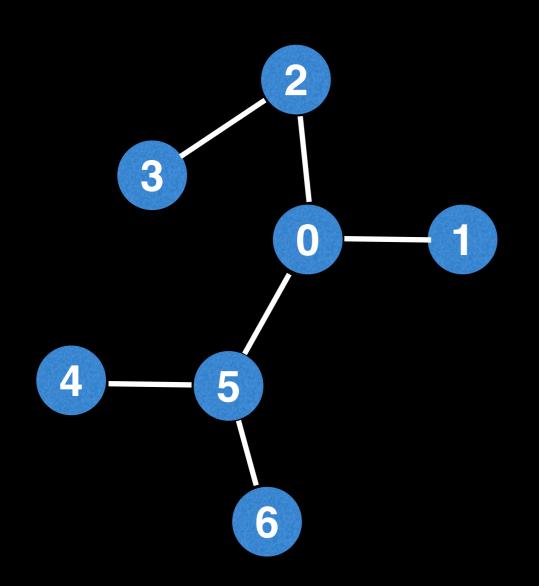
Beginner tree algorithms



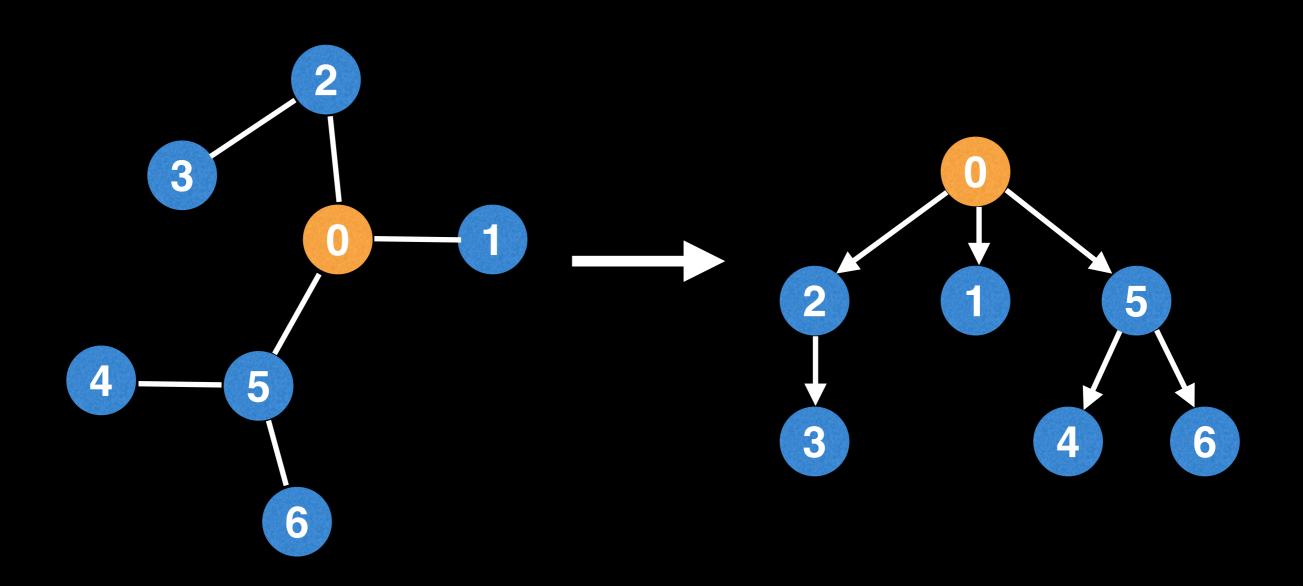


Sometimes it's useful to root an undirected tree to add structure to the problem you're trying to solve.

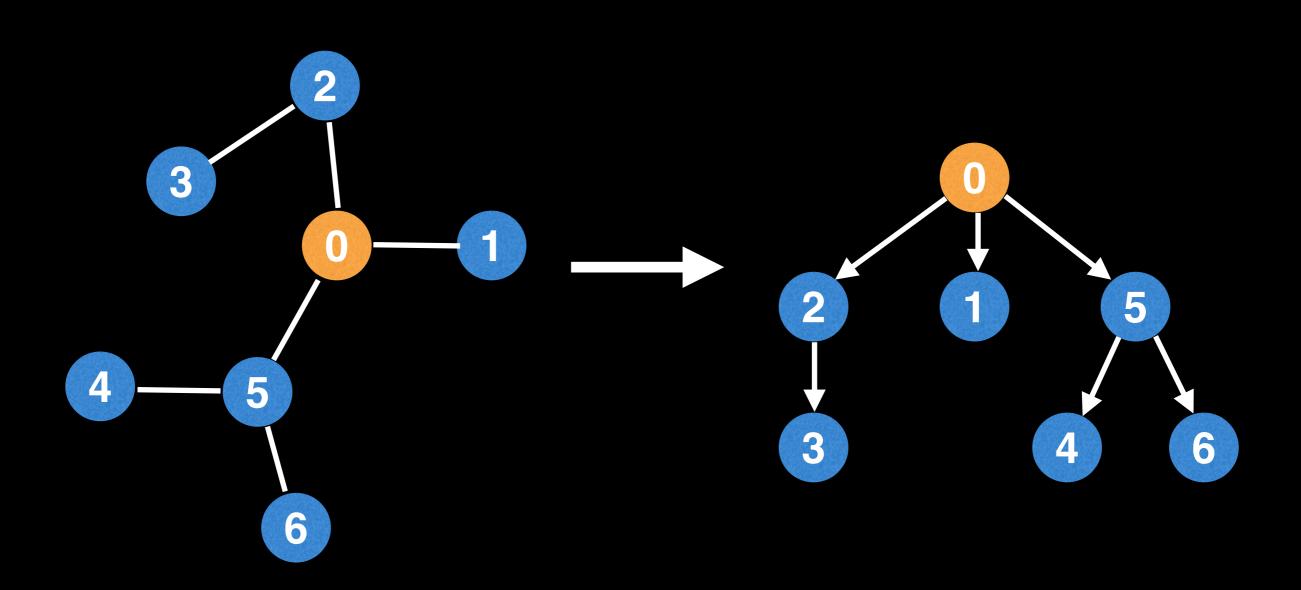


Undirected graph adjacency list:

