

Data Structures

CSCI 2270-202: REC 07

Sanskar Katiyar

Logistics

Make-up for Assignment [Interview Grading]

Assignment 1-4

Sign-up

Midterm 1 Grades

Review your exam in Office Hours

Should be available on Moodle by the end of this week

Logistics

Office Hours at ECAE 128

Wednesday: 3 pm - 5 pm

Thursday: 5 pm - 6 pm

Friday: 3 pm - 5 pm

Recitation Materials (*Notes, Slides, Code, etc.*)

sanskarkatiyar.github.io/CSCI2270

Announcement

Learning Assistant Information Session

TODAY, 5 - 6pm, UMC Room 235

Fall 2020: CSCI 1200, CSCI 1300

Apply: <https://learningassistantalliance.org/>

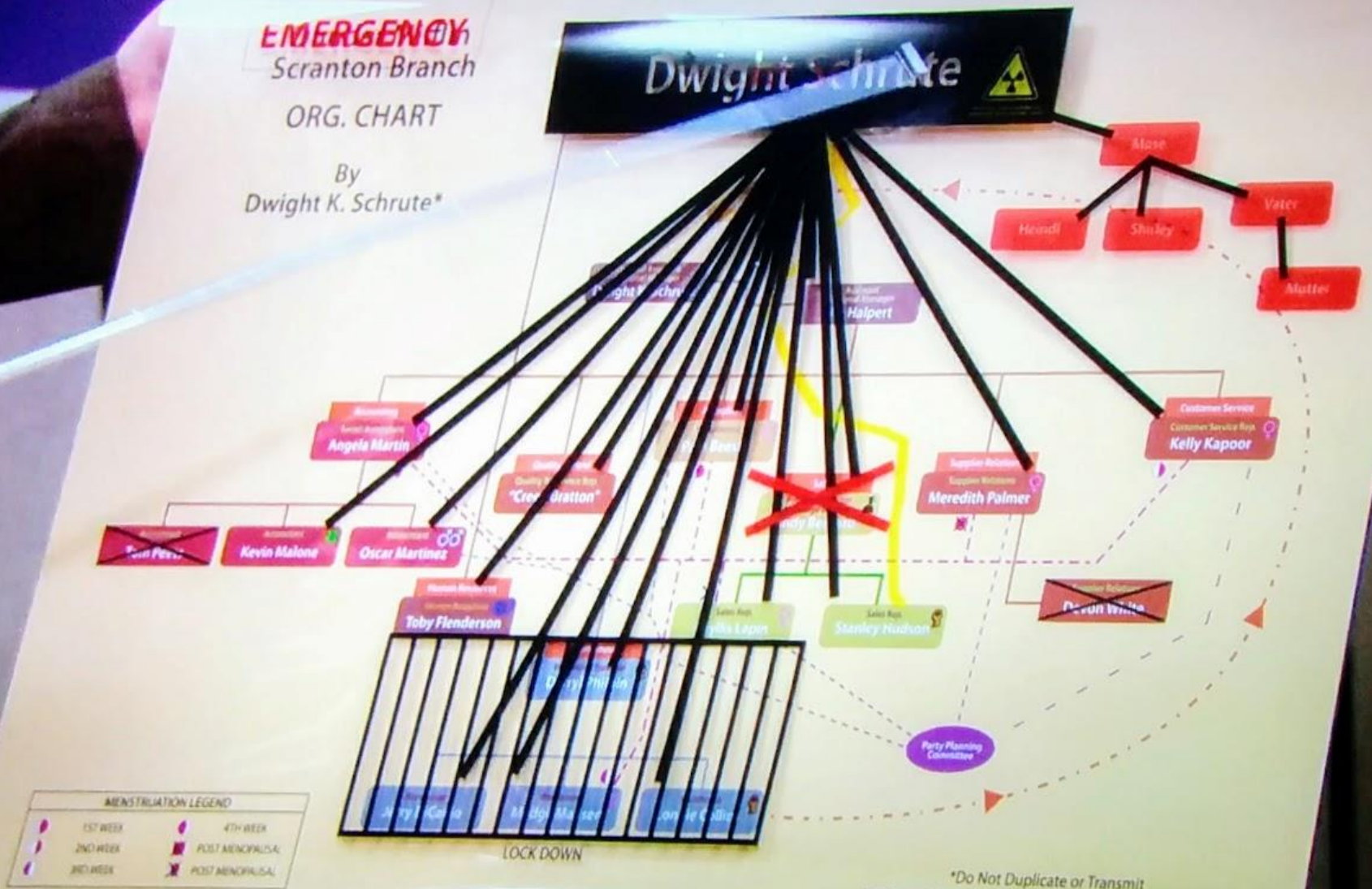
Felix Muzny, [felix.muzny] & Rachel Cox, [rachel.cox]

