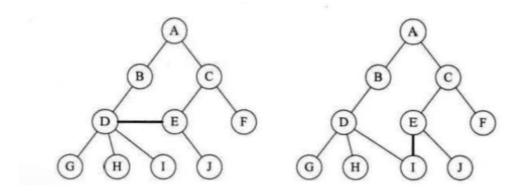
5	定义
1	相关术语
1	财的三种存储结构
	父结点(双亲)表示法
	孩子表示法
	孩子兄弟表示法

# 定义

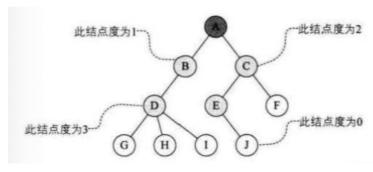
树(tree)是包含n(n>=0)个结点的有穷集

- 1. n=O时称为空树。
- 2. 在任意一棵非空树中 有且仅有一个特定的称为根 (Root)的结点,不可能存在多个根结点
- 3. 子树的个数没有限制,但它们一定是互不相交的,如下图就不符合树的定义



### 相关术语

1. 节点的度: 一个节点含有的子树的个数称为该节点的度



2. 叶节点或终端节点: 度为0的节点称为叶节点 3. 非终端节点或分支节点: 度不为0的节点

4. 双亲节点或父节点:若一个节点含有子节点,则这个节点称为其子节点的父节点

5. 孩子节点或子节点: 一个节点含有的子树的根节点称为该节点的子节点

6. 兄弟节点: 具有相同父节点的节点互称为兄弟节点 7. 树的度: 一棵树中,最大的节点的度称为树的度

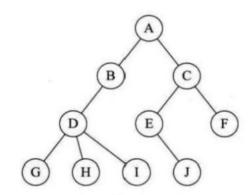
8. 节点的层次: 从根开始定义起, 根为第1层, 根的子节点为第2层, 以此类推

