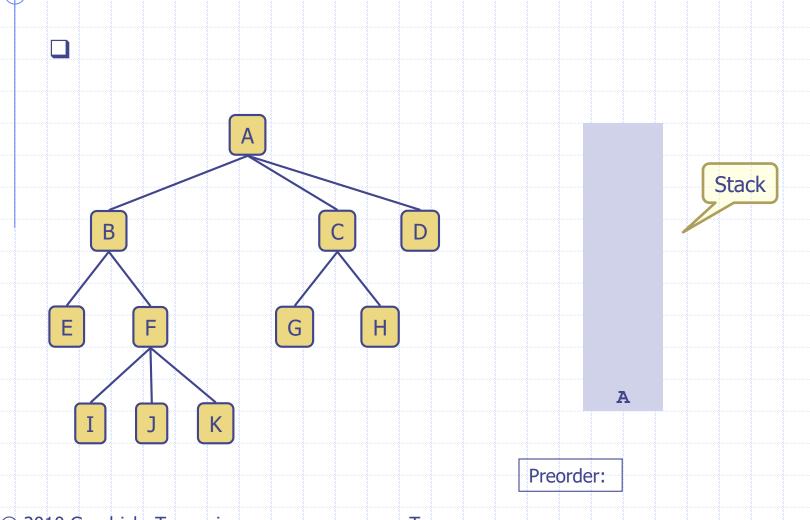
- Euler Tour Traversal
 - Preorder: Visit a node at the first sight
 - Postorder: Visit a node at the last sight



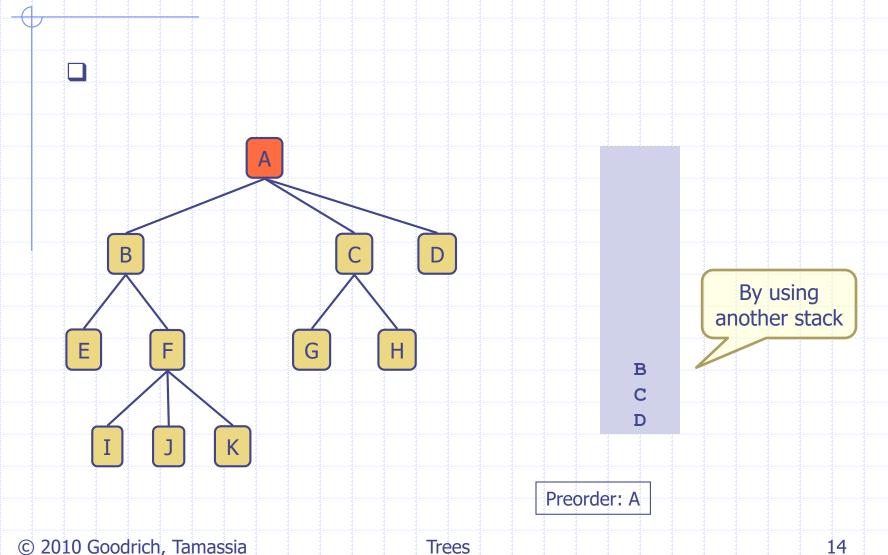
Steps

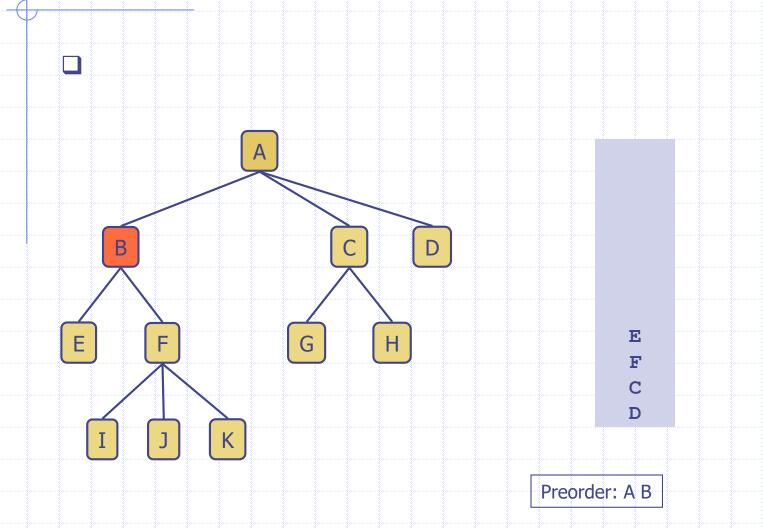
See the animation in the subsequent slides!

- Push the root to the stack
- 2. Pop the stack and visit it
- Push the children in a reverse order (via the use of another stack)
- 4. Repeat 2) and 3) until the stack is empty

