

Lecture 7: tree

Our Roadmap

- ◆ Tree
 - ◆ Basic Concepts
 - ◆ Properties of Tree (focus on binary tree)
 - ◆ Binary Tree Traversal
- ◆ Binary Tree Applications
 - ◆ Algebraic expression
 - ◆ Huffman encoding

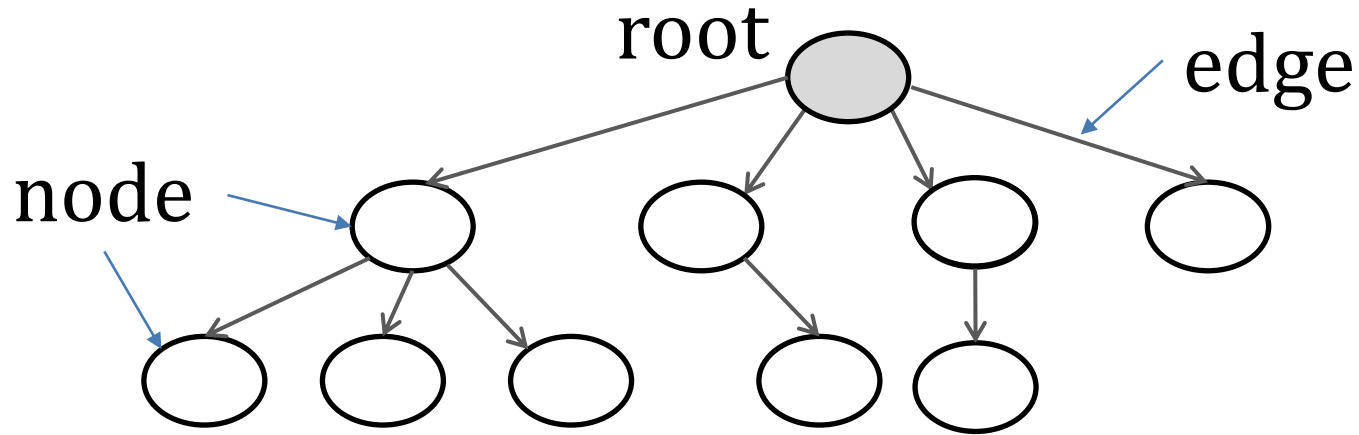
Tree

- ◆ This lecture provides a formal definition of *trees*, which constitute an important approach to organize data in computer science. We will also prove some basic properties of trees that will be useful in computer science.

Motivation

- ◆ Data Dictionary: maintain a sorted collection of data
 - ◆ *search* for an item (with possibly delete it)
 - ◆ *insert* a new item
- ◆ A list implemented using an array
 - ◆ Searching for an item, $O(\log n)$
 - ◆ Inserting an item, $O(n)$
- ◆ A list implemented using a linked list
 - ◆ Searching for an item, $O(n)$
 - ◆ Inserting an item, $O(n)$
- ◆ In the next few lectures, we will look at data structures (**trees**) that can be used for a more efficient data dictionary

What is a tree?

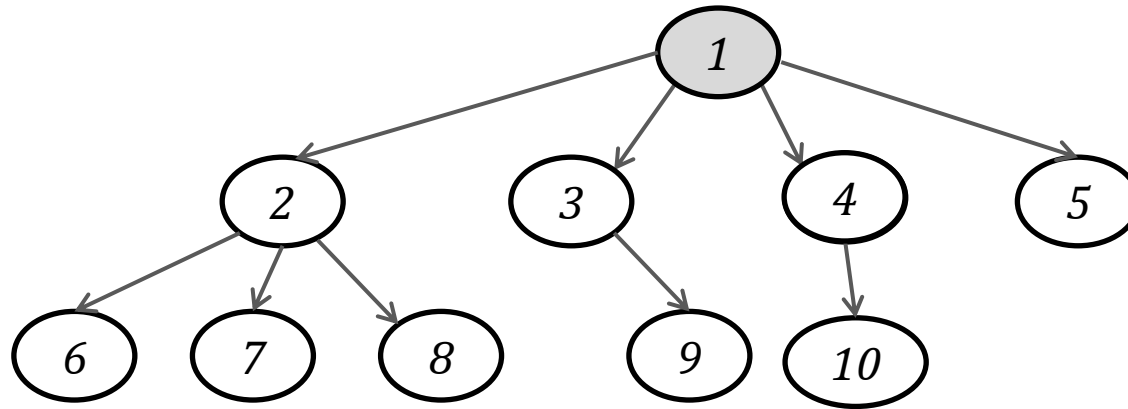


- ◆ A tree consist of:
 - ◆ A set of nodes,
 - ◆ A set of edges, each of which connects a pair of nodes
- ◆ Each node may have one or more data items
 - ◆ Key field = the field used when searching for a data item
 - ◆ Multiple data items with the same key are referred to as duplicates
- ◆ The node at the “top” of the tree is the “root” of the tree

Tree Property I

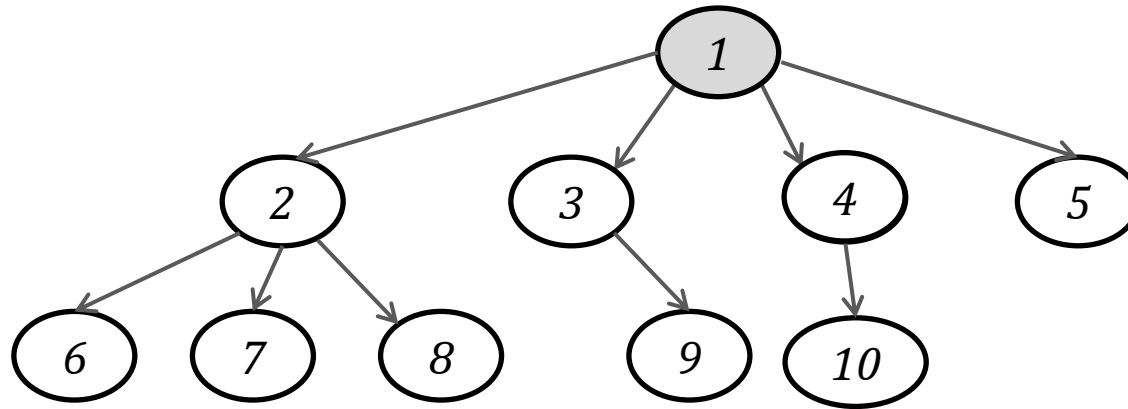
- ◆ A tree with n nodes with $n-1$ edges
- ◆ Proof?