9. 树的高度或深度: 树中节点的最大层次

10. 堂兄弟节点: 双亲在同一层的节点互为堂兄弟11. 节点的祖先: 从根到该节点所经分支上的所有节点

12. 子孙: 以某节点为根的子树中任一节点都称为该节点的子孙 13. 森林: 由m(m>=0)棵互不相交的树的集合称为森林

# 树的三种存储结构



下标	data	parent
0	A	-1
1	В	0
2	С	0
3	D	1
4	E	2
5	F	2
6	G	3
7	Н	3
8	1	3
9	J	4

#### 父结点(双亲)表示法

这种结构的思想比较简单:除了根结点没有父结点外,其余每个结点都有一个唯一的父结点。将所有结点存到一个数组中。一个数值parent指示其双亲在数组中存放的位置。根结点由于没有父结点,parent用-1表示

```
package day5.tree.array;

import java.util.ArrayList;
import java.util.Arrays;
import java.util.List;

public class TreeParent<Item> {

public static class Node<T> {

private T data;
```

```
private int parent;
11
12
          public Node(T data, int parent) {
13
              this.data = data;
14
              this.parent = parent;
15
16
          public T getData() {
18
             return data;
19
20
21
          @Override
22
          public String toString() {
              return "Node{" +
24
                      "data=" + data +
25
                      ", parent=" + parent +
26
                      '}';
27
28
29
30
      // 树的容量, 能容纳的最大结点数
31
   private int treeCapacity;
32
     // 树的结点数目
33
      private int nodesNum;
34
      // 存放树的所有结点
      private Node<Item>[] nodes;
36
37
      // 以指定树大小初始化树
38
      public TreeParent(int treeCapacity) {
39
          this.treeCapacity = treeCapacity;
40
          nodes = new Node[treeCapacity];
43
44
      // 以默认的树大小初始化树
45
      public TreeParent() {
46
          treeCapacity = 128;
47
          nodes = new Node[treeCapacity];
48
49
50
      public void setRoot(Item data) {
51
          // 根结点
          nodes[0] = new Node <> (data, -1);
53
          nodesNum++;
54
55
56
      public void addChild(Item data, Node<Item> parent) {
57
          if (nodesNum < treeCapacity) {</pre>
58
              // 新的结点放入数组中第一个空闲位置
59
              nodes[nodesNum] = new Node<>(data, index(parent));
60
              nodesNum++;
          } else {
62
              throw new RuntimeException("树已满, 无法再添加结点!");
63
```

```
65
66
       // 用nodeNum是因为其中无null, 用treeCapacity里面很多null值根本无需比较
67
       private int index(Node<Item> parent) {
68
           for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum; i++) {
69
              if (nodes[i].equals(parent)) {
                  return i;
71
72
73
           throw new RuntimeException("无此结点");
74
       public void createTree(List<Item> datas, List<Integer> parents) {
77
           if (datas.size() > treeCapacity) {
78
               throw new RuntimeException("数据过多,超出树的容量!");
80
81
          setRoot(datas.get(0));
82
          for (int i = 1; i < datas.size(); i++) {</pre>
83
              addChild(datas.get(i), nodes[parents.get(i - 1)]);
84
85
86
87
     // 是否为空树
88
       public boolean isEmpty() {
89
          return nodesNum == 0;
90
          // or return nodes[0] == null
91
92
93
      public Node<Item> parentTo(Node<Item> node) {
94
          return nodes[node.parent];
96
97
      // 结点的孩子结点
98
       public List<Node<Item>> childrenFromNode(Node<Item> parent) {
99
           List<Node<Item>> children = new ArrayList<>();
100
           for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum; i++) {
101
                if (nodes[i].parent == index(parent)) {
                   children.add(nodes[i]);
103
               }
105
           return children;
106
107
       // 树的度
109
       public int degreeForTree() {
110
          int max = 0;
           for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum; i++) {
112
               if (childrenFromNode(nodes[i]).size() > max) {
                   max = childrenFromNode(nodes[i]).size();
114
115
               }
116
           return max;
117
118
```

```
119
        public int degreeForNode(Node<Item> node) {
120
            return childrenFromNode(node).size();
121
122
123
        // 树的深度
124
        public int depth() {
           int max = 0;
126
           for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum; i++) {
127
              int currentDepth = 1;
128
               int parent = nodes[i].parent;
129
               while (parent != -1) {
                    // 向上继续查找父结点, 知道根结点
                    parent = nodes[parent].parent;
132
133
                    currentDepth++;
134
               if (currentDepth > max) {
135
136
                   max = currentDepth;
               }
137
           }
138
139
            return max;
140
141
142
        // 树的结点数
143
        public int nodesNum() {
144
           return nodesNum;
145
146
147
        // 返回根结点
148
        public Node<Item> root() {
           return nodes[0];
150
151
152
153
        // 让树为空
        public void clear() {
154
           for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum; i++) {</pre>
155
                nodes[i] = null;
156
               nodesNum = 0;
157
           }
159
160
        @Override
161
        public String toString() {
162
            StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
163
            sb.append("Tree{\n");
164
            for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum - 1; i++) {
165
                sb.append(nodes[i]).append(", \n");
166
            sb.append(nodes[nodesNum - 1]).append("}");
168
            return sb.toString();
169
170
171
public static void main(String[] args) {
```

```
173
           // 按照以下定义, 生成树
           List<String> datas = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList("Bob", "Tom", "Jerry", "Rose", "Jack"))
174
           List<Integer> parents = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(0, 0, 1, 2));
175
176
           TreeParent<String> tree = new TreeParent<>();
177
           tree.createTree(datas, parents);
           TreeParent.Node<String> root = tree.root();
179
           // root的第一个孩子
180
           TreeParent.Node<String> aChild = tree.childrenFromNode(root).get(0);
181
           System.out.println(aChild.getData() + "的父结点是" + tree.parentTo(aChild).getData());
182
           System.out.println("根结点的孩子" + tree.childrenFromNode(root));
           System.out.println("该树深度为" + tree.depth());
184
           System.out.println("该树的度为" + tree.degreeForTree());
185
186
           System.out.println("该树的结点数为" + tree.nodesNum());
           System.out.println(tree);
187
188
189 }
190
192 /* 输出
193 Tom的父结点是Bob
194 根结点的孩子[Node{data=Tom, parent=0}], Node{data=Jerry, parent=0}]
195 该树深度为3
196 该树的度为2
197 该树的结点数为5
198 Tree{
199 Node{data=Bob, parent=-1},
200 Node{data=Tom, parent=0},
201 Node{data=Jerry, parent=0},
202 Node{data=Rose, parent=1},
203 Node{data=Jack, parent=2}}
204 */
```