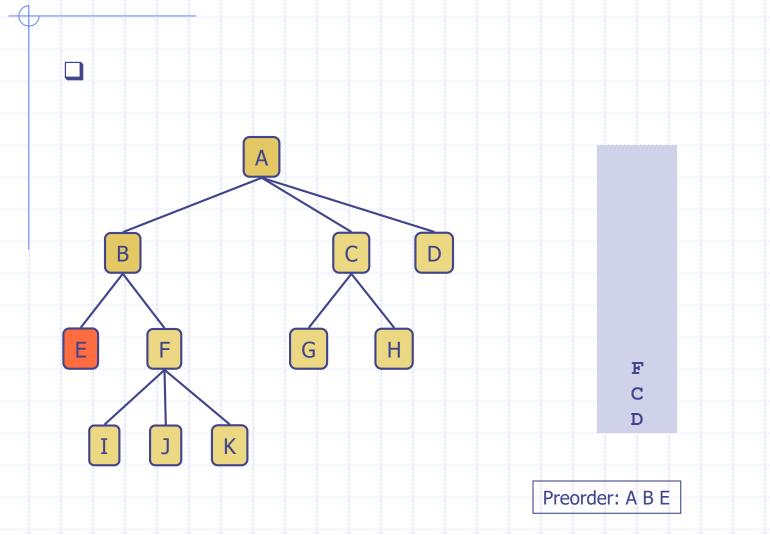


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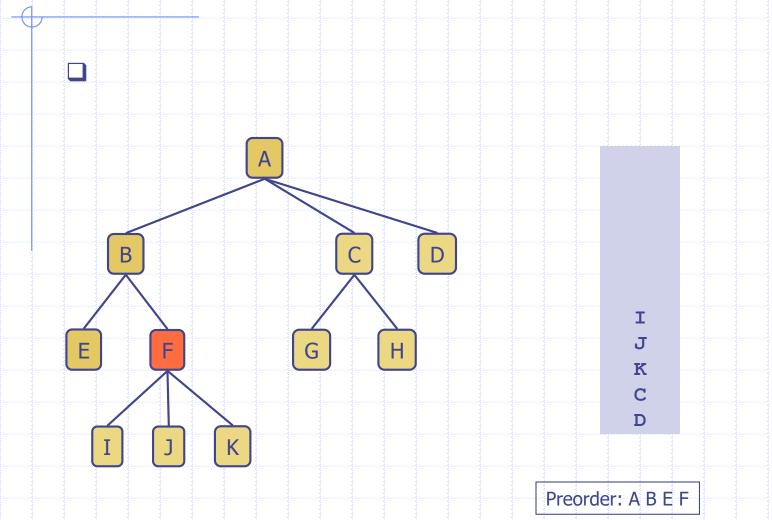




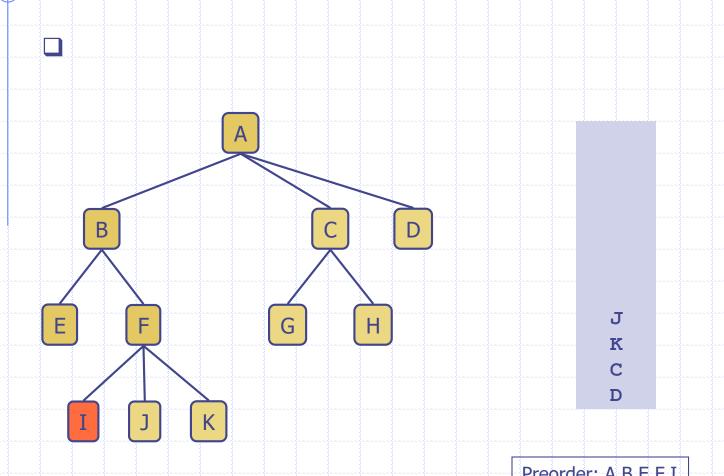
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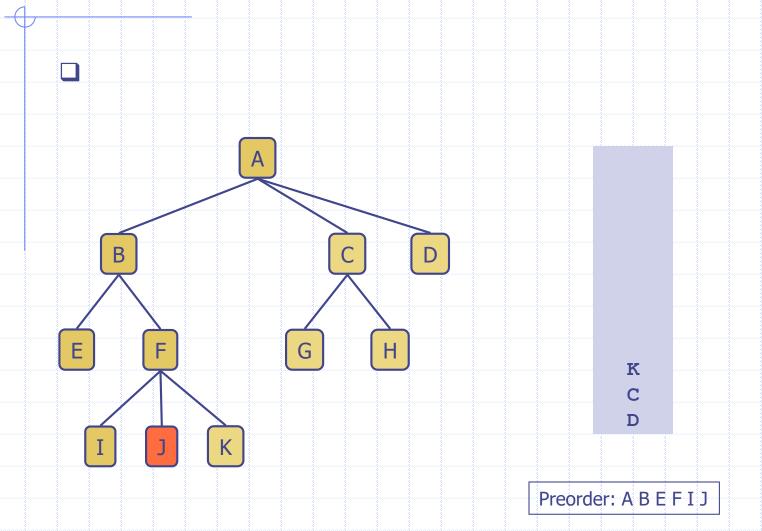
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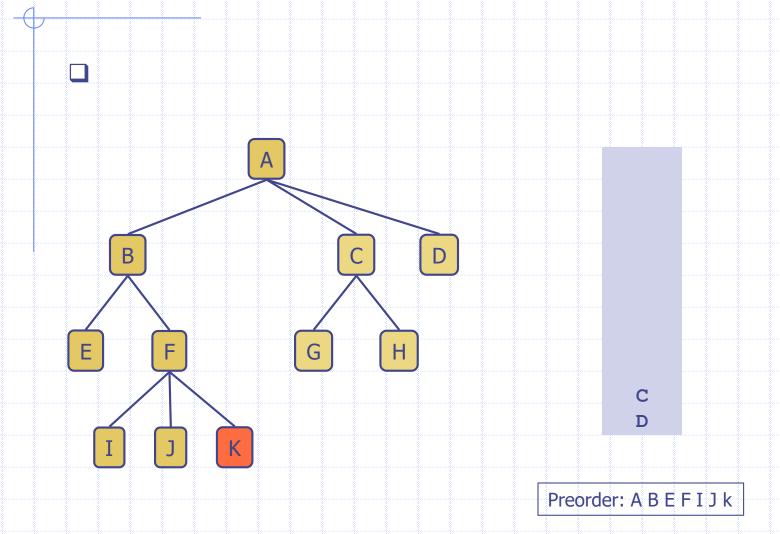
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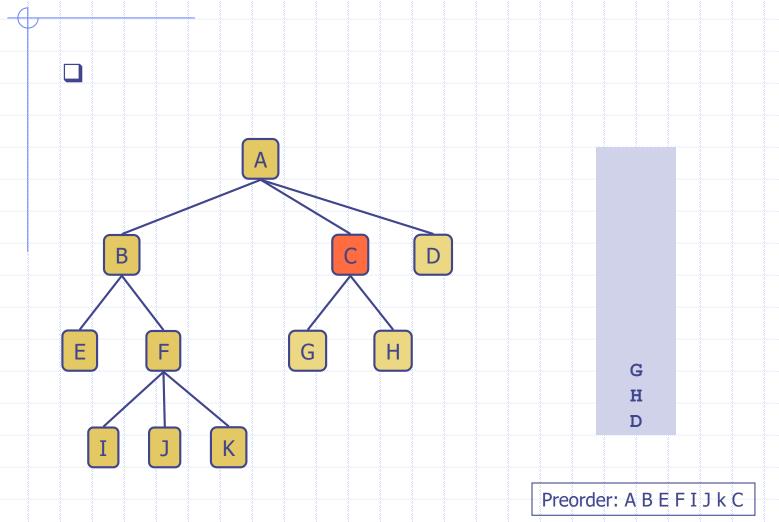
Preorder: A B E F I



