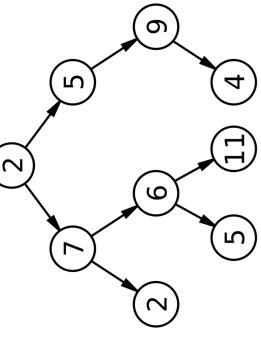
Binary Trees

Introduction

Binary Tree

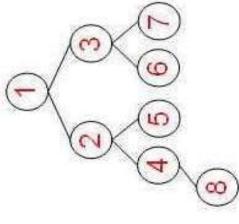
has at most two children, which are referred to as the left A binary tree is a tree data structure in which each node child and the right child.



Types of Binary Trees

Complete Binary Tree:

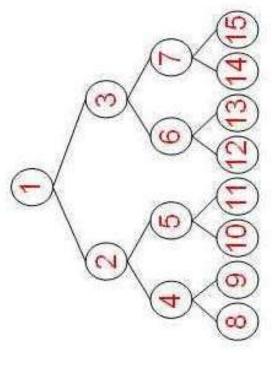
In a **complete** binary tree every level, except possibly the last, is completely filled, and all nodes in the last level are as far left as possible.



(a).Complete Tree

Full Binary Tree:

A **full** binary tree (sometimes referred to as a **proper** or **plane** binary tree) is a tree in which every node has either 0 or 2 children.



(b). Full Tree

Binary Tree Traversals

Tree Traversal: Process of visiting (checking and/or updating) each node in a tree data structure, exactly once.

Binary Tree Traversals

Tree Traversal: Process of visiting (checking and/or updating) each node in a tree data structure, exactly once. Unlike linked lists, one-dimensional arrays etc., which are canonically traversed in linear order, trees may be traversed in multiple ways. They may be traversed in depth-first or breadth-first order.

Binary Tree Traversals

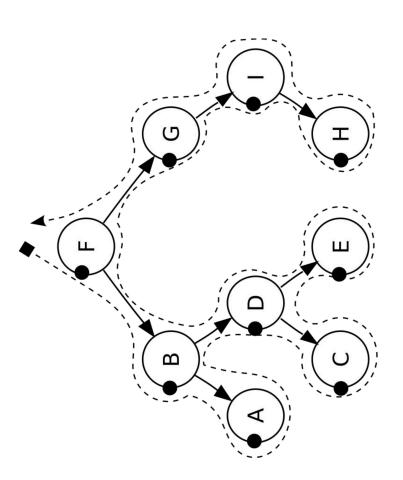
Tree Traversal: Process of visiting (checking and/or updating) each node in a tree data structure, exactly once. Unlike linked lists, one-dimensional arrays etc., which are canonically traversed in linear order, trees may be traversed in multiple ways. They may be traversed in depth-first or breadth-first order.

There are three common ways to traverse them in depth-first order: in-order, pre-order and post-order.

Pre-order Traversal

- 1. Check if the current node is empty / null.
- Display the data part of the root (or current node).
- Traverse the left subtree by recursively calling the pre-order function.
- 4. Traverse the right subtree by recursively calling the pre-order function.

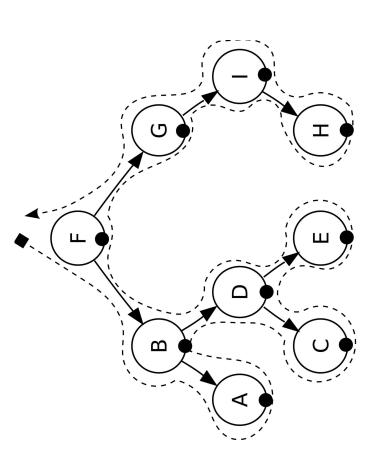
Pre-order: F, B, A, D, C, E, G, I, H.



In-order Traversal

- Check if the current node is empty / null.
- Traverse the left subtree by recursively calling the in-order function.
- Display the data part of the root (or current node).
- 4. Traverse the right subtree by recursively calling the in-order function.

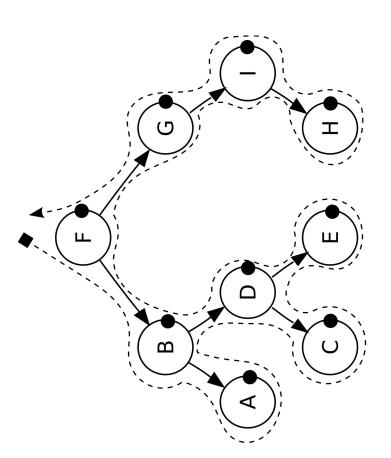
In-order: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I.



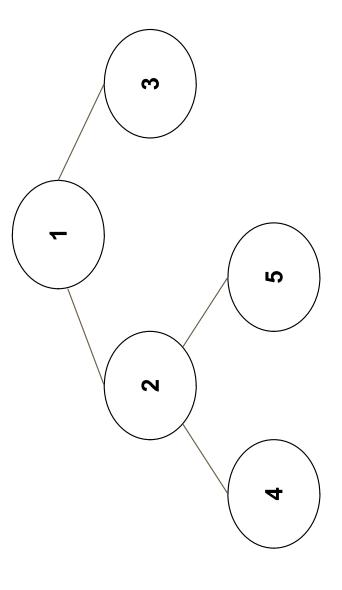
Post-order Traversal

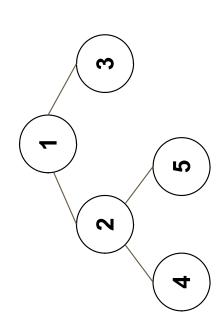
- Check if the current node is empty / null.
- Traverse the left subtree by recursively calling the post-order function.
- Traverse the right subtree by recursively calling the post-order function.
- Display the data part of the root (or current node).

Post-order: A, C, E, D, B, H, I, G, F.