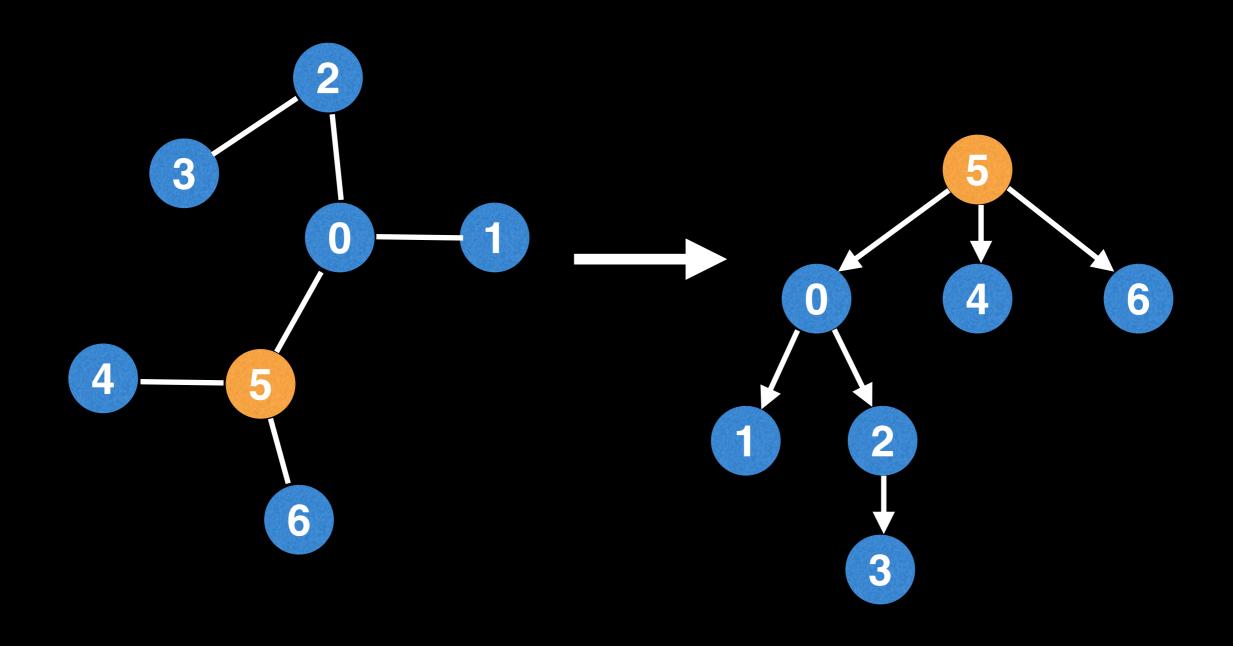
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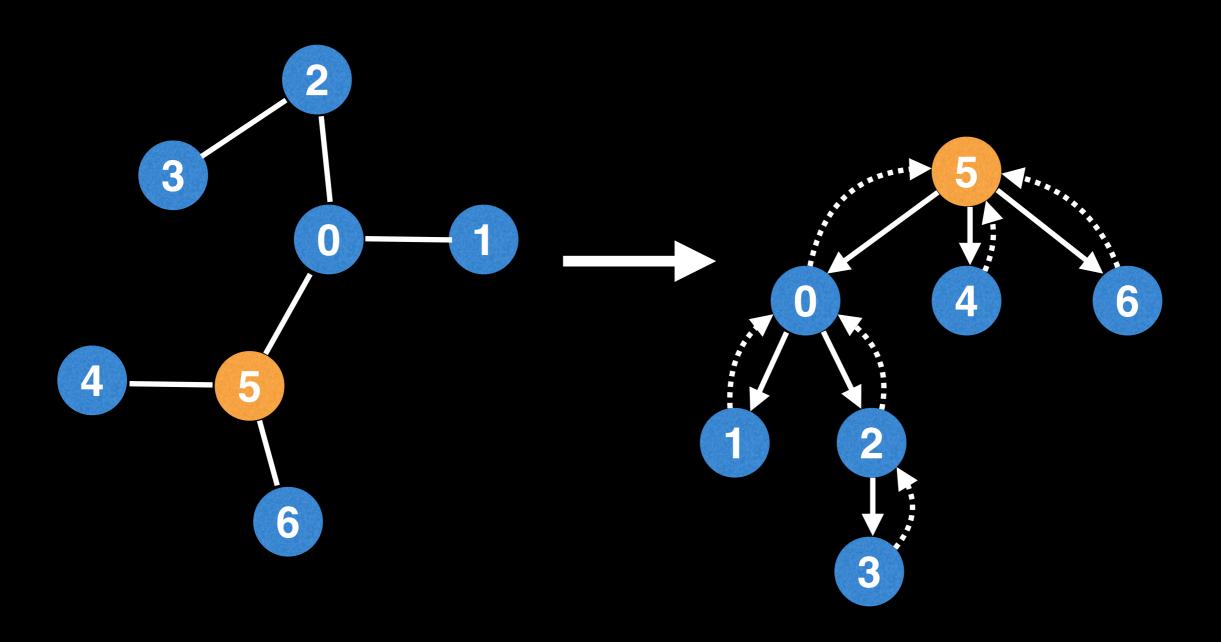
Conceptually this is like "picking up" the tree by a specific node and having all the edges point downwards.

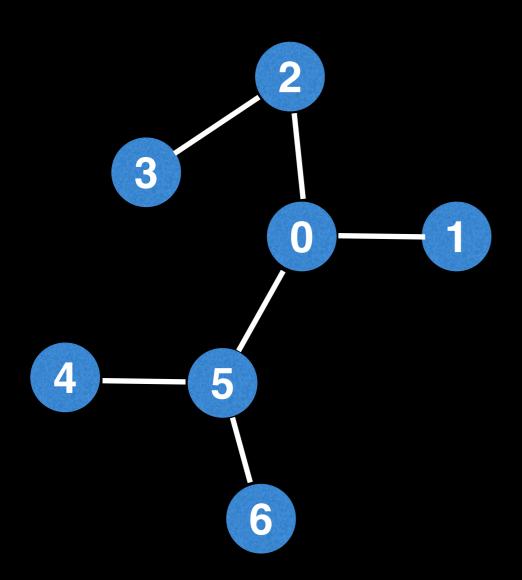


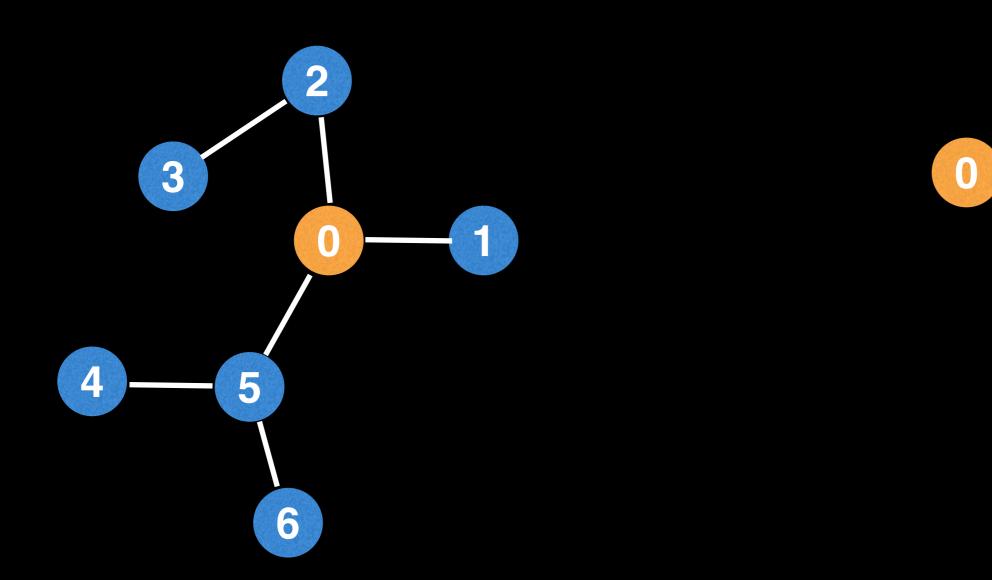
You can root a tree using any of its nodes.