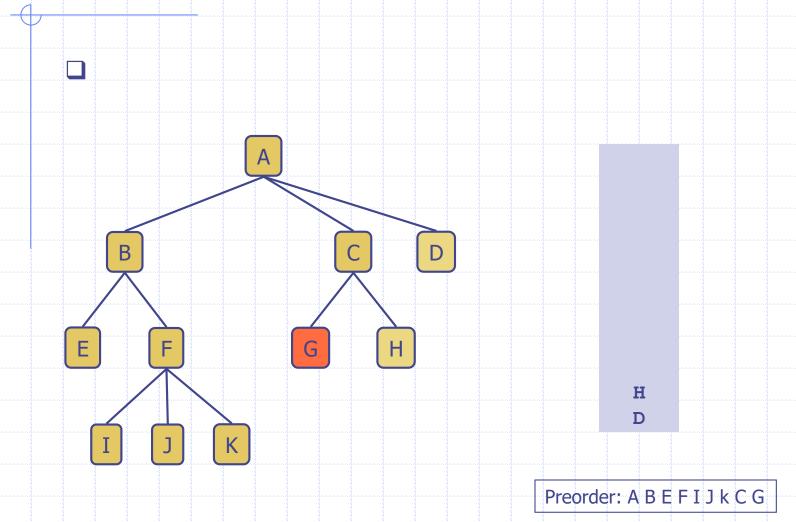
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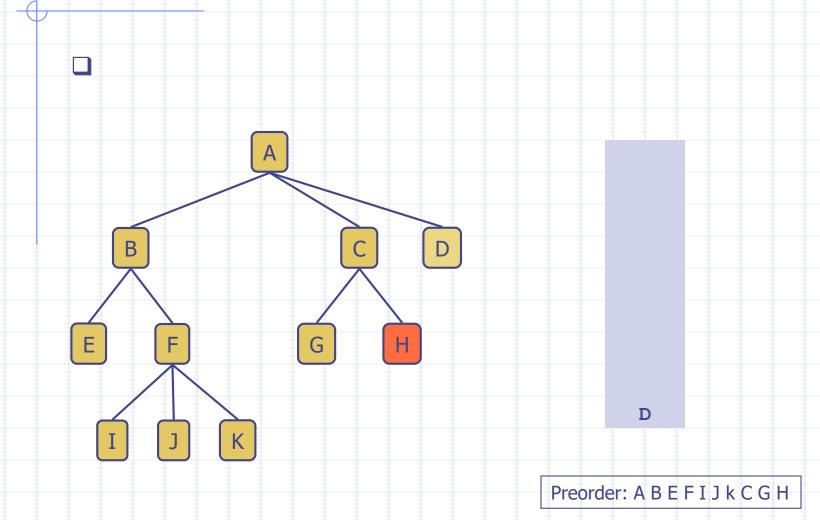
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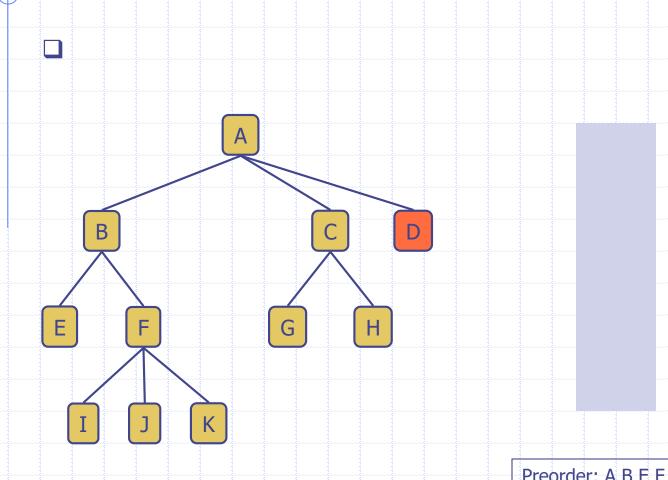
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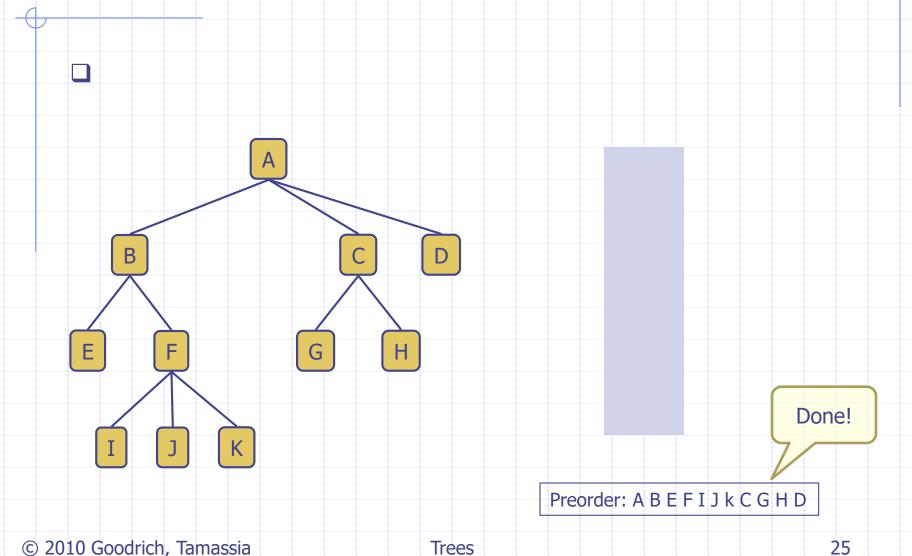
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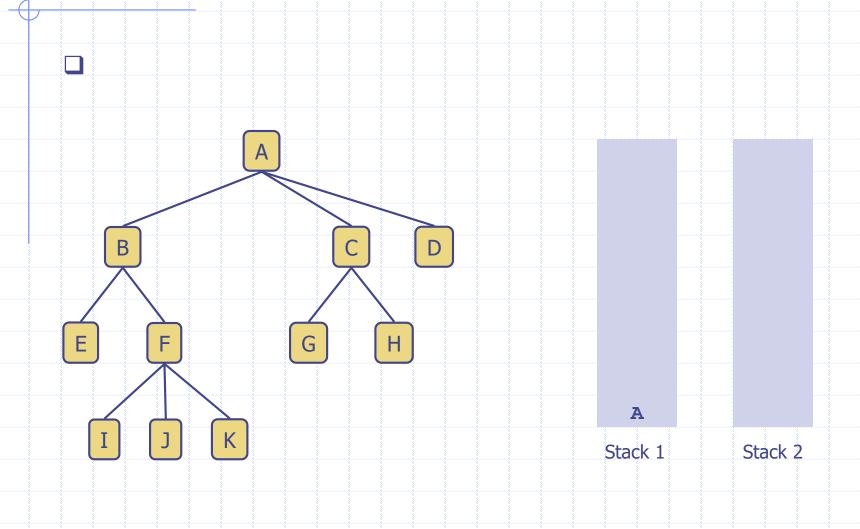
Preorder: A B E F I J k C G H D



