

**MINIA UNIVERSITY**  
**FACULTY SCIENCE**  
**Department of Computer Science**  
**Data Structures Using Python**

**Exercises #8**  
**Tree ADT**

- 8.1** Add a method `get_tree_height()` to `LinkedBinaryTree` that calculates the height of a binary tree, where:  
     $\text{height of a node} = \max(\text{height of left subtree}, \text{height of right subtree}) + 1$
- 8.2** Add a method `delete_subtree(p)` to `LinkedBinaryTree` that removes the entire subtree rooted at position  $p$ , making sure to maintain the count on the size of the tree.
- 8.3** Add a method `swap(p,q)` to `LinkedBinaryTree` that has the effect of restructuring the tree so that the node referenced by  $p$  takes the place of the node referenced by  $q$ , and vice versa. Make sure to properly handle the case when the nodes are adjacent.
- 8.4** Give an efficient algorithm that computes and prints, for every position  $p$  of a tree  $T$ , the element of  $p$  followed by the height of  $p$ 's subtree.
- 8.5** Write a Python method, `insertBST(k, T)`, to insert a new key  $k$ , possibly a duplicate key in a BST  $T$ , possibly empty (i.e., `None`), and return the tree where the new key was inserted.
- 8.6** Write a Python method to create a Binary Search Tree (BST) using a given unsorted array elements.
- 8.7** Write a Python method to create a balanced Binary Search Tree (BST) using a given array elements, where array elements are sorted in ascending order. (Hint: Make the root of the BST to be the mid value of the array.)  
(A *node* in a tree is *height-balanced* if the heights of its subtrees differ by no more than 1.)
- 8.8** Write Python methods that perform the following operations for a binary tree  $T$ :
- `preorder_next(p)`: Return the position visited after  $p$  in a preorder traversal of  $T$  (or `None` if  $p$  is the last node visited).
  - `inorder_next(p)`: Return the position visited after  $p$  in an inorder traversal of  $T$  (or `None` if  $p$  is the last node visited).
  - `postorder_next(p)`: Return the position visited after  $p$  in a postorder traversal of  $T$  (or `None` if  $p$  is the last node visited).
- 8.9** Implement the binary tree ADT using the array-based representation described in Lecture 10.
- 8.10** Implement the tree ADT using a linked structure as described in Lecture 10. Provide a reasonable set of update methods for your tree.