* Level is number of nodes on path from root to the node (including root and node).
* The maximum number of nodes at level ‘l’ of a binary tree is 2^(l-1).
* Height of a tree is maximum number of nodes on root to leaf path. Height of a tree with single node is considered as 1.
* Maximum number of nodes in a binary tree of height ‘h’ is 2^h -1
* In Binary tree, number of leaf nodes is always one more than nodes with two children
* Size of a tree is the number of elements present in the tree.
* Size() function recursively calculates the size of a tree. It works as follows:  
  Size of a tree = Size of left subtree + 1 + Size of right subtree.
* AVL tree is a self-balancing Binary Search Tree (BST) where the difference between heights of left and right subtrees cannot be more than one for all nodes.