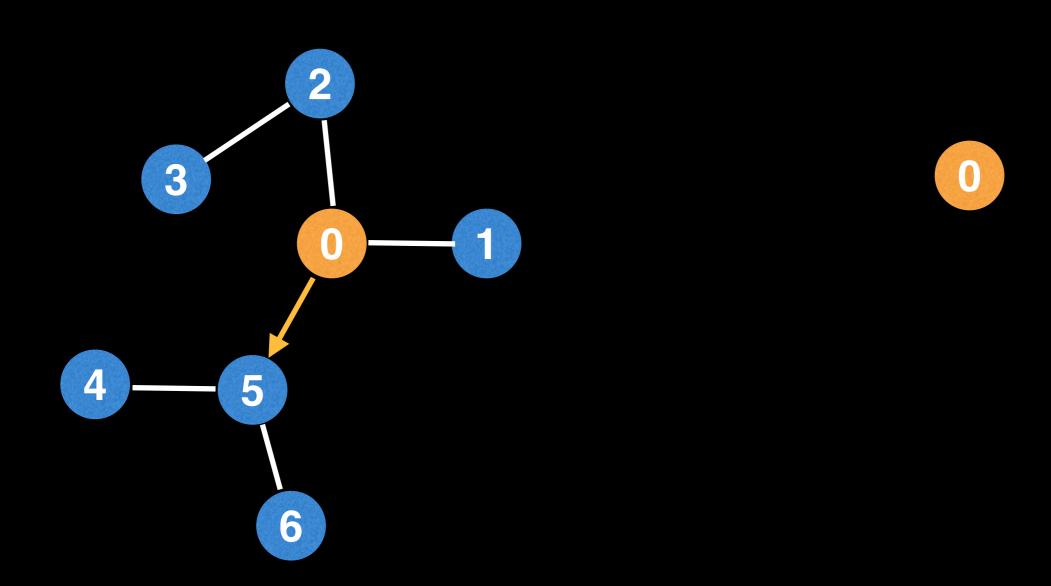


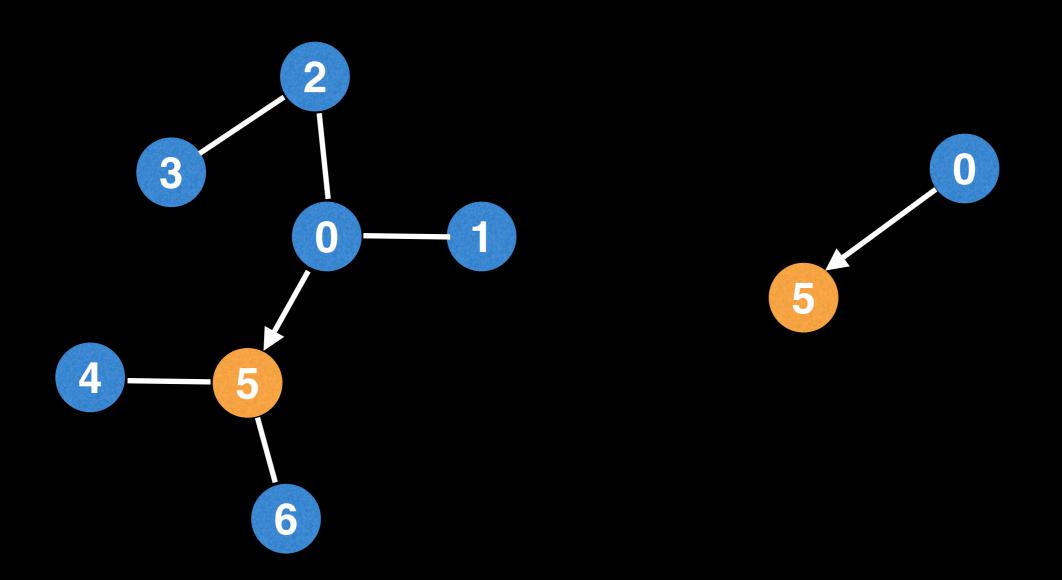
In some situations it's also useful to keep have a reference to the parent node in order to walk up the tree.