缺点: 获取子节点比较麻烦,需要遍历所有的节点来判断父节点是否为当前节点

#### 孩子表示法

双亲表示法获取某结点的所有孩子有点麻烦,索性让每个结点记住他所有的孩子。但是由于一个结点拥有的孩子个数是树的度那么多,但是大多数结点的孩子个数并没有那么多,如果用数组来存放所有孩子,对于大多数结点来说太浪费空间了容量的表来存,选用Java内置的LinkedList是个不错的选择。先用一个数组存放所有的结点信息,该链表只需存储结点在数

```
package day5.tree.array;

import java.util.*;

public class TreeChildren<Item> {

public static class Node<T> {

private T data;
private List<Integer> children;

public Node(T data) {
```

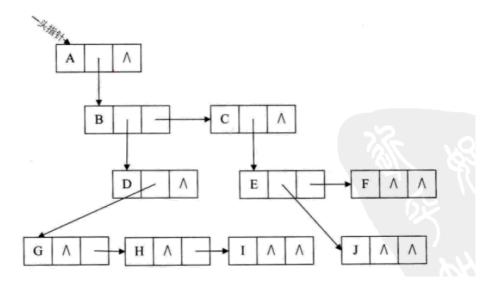
```
this.data = data;
12
               this.children = new LinkedList<>();
13
14
15
          public Node(T data, int[] children) {
16
17
              this.data = data;
              this.children = new LinkedList<>();
18
              for (int child : children) {
19
                  this.children.add(child);
20
21
           public T getData() {
24
              return data;
25
26
          @Override
28
          public String toString() {
30
             return "Node{" +
                      "data=" + data +
31
                      ", children=" + children +
32
                      '}';
33
34
35
36
      // 树的容量, 能容纳的最大结点数
37
       private int treeCapacity;
38
      // 树的结点数目
39
      private int nodesNum;
40
      // 存放树的所有结点
      private Node<Item>[] nodes;
42
43
      public TreeChildren(int treeCapacity) {
44
45
          this.treeCapacity = treeCapacity;
           nodes = new Node[treeCapacity];
46
47
      public TreeChildren() {
49
          treeCapacity = 128;
5.0
51
           nodes = new Node[treeCapacity];
52
53
      public void setRoot(Item data) {
54
          nodes[0].data = data;
          nodesNum++;
56
57
58
59
      public void addChild(Item data, Node<Item> parent) {
60
          if (nodesNum < treeCapacity) {</pre>
61
              // 新的结点放入数组中第一个空闲位置
              nodes[nodesNum] = new Node<>(data);
63
              // 父结点添加其孩子
64
            parent.children.add(nodesNum);
```

```
66
              nodesNum++;
          } else {
67
               throw new RuntimeException("树已满, 无法再添加结点!");
68
69
71
       public void createTree(Item[] datas, int[][] children) {
72
          if (datas.length > treeCapacity) {
73
              throw new RuntimeException("数据过多,超出树的容量!");
74
75
          for (int i = 0; i < datas.length; <math>i++) {
              nodes[i] = new Node<>(datas[i], children[i]);
78
79
80
          nodesNum = datas.length;
81
82
83
       // 根据给定的结点查找再数组中的位置
84
       private int index(Node<Item> node) {
85
          for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum; i++) {
86
             if (nodes[i].equals(node)) {
87
                  return i;
88
89
90
           throw new RuntimeException("无此结点");
91
92
93
       public List<Node<Item>> childrenFromNode(Node<Item> node) {
94
          List<Node<Item>> children = new ArrayList<>();
95
           for (Integer i : node.children) {
              children.add(nodes[i]);
97
98
           return children;
99
100
101
        public Node<Item> parentTo(Node<Item> node) {
102
           for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum; i++) {
103
               if (nodes[i].children.contains(index(node))) {
104
                   return nodes[i];
106
           }
107
           return null;
108
       }
109
110
       // 是否为空树
111
       public boolean isEmpty() {
112
           return nodesNum == 0;
113
           // or return nodes[0] == null
114
115
116
       // 树的深度
117
118
     public int depth() {
return nodeDepth(root());
```