Recitation Outline

1. Tree ADT
2. Binary Tree (BT)
3. Recursion
4. Traversal in a BT
5. Exercise

Tree ADT

EMERGENCY
Scranton Branch
ORG. CHART
By
Dwight K. Schrute*



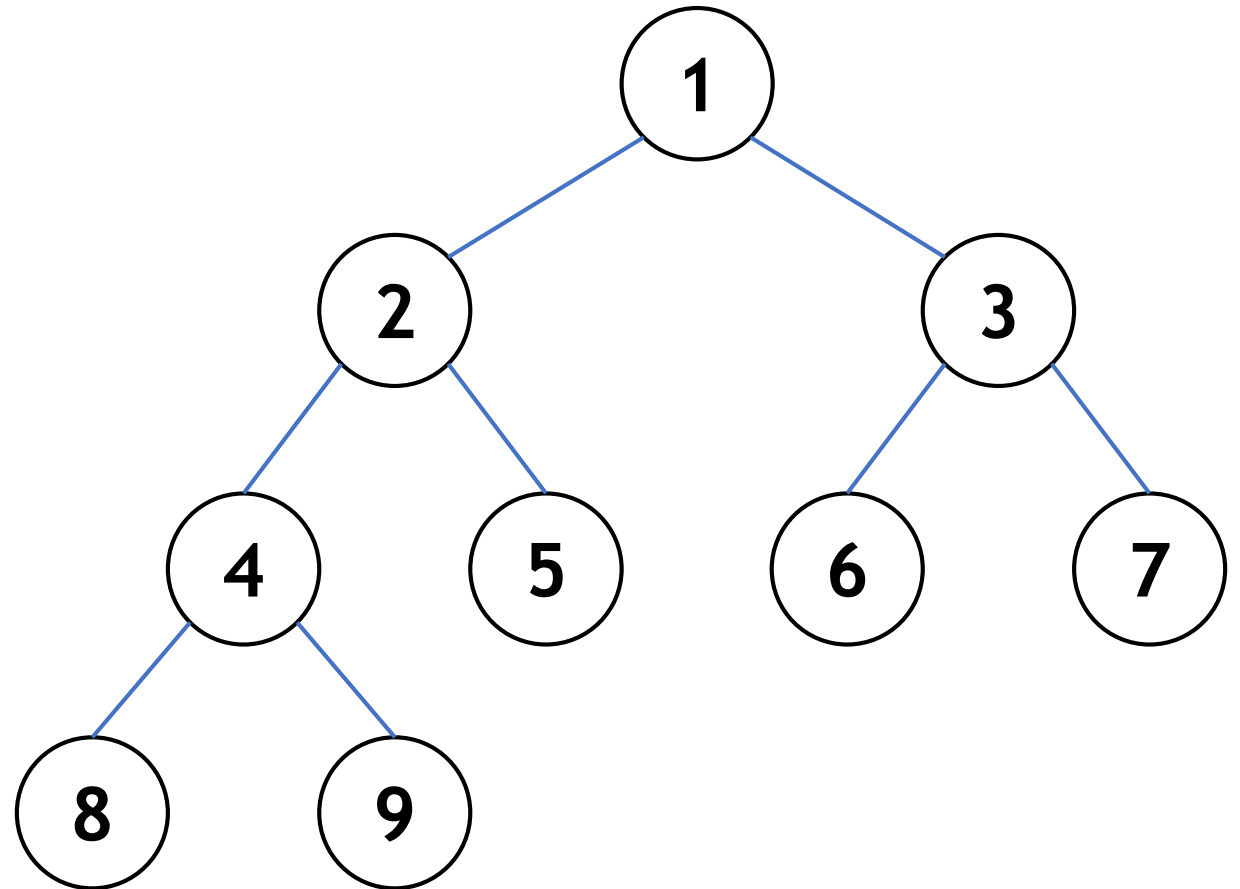
Tree ADT

