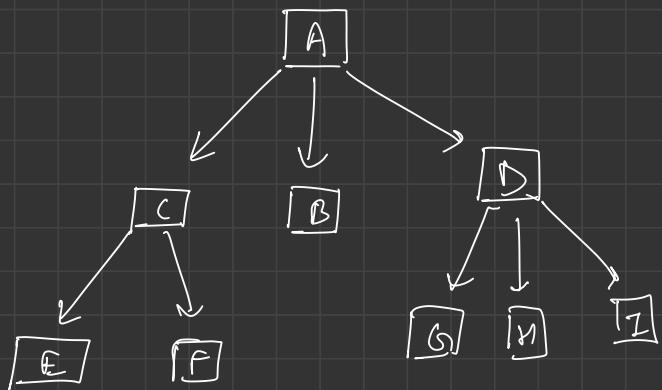


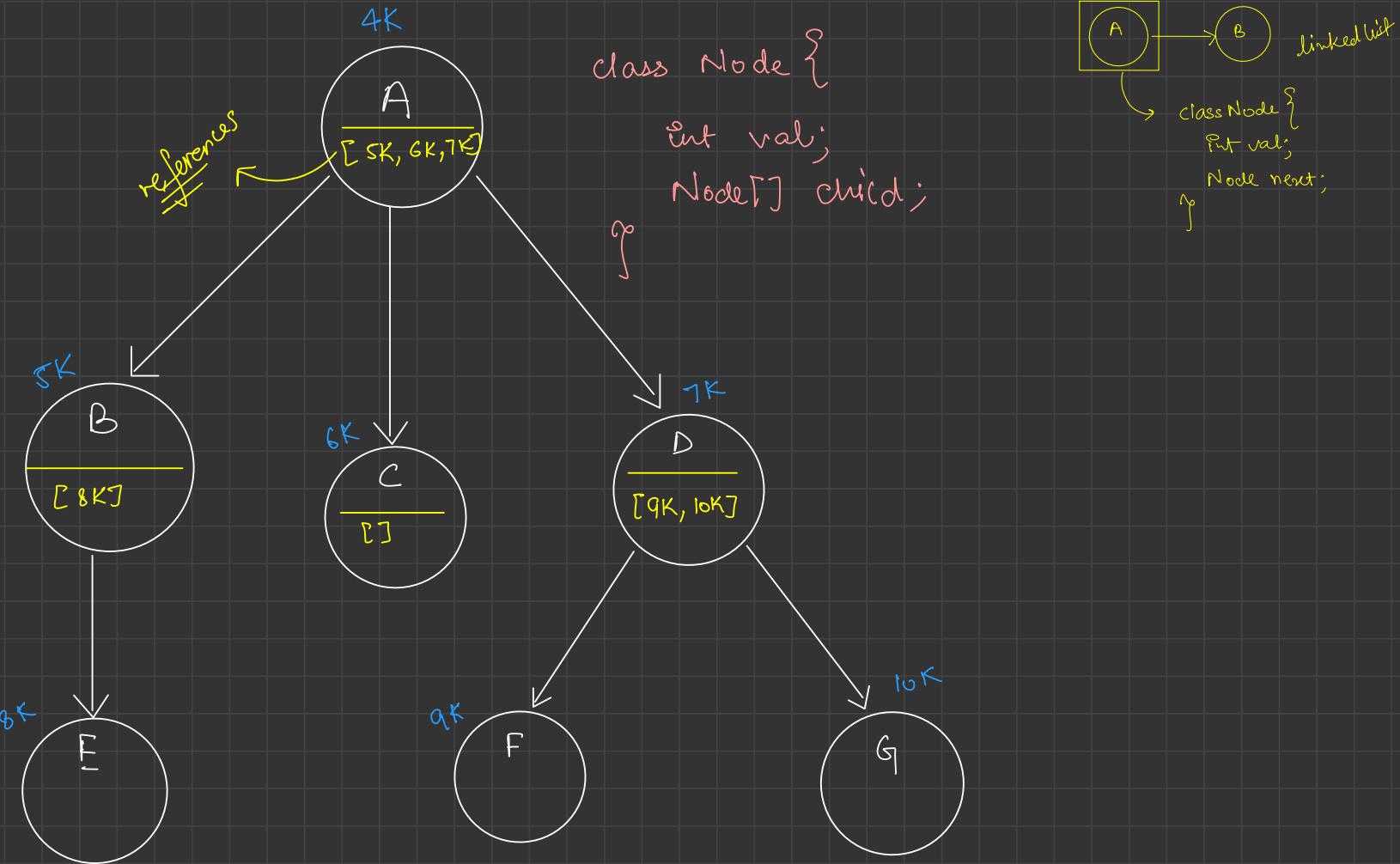


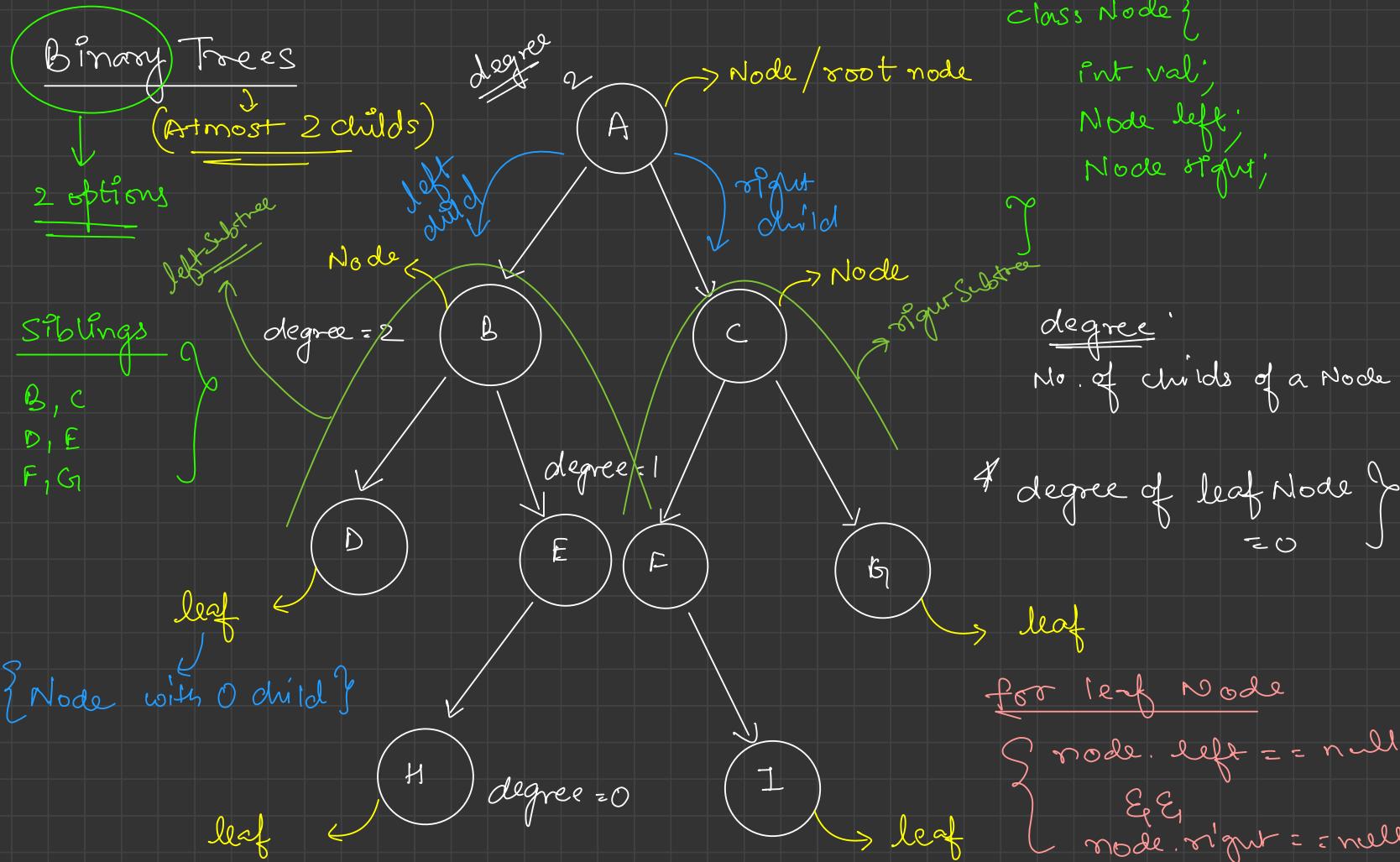
Binary Trees

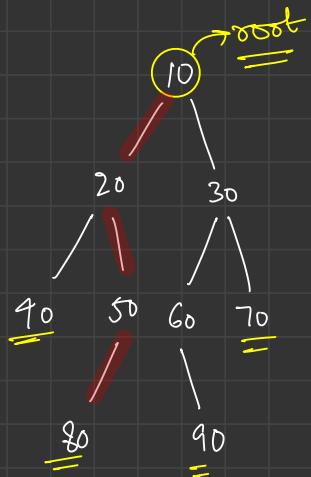
store your office employees data!

Trees !