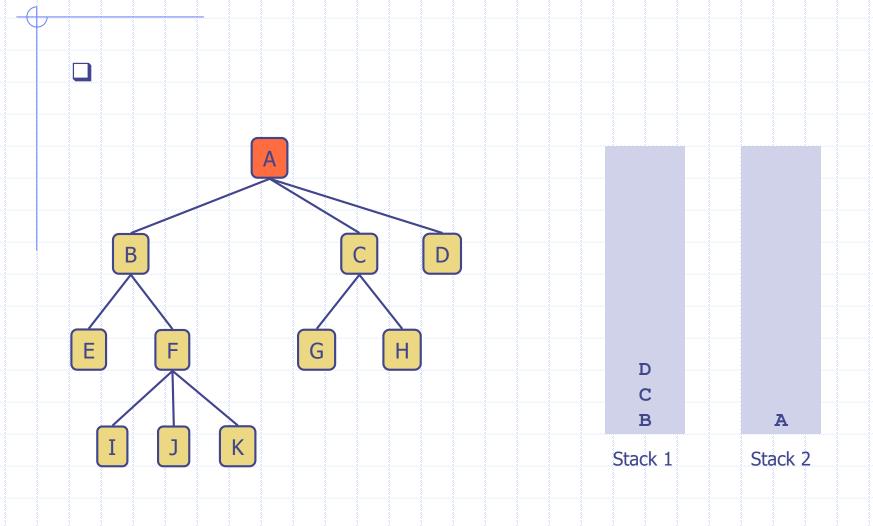
□ Steps

See the animation in the subsequent slides!

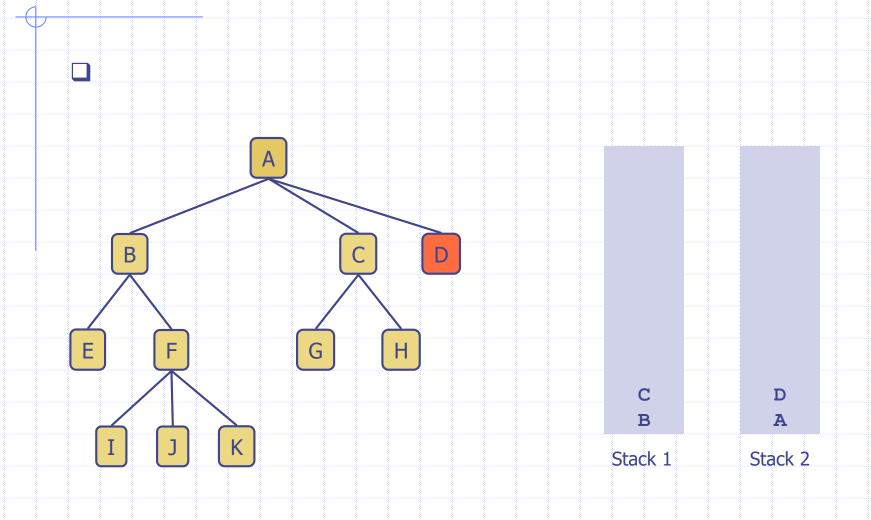
- Push the root node to stack1.
- 2. Pop a node from stack 1, and push it to stack 2.
- Then push its children sequentially to stack1.
- 4. Repeat step 2) and 3) until stack 1 is empty.
- 5. Pop all nodes from stack 2 to obtain the traversal in postorder.



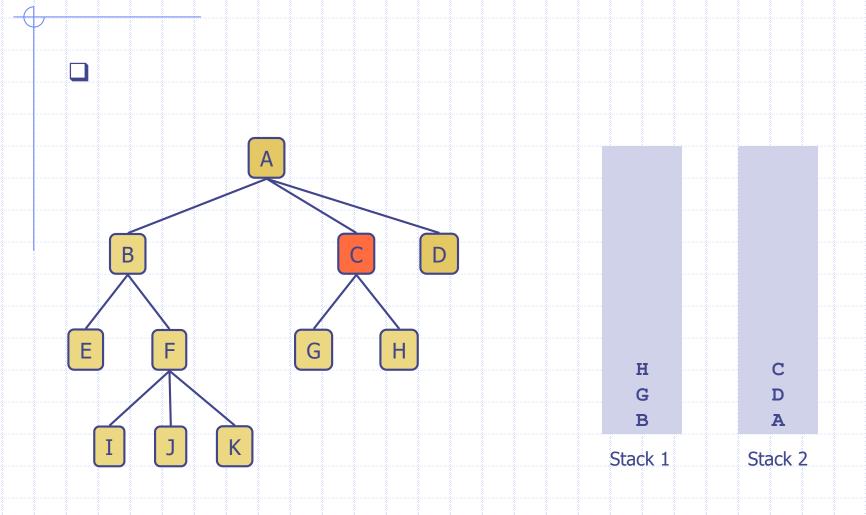
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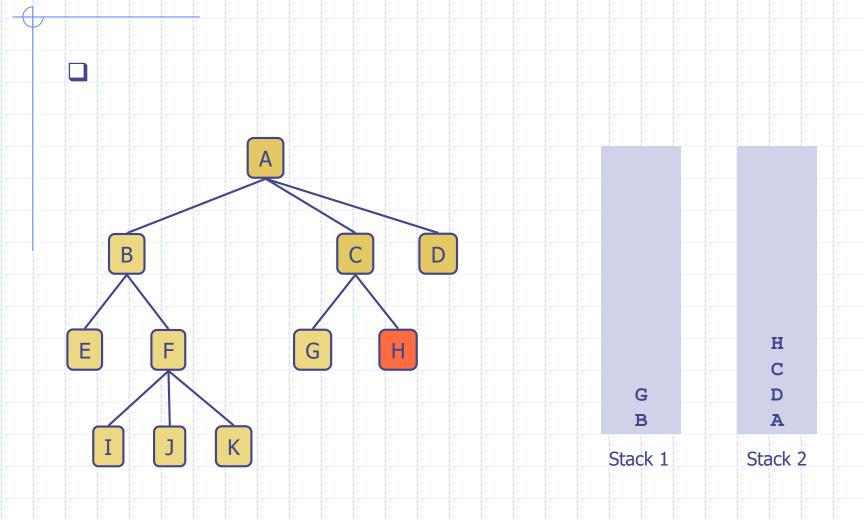
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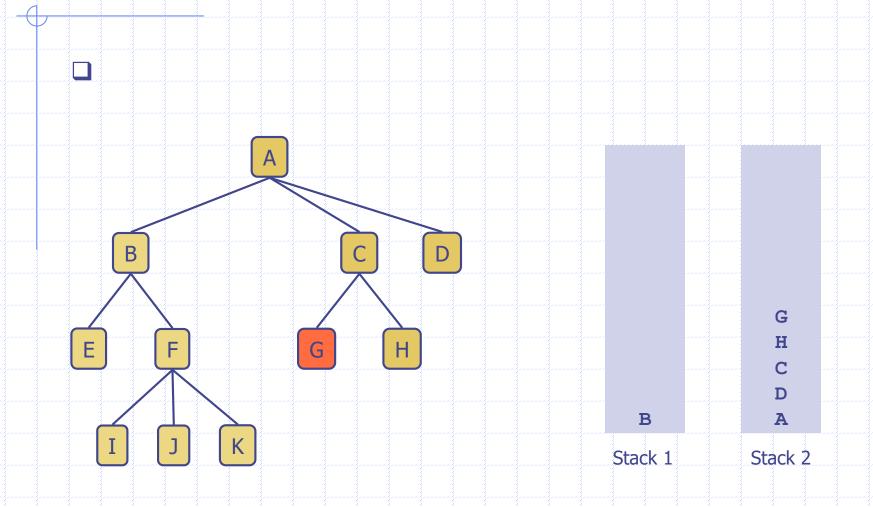