Relationship between nodes



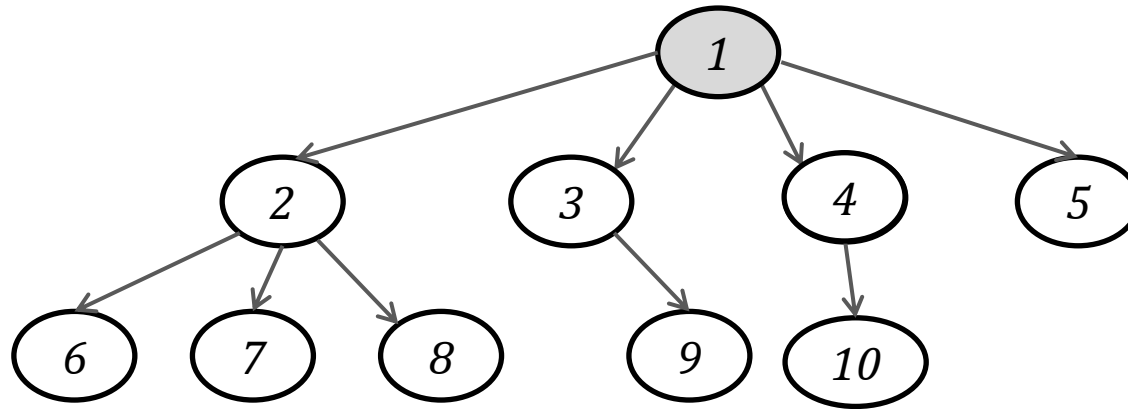
- ◆ Consider a tree T , let u and v be two nodes in T . We say that u is the *parent* of v if v is the node directly below u
- ◆ Accordingly, we say that v is a *child* of u .
 - ◆ e.g., node 1 is the parent of node 2, 3, 4, 5, and node 2 is the child of node 1.
- ◆ Each node is the child of at most one parent
- ◆ Node with the same parent are siblings
 - ◆ e.g., node 2, 3, 4, 5 are siblings

Relationship between nodes



- ◆ Consider a tree T , let u and v be two nodes in T . We say that u is an ancestor of v if one of the following holds:
 - ◆ $u = v$
 - ◆ u is the parent of v , or
 - ◆ u is the parent of an ancestor of v .
- ◆ Accordingly, we say that v is a descendant of u .
- ◆ In particular, if $u \neq v$, u is a proper ancestor of v , and likewise, v is a proper descendant of u .

Tree node types



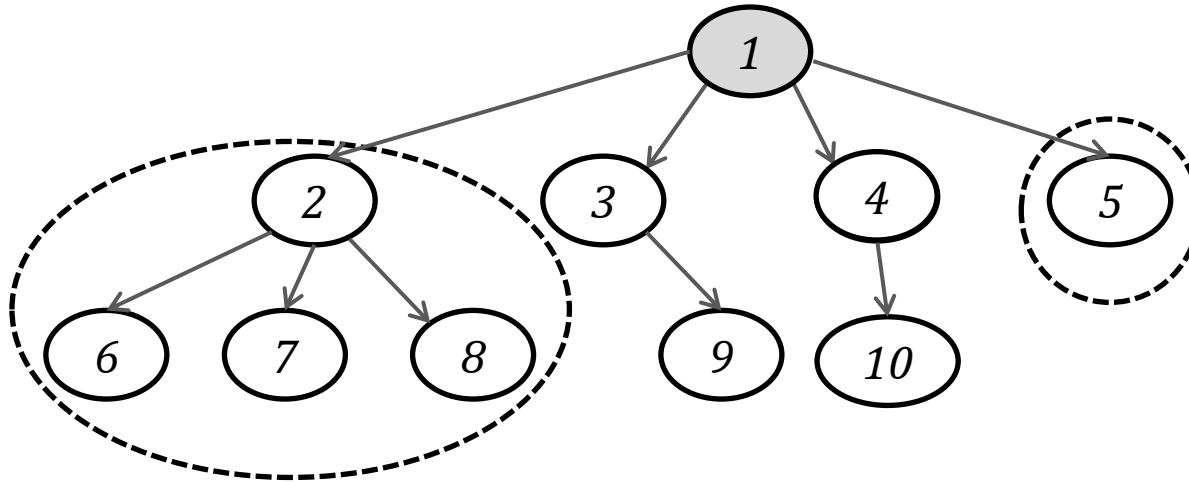
- ◆ A *leaf* node is a node without children
- ◆ An internal node is a node with one or more children
- ◆ E.g.,
 - ◆ Leaf nodes: 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
 - ◆ Internal nodes: 1, 2, 3, 4

Tree Property II

- Let T be a tree where every internal node has at least 2 child nodes. If m is the number of leaf nodes, then the number of internal nodes is at most $m-1$.