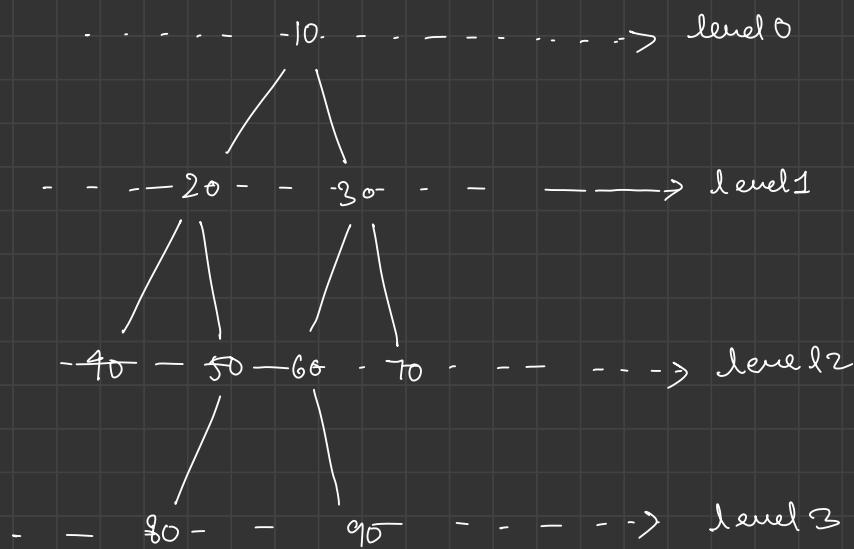




height of a binary tree

{ dist b/w root node and deepest leaf
Node in form of edges

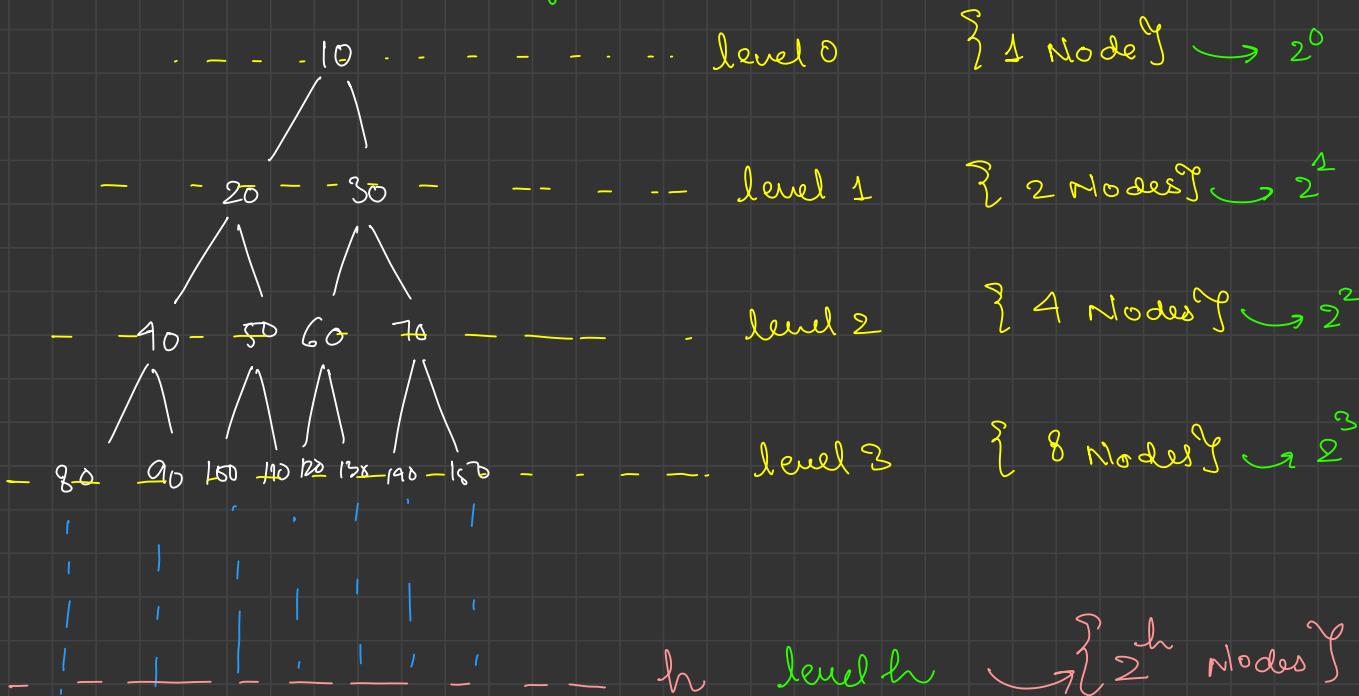
height = 3



{ Think of level as generation }

Perfect Binary Tree } A tree where no. of nodes at h level is 2^h

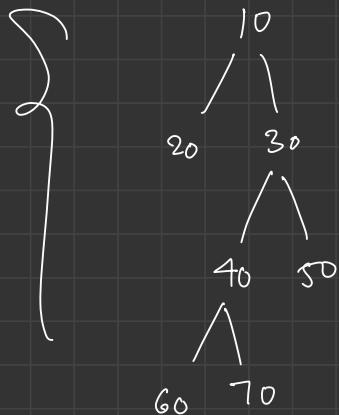
height = 3



full Binary Tree

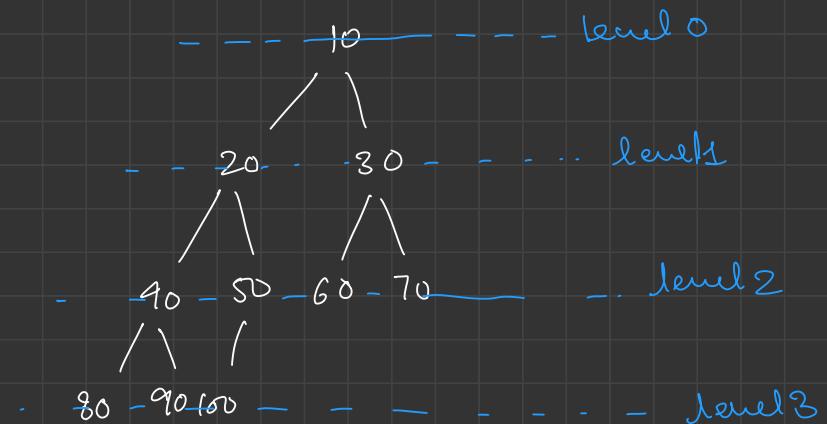


A BT where each Node have either zero or two