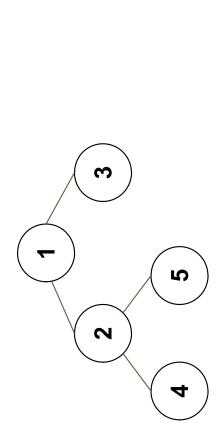


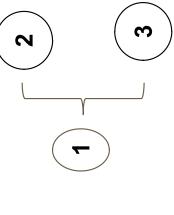
Level-order traversal: 1,2,3,4,5



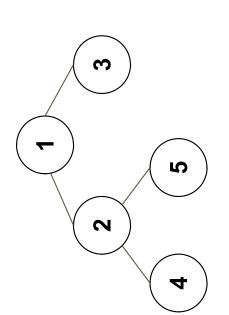


Level-order traversal: 1,



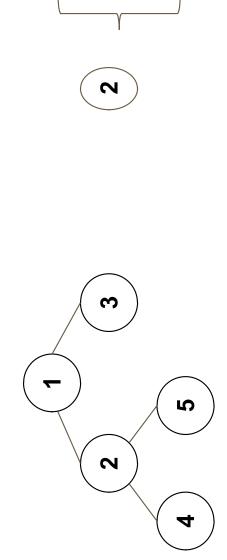




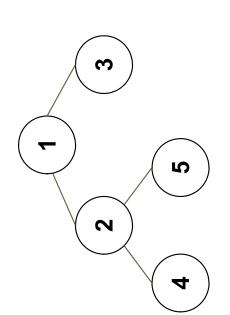


(R)

Level-order traversal: 1,2

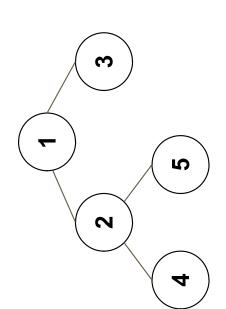






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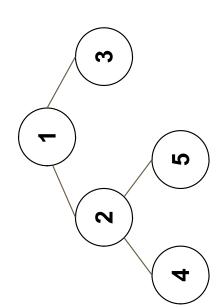
Level-order traversal: 1,2,3



Level-order traversal: 1,2,3,4

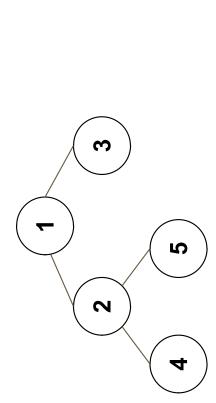






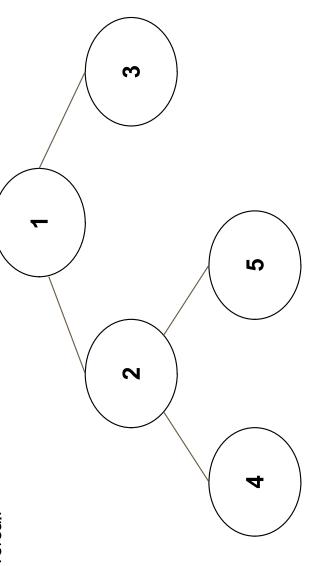
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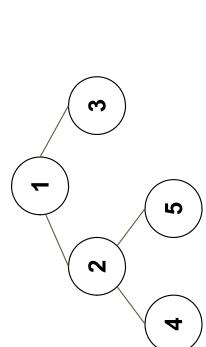
Level-order traversal: 1,2,3,4,5

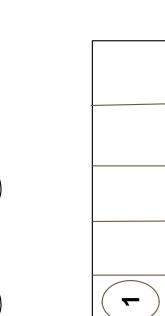


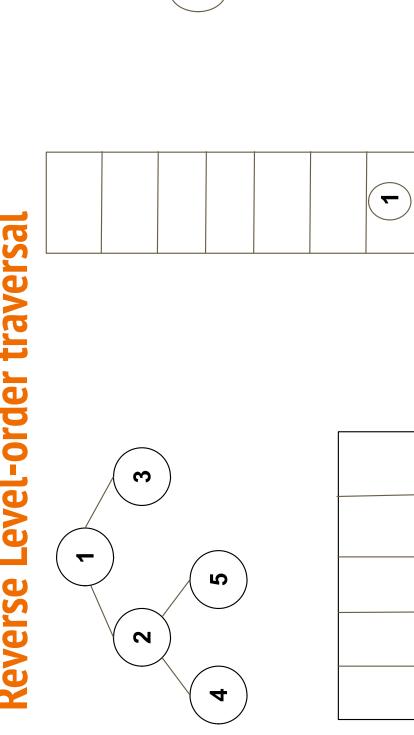


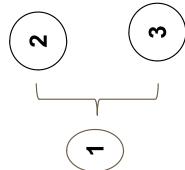
Reverse Level-order traversal: 4,5,2,3,1

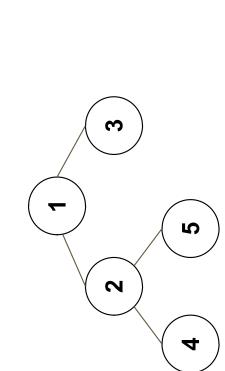


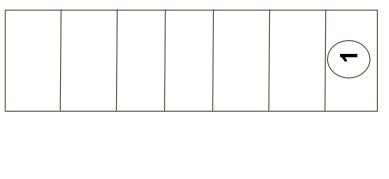




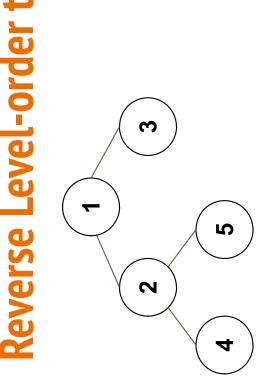


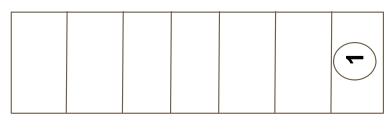


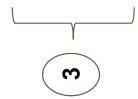


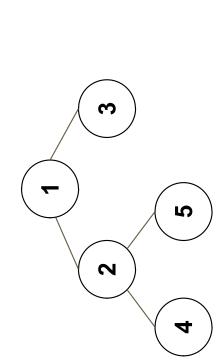


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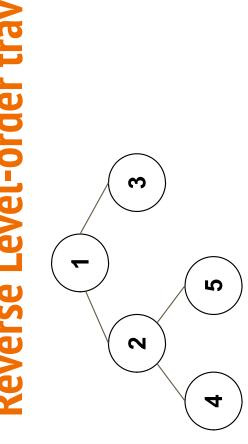


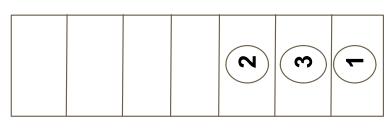


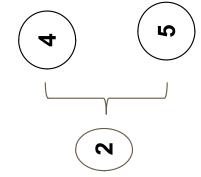


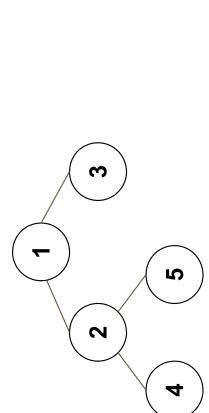
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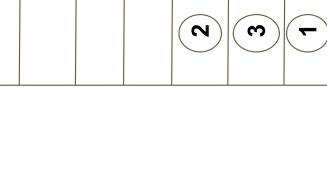
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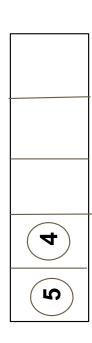