Composed of **Nodes**, **Edges**

Non-linear, **Hierarchical**

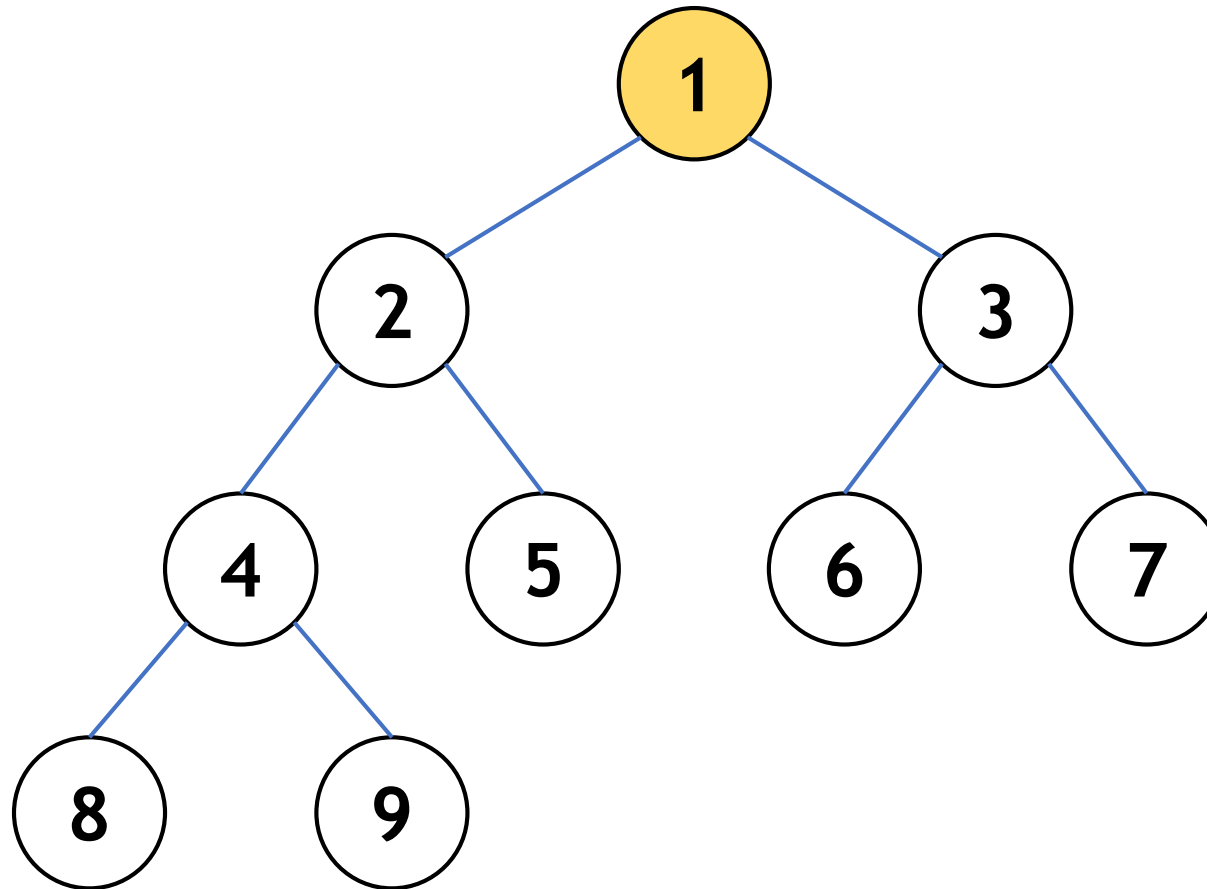
n-ary: Each node can have n children

Example(s), Application(s):
*Search, Expression Trees,
Directory Structure*