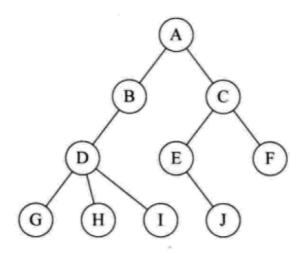
```
120
121
       // 求以node为根结点的子树的深度
122
       public int nodeDepth(Node<Item> node) {
123
           if (node == null) {
124
               return 0;
126
           // max是某个结点所有孩子中的最大深度
127
           int max = 0;
128
           // 即使没有孩子,返回1也是正确的
129
          if (node.children.size() > 0) {
               for (int i : node.children) {
                   int depth = nodeDepth(nodes[i]);
132
133
                  if (depth > max) {
                       max = depth;
134
135
136
               }
           }
137
           // 这里需要+1因为depth -> max是当前结点的孩子的深度, +1才是当前结点的深度
138
139
           return max + 1;
140
141
142
       public int degree() {
          int max = 0;
143
           for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum; i++) {
144
              if (nodes[i].children.size() > max) {
145
                  max = nodes[i].children.size();
146
148
           return max;
149
150
151
       public int degreeForNode(Node<Item> node) {
152
           return childrenFromNode(node).size();
153
154
155
       public Node<Item> root() {
156
157
          return nodes[0];
158
159
       // 树的结点数
160
       public int nodesNum() {
          return nodesNum;
162
163
164
       // 让树为空
165
       public void clear() {
166
           for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum; i++) {
               nodes[i] = null;
168
               nodesNum = 0;
169
170
       }
171
172
       @Override
173
```

```
public String toString() {
174
            StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
175
            sb.append("Tree{\n");
176
            for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum - 1; i++) {
177
                sb.append(nodes[i]).append(", \n");
179
            sb.append(nodes[nodesNum - 1]).append("}");
180
            return sb.toString();
181
182
183
        public static void main(String[] args) {
184
            String[] datas = {"Bob", "Tom", "Jerry", "Rose", "Jack"};
185
            int[][] children = \{\{1, 2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \{\}, \{\}\};
186
187
            TreeChildren<String> tree = new TreeChildren<>();
            tree.createTree(datas, children);
188
189
            TreeChildren.Node<String> root = tree.root();
190
            TreeChildren.Node<String> rightChild = tree.childrenFromNode(root).get(1);
191
            System.out.println(rightChild.getData() + "的度为" + tree.degreeForNode(rightChild));
192
            System.out.println("该树的结点数为" + tree.nodesNum());
193
            System.out.println("该树根结点" + tree.root());
194
            System.out.println("该树的深度为" + tree.depth());
195
196
            System.out.println("该树的度为" + tree.degree());
            System.out.println(tree.parentTo(rightChild));
197
198
            tree.addChild("Joe", root);
199
            System.out.println("该树的度为" + tree.degree());
200
            System.out.println(tree);
201
202
203
204 }
205
206
207 /* 输出
208 Jerry的度为1
209 该树的结点数为5
210 该树根结点Node{data=Bob, children=[1, 2]}
211 该树的深度为3
212 该树的度为2
213 Node{data=Bob, children=[1, 2]}
214 该树的度为3
215 Tree{
216 Node{data=Bob, children=[1, 2, 5]},
217 Node{data=Tom, children=[3]},
218 Node{data=Jerry, children=[4]},
219 Node{data=Rose, children=[]},
220 Node{data=Jack, children=[]},
221 Node{data=Joe, children=[]}}
222 */
```