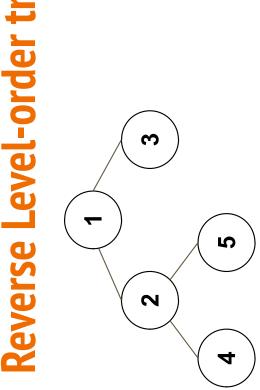


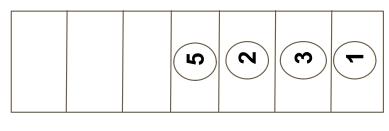


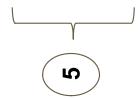


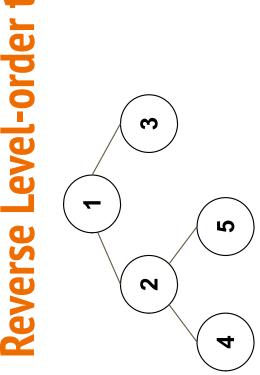


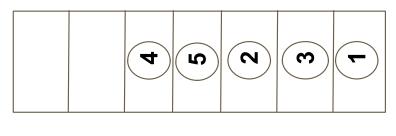


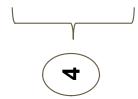


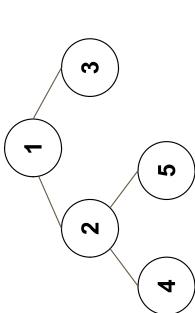


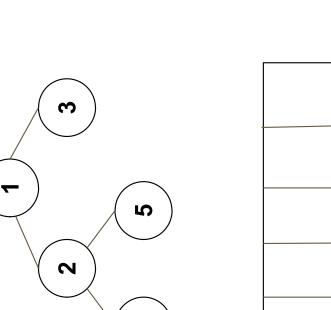




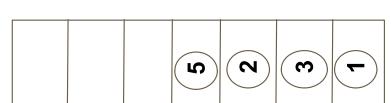


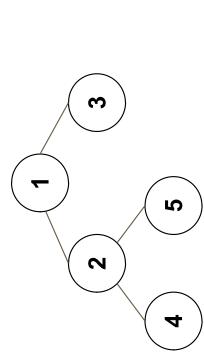


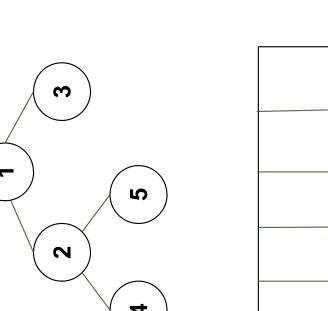












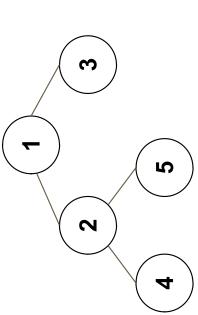
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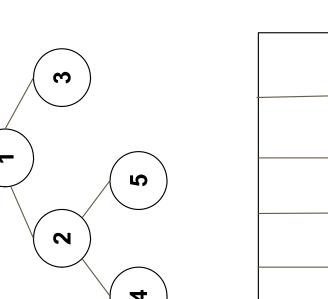
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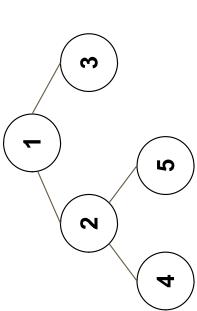
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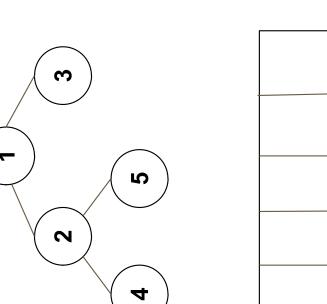


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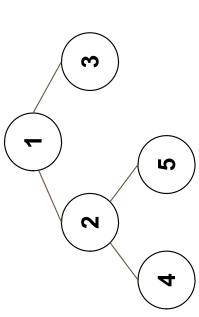


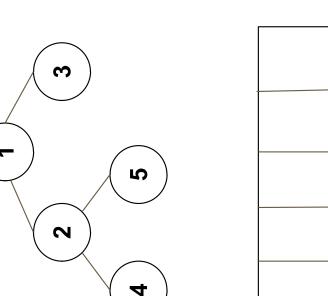


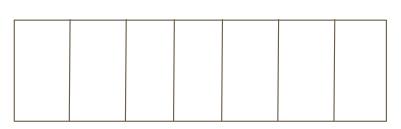
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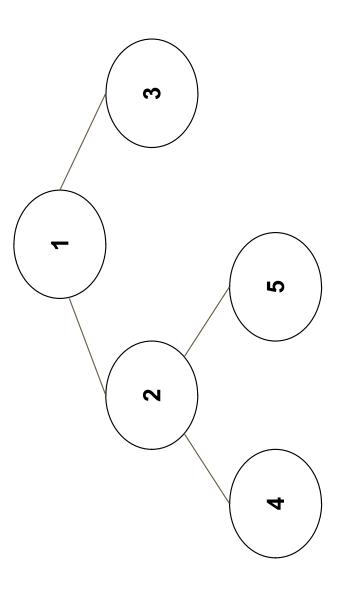


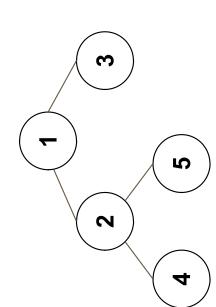
Size of Binary Tree

Calculate Size of Binary Tree

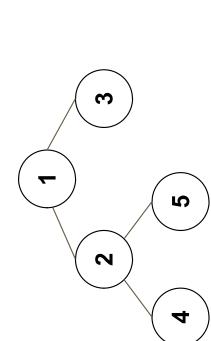
Size of Tree:

The total number of nodes in the tree.