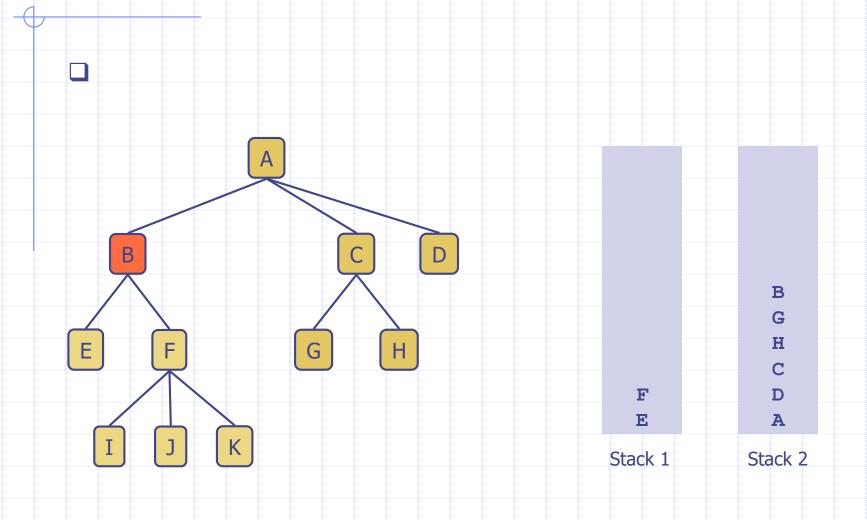
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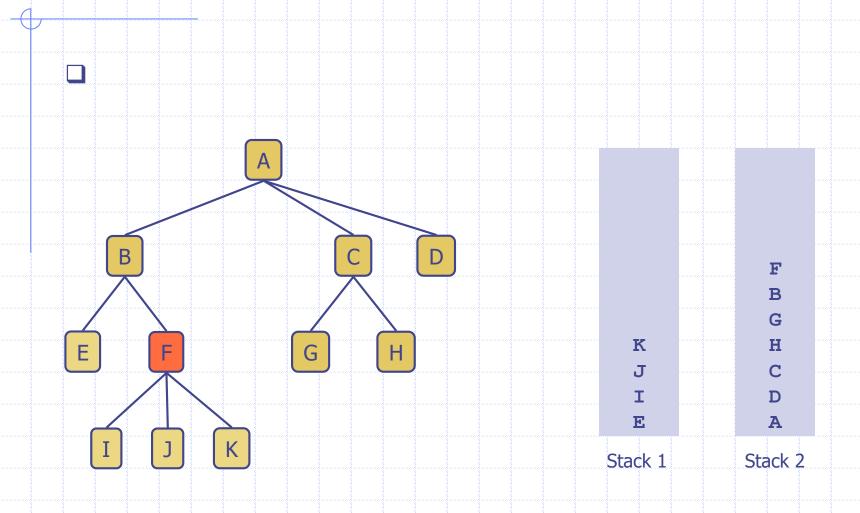