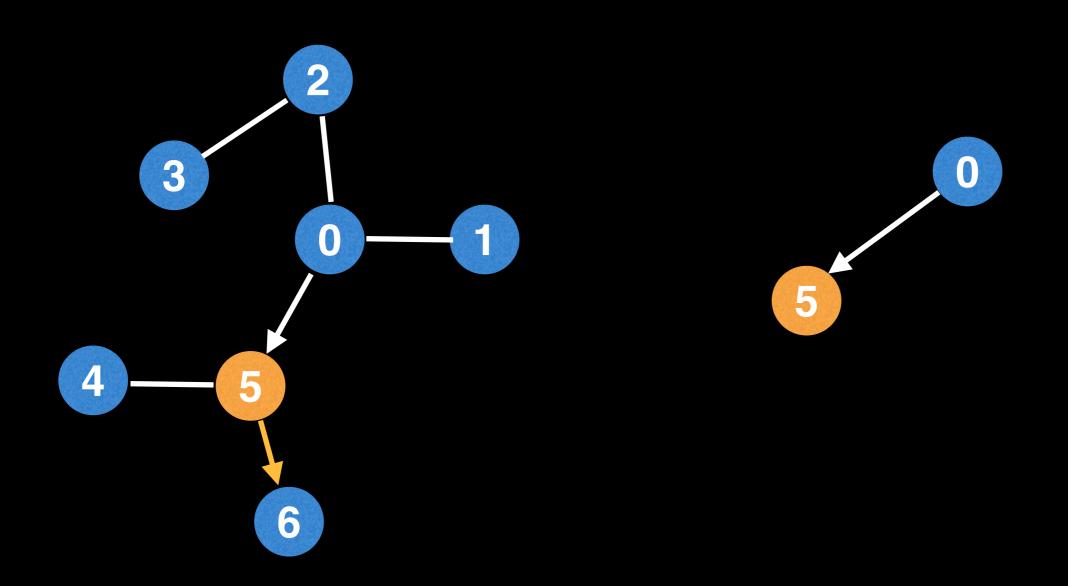


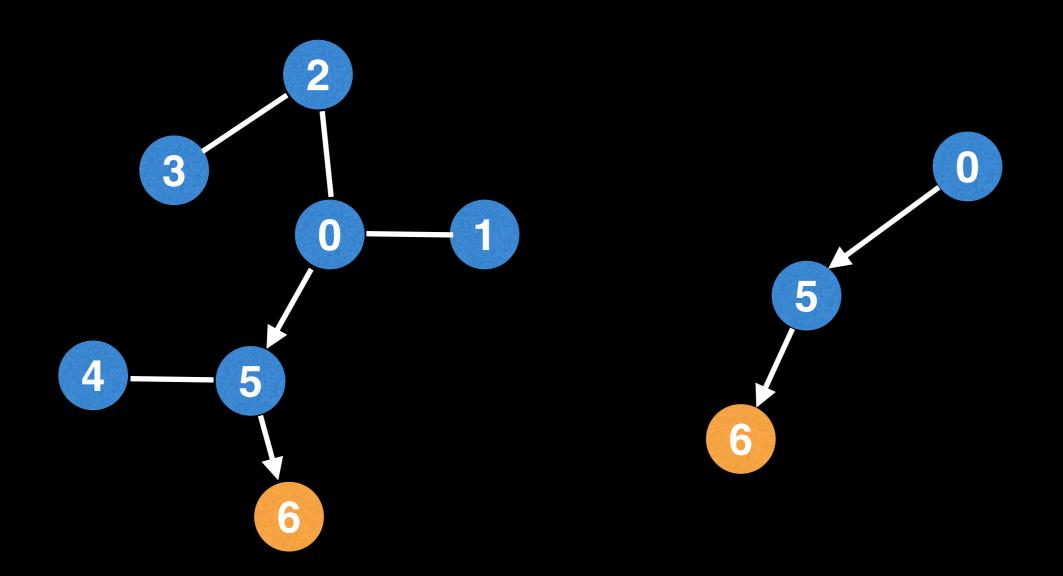


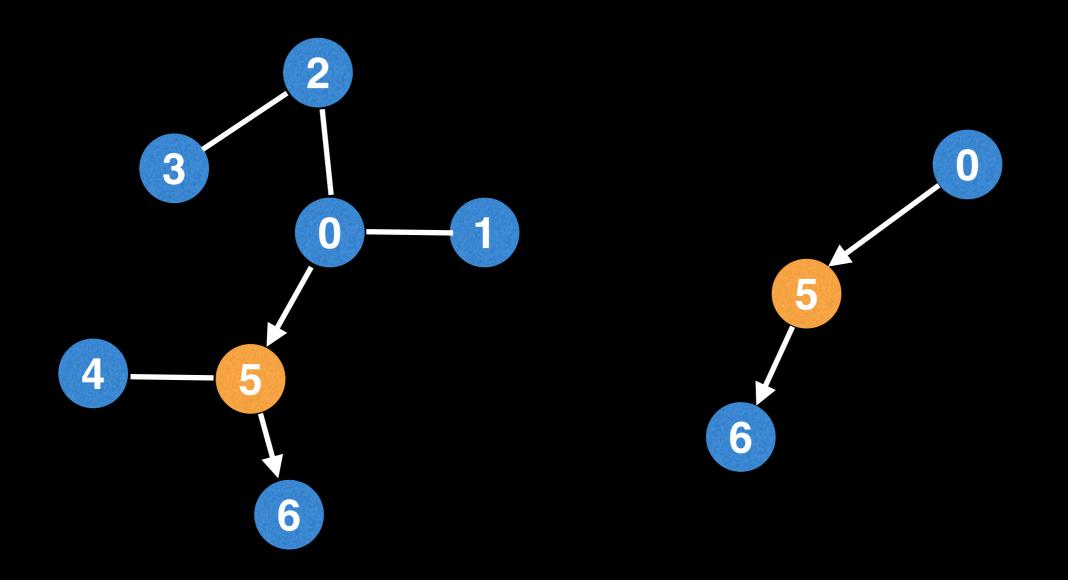


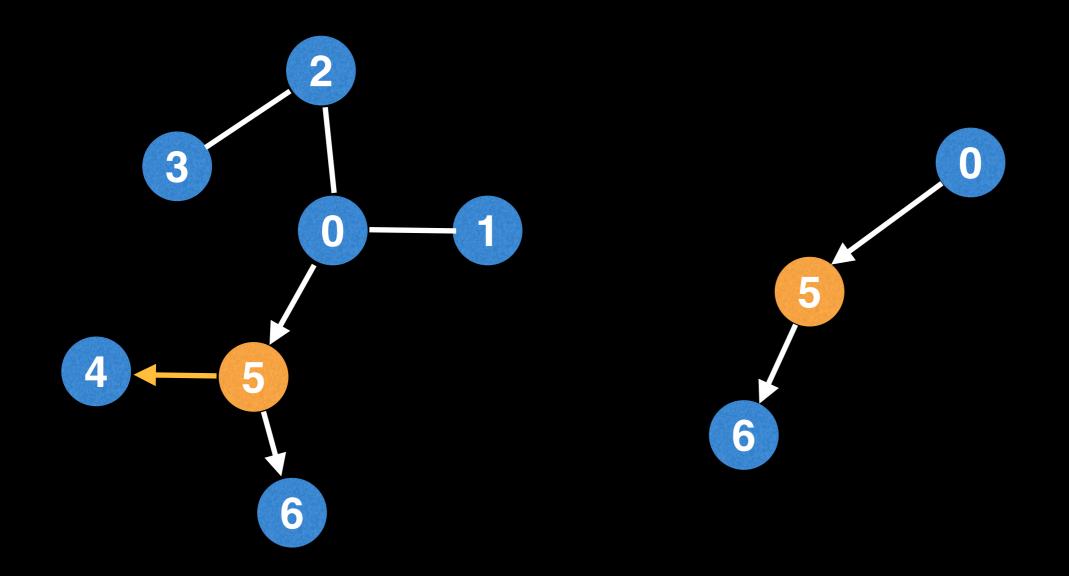


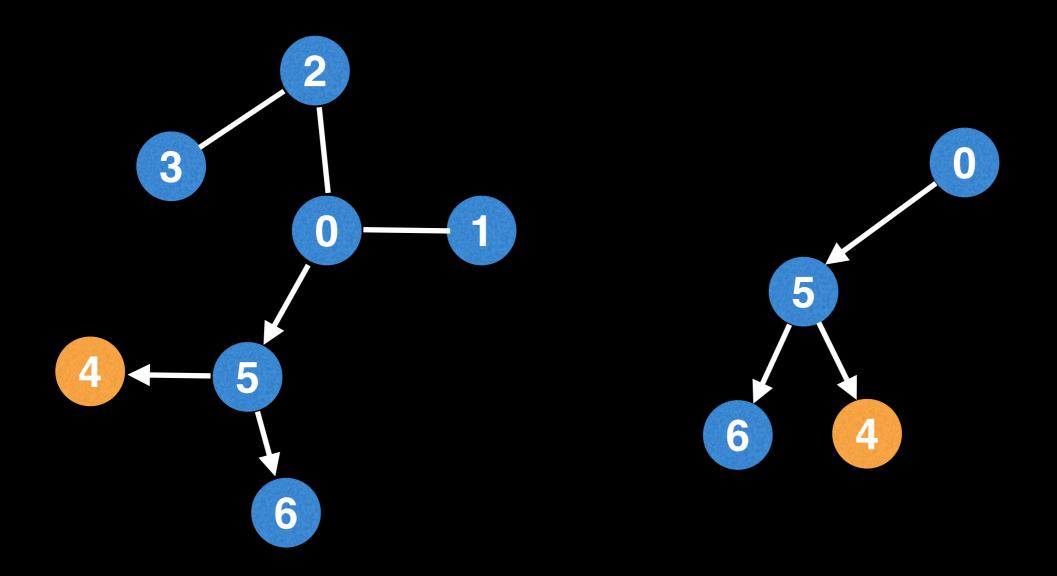


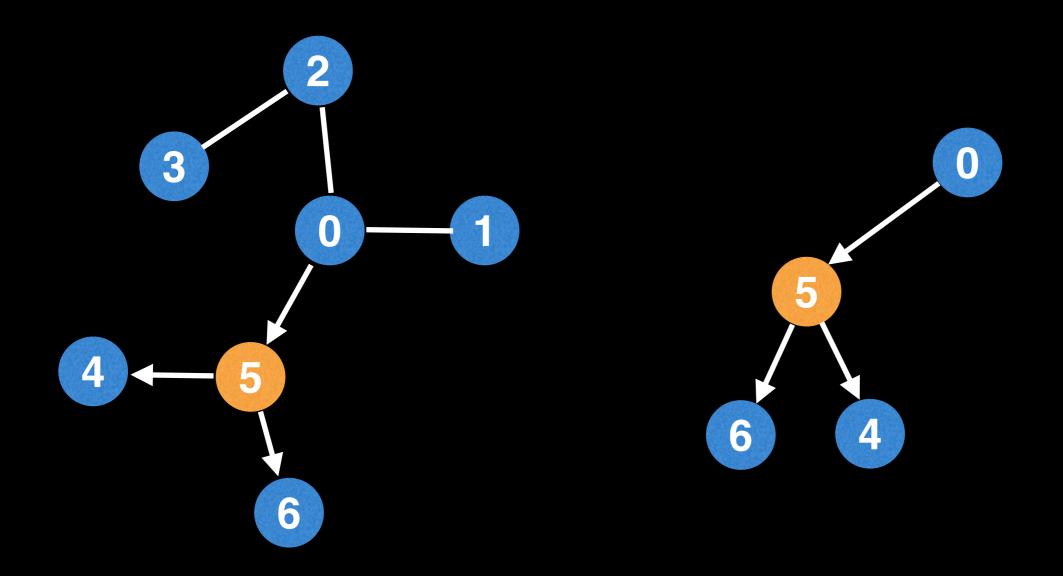


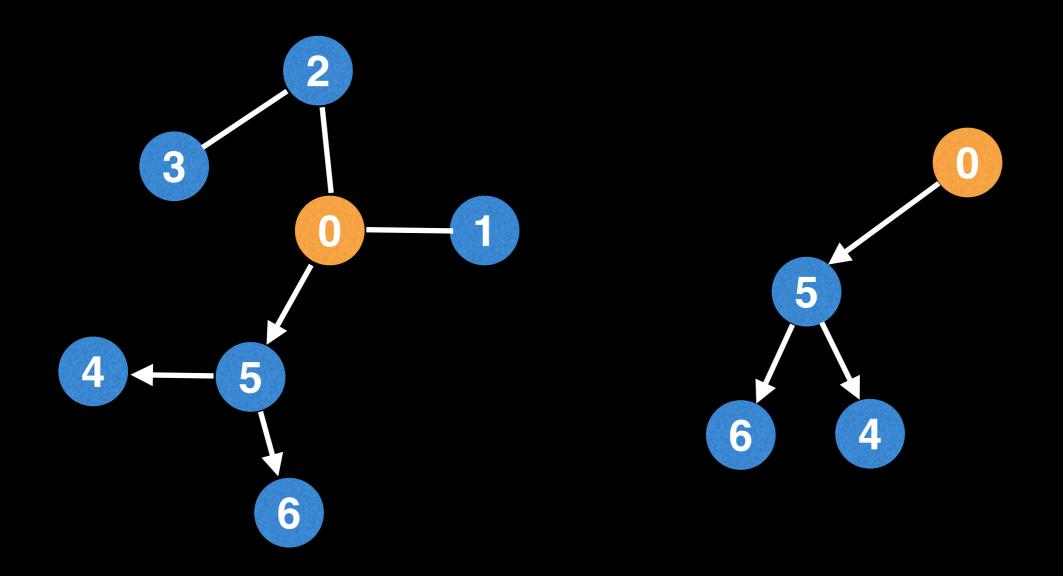


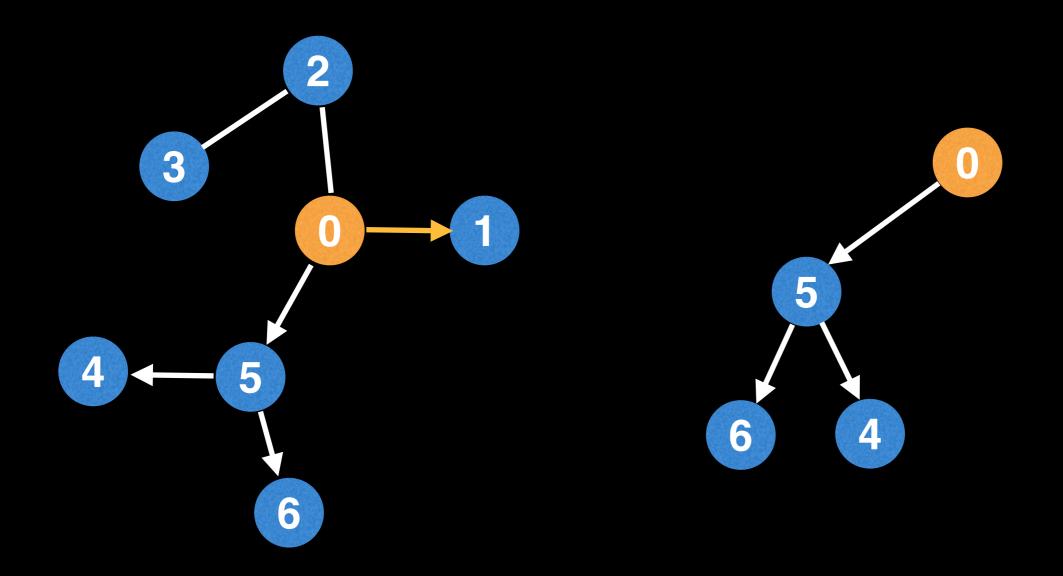