还有一种表示法,关注某结点的孩子结点之间的关系,他们互为兄弟。一个结点可能有孩子,也有可能有兄弟,也可能 这种思想,可以用具有两个指针域(一个指向当前结点的孩子,一个指向其兄弟)的链表实现,**这种链表又称为二叉链表** 



整个结构就是一条有两个走向的错综复杂的链表,垂直走向是深入到结点的子子孙孙;水平走向就是查找它的兄弟姐好构的,上图其实就是下面这棵树



```
package day5.tree.array;
3 import java.util.ArrayList;
4 import java.util.List;
6 public class TreeChildSib<Item> {
     public static class Node<T> {
8
        private T data;
          private Node<T> nextChild;
10
          private Node<T> nextSib;
11
12
13
          public T getData() {
          return data;
14
```

```
15
          public Node(T data) {
17
              this.data = data;
18
19
20
          public Node<T> getNextChild() {
21
              return nextChild;
22
23
24
          public Node<T> getNextSib() {
25
              return nextSib;
26
27
28
          @Override
29
          public String toString() {
30
              String child = nextChild == null ? null : nextChild.getData().toString();
31
              String sib = nextSib == null ? null : nextSib.getData().toString();
              return "Node{" +
34
                      "data=" + data +
35
                      ", nextChild=" + child +
36
                      ", nextSib=" + sib +
37
                      '}';
38
39
40
41
     private Node<Item> root;
      // 存放所有结点,每次新增一个结点就add进来
43
      private List<Node<Item>> nodes = new ArrayList<>();
45
46
      // 以指定的根结点初始化树
     public TreeChildSib(Item data) {
47
48
          setRoot(data);
49
50
      // 空参数构造器
51
      public TreeChildSib() {
54
55
     public void setRoot(Item data) {
56
          root = new Node<>(data);
57
          nodes.add(root);
58
      public void addChild(Item data, Node<Item> parent) {
61
          Node<Item> node = new Node<>(data);
62
63
          // 如果该parent是叶子结点,没有孩子
          if (parent.nextChild == null) {
64
              parent.nextChild = node;
              // parent有孩子了,只能放在n其第一个孩子的最后一个兄弟之后
66
          } else {
67
       // 从parent的第一个孩子开始,追溯到最后一个兄弟
```

```
Node<Item> current = parent.nextChild;
69
               while (current.nextSib != null) {
70
                  current = current.nextSib;
71
72
               current.nextSib = node;
74
           nodes.add(node);
75
76
77
       public List<Node<Item>> childrenFromNode(Node<Item> node) {
7.8
           List<Node<Item>> children = new ArrayList<>();
           for (Node<Item> cur = node.nextChild; cur != null; cur = cur.nextSib) {
80
81
                   children.add(cur);
83
           }
85
           return children;
86
87
       public Node<Item> parentTo(Node<Item> node) {
88
           for (Node<Item> eachNode : nodes) {
89
               if (childrenFromNode(eachNode).contains(node)) {
90
                   return eachNode;
92
93
           return null;
95
96
       public boolean isEmpty() {
          return nodes.size() == 0;
98
99
100
101
       public Node<Item> root() {
           return root;
102
103
104
        public int nodesNum() {
105
           return nodes.size();
106
107
       public int depth() {
109
           return nodeDepth(root);
110
111
112
       public int nodeDepth(Node<Item> node) {
113
           if (node == null) {
114
               return 0;
115
116
117
           int max = 0;
           if (childrenFromNode(node).size() > 0) {
119
               for (Node<Item> child : childrenFromNode(node)) {
120
121