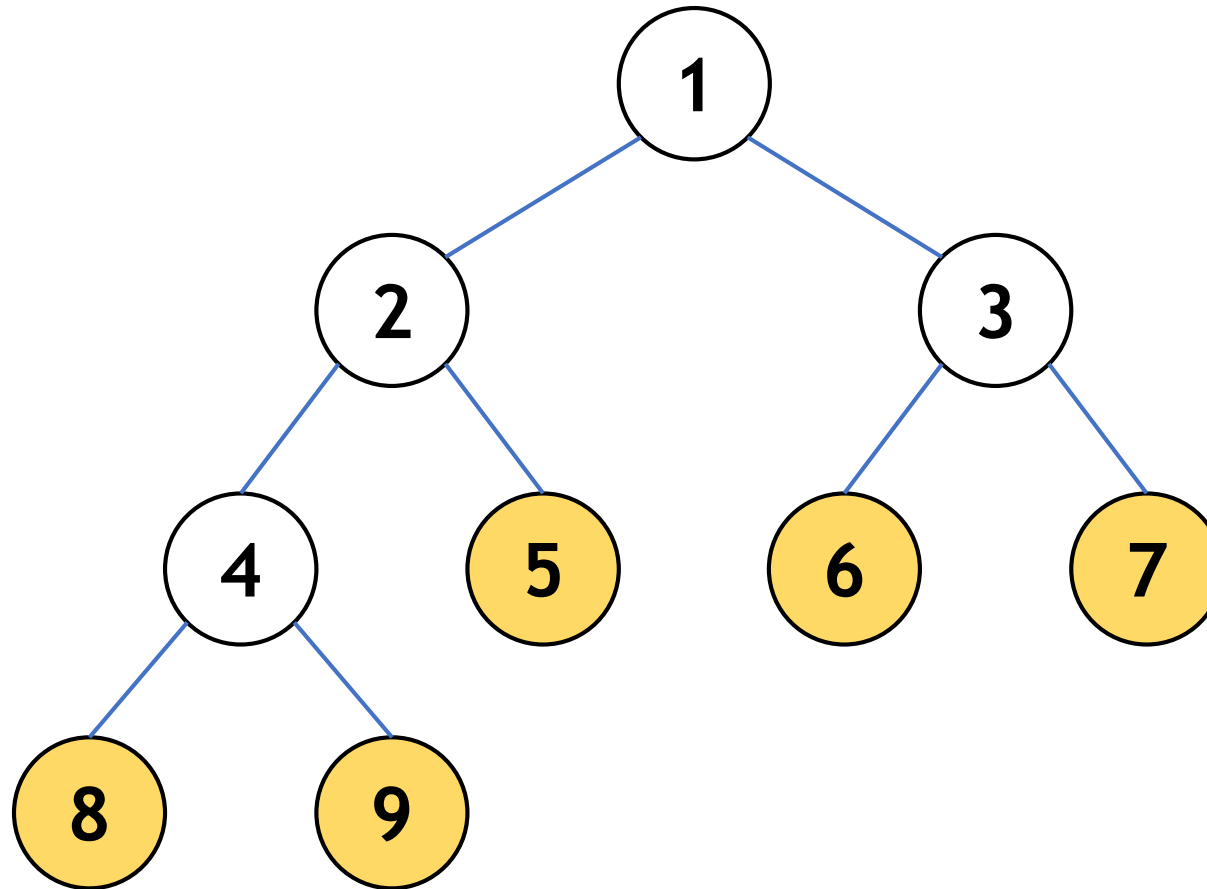
Tree ADT: Root

Recall: *head* in a Linked List



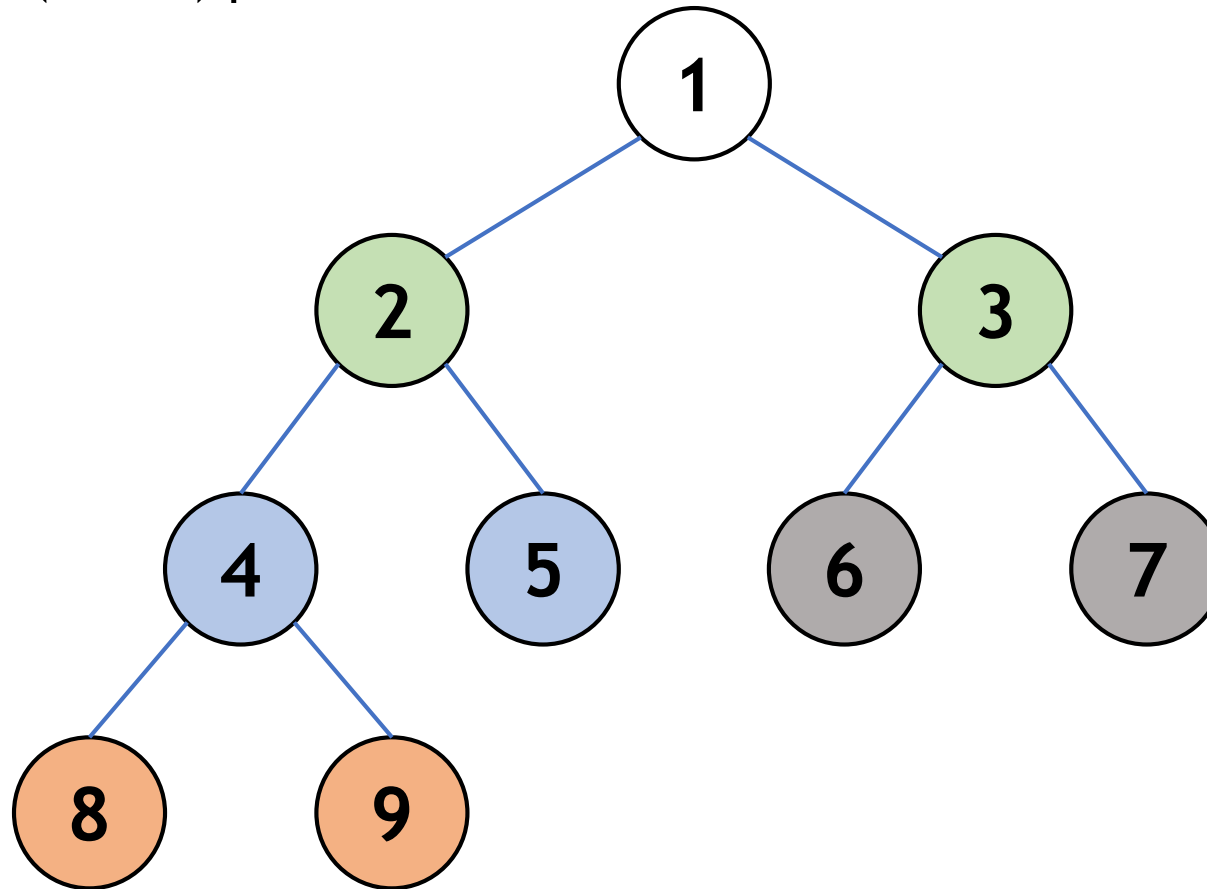
Tree ADT: Leaves

Nodes with no children



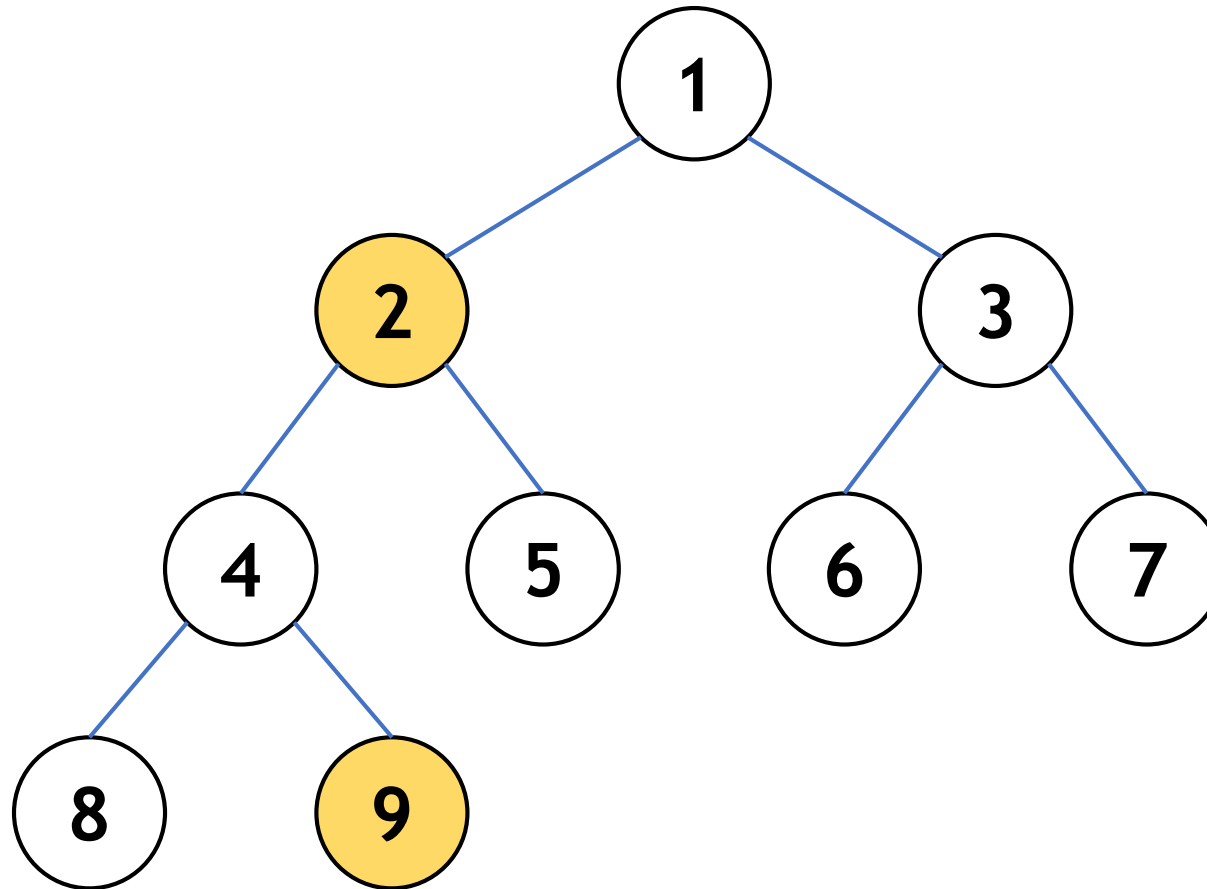