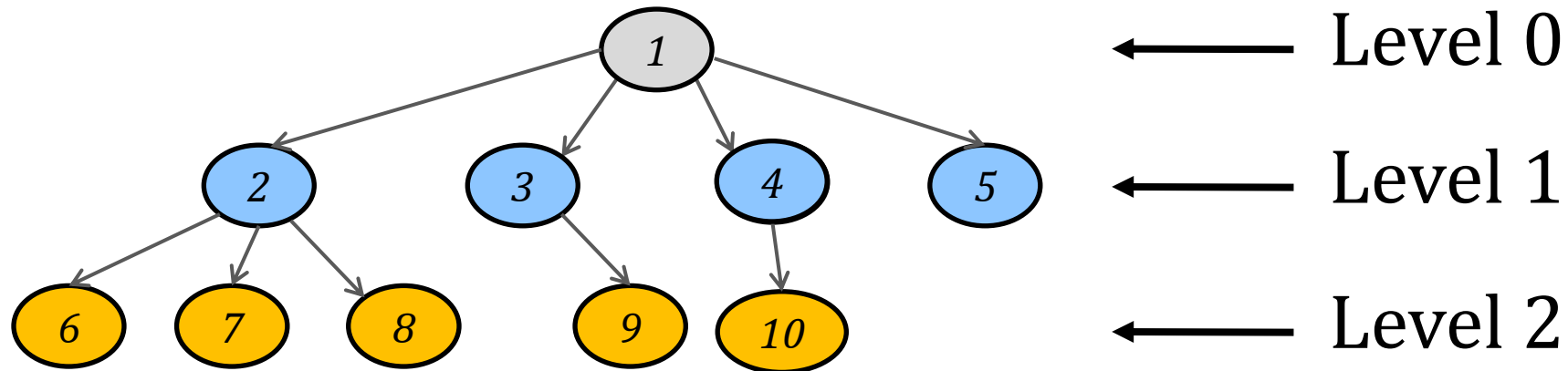


Tree: a Recursive Data Structure



- ◆ Each node in the tree is the root of a smaller tree!
 - ◆ Refer to such trees as subtrees to distinguish them from the tree as a whole
 - ◆ Example: node 2 is the root of the subtree circled above
 - ◆ Example: node 5 is the root of a subtree with only one node.
- ◆ We will see that tree algorithms often lend themselves to recursive implementations

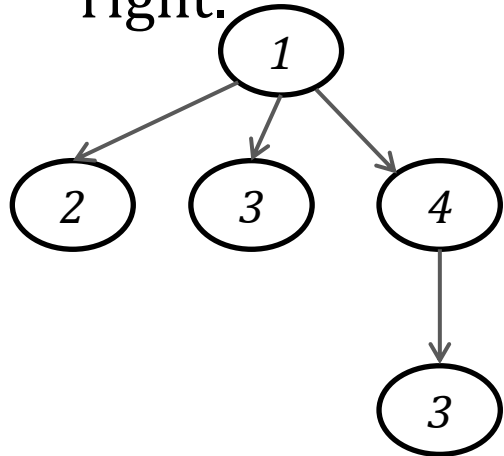
Path, Depth, Level, and Height



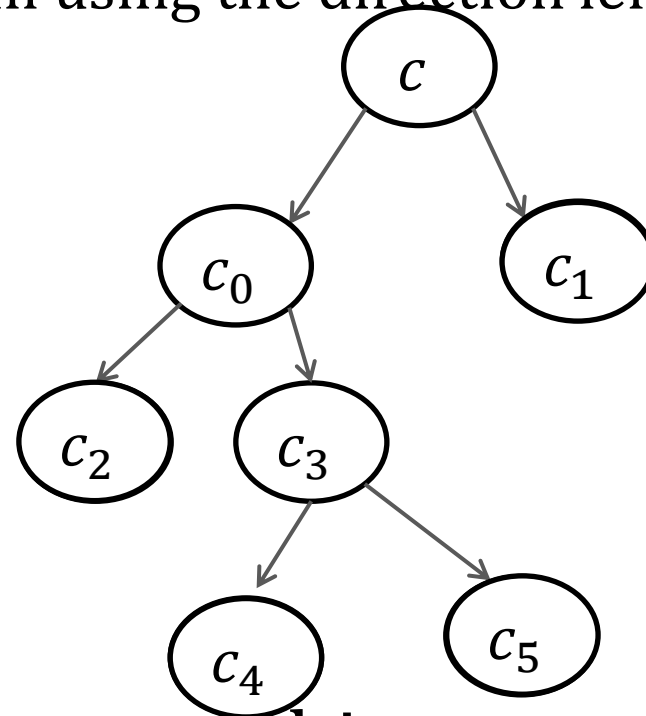
- ◆ There is exactly one path (one sequence of edges) connecting each node to the root.
- ◆ depth of a node = # of edges on the path from it to the root.
- ◆ Nodes with the same depth form a level of the tree
- ◆ The height of a tree is the maximum depth of its nodes: the tree above has a height of 2.

k-ary and Binary Tree

- ◆ A k-ary tree is a rooted tree where every internal node has at most k child nodes.
- ◆ A 2-ary tree is called a binary tree
- ◆ In a binary tree, nodes have at most two children.
 - ◆ Distinguish between them using the direction left and right.



3-ary



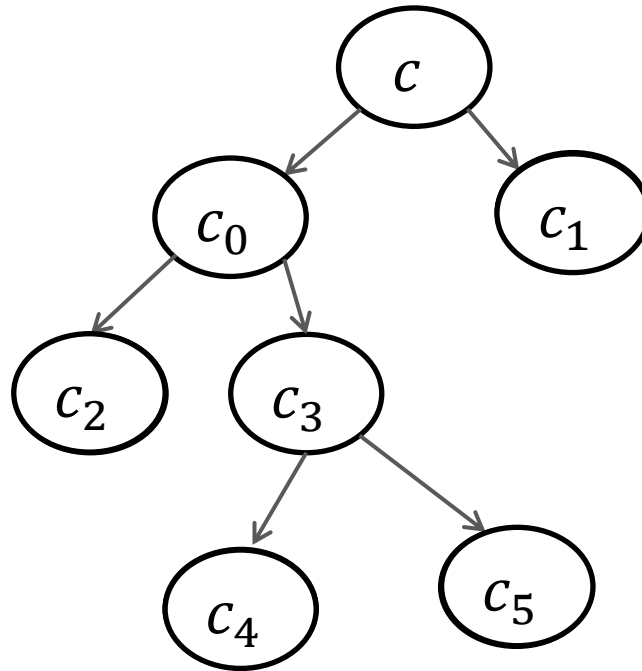
binary

Binary Tree Definition

- ◆ Binary tree recursive definition:
- ◆ A binary tree is either:
 - ◆ 1) empty or
 - ◆ 2) a node (the root of the tree) that has
 - ◆ one or more pieces of data (the key, and possibly others)
 - ◆ a *left subtree*, which is itself a binary tree
 - ◆ a *right subtree*, which is itself a binary tree
- ◆ A binary tree implies an ordering among the nodes at the same level.