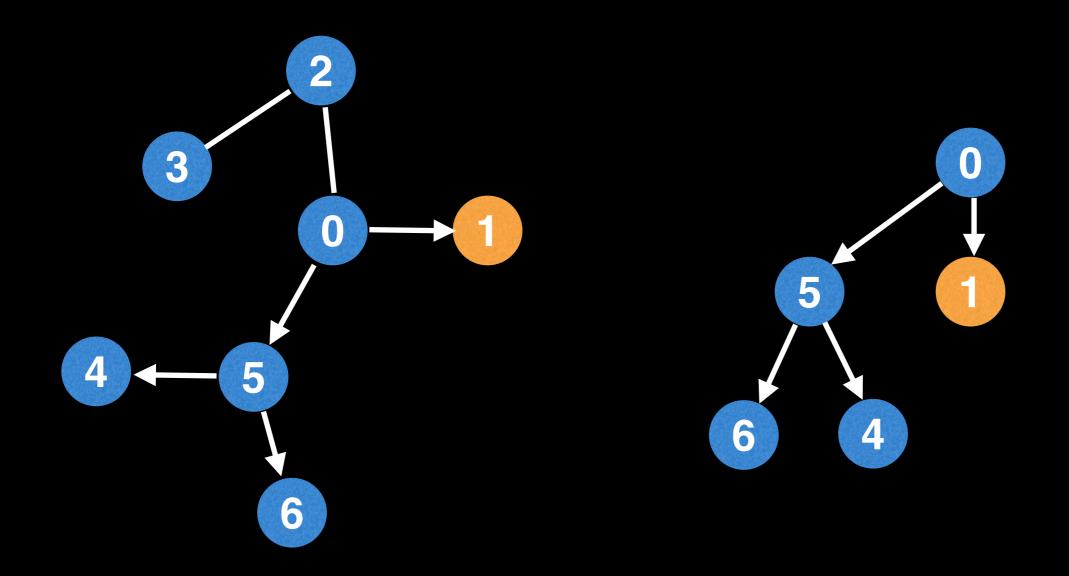


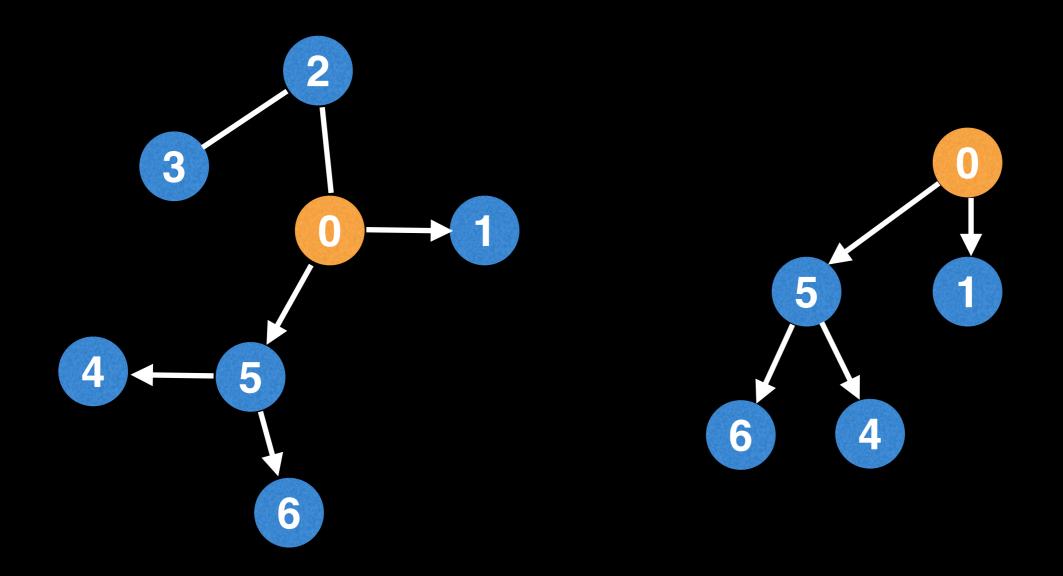


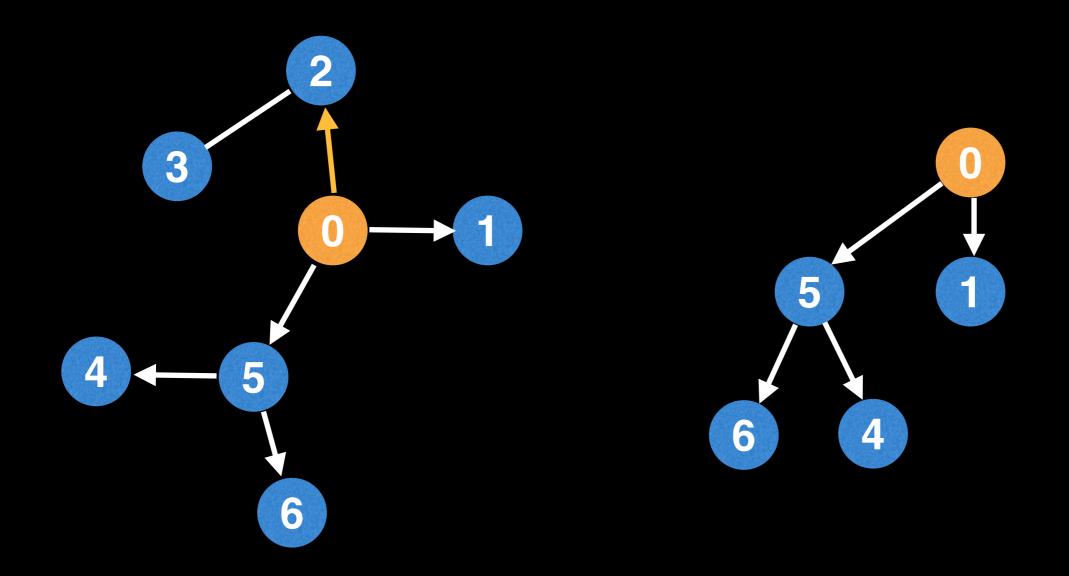


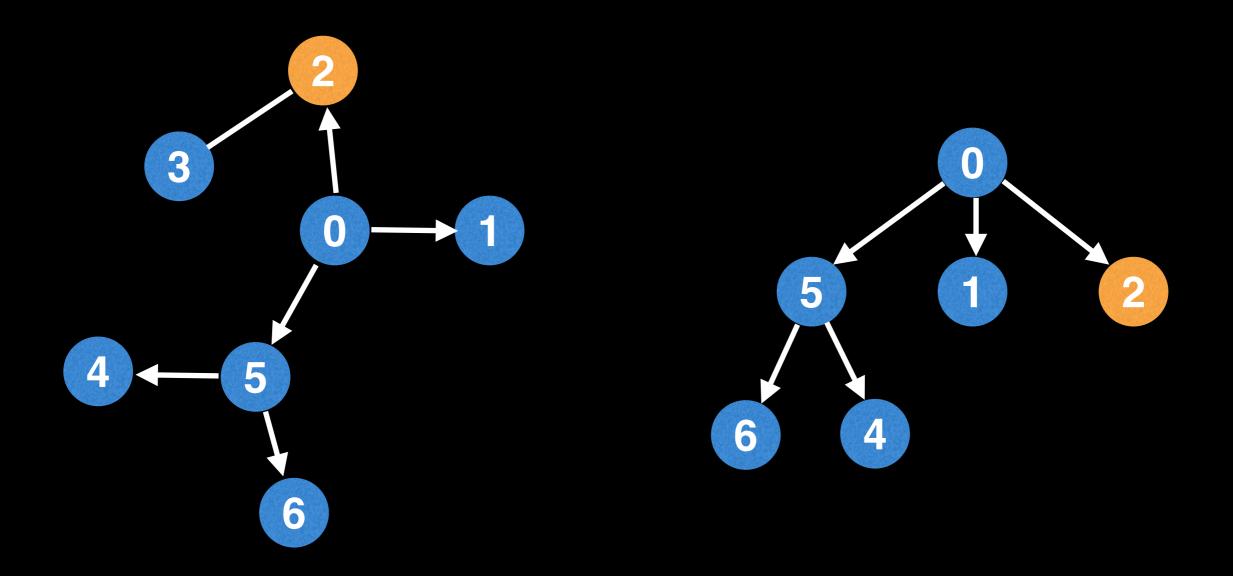


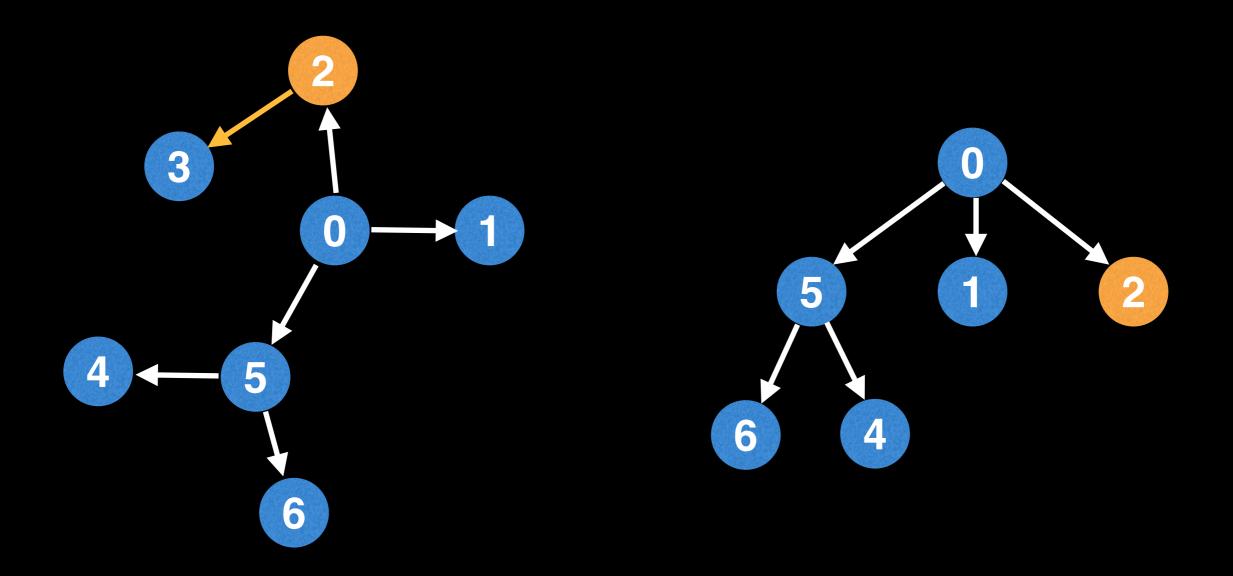


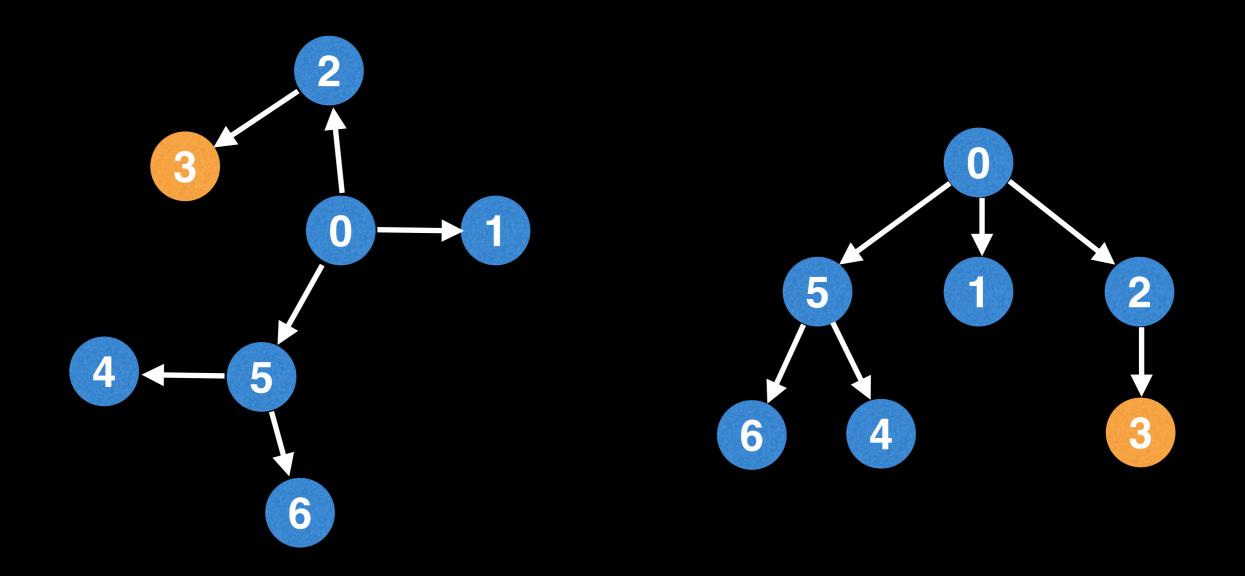


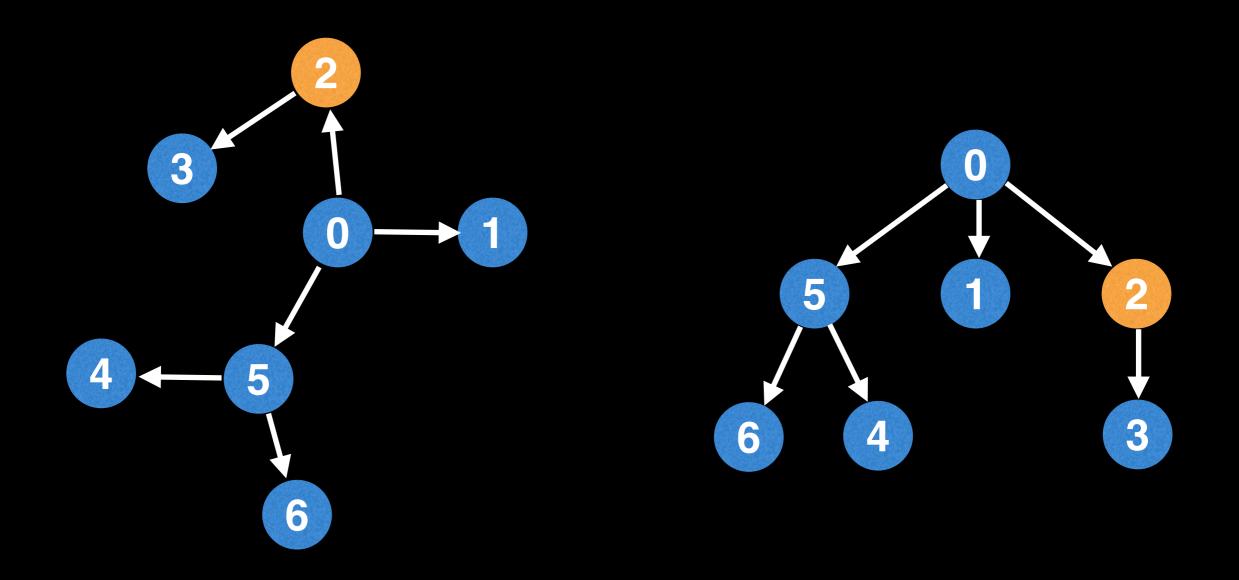


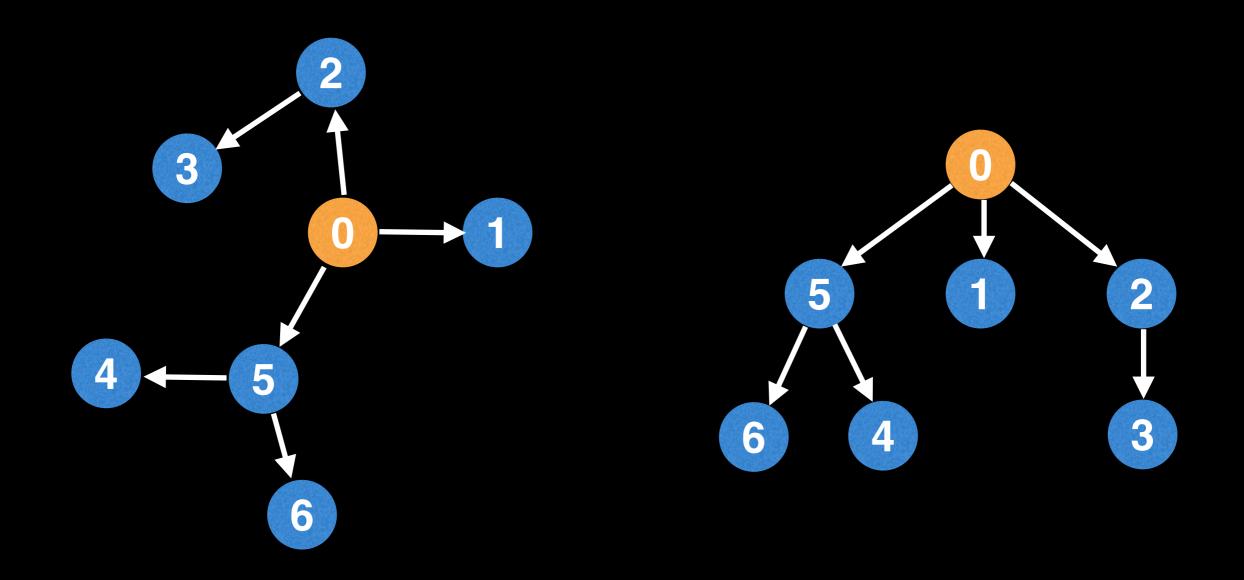