Tree ADT: Siblings

Nodes with common (direct) parent



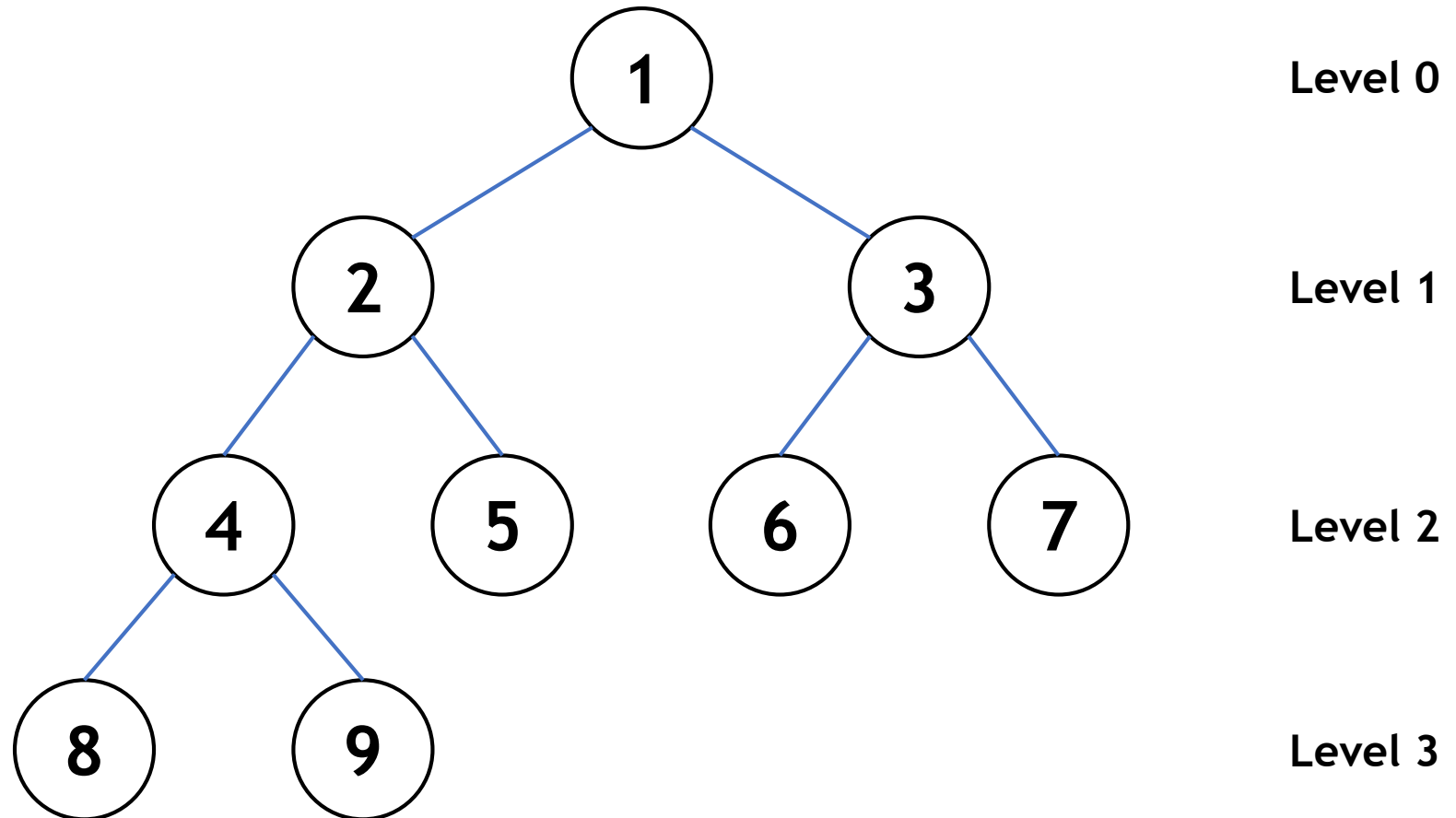
Tree ADT: Ancestor

A node p is an ancestor of node q if there exists a path from root to q and p appears on the path