Binary Tree: Full Level

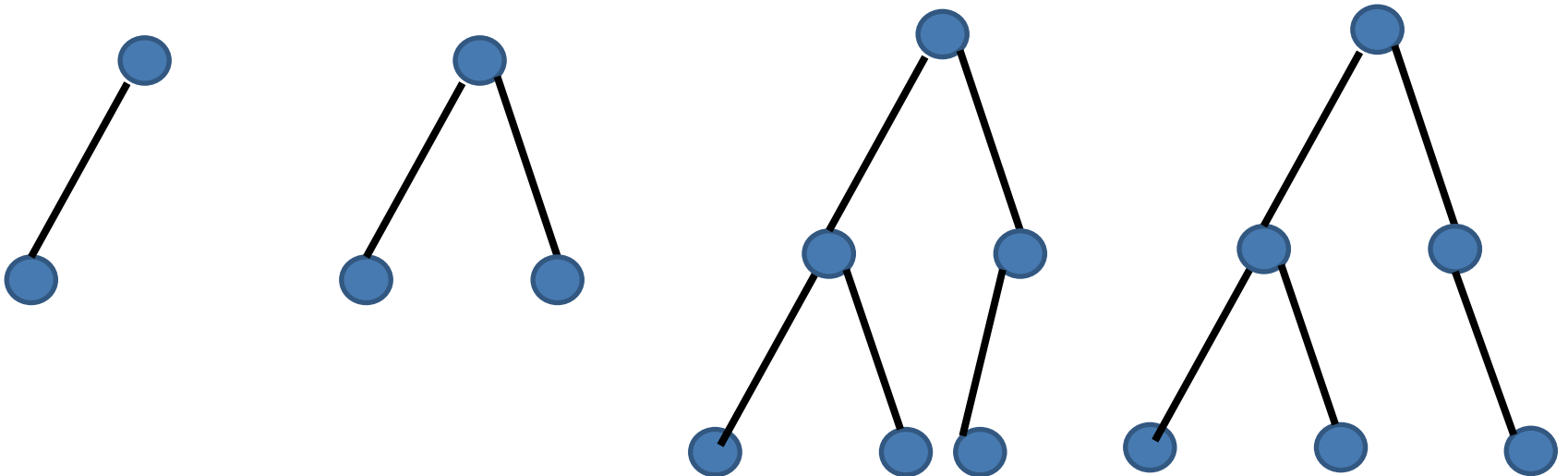
- Consider a binary tree with height h , its level l ($0 \leq l \leq h$) is full if it contains 2^l nodes.



- Levels 0 and 1 are full, but levels 2 and 3 are not.

Binary Tree: Complete Binary Tree

- ◆ A binary tree of height h is complete if:
 - ◆ Level 0, 1, ..., $h-1$ are all full
 - ◆ At level h , the leaf nodes are “as far left as possible”
 - ◆ This means that if you want to add a leaf node v at level h , v would need to be on the right of all the existing leaf nodes.



Tree Property III

- ◆ A complete binary tree with $n \geq 2$ nodes has height $O(\log n)$
- ◆ Proof?

Binary Tree Implementation

◆ Struct treeNode

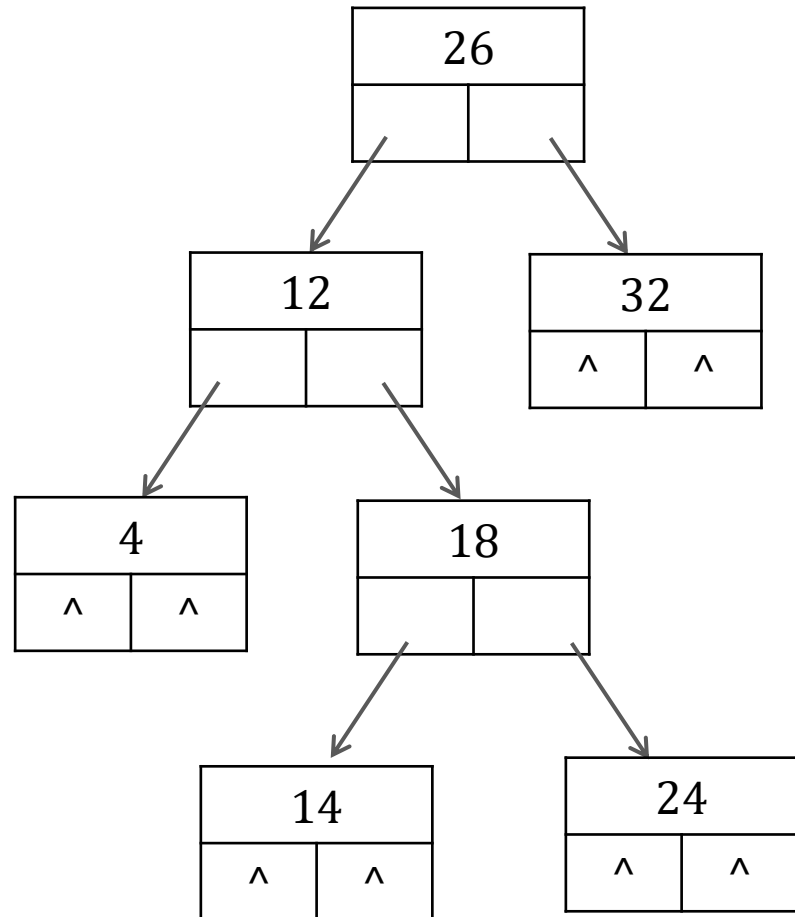
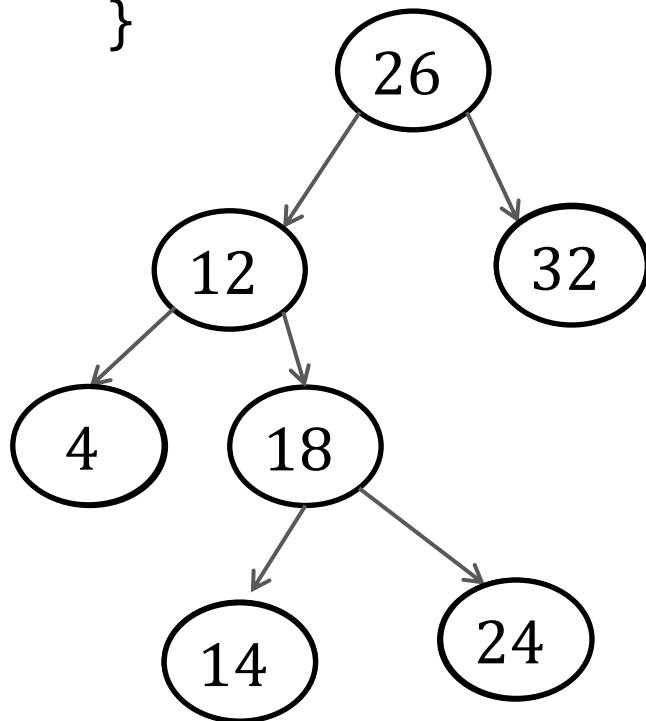
{