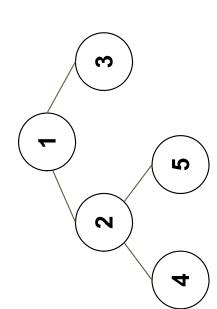


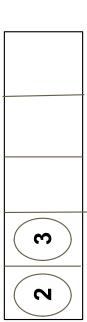


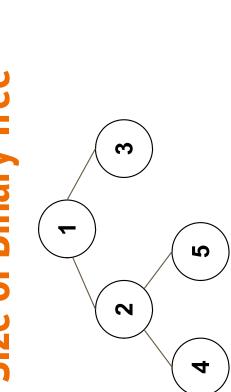


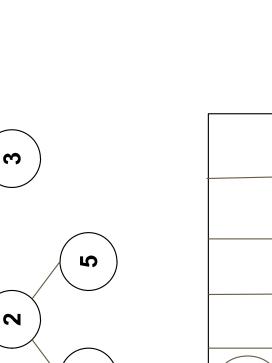


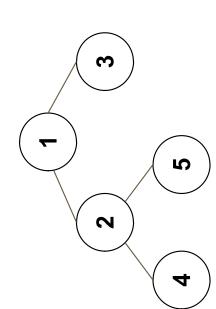




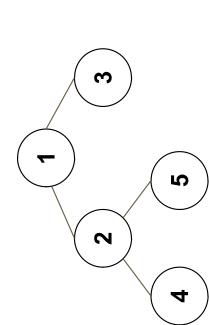


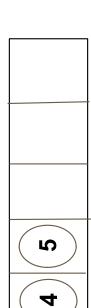


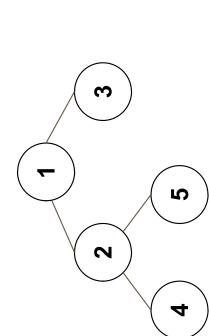


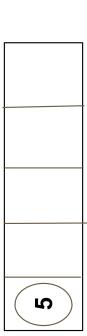




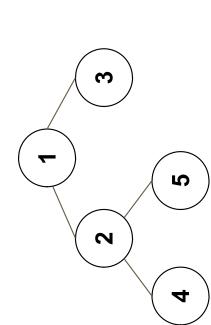


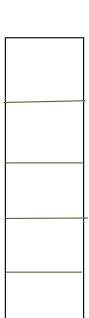






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Height of Binary Tree

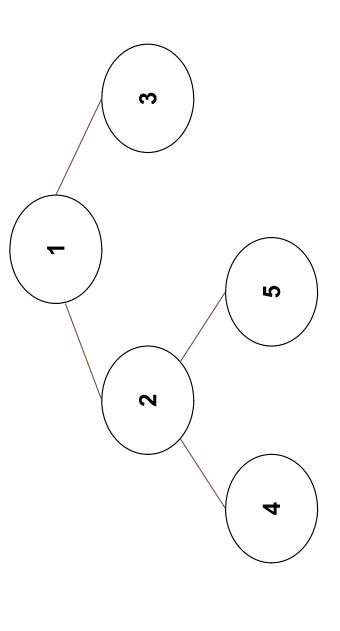
Calculate Height of Binary Tree

Height of Tree:

The height of a tree is the height of its root node.

Height of Node:

The height of a node is the number of edges on the longest path between that node and a leaf.



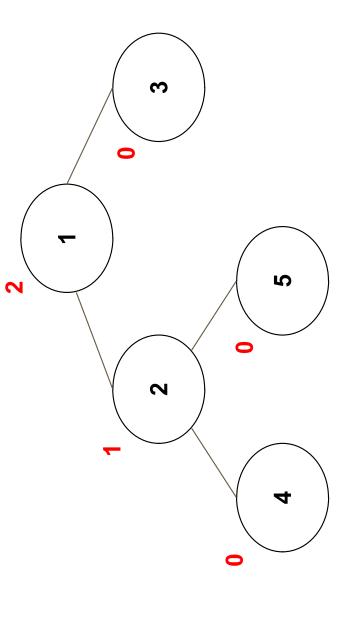
Calculate Height of Binary Tree

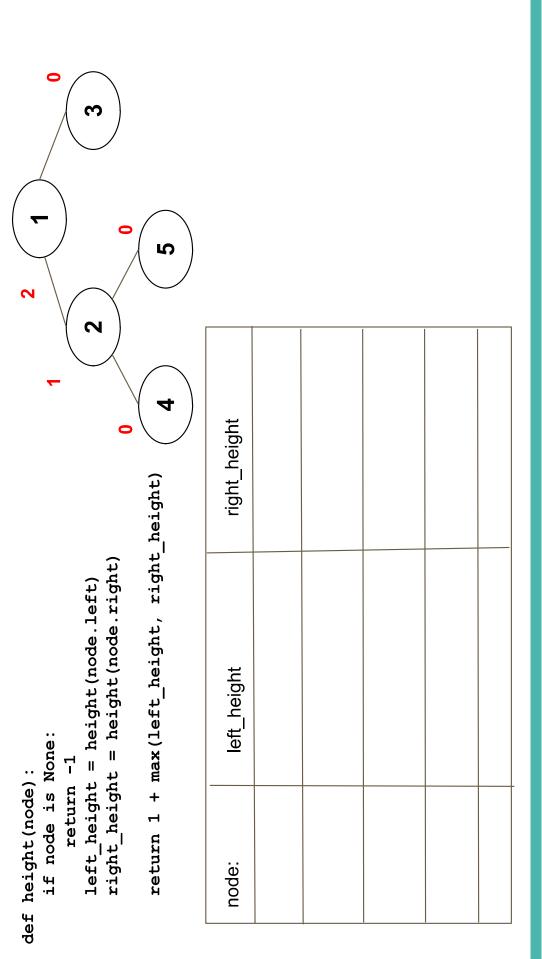
Height of Tree:

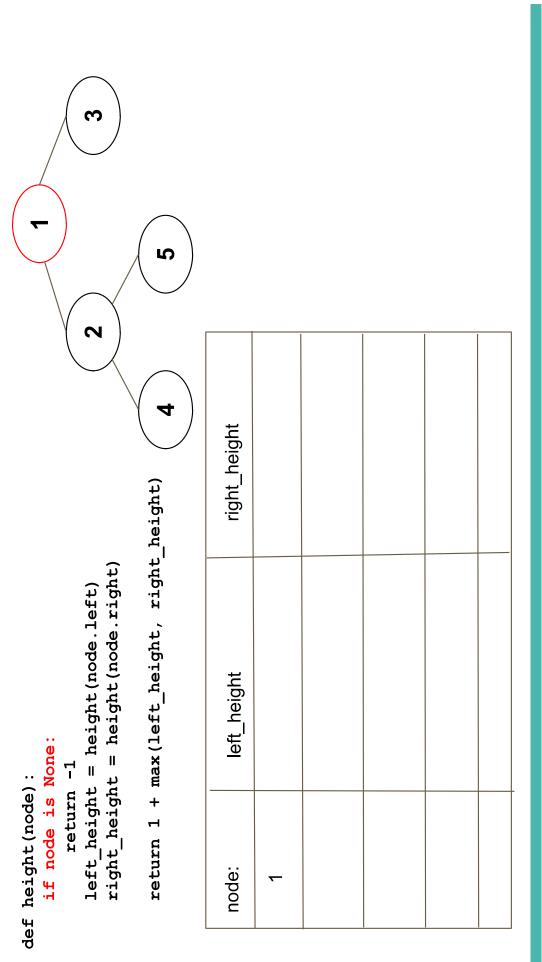
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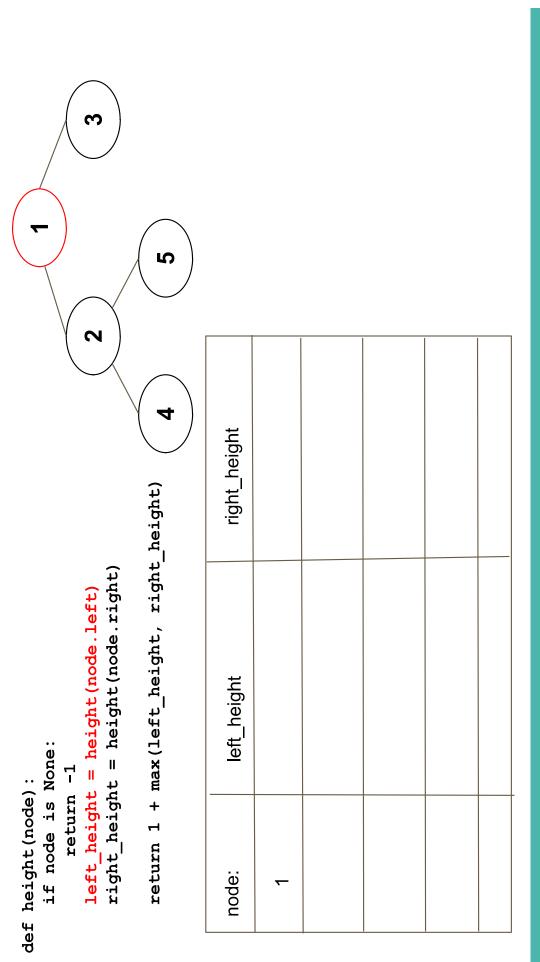
Height of Node:

The height of a node is the number of edges on the longest path between that node and a leaf.







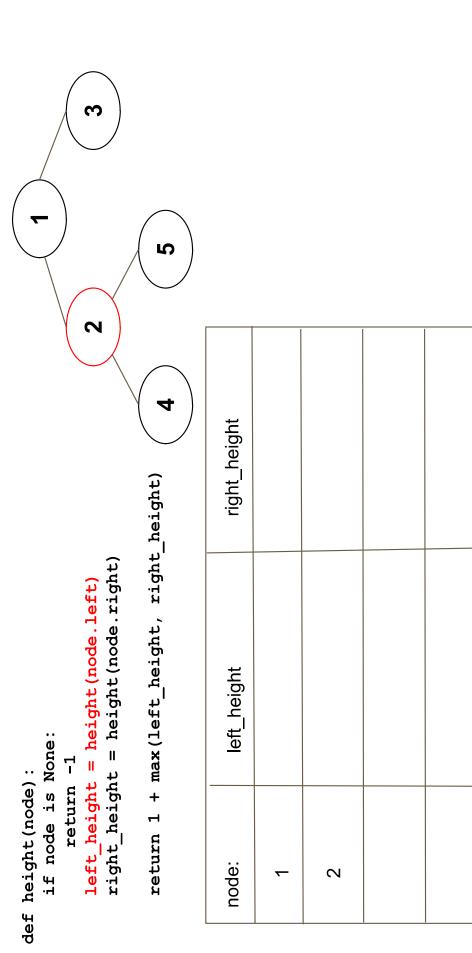




return 1 + max (left height.

2

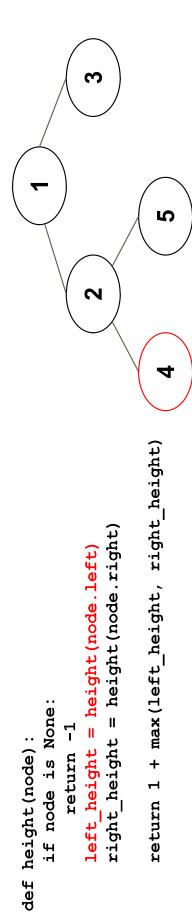
_height) 4	right_height				
return 1 + max(leit_height, right_height)	left_height				
return I +	node:	_	2		







right_height				
left_height				
node:	~	2	4	

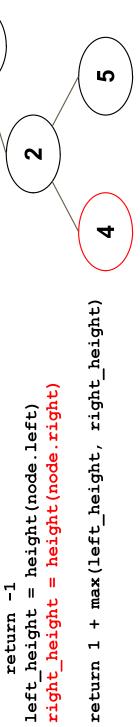




2
4

right_height					
left_height				-1	
node:	_	2	4	None	





node:
None



2
4

right height				-1	
left height				7-	
node:	~	2	4	None	

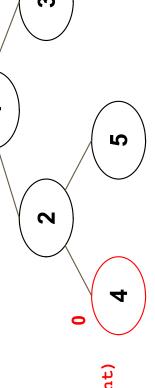




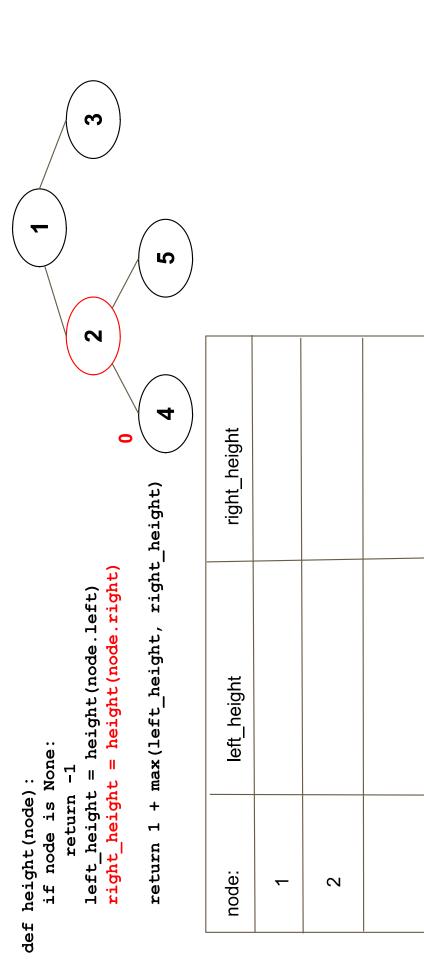
right_height				7	
left_height				7-	
node:	_	2	4	None	



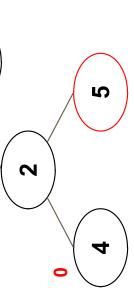
right_mergin = mergin (mode.right_)
return 1 + max(left_height, right_height)



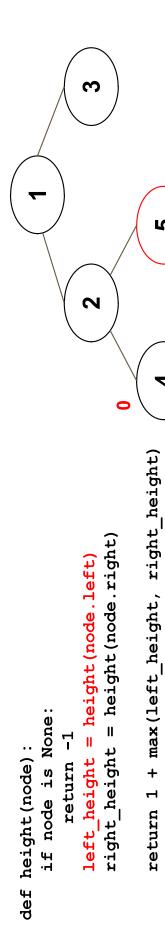
node:	left_height	right_height
_		
2		
4		

