

# Trees (I)

Joseph Chuang-Chieh Lin (林莊傑)

Department of Computer Science & Engineering,  
National Taiwan Ocean University

Fall 2024



# Outline

- 1 Introduction
  - Representation of Trees
- 2 Binary Trees
- 3 Binary Tree Traversals



# Outline

## 1 Introduction

- Representation of Trees

## 2 Binary Trees

## 3 Binary Tree Traversals

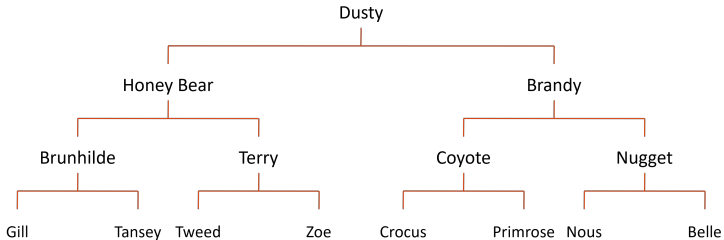


# Introduction

- Intuitively, a **tree** structure organized data in a **hierarchical** manner.

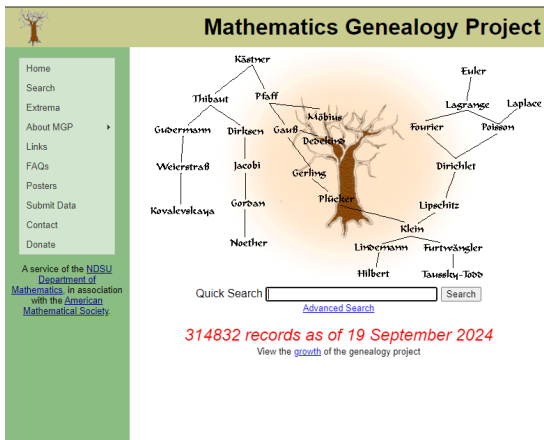


# Example: Pedigree Chart



# Example: Mathematical Genealogy Project

Figure reference: <https://www.mathgenealogy.org/>



# Definitions

## Tree

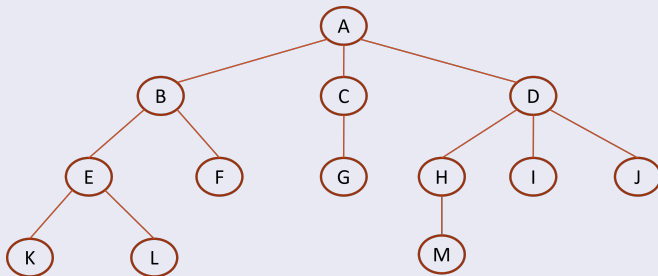
- A tree is a finite set of one or more nodes such that:
  - There is a specially designated node called **root**.
  - The remaining nodes are partitioned into  $n \geq 0$  disjoint sets,  $T_1, \dots, T_n$ , where each of these sets is a tree.
  - $T_1, \dots, T_n$ : **subtrees** of the root.



# Definitions

## Node

- A node stands for the item of **information** plus the **branches** to other nodes.





# Definitions

## Degree

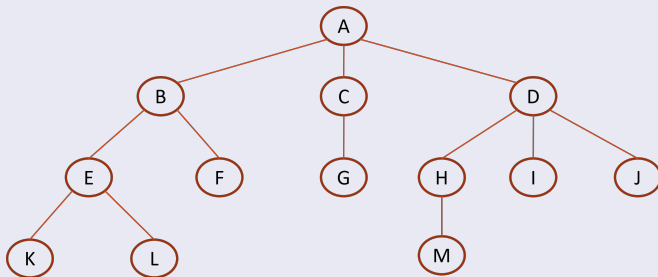
- The number of subtrees of a **node** is called its **degree**.



# Definitions

## Degree

- The number of subtrees of a **node** is called its **degree**.
  - $\deg(A) = 3$ ,  $\deg(C) = 1$ ,  $\deg(F) = 0$ .



