CMPT 280

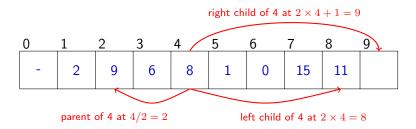
Tutorial: Arrayed Binary Trees

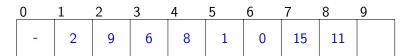
Mark G. Eramian

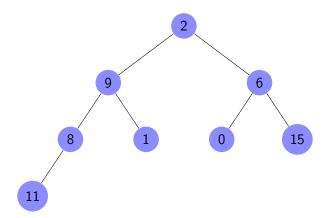
University of Saskatchewan

- Representation: an array of tree elements
- Each array location is like a tree node.
- Contents of array location is the contents of the node.

- Store the root node at array index 1 (index 0 is unused).
- If there is an element at array index i, then:
 - The left child of i (if it exists) is at index 2i.
 - The right child of i (if it exists) is at index 2i + 1.
 - The parent of i is at index i/2 (integer division).







Binary trees that satisfy the following can be represented by an array:

- All levels except possibly the lowest level are full.
- All nodes in the lowest level are as far to the left as possible.

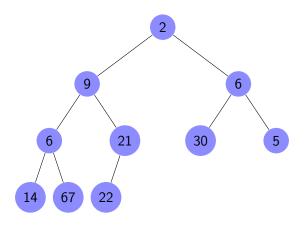
This implies that the offsets of the array which contain a data item will always be contiguous.

Which arrays represent trees?

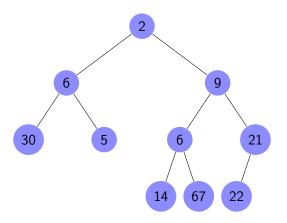
Draw the ones that are trees!

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
_	7	9	16	8	1	10			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	17	6	14	28	15	20	1	12	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-	17	6			15	0	1	12	
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-	33								

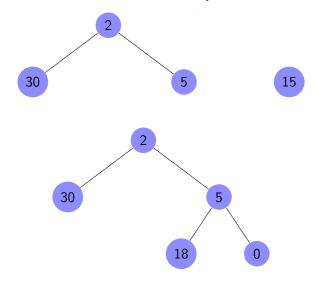
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Can this tree be represented by an array? If so, draw the array.



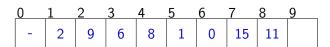
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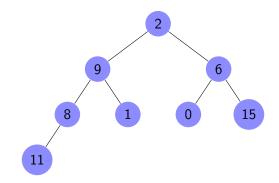


Insertion Algorithm

insert() method

When a new item is inserted, where do we put it?

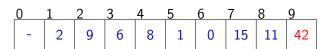


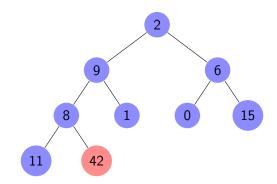


Insertion Algorithm

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Insertion Algorithm

insert() method

- Inserted elements always go at the end of the array.
- Thus, inserted elements always get inserted into the leftmost open position in the bottom-most level of the tree.

Deletion Algorithm

deleteItem() Method

- Erase the deleted item in the array.
- If the array is no longer contiguous, move the last element of the array into the vacated position.
- Let's do an example on the chalkboard...