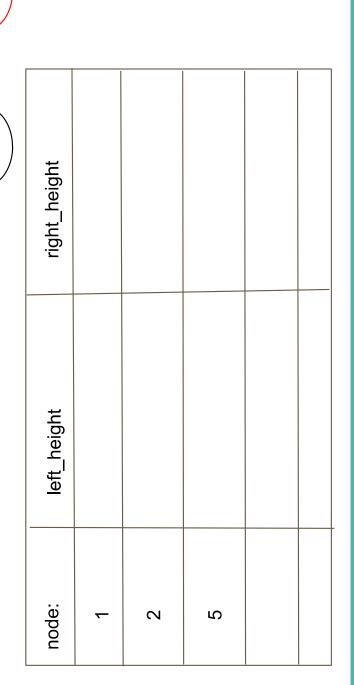




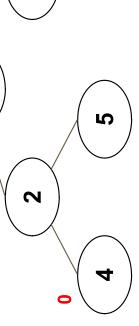


right_height				
left_height				
node:	-	2	5	



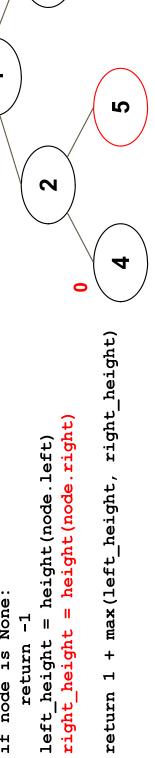






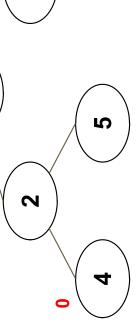
right_height					
left_height				-1	
node:	~	2	5	None	





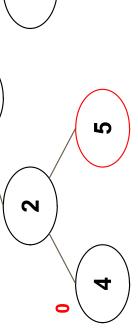
right_height					
left_height				-1	
node:	~	2	S.	None	



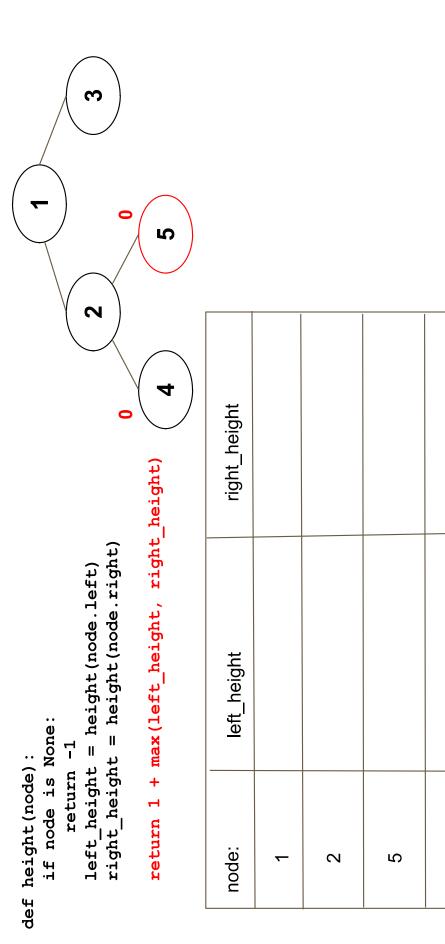


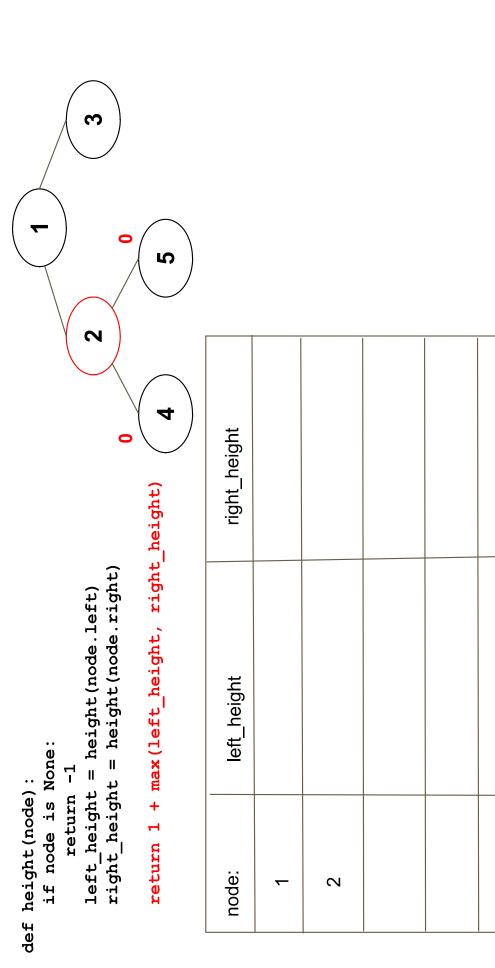
right_height				-1	
left_height				-1	
node:	_	2	5	None	

