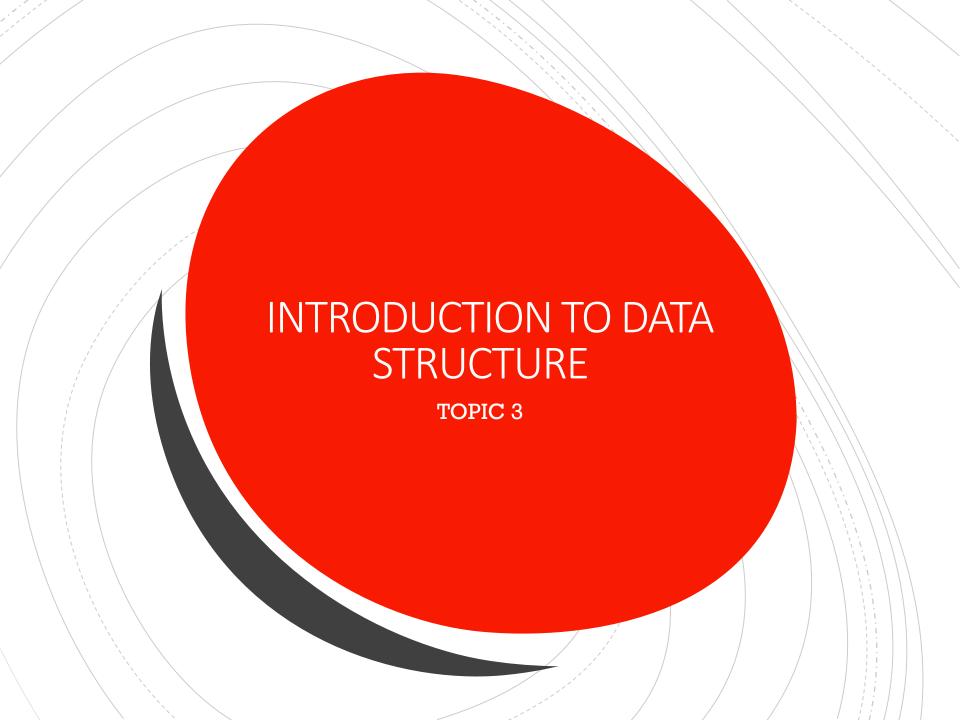


### **INSTRUCTOR**

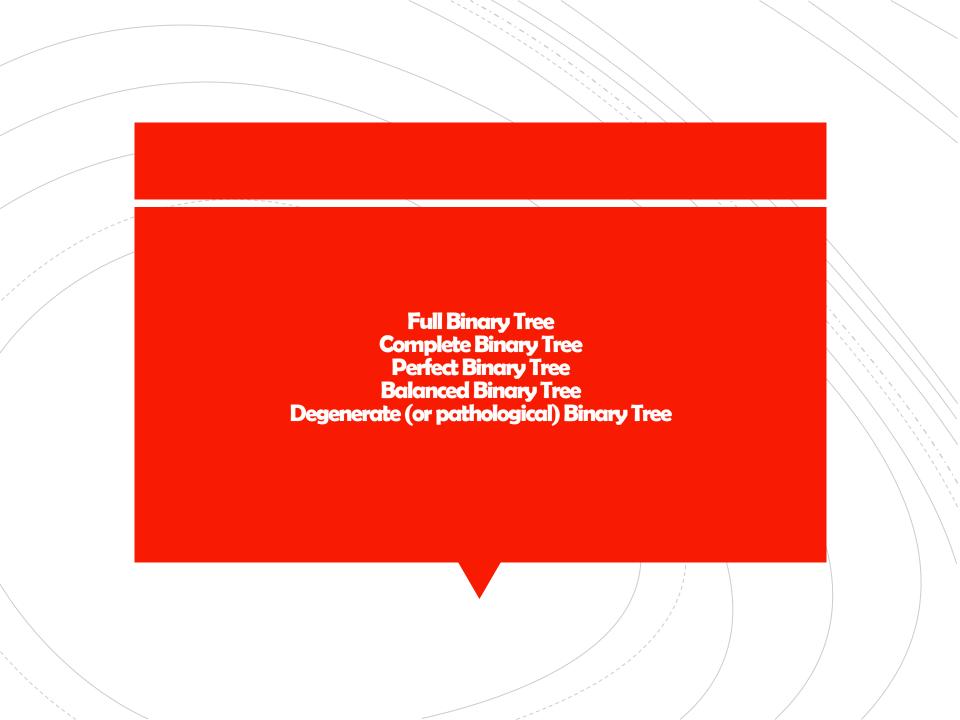


Email: frashidah@iium.edu.my





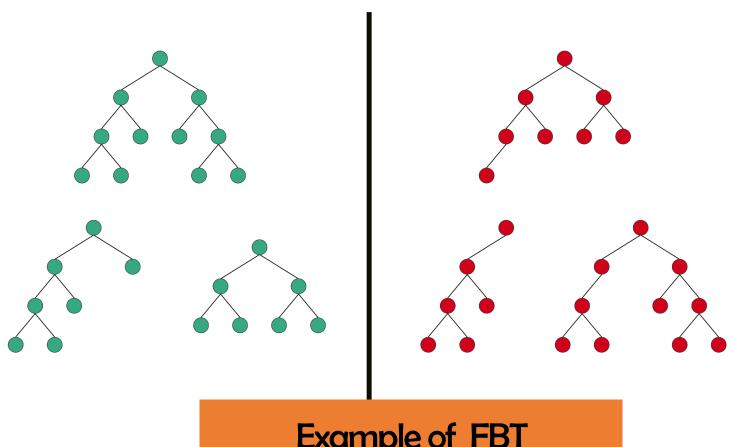
## TYPES OF BINARY TREE



## Full Binary Tree

• Full Binary Tree: A Tree is a full binary tree if every node has 0 or 2 children. A full binary tree is a BT in which all nodes except leaf nodes have two children.

### **Invalid** structure



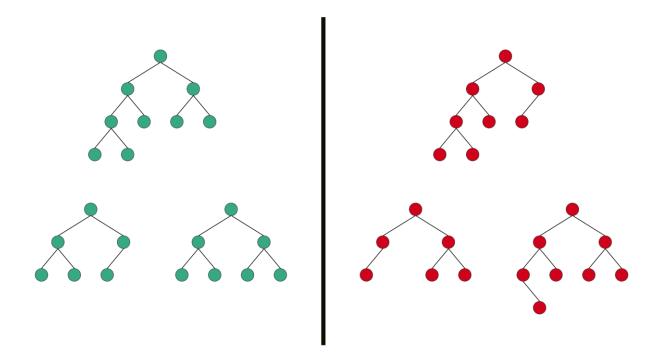
Example of FBT

## Complete Binary Tree:



Complete Binary Tree A Binary Tree is a complete Binary Tree if all the levels are completely filled except possibly the last level and the last level has all keys as left as possible

#### **Invalid structure**



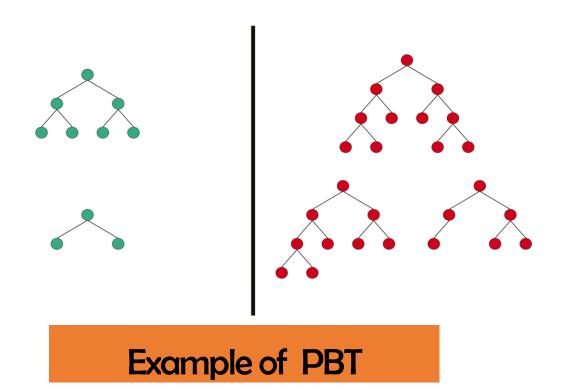
**Example of CBT** 

### Perfect Binary Tree

A Binary tree is a
Perfect Binary Tree in
which all the internal
nodes have two children
and all leaf nodes are at
the same level.

Interesting Fact: Total number of nodes in a Perfect Binary Tree with height h is 2^h — 1