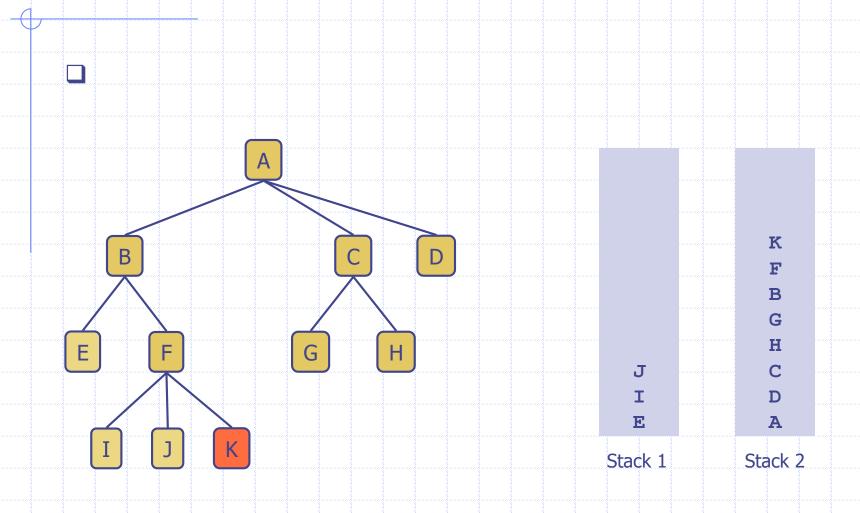
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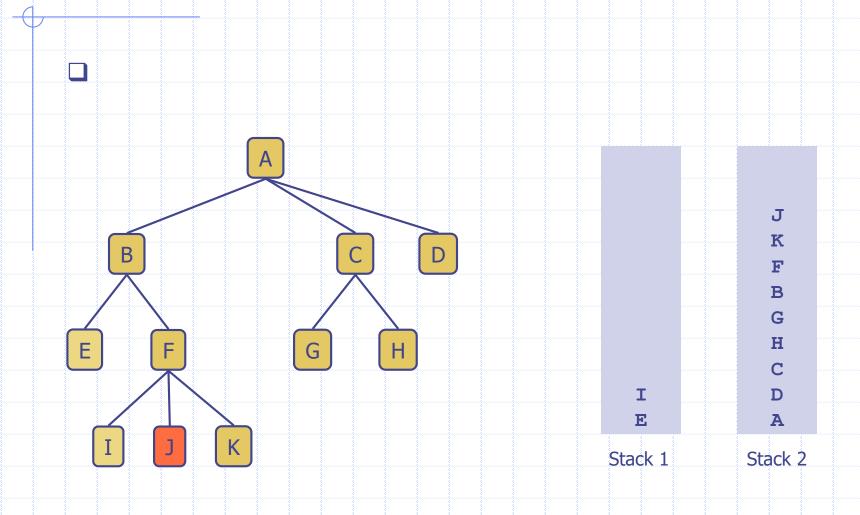




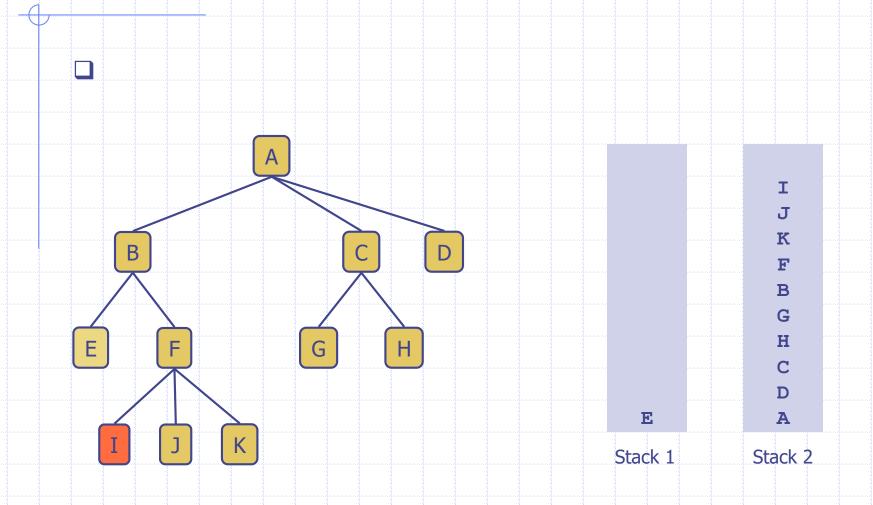








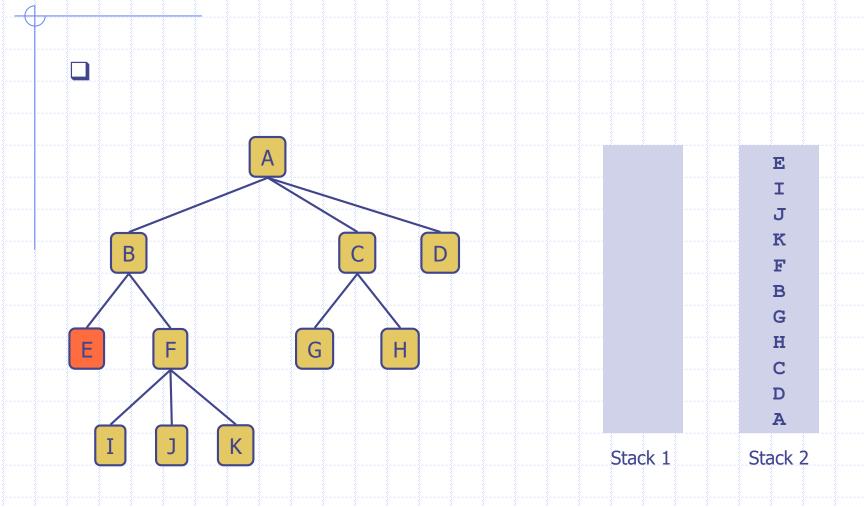
Iterative Implementation of Postorder Traversal: Demo



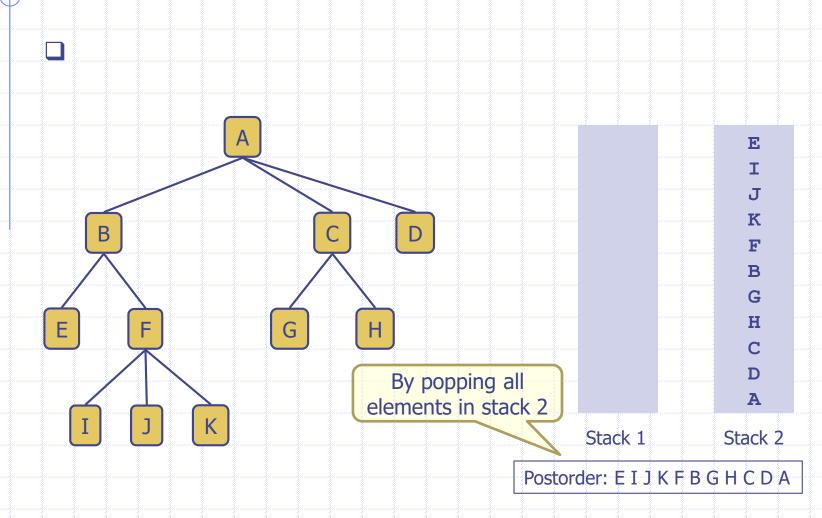
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Trees