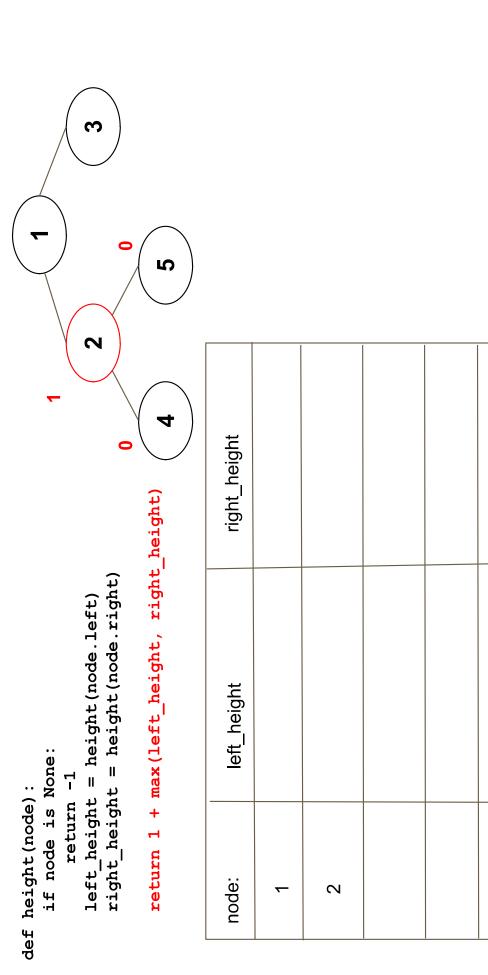


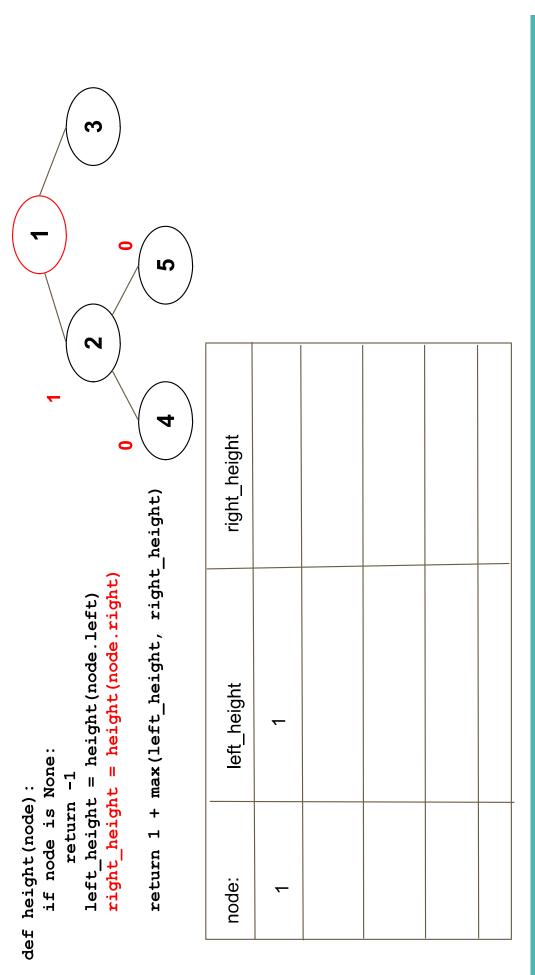


right_height				-1	
left_height				-1	
node:	_	2	5	None	

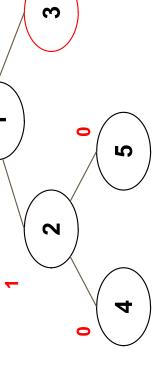




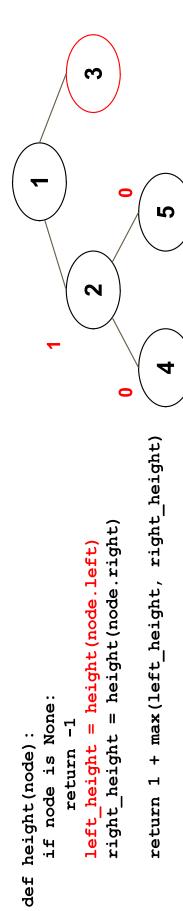








node:	left_height	right_height
←		
က		

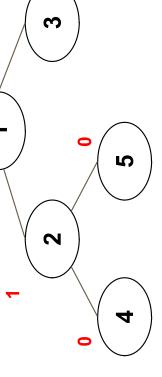


e: left_height right_height None			
3 None	node:	left_height	right_height
None None	1	1	
None	3		
	None		

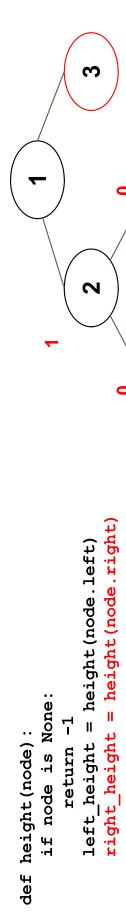


return -1
left_height = height(node.left)
right_height = height(node.right)

return 1 + max(left_height, right_height)

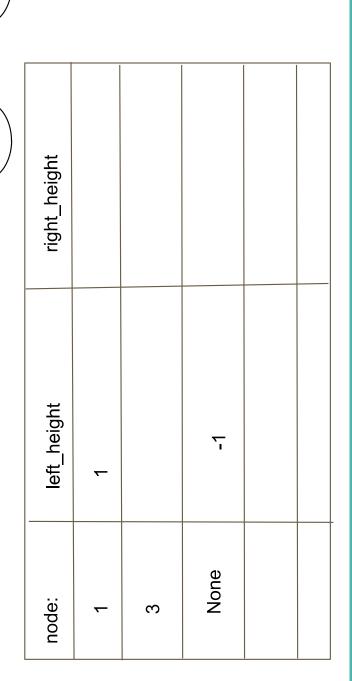


node:	hoight	riaht heiaht
~	1	
3		
None	-1	



2

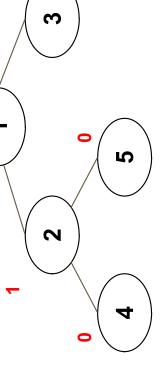
return 1 + max(left_height, right_height)



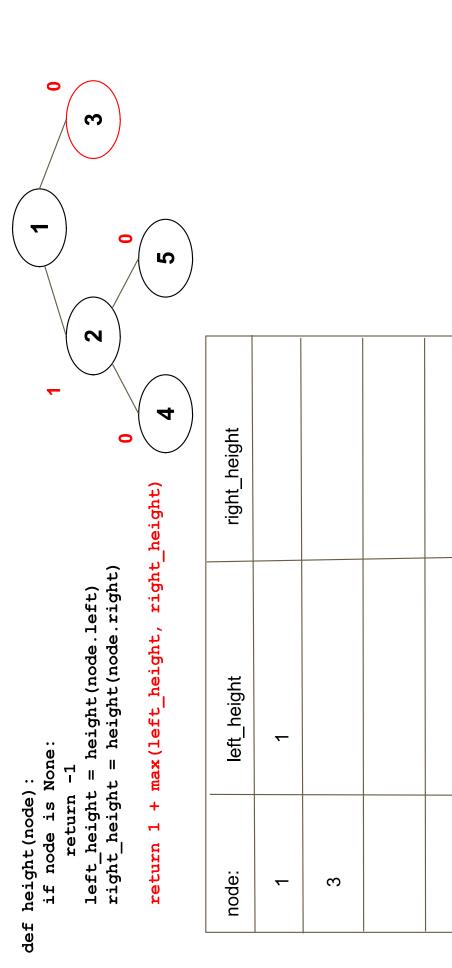


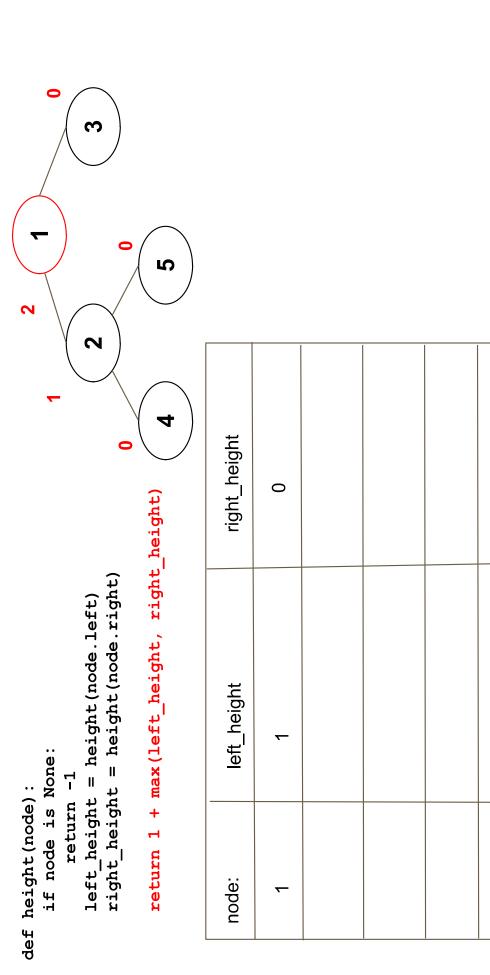
return -1
left_height = height(node.left)
right_height = height(node.right)