children .



Complete Binary Tree

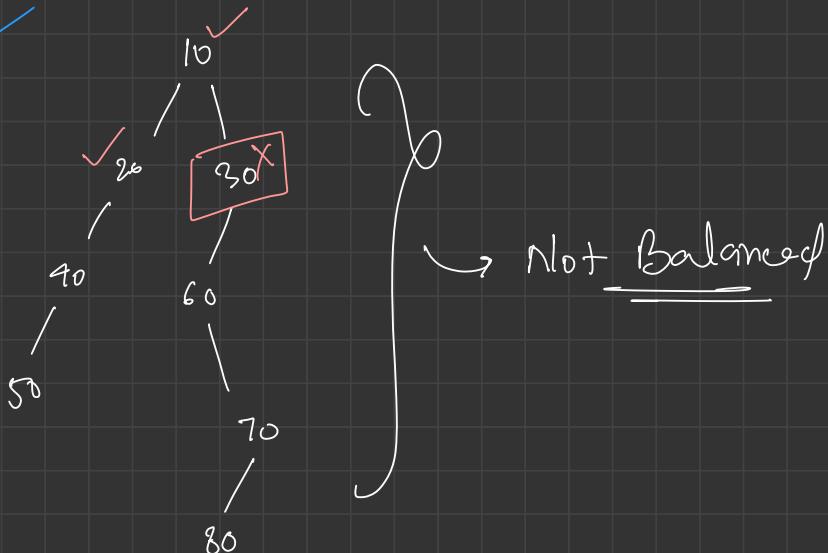
where each level is completely filled, except the last level,
and the nodes in last level are as left as possible



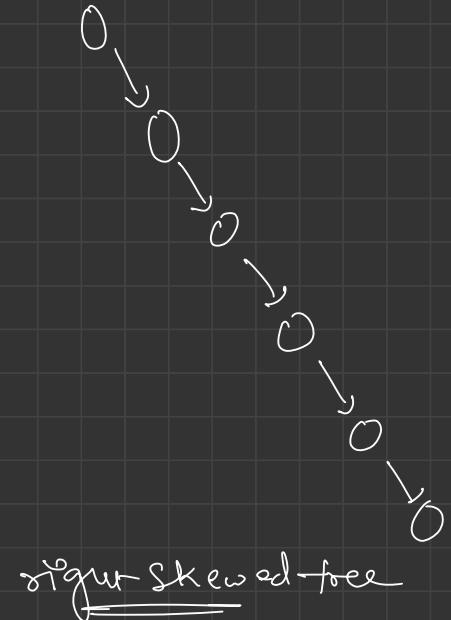
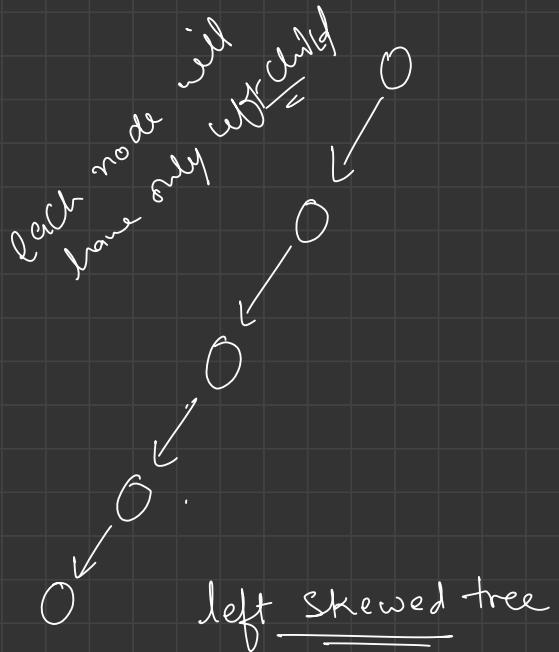
Balanced Binary Trees

for Every Node

$\left| \text{height of left Subtree} - \text{height of right Subtree} \right| \leq 1$