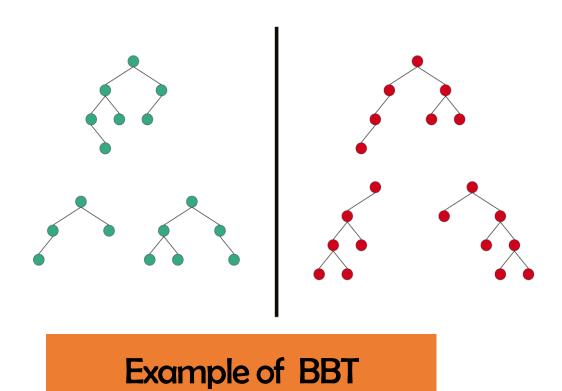
### **Invalid** structure



# **Balanced Binary Tree**

- Balanced Binary Tree is a Binary tree in which height of the left and the right subtrees of every node may differ by at most 1
- A binary tree is balanced if the height of the tree is O(Log n) where n is the number of nodes. For Example, the AVL tree maintains O(Log n) height by making sure that the difference between the heights of the left and right subtrees is almost 1. Red-Black trees maintain O(Log n) height by making sure that the number of Black nodes on every root to leaf paths is the same and there are no adjacent red nodes. Balanced Binary Search trees are performance-wise good as they provide O(log n) time for search, insert and delete

### **Invalid** structure





Degenerate
Binary Tree is a
Binary Tree
where every
parent node has
only one child
node

Interesting
Fact: Height of a
Degenerate
Binary Tree is
equal to Total
number of nodes
in that tree

### **Invalid structure**