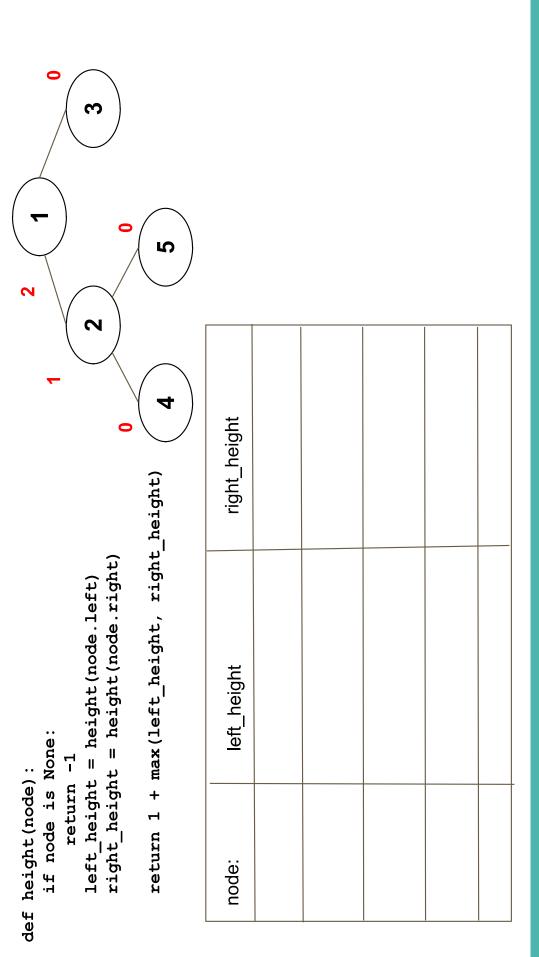
return 1 + max(left_height, right_height)



node:	left_height	right_height
_	7	
8		
None	-1	-1



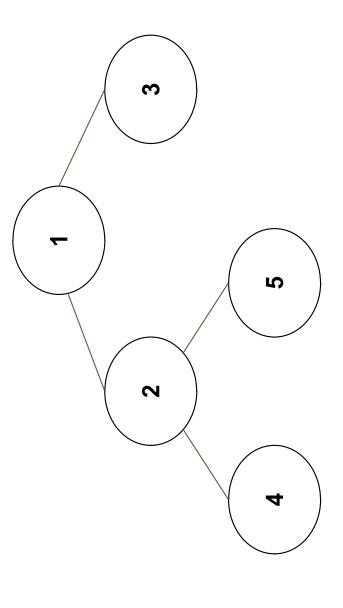


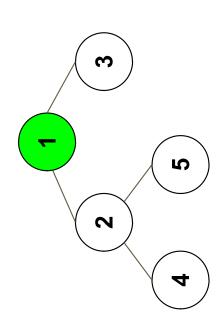


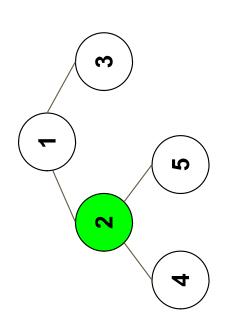
Pre-order Iterative

Pre-order Iterative

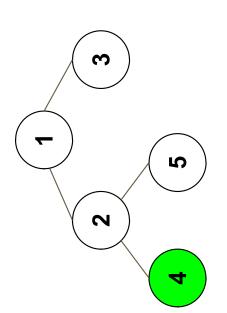
Pre-order output: [1,2,4,5,3]

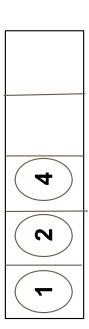


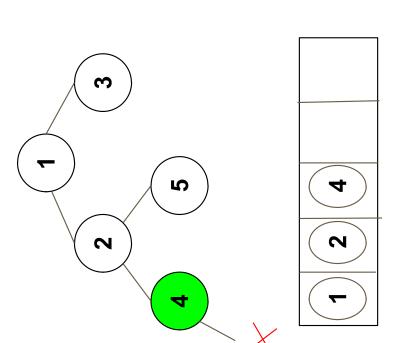


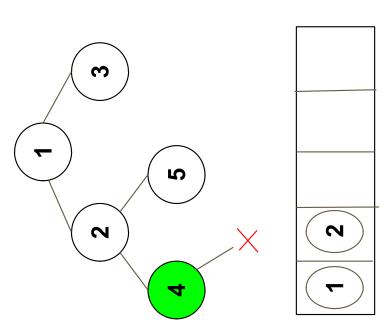


1



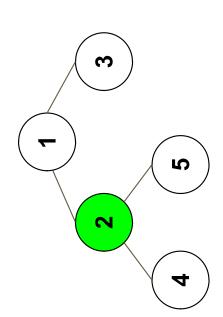




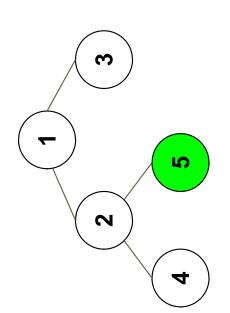


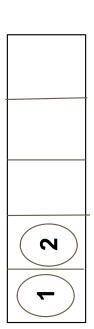
Pre-order traversal: 1,2,4

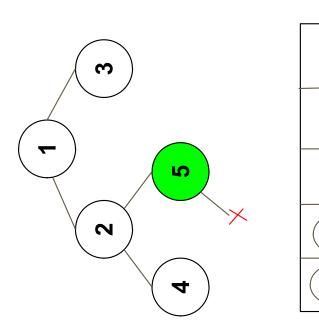
4

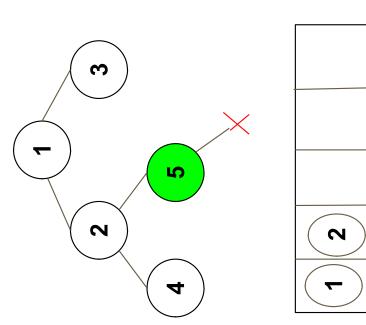


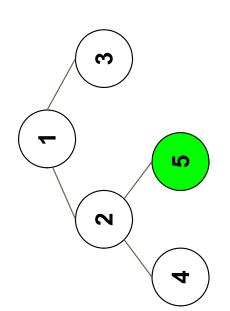
1











1