Skew tree

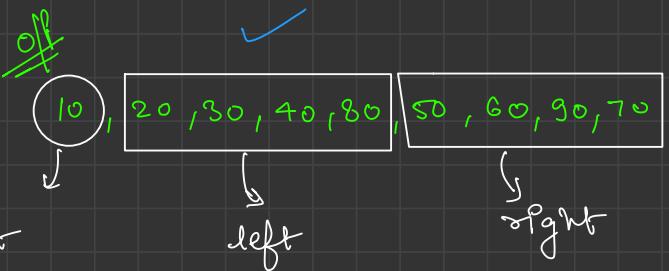
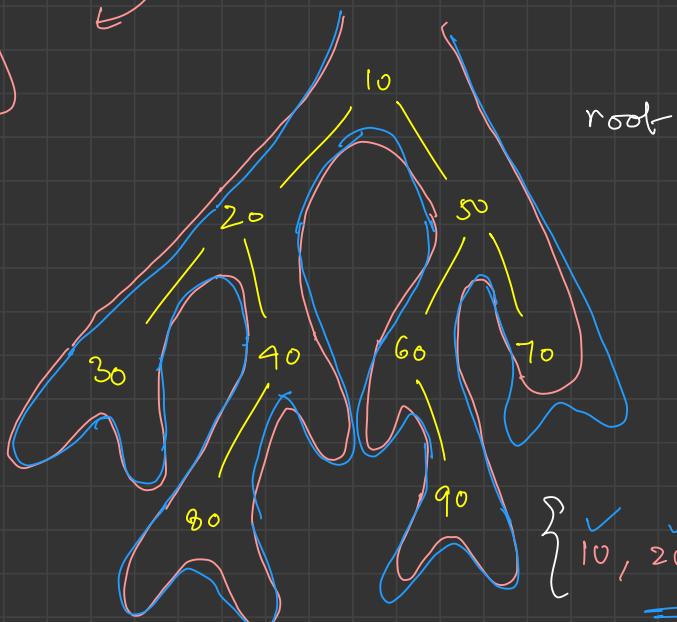


Traversal over tree

D

① pre order traversal

✓ point (node)
 ✓ left Subtree
 ✓ right Subtree



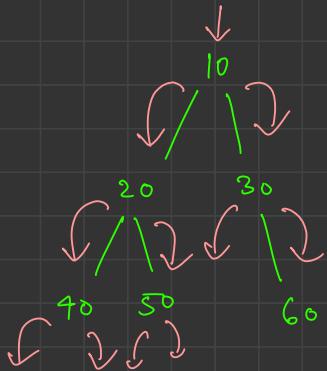
Eular path

10, 20, 30, 40, 80, 50, 60, 90, 70

```

void preOrder (TreeNode root)
{
    ① if (root == null)
        return;
    ② print (root.val);
    ③ preOrder (root.left);
    ④ preOrder (root.right);
}

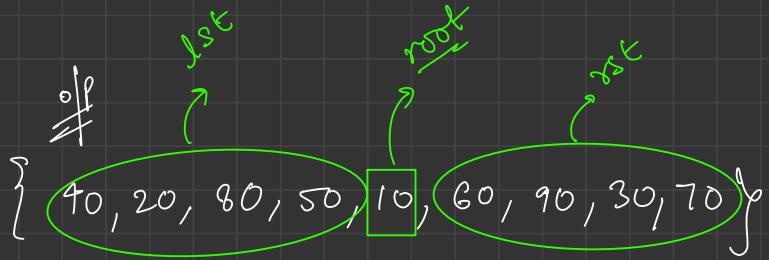
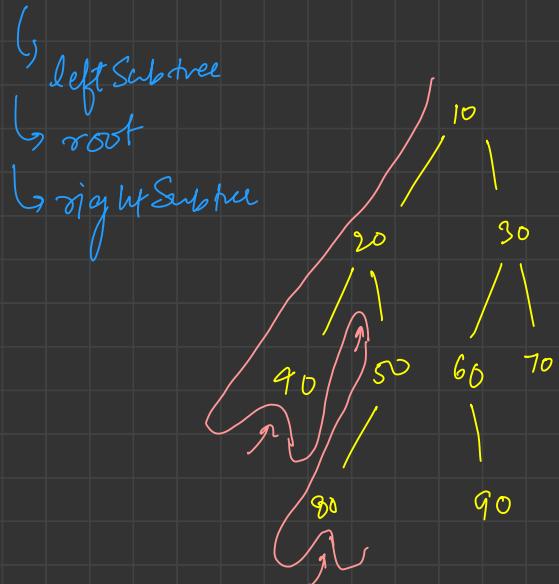
```

