

# Python 3 Binary Tree Implementation

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September 2019

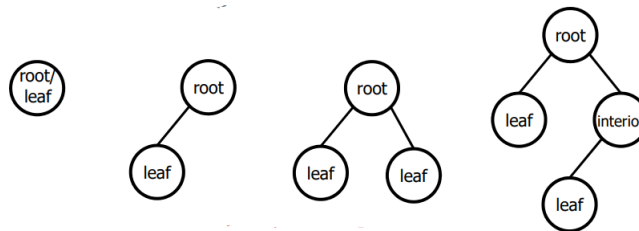
## 1 Introduction to Binary Trees

### 1.1 Topics Covered

- (i) Recursive representation
- (ii) Tree leaf class
- (iii) Tree branch class
- (iv) Binary tree traversal

### 1.2 Defining a Binary Tree

- Binary tree made up of 1/more nodes
- Each node has 0/1/2 children
- All nodes have 1 parent, except root node (which has no parent)
- All leaf nodes store a value (byte to be compressed)
- All interior nodes are root node of subtree



## 2 How to Implement Binary Trees in Python?

- Need way to rep tree nodes & rels btw them
- Option 1: lists of lists
  - Each subtree is list that contains root, left subtree, right subtree
  - Gets complicated quickly; hard to keep track of nested subtrees
- Option 2: custom classes
  - Tree branch class capable of containing left & right subtree
  - Tree leaf class to rep indiv leaf nodes

### 2.1 Tree Leaf Class

- Tree leaf properties: has value (uncompressed byte) that it's storing
- Tree leaf behaves: n/a

### 2.2 Tree Branch (Subtree) Class

- Tree branch properties: left child, right child
- Tree branch behaves: n/a

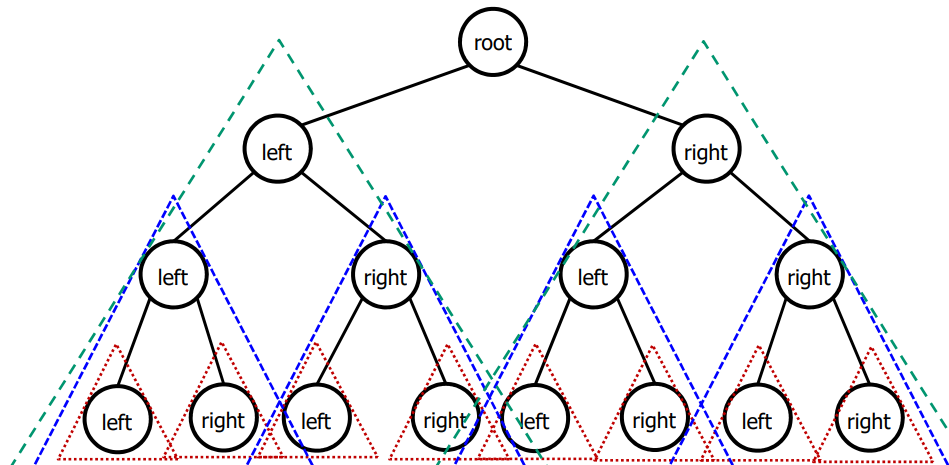
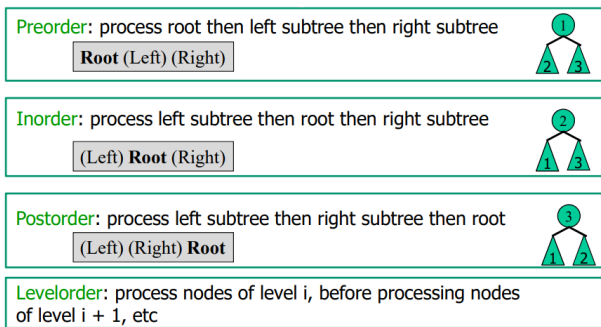
```

1 class TreeLeaf:
2     def __init__(self, uncompressed_byte):
3         self.value = uncompressed_byte
4
5     def __str__(self):
6         return 'Leaf storing: ' + self.value
7
8 class TreeBranch:
9     def __init__(self, lchild, rchild):
10        self.left = lchild
11        self.right = rchild
12
13    def __str__(self):
14        return f'({self.left} <- branch root -> {self.right})'
15
16 if __name__ == "__main__":
17     leafA = TreeLeaf('a')
18     leafB = TreeLeaf('b')
19     leafC = TreeLeaf('c')
20     print(leafA, leafB)
21     branch = TreeBranch(leafA, leafB)
22     branch2 = TreeBranch(branch, leafC)
23     print(branch)
24     print(branch2)
25
26 # Output
27 a b
28 (a <- branch root -> b)
29 ((a <- branch root -> b) <- branch root -> c)

```

## 2.3 Binary Tree Traversals

- Base case is leaf
- Processing of left & right subtrees done recursively
- There are 4 common binary tree traversals:



## 2.4 Binary Tree Traversals: Example

- Preorder: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
- Inorder: 4 3 5 2 6 8 7 9 1

- Postorder: 4 5 3 6 2 8 9 7 1
- Levelorder: 1 2 7 3 6 8 9 4 5