# Definitions

## Leaf, children, parent

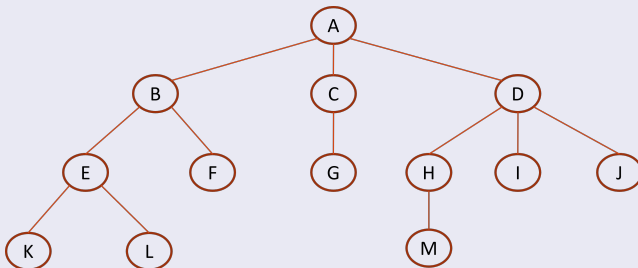
- A node that has degree 0 is called a **leaf** or **terminal**.



# Definitions

## Leaf, children, parent

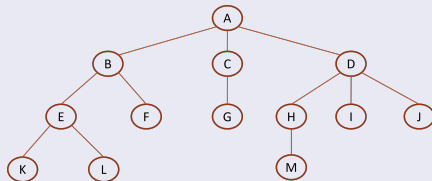
- A node that has degree 0 is called a **leaf** or **terminal**.
- The roots of the subtrees of a node  $X$  are the **children** of  $X$ .  $X$  is the **parent** of its children.



# Definition

## Siblings, degree, ancestors

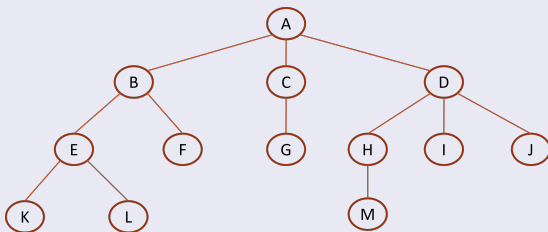
- Children of the same parent are said to be **siblings**.
  - Example:  $H$ ,  $I$  and  $J$  are siblings;  $B$ ,  $C$  and  $D$  are siblings.
- The degree of a **tree** is the **maximum** of the degree of the nodes in the tree.
  - The tree in this example has degree 3.
- The **ancestors** of a node are **all the nodes along the path from the root to that node**.
  - The ancestors of  $M$  are  $A$ ,  $D$ , and  $H$ .



# Definition

## Level, height or depth

- The **level** of a node:
  - the root: 1.
  - if a node is at level  $k$ , then its children are at level  $k + 1$ .
  - Example:  $\text{level}(A) = 1$ ,  $\text{level}(H) = 3$ ,  $\text{level}(L) = 4$ .
- The **height** or **depth** of a tree is defined to be the maximum level of any node in the tree.
  - The depth of the tree in this example is 4.

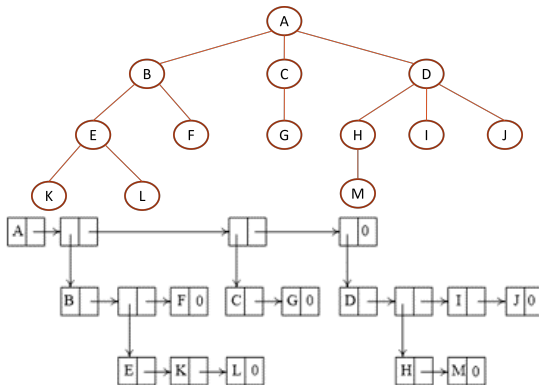


# Representation of Trees

- The tree in the example can be written as

$$(A(B(E(K, L), F), C(G), D(H(M), I, J))).$$

- Rule:** root node  $\rightarrow$  list of its subtrees.



# A Possible Node Structure of a Tree of Degree $k$

- The degree of each tree node may be different.





# A Possible Node Structure of a Tree of Degree $k$

- The degree of each tree node may be different.
  - we may be tempted to use memory nodes with a varying number of pointer fields.
- However, one only uses nodes of a **fixed size** to represent tree nodes in practice.

data	child 1	child 2	...	child $k$
------	---------	---------	-----	-----------



# A Possible Node Structure of a Tree of Degree $k$

- The degree of each tree node may be different.
  - we may be tempted to use memory nodes with a varying number of pointer fields.
- However, one only uses nodes of a **fixed size** to represent tree nodes in practice.

data	child 1	child 2	...	child $k$
------	---------	---------	-----	-----------

- Then, how to choose such a fixed size?



# Outline

- 1 Introduction
  - Representation of Trees

- 2 Binary Trees

- 3 Binary Tree Traversals



# Outline

- 1 Introduction
  - Representation of Trees

- 2 Binary Trees

- 3 Binary Tree Traversals



# Discussions