Tree ADT: Levels

Number of hops from the root



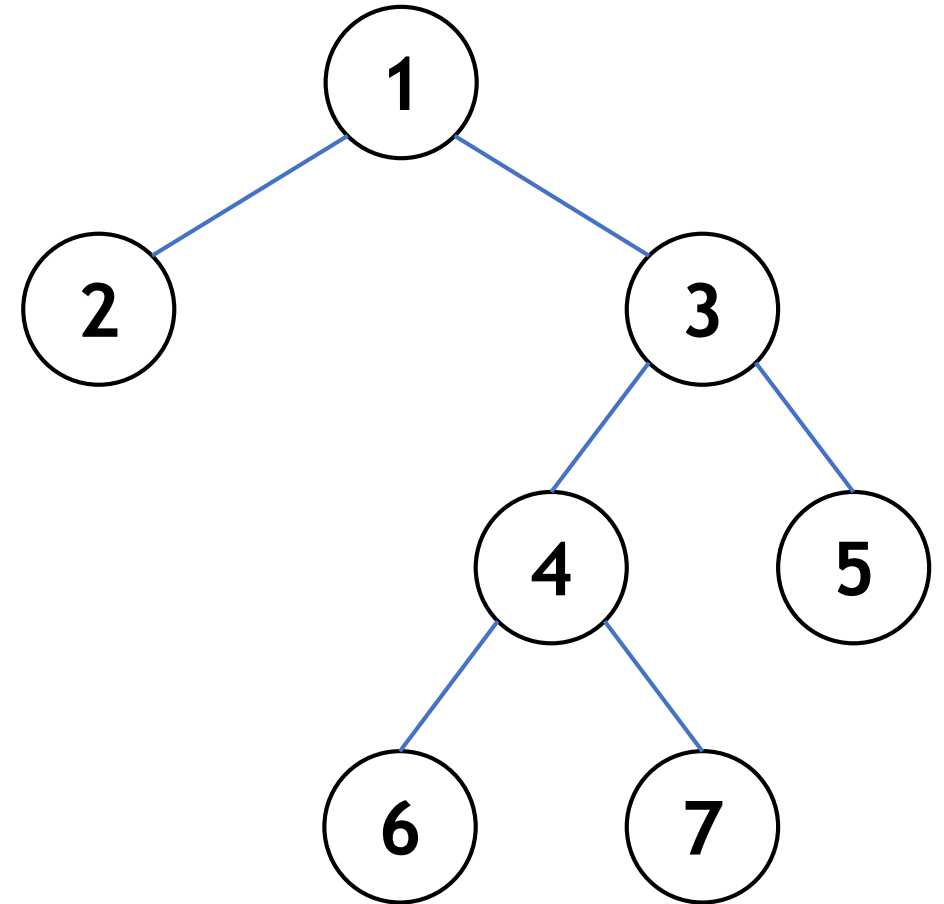
Binary Tree

Each node has $\{0, 1, 2\}$ children

Binary Tree: Full BT

Proper BT

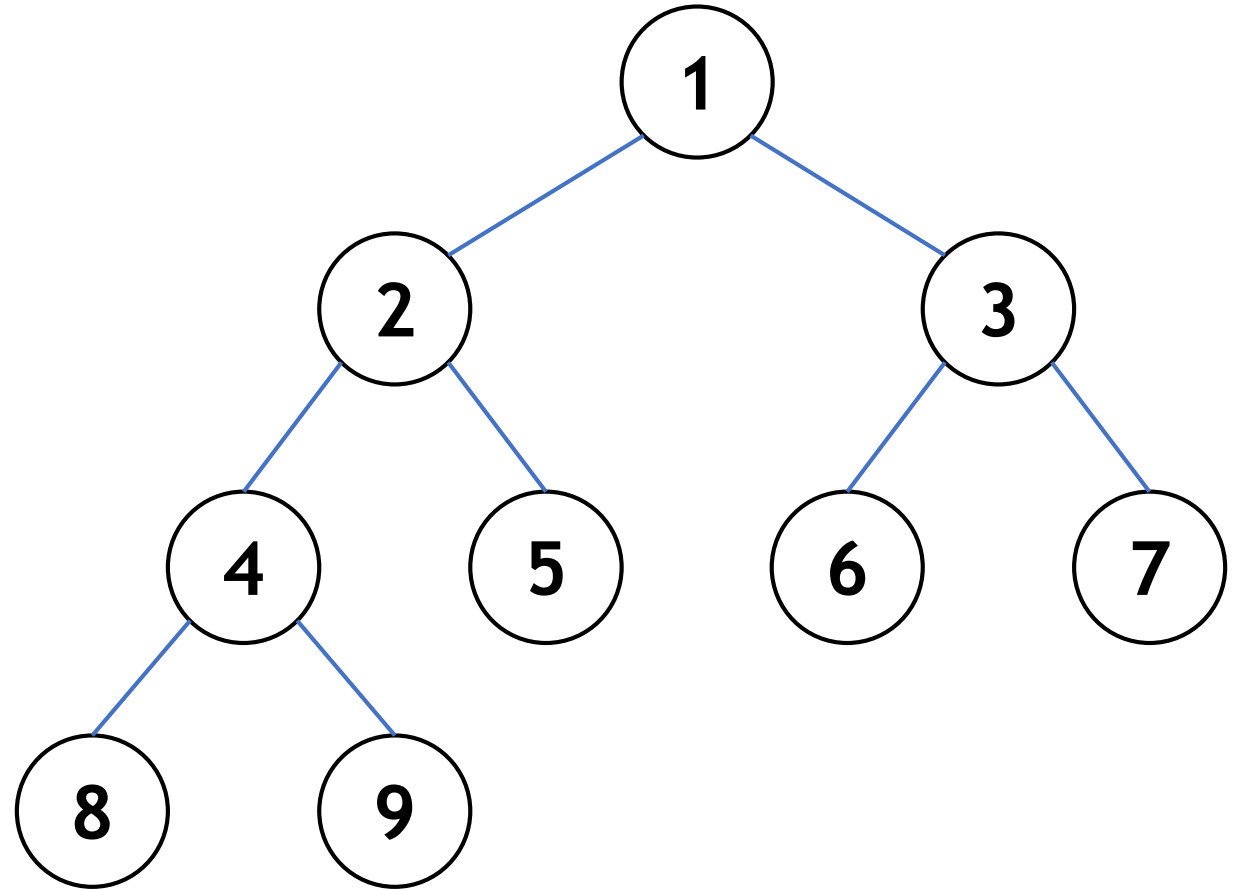
Each non-leaf node has exactly two children