int key;

treeNode left;

treeNode right;

}

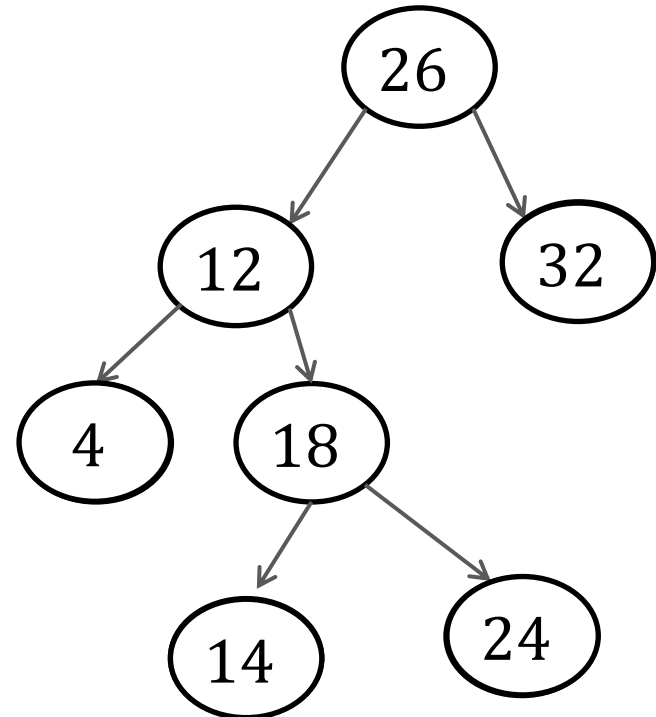


Traversing a Binary Tree

- ◆ Traversing a tree involves visiting all of the nodes in the tree.
 - ◆ Visiting a node = processing its data in some way
 - ◆ example: print the key
- ◆ We will look at four types of traversals. Each of them visits the nodes in a different order.
- ◆ To understand traversals, it helps to remember the recursive definition of a binary tree, in which every node is the root of a subtree.

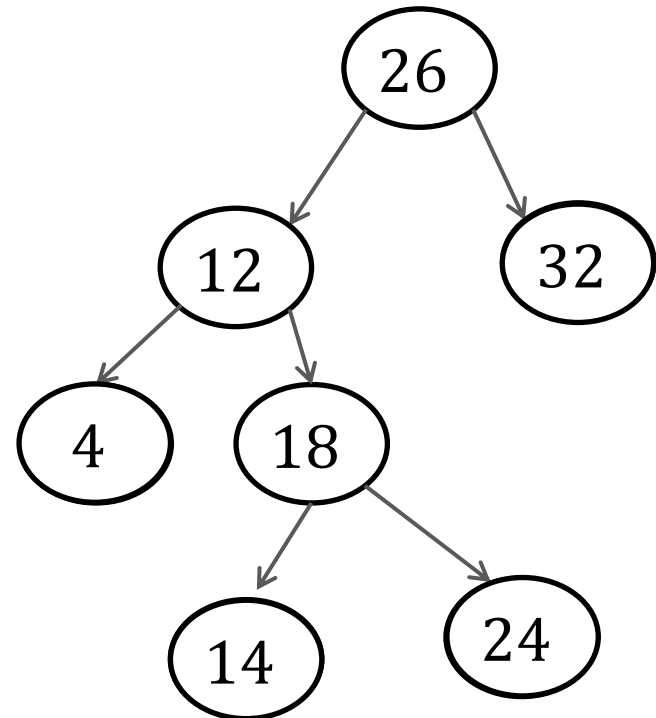
Preorder Traversal

- ◆ Preorder traversal of the tree whose root is N
 - ◆ visit the root N
 - ◆ Recursively perform a preorder traversal of N's left subtree
 - ◆ Recursively perform a preorder traversal of N's right subtree
- ◆ Preorder traversal
 - ◆ 26, 12, 4, 18, 14, 24, 32