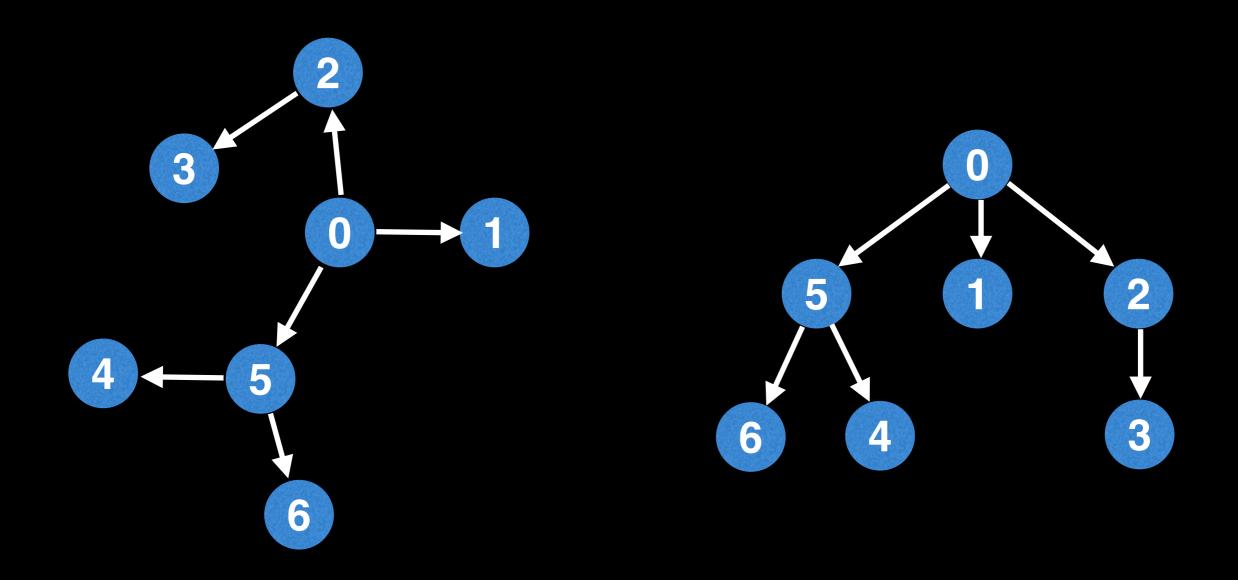












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# TreeNode object structure.
class TreeNode:
  # Unique integer id to identify this node.
  int id;
  # Pointer to parent TreeNode reference. Only the
  # root node has a null parent TreeNode reference.
  TreeNode parent;
  # List of pointers to child TreeNodes.
  TreeNode[] children;
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# g is the graph/tree represented as an adjacency
# list with undirected edges. If there's an edge between
# (u, v) there's also an edge between (v, u).
# rootId is the id of the node to root the tree from.
function rootTree(g, rootId = 0):
  root = TreeNode(rootId, null, [])
 return buildTree(g, root, null)
# Build tree recursively depth first.
function buildTree(g, node, parent):
  for childId in g[node.id]:
    # Avoid adding an edge pointing back to the parent.
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  return buildTree(g, root, null) ←
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