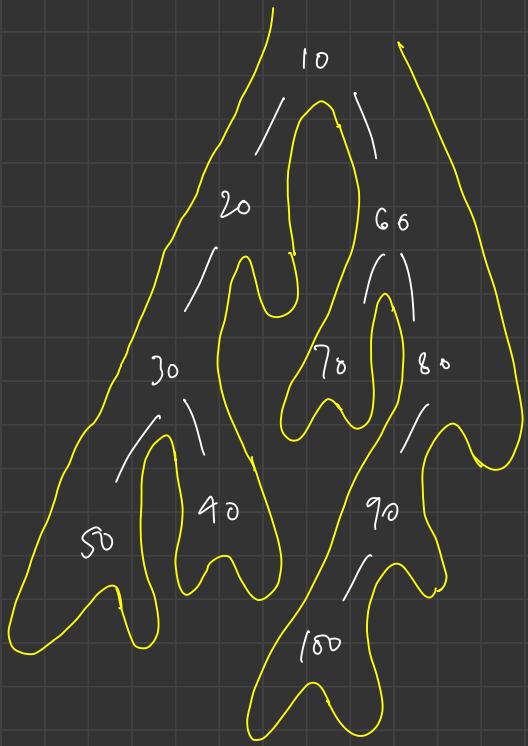


$\{ \ 10, 20, 40, 50, 30, 60 \}$

Call stack

InOrder Traversal


$$\{ \downarrow, \uparrow, \downarrow, \uparrow, \downarrow, \uparrow, \downarrow, \uparrow, \downarrow \}$$
$$\{ 40, 20, 80, 50, 10, 60, 90, 30, 70 \}$$



{ Inorder

50, 30, 40, 20, 10, 70, 60, 100, 90, 80

```
void InOrder( TreeNode root )
```

```
{
```

```
    if (root == null)
```

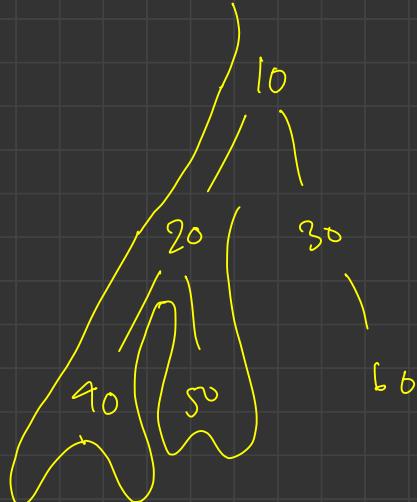
```
        return;
```

```
    InOrder( root.left );
```

```
    print( root.val );
```

```
    InOrder( root.right );
```

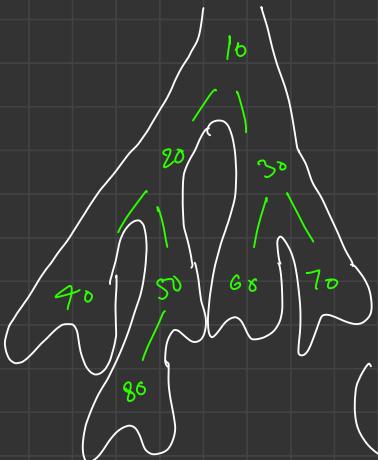
```
}
```



✓ ✓
40, 20, 50, 10, 30, 60

post Order Traversal

↳ left Subtree
↳ right Subtree
↳ print()



↙ ↘

90, 80, 50, 20,

lst

60, 70, 30, 10

→ 80

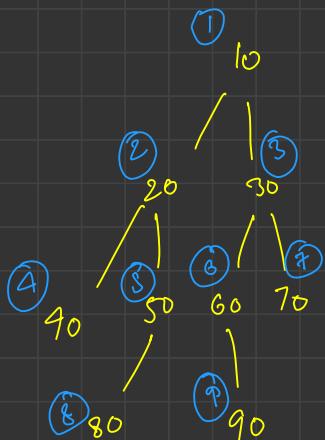
10

root

(90 , 80 , 50 | 20 , 60 , 70 , 30 , 10)

Size of a Binary Tree

→ (No. of Nodes in Binary Tree)



$$\boxed{\text{Size} = 9}$$

```
int size (TreeNode root)
```

```
{ if (root == null) return 0;
```

```
int lsz = size (root.left);
```

```
int rsz = size (root.right);
```

