Data Structures Binary Tree Node

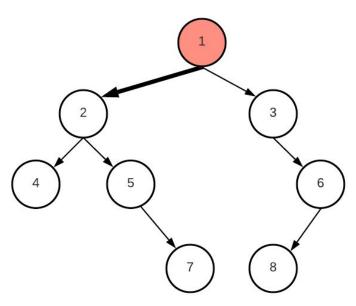
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Tree Node

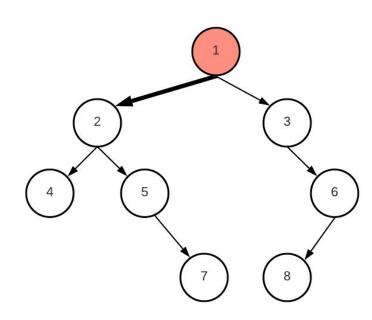
- Just as in our linked list, we need our node to be able to point to other nodes
 - o In a **'binary** tree', we need our node to be able to point to two other nodes: here, for convenience, we call these two nodes 'left' and 'right'



Node Creation

Let's create the nodes, then link them

```
# Create Nodes
root = Node(1)
node2 = Node(2)
node3 = Node(3)
node4 = Node(4)
node5 = Node(5)
node6 = Node(6)
node7 = Node(7)
node8 = Node(8)
```



Edge Linking!

- Now we can link them. Congratulations! We built a binary tree!
- Starting from the root: how can we print 7?

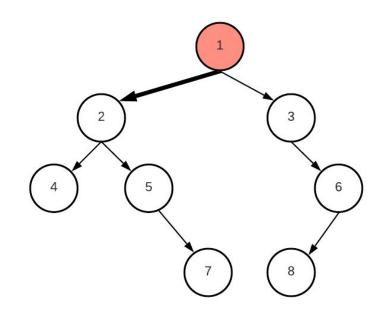
```
# Link them!
root.left = node2
root.right = node3

node2.left = node4
node2.right = node5

node5.right = node7

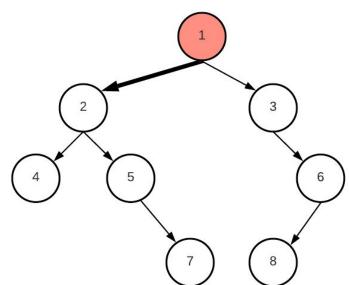
node3.right = node6

node6.left = node8
```



Printing paths

- A path is a chain of nodes, e.g. $[1 \Rightarrow 2 \Rightarrow 5 \Rightarrow 7]$
- As with our linked list structure, it a common mistake to try and use/access a child node that is a None!



Systematic printing!

- Printing out a linked list is trivial; we simply keep going from the head straight to the tail!
- But a tree has 2 subtrees!
- To print a tree, you need to print its subtrees! Recursion!
- Your turn:
 - Implement: def print(node)
 - Call it with print(root)
 - The function should print out all values held with the nodes in our tree!

"Acquire knowledge and impart it to the people."

"Seek knowledge from the Cradle to the Grave."