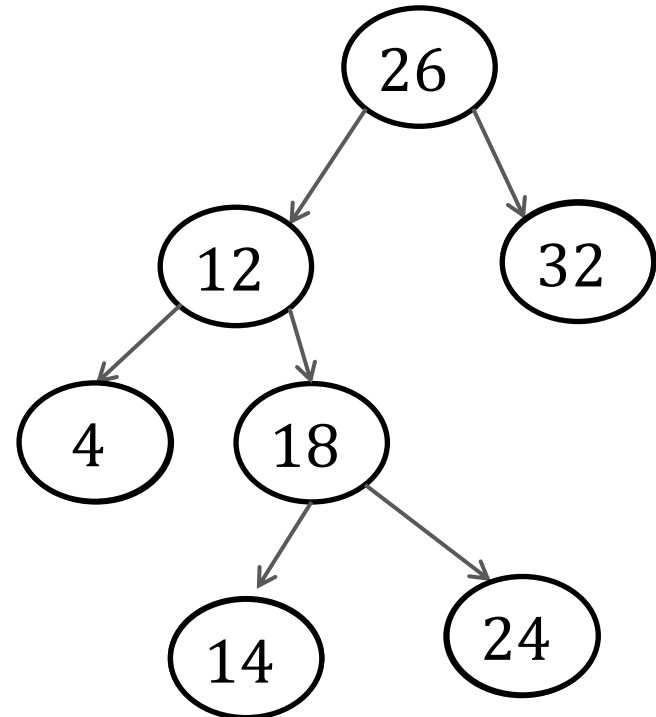
Postorder Traversal

- ◆ Postorder traversal of the tree whose root is N
 - ◆ Recursively perform a postorder traversal of N's left subtree
 - ◆ Recursively perform a postorder traversal of N's right subtree
 - ◆ visit the root N
- ◆ Postorder traversal
 - ◆ 4, 14, 24, 18, 12, 32, 26



Inorder Traversal

- ◆ Inorder traversal of the tree whose root is N
 - ◆ Recursively perform a inorder traversal of N's left subtree
 - ◆ Visit the root N
 - ◆ Recursively perform a inorder traversal of N's right subtree
- ◆ Inorder traversal
 - ◆ 4, 12, 14, 18, 24, 26, 32



Preorder Traversal

- ◆ Implementation:
 - ◆ Recursive Implementation? So easy?
 - ◆ `preorderprint(treeNode root):`
 1. `print(root)`
 2. `if(root->left!=null)`
 3. `preorderprint(root->left)`
 4. `if(root->right!=null)`
 5. `preorderprint(root->right)`

Preorder Traversal

- ◆ Implementation:

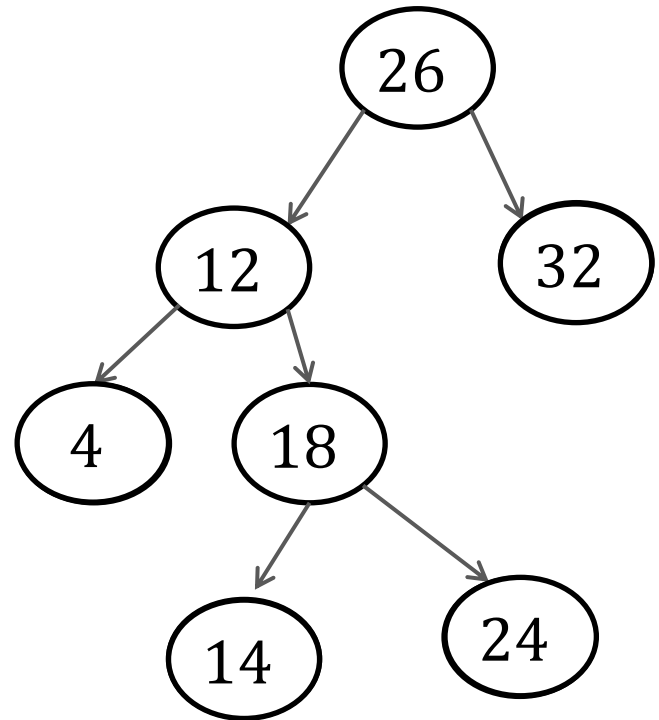
- ◆ Iterative Implementation?

- ◆ preorderiterative(treeNode root):

1. treeNode stack s
2. s.push(root)
3. while(s!=empty)
4. treeNode node= s.top()
5. print(node)
6. s.pop()
7. if(node->right!=null)
8. s.push(node->right)
9. if(node->left!=null)
10. s.push(node->left)

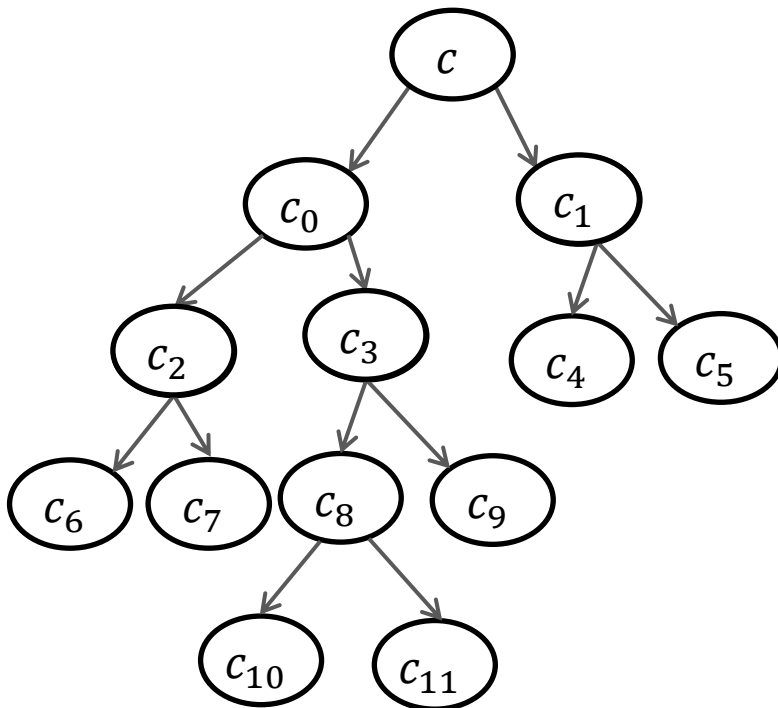
Level Traversal

- ◆ Visit the nodes one level at a time, from top to bottom, and left to right.
- ◆ Level-order of the tree:
 - ◆ 26, 12, 32, 4, 18, 14, 24
- ◆ How to implement?