Binary Tree: Complete BT

Each non-leaf level is completely filled

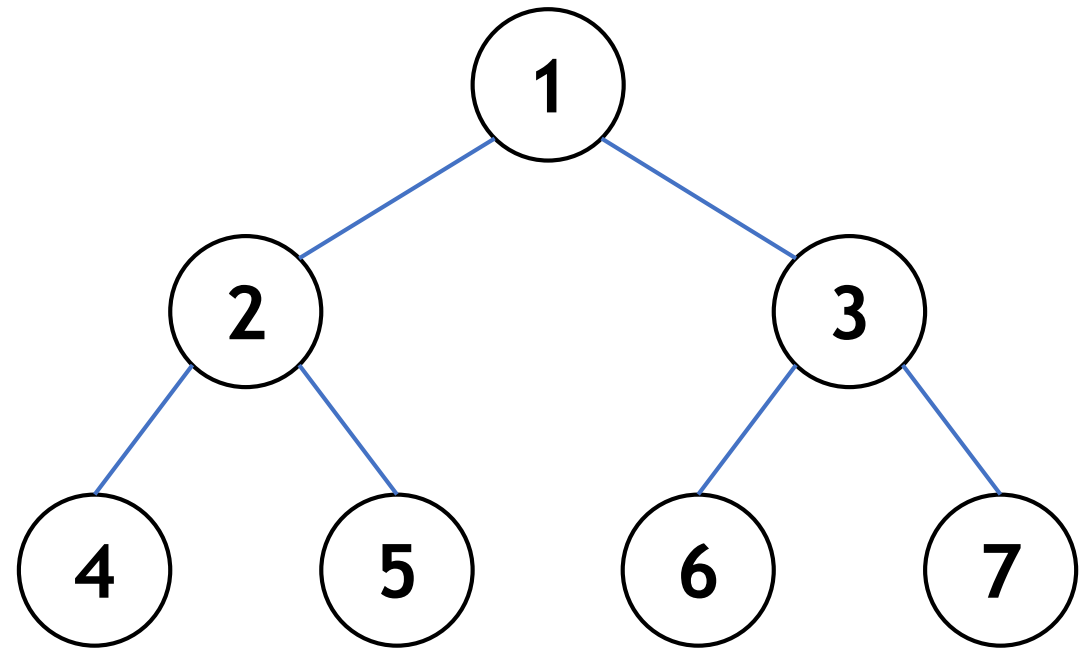
Leaf nodes are as far left as possible



Binary Tree: Perfect BT

Each non-leaf node has exactly two children

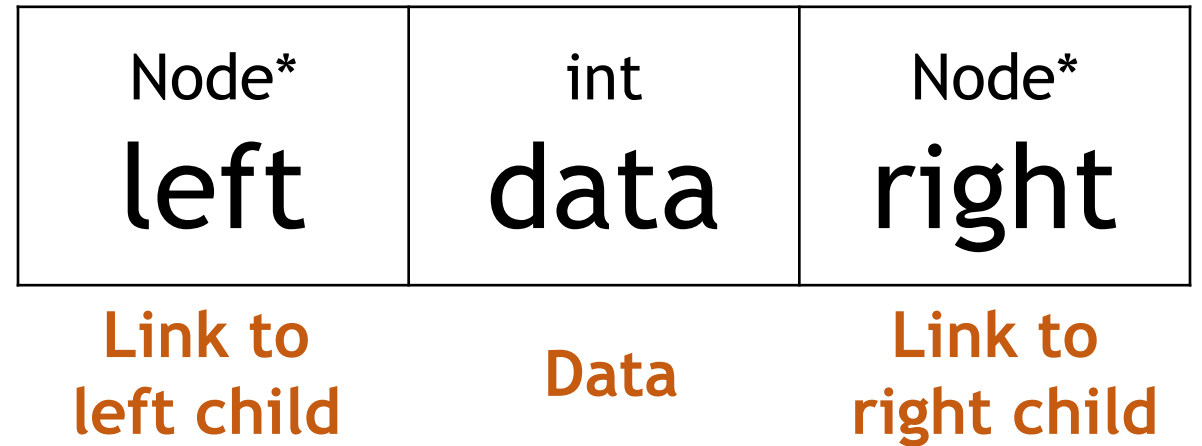
All leaf nodes are at the same level



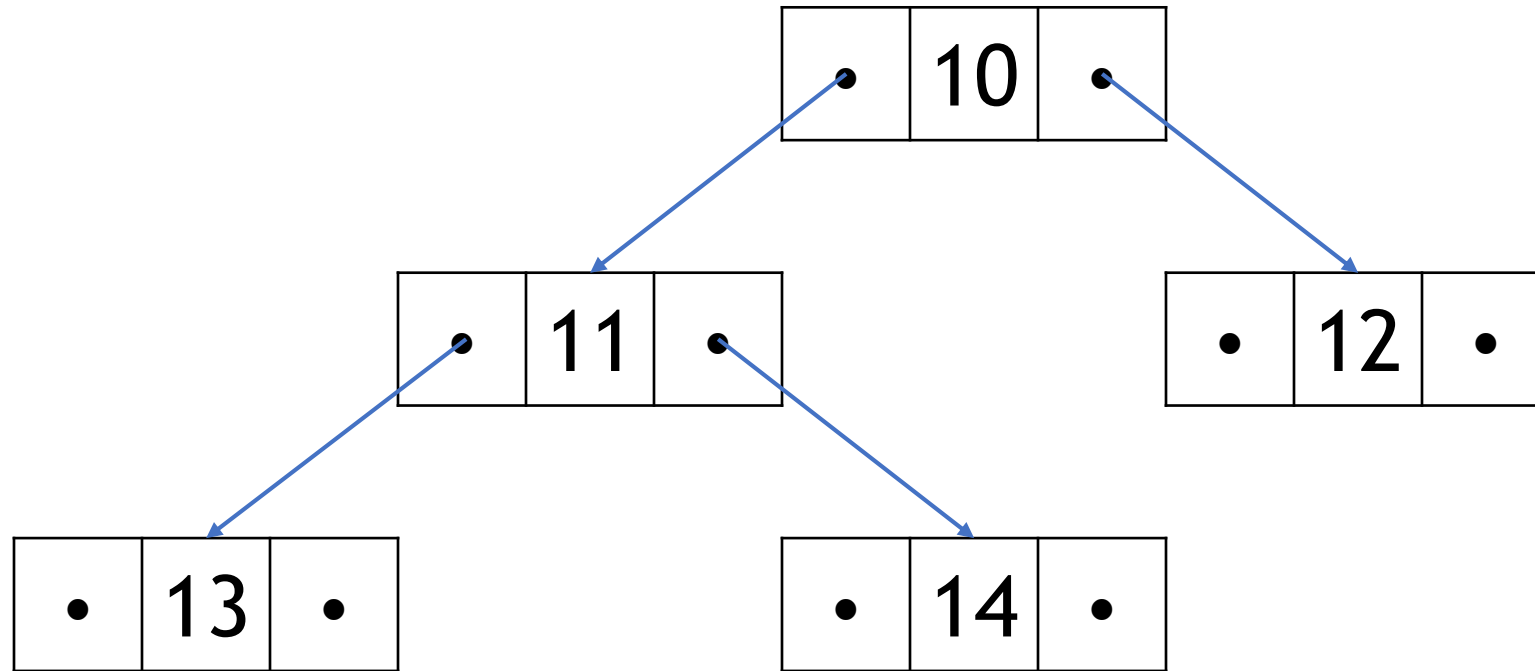
Binary Tree: Implementation

Recall: Implementation of a Node in a Linked List

```
struct Node
{
    int data;
    Node *left;
    Node *right;
};
```



Binary Tree: Implementation



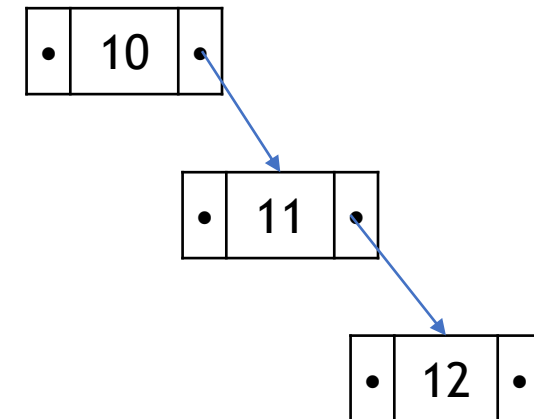
Binary Tree: Pop Quiz

Can a Linked List mimic a tree? (Consider all cases)

No. Tree is non-linear; LL is linear.