                  int depth = nodeDepth(child);
              if (depth > max) {
122
```

```
123
                        max = depth;
                   }
124
               }
125
            }
126
            return max + 1;
128
129
        public int degree() {
130
131
            int max = 0;
132
            for (Node<Item> node : nodes) {
133
                if (childrenFromNode(node).size() > max) {
134
                    max = childrenFromNode(node).size();
                }
136
137
            return max;
138
139
140
141
        public int degreeForNode(Node<Item> node) {
            return childrenFromNode(node).size();
142
143
144
        public void deleteNode(Node<Item> node) {
145
            if (node == null) {
146
                return;
147
148
149
            deleteNode(node.nextChild);
            deleteNode(node.nextSib);
150
            node.nextChild = null;
151
            node.nextSib = null;
            node.data = null;
153
            nodes.remove(node);
154
155
156
        public void clear() {
157
            deleteNode(root);
158
            root = null;
159
160
161
        @Override
        public String toString() {
163
            StringBuilder sb = new StringBuilder();
164
            sb.append("Tree{\n");
            for (int i = 0; i < nodesNum() - 1; i++) {
166
                sb.append(nodes.get(i)).append(", \n");
167
168
            sb.append(nodes.get(nodesNum() - 1)).append("}");
169
            return sb.toString();
171
172
        public static void main(String[] args) {
173
174
           TreeChildSib<String> tree = new TreeChildSib<>("A");
            TreeChildSib.Node<String> root = tree.root();
175
           tree.addChild("B", root);
176
```

```
177
            tree.addChild("C", root);
            tree.addChild("D", root);
178
            TreeChildSib.Node<String> child1 = tree.childrenFromNode(root).get(0);
179
            TreeChildSib.Node<String> child2 = tree.childrenFromNode(root).get(1);
180
            TreeChildSib.Node<String> child3 = tree.childrenFromNode(root).get(2);
            tree.addChild("E", child1);
182
            tree.addChild("F", child2);
183
            tree.addChild("G", child1);
184
            tree.addChild("H", child3);
185
186
            System.out.println(tree);
            System.out.println("该树结点数为" + tree.nodesNum());
188
            System.out.println("该树深度为" + tree.depth());
189
190
            System.out.println("该树的度为" + tree.degree());
            System.out.println(child1.getData() + "的度为" + tree.degreeForNode(child1));
191
            System.out.println(child2.getData() + "的父结点为" + tree.parentTo(child2).getData());
192
194
            tree.clear();
            System.out.println(child1);
195
            System.out.println(tree.isEmpty());
196
197
198 }
199
200
201 /*输出
202 Tree{
203 Node{data=A, nextChild=B, nextSib=null},
204 Node{data=B, nextChild=E, nextSib=C},
205 Node{data=C, nextChild=F, nextSib=D},
206 Node{data=D, nextChild=H, nextSib=null},
207 Node{data=E, nextChild=null, nextSib=G},
208 Node{data=F, nextChild=null, nextSib=null},
209 Node{data=G, nextChild=null, nextSib=null},
210 Node{data=H, nextChild=null, nextSib=null}}
211 该树结点数为8
212 该树深度为3
213 该树的度为3
214 B的度为2
215 C的父结点为A
{\tt 216} \quad Node \{ {\tt data=null, nextChild=null, nextSib=null} \}
217 true
218 */
```