Summary

- ◆ Preorder: root, left subtree, right subtree
- ◆ Postorder: left subtree, right subtree, root
- ◆ Inorder: left subtree, root, right subtree
- ◆ Level-order: top to bottom, left to right

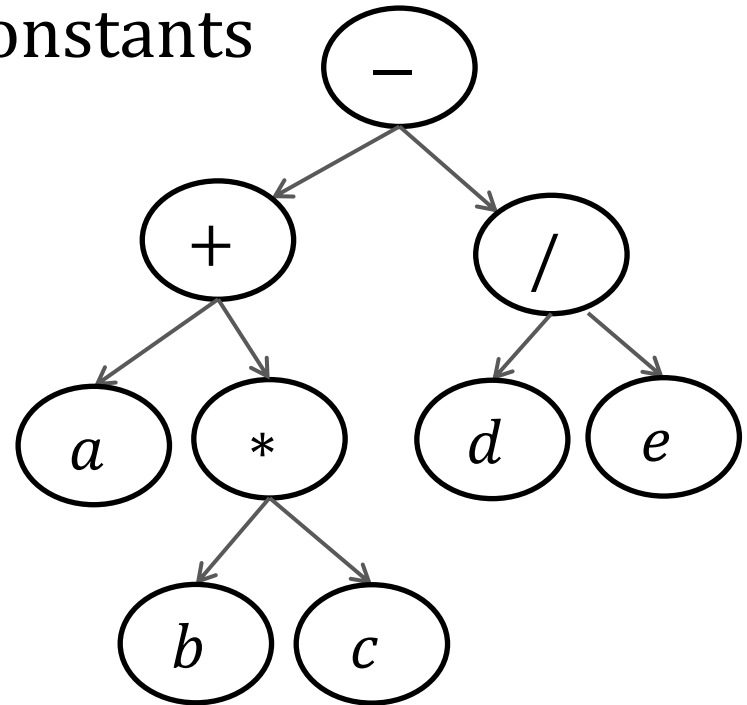


Our Roadmap

- ◆ Tree
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 - ◆ Binary Tree Traversal
- ◆ Binary Tree Applications
 - ◆ Algebraic expression
 - ◆ Huffman encoding

Algebraic Expression

- ◆ We only consider fully parenthesized expressions with binary operators: $+$, $-$, $*$, $/$
- ◆ Example expression: $((a+(b*c))-(d/e))$
- ◆ Leaf nodes are variables or constants
- ◆ Internal nodes are operators
- ◆ Why is it a binary tree?
 - ◆ Binary operators



Algebraic-Expression Tree Traversal

- ◆ Inorder gives conventional algebraic notation

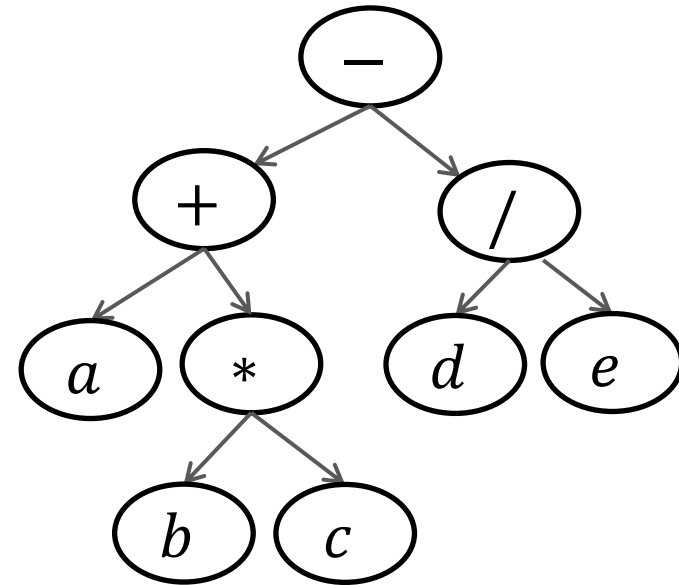
- ◆ print "(" before visit left tree
- ◆ print ")" after visit right tree
- ◆ for tree at right: $((a+(b*c))-(d/e))$

- ◆ Preorder gives functional notations

- ◆ Print "(" and ")" as for inorder, and commas after visit left subtree
- ◆ for tree above: `subtr(add(a,mult(b,c)),divide(d,e))`

- ◆ Postorder gives the order in which the computation must be carried out on a stack.

- ◆ for tree above: push a, push b, push c, multiply, add, ...



Character Encoding

- ◆ A character encoding maps each character to a number
- ◆ Computers usually use fixed-length character encodings
 - ◆ ASCII uses 8 bits per character
 - ◆ “bat” in computer: 01100010 01100001 01110100
 - ◆ Unicode uses 16 bits per character
 - ◆ ASCII codes are a subset
 - ◆ Fixed-length encoding are simple, because:
 - ◆ All character encodings have the same length
 - ◆ A given character always has the same encoding
 - ◆ Problem: fixed length encoding waste space
 - ◆ Solution: a variable-length encoding

Variable-Length Character Encodings

- ◆ Variable-length encoding
 - ◆ Use encodings of different lengths for different characters
 - ◆ Assign shorter encodings to frequently occurring characters
- ◆ Example: “test” would be encoded as:

e	01	s	111
o	100	t	00

 - ◆ 00 01 111 00 → 000111100
- ◆ Challenge: when decoding an encoded document, how do we determine the boundaries between characters?
 - ◆ For the above example, how do we know whether the next character is 2 bits or 3 bits
- ◆ Requirement: no character’s encoding can be the prefix of another character’s encoding (e.g., couldn’t have 00 and 001)