Iterative Implementation of Postorder Traversal: Demo



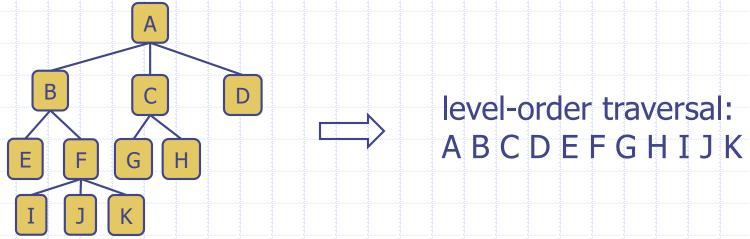
Iterative Implementation of Postorder Traversal: Demo



Other Traversal

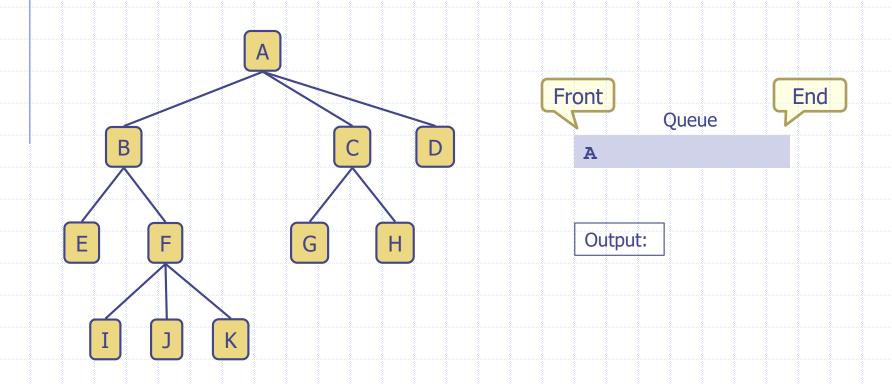
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- Breadth-first traversal (aka level-order traversal)
 - Idea: Visit all the nodes at depth d before visiting the nodes at depth d+1
 - Implementation: Using a queue



Trees

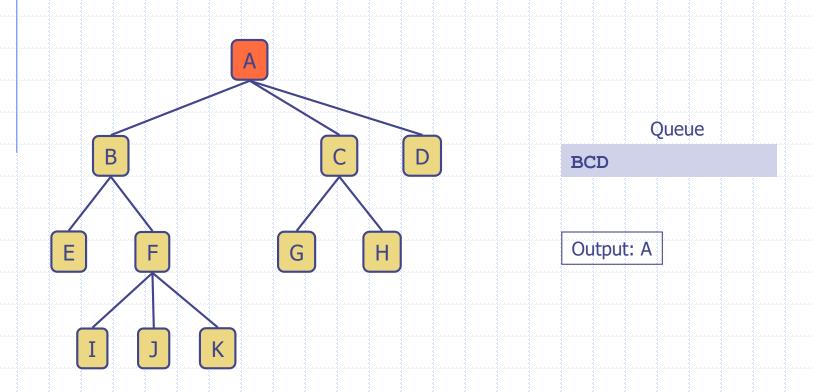
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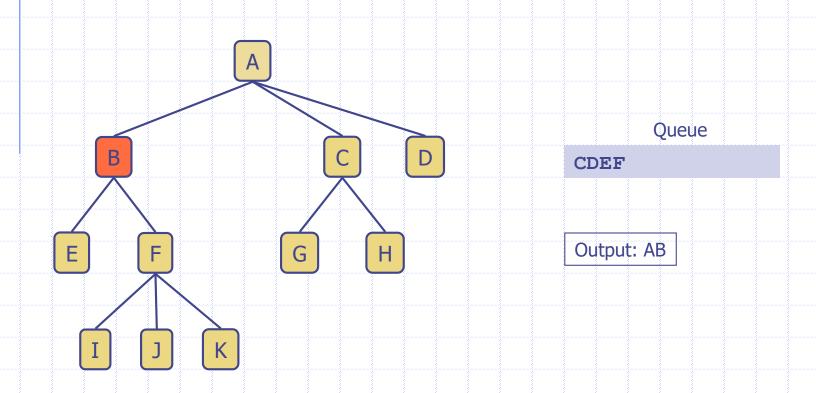


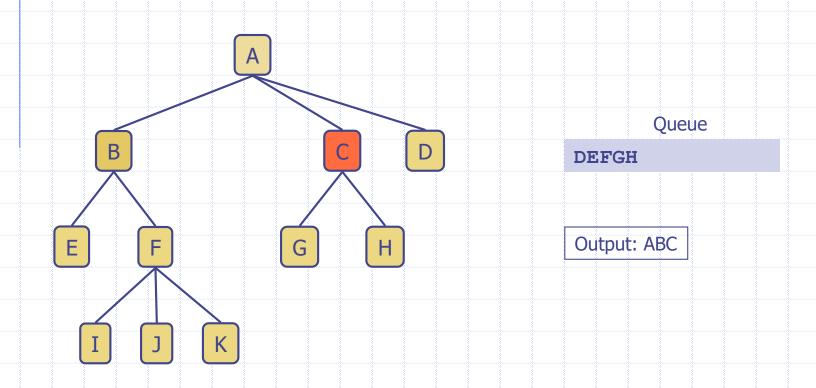
Trees

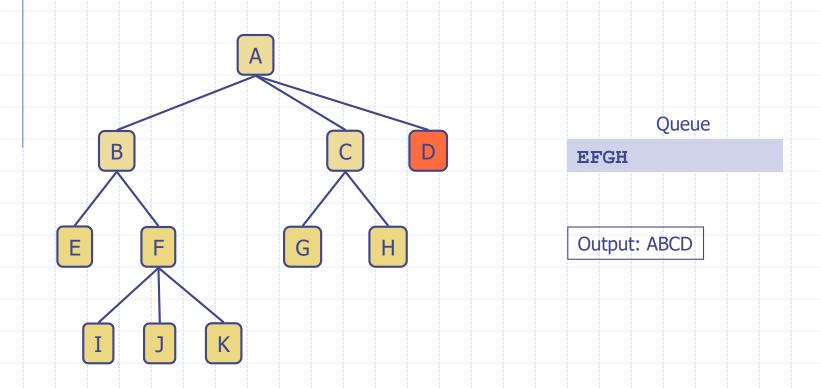
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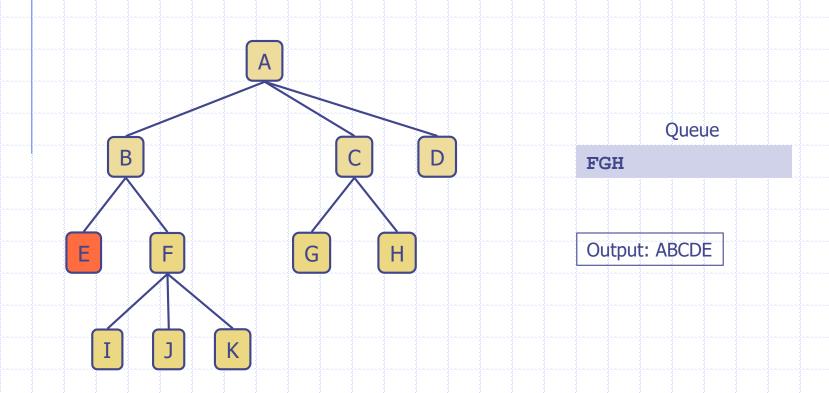
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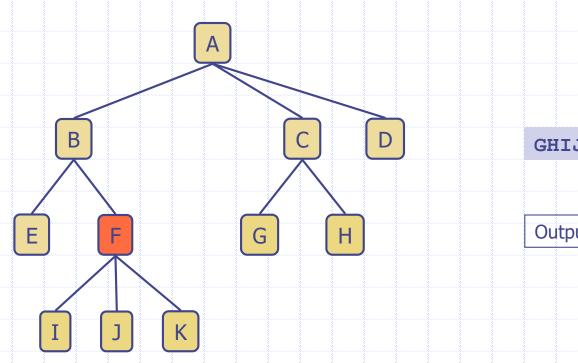








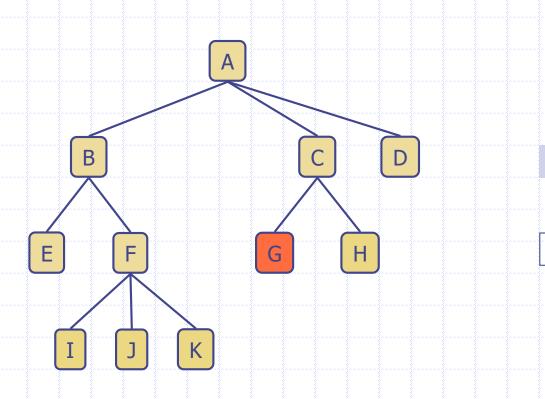




Queue

GHIJK

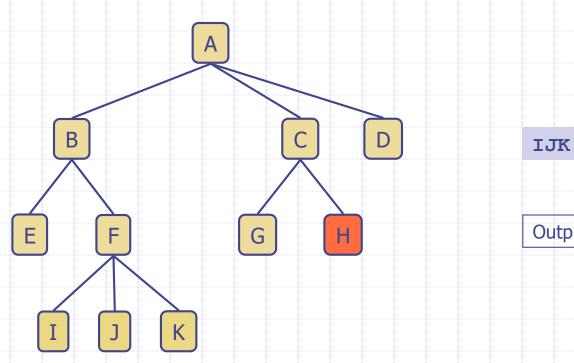
Output: ABCDEF



Queue

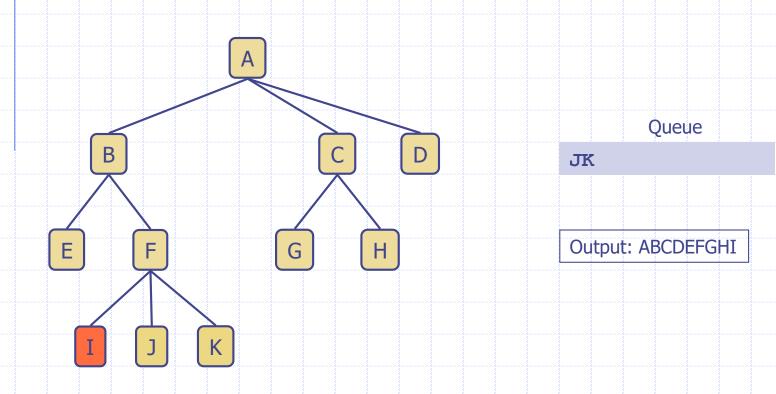
HIJK

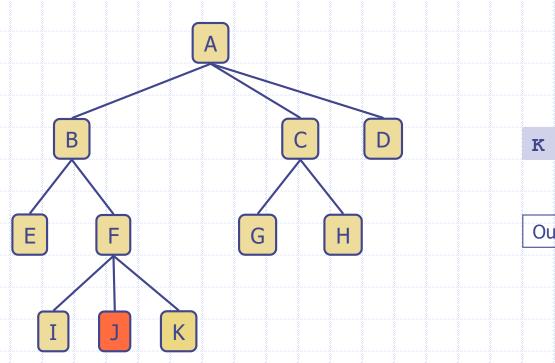
Output: ABCDEFG



Queue

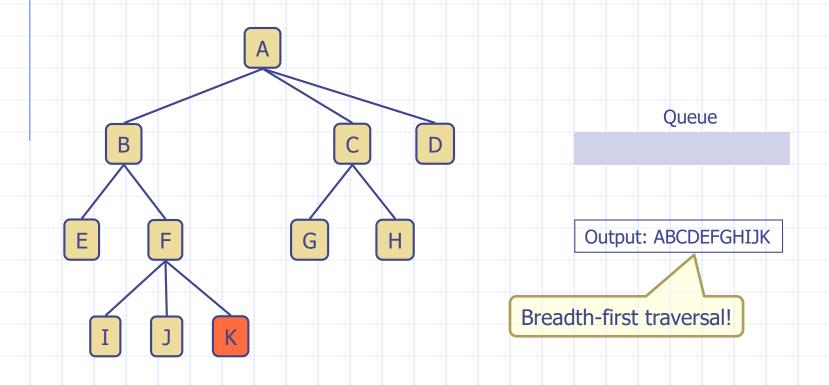
Output: ABCDEFGH





Queue

Output: ABCDEFGHIJ



Quiz

- □ A general tree is shown next
 - Preorder?
 - Postorder?
 - Level order?