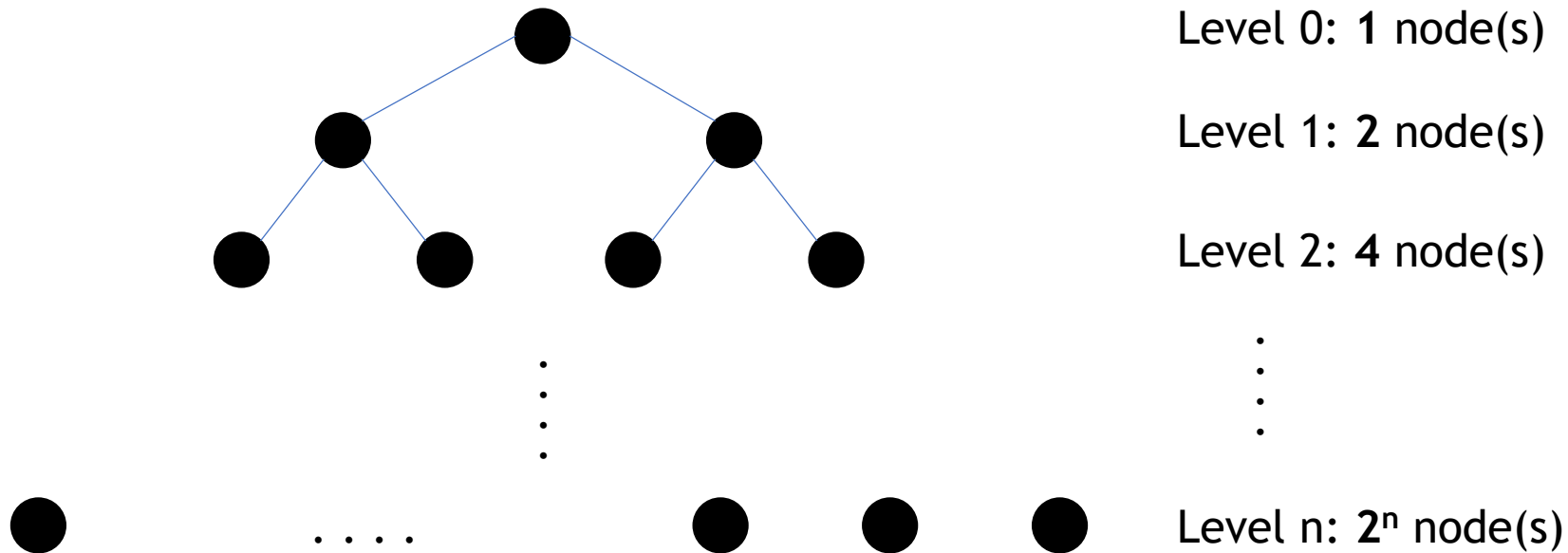
Can a Tree mimic a Linked List?

Yes! How?



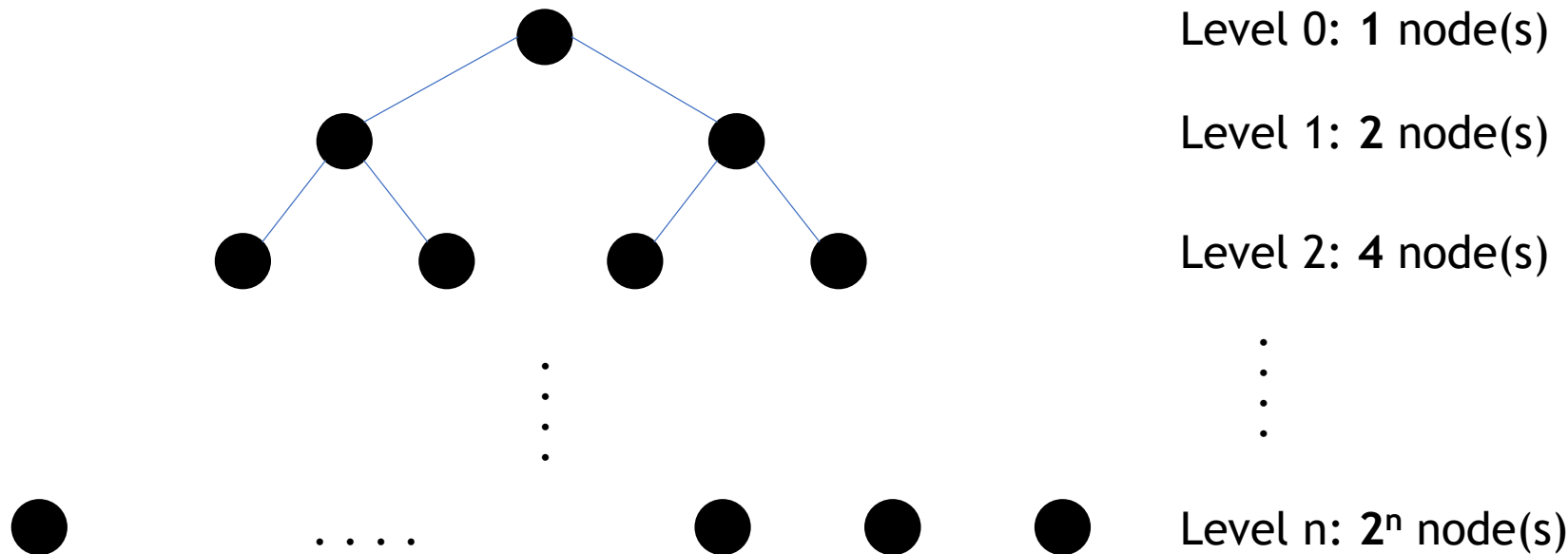
Binary Tree: Nodes, Levels

Calculate the number of leaf nodes in a level- n perfect BT.



Binary Tree: Nodes, Levels

Calculate the total number of nodes in a level- n perfect BT.