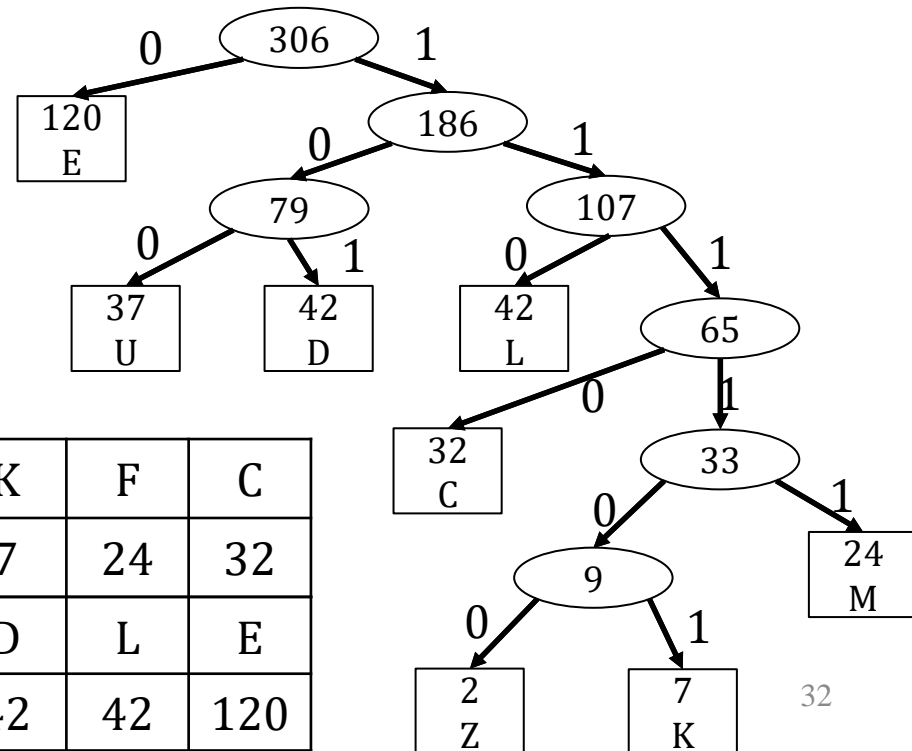
Huffman Encoding

- ◆ Huffman encoding is a type of variable-length encoding that is based on the actual character frequencies in a given document.
- ◆ Huffman encoding uses a binary tree:
 - ◆ to determine the encoding of each character
 - ◆ to decode an encoded file

◆ Example:

- ◆ Leaf nodes are characters
- ◆ 101 = 'D'
- ◆ "000110" = "EEEL"

Z	K	F	C
2	7	24	32
U	D	L	E
37	42	42	120



Building a Huffman tree

- ◆ 1) Begin by reading through the text to determine the frequencies
- ◆ 2) Create a list of nodes that contain (character, frequency) pairs for each character that appears in text
- ◆ 3) Remove and “merge” the nodes with the two lowest frequencies, forming a new node that is their parent
- ◆ 4) Add the parent to the list of nodes
- ◆ 5) Repeat steps 3) and 4) until there is only a single node in the list, which will be the root of the Huffman tree.
- ◆ Example: build the Huffman tree for the following (character, frequency) pairs:

Z	K	F	C	U	D	L	E
2	7	10	12	27	30	43	65

Correctness of Huffman tree

- ◆ Given a Huffman tree, it includes at least 2 nodes, assume node u and node v have the top-2 lowest frequencies, then
 - ◆ 1) node u and v have the same parent node
 - ◆ 2) $\text{depth}(u)$ and $\text{depth}(v) \geq \text{depth}(x)$, where node x is any leaf node in the Huffman tree.
 - ◆ proof?
- ◆ Huffman encoding is the optimum prefix code, i.e., the space cost is minimized.
 - ◆ Proof.
 - ◆ <http://home.cse.ust.hk/faculty/golin/COMP271Sp03/Notes/MyL17.pdf>

Thank You!

Tree Property I

- ◆ A tree with n nodes with $n-1$ edges
- ◆ Proof?
 - ◆ For each non-root node v , it has one and only one edge point to itself.
 - ◆ A tree with n nodes, thus the number of non-root nodes is $n-1$.
 - ◆ Thus, this tree has $n-1$ edges.

Tree Property II

- ◆ Let T be a tree where every internal node has at least 2 child nodes. If m is the number of leaf nodes, then the number of internal nodes is at most $m-1$.
 - ◆ Suppose internal node v has x_v child nodes
 - ◆ The average child nodes of each internal node is x
 - ◆ It has m leaf nodes, thus it has m/x parent nodes at most, i.e., they are parent of leaf nodes.
 - ◆ For m/x internal nodes, it has at most m/x^2 parents.
 - ◆ For m/x^2 internal nodes, it has at most m/x^3 parents.
 - ◆ ...
 - ◆ The total number of internal nodes is
$$m/x + m/x^2 + \dots + 1$$
 - ◆ It is at most $m-1$.

Tree Property III

- ◆ A complete binary tree with $n \geq 2$ nodes has height $O(\log n)$
- ◆ Proof?
 - ◆ Suppose the height is h .
 - ◆ The number of nodes at each level:
 - ◆ Level 0: $2^0 = 1$, Level 1: $2^1 = 2$
 - ◆ Level 2: $2^2 = 4$, Level 3: $2^3 = 8$
 - ◆ ...
 - ◆ Level $h-1$: 2^{h-1} , Level h : x ($x \geq 1$)
 - ◆ Thus, $2^0 + 2^1 + \dots + 2^{h-1} + x = n$
 - ◆ $\Rightarrow (1-2^{h-1})/(1-2) = n-x \Rightarrow 2^{h-1} < n$
 - ◆ Thus, $h = O(\log n)$