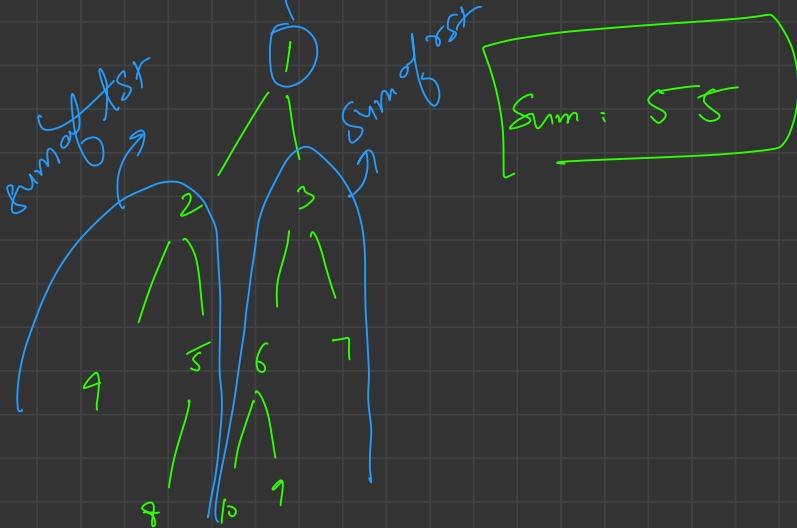
```
return lsz + 1 + rsz;
```

by

Sum of tree

↳ Sum of all nodes value in a tree

Sum of left + root val + sum of right

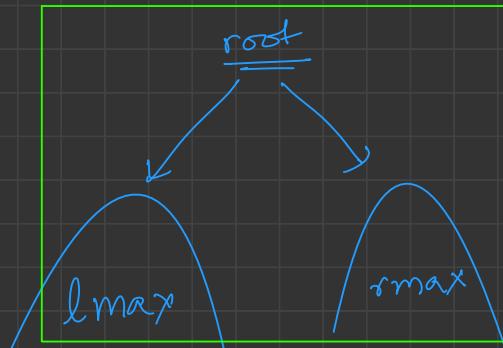


Max of tree

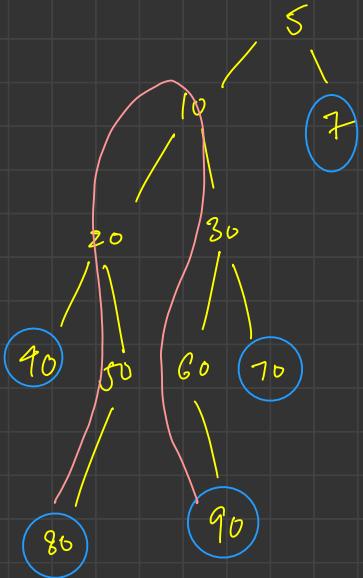
Max^m node value present in a tree.



max(lmax, rmax, root.val, max)



diameter of tree } \max^m dist. b/w any two leaf Nodes }



$$40 - 80 \rightarrow 3$$

$$40 - 90 \rightarrow 5$$

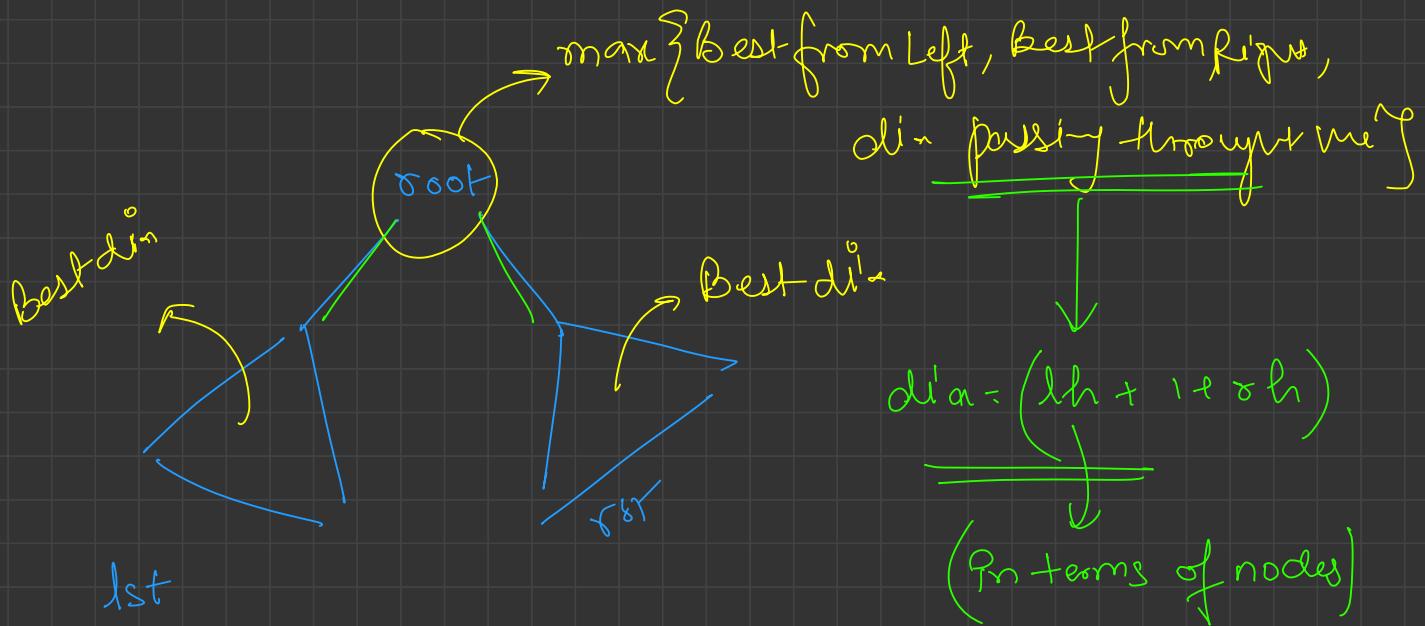
$$40 - 70 \rightarrow 4$$

$$\boxed{80 - 90 \rightarrow 6}$$

$$80 - 70 \rightarrow 5$$

$$90 - 70 \rightarrow 3$$

diameter



```

public static int diameter(Node root) {
    // Base Case
    if (root == null) {
        return 0;
    }

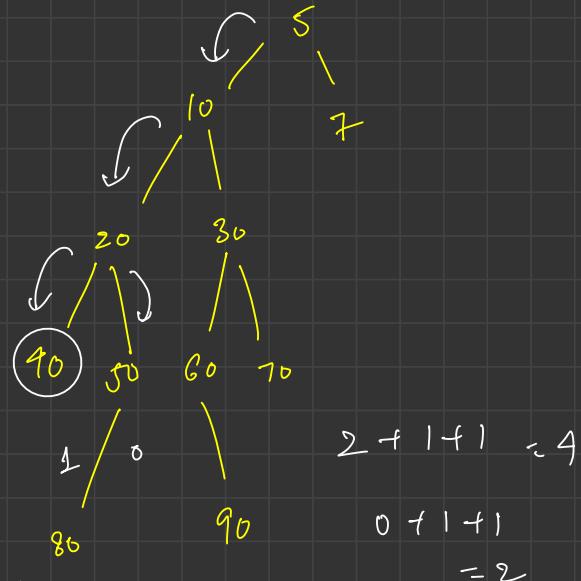
    ① int bestDiaInLeft = diameter(root.left); ✓
    ② int bestDiaInRight = diameter(root.right);

    // diameter passing through root
    ③ int lh = height(root.left);
    int rh = height(root.right);
    int diaThroughRoot = lh + 1 + rh;
    c

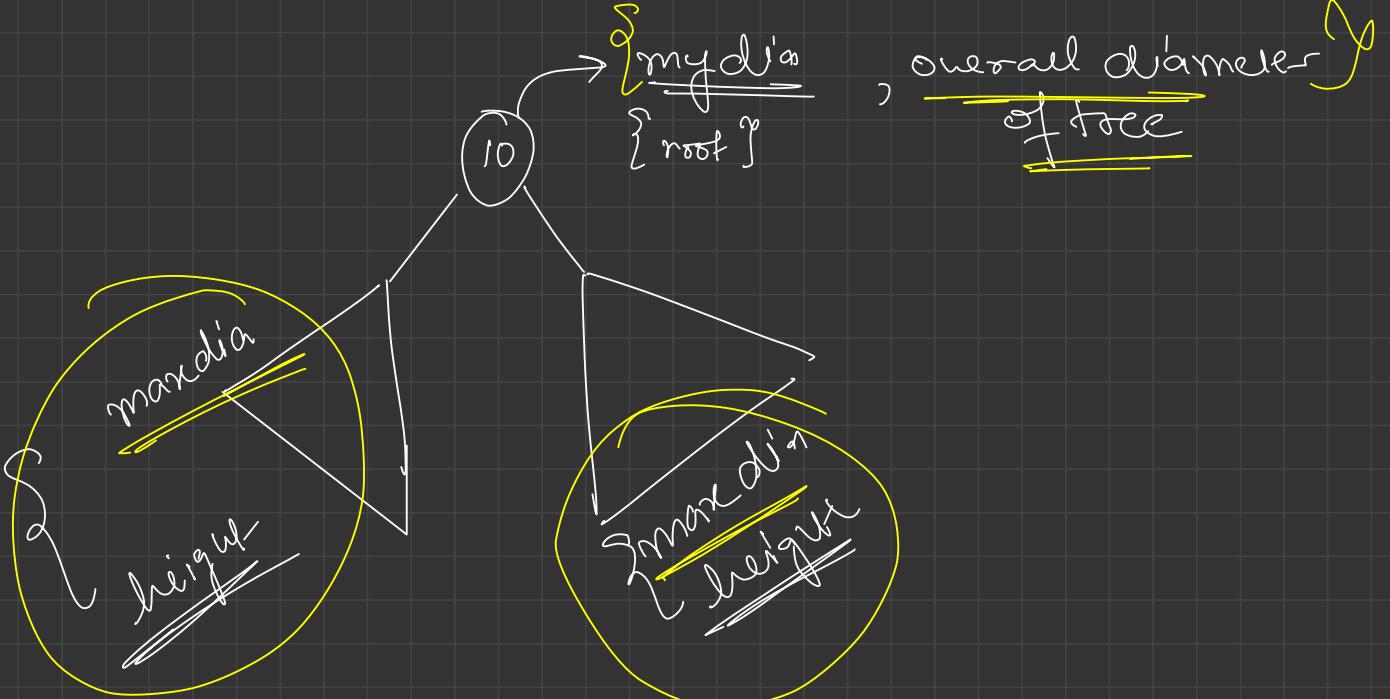
    ④ // diameter of the tree -> max {bestDiaInLeft, bestDiaInRight, diaThroughRoot}
    return Math.max(diaThroughRoot, Math.max(bestDiaInLeft, bestDiaInRight));
}

```

$$1 + 1 + 2 = \boxed{4}$$



$$4 + 1 + 1 = 6$$



Balanced Binary tree

10

When all nodes are balanced

✓ Is balanced

20

90 50

1

1

60

1

70

3 Node is balanced

$$|lh - \varphi h| \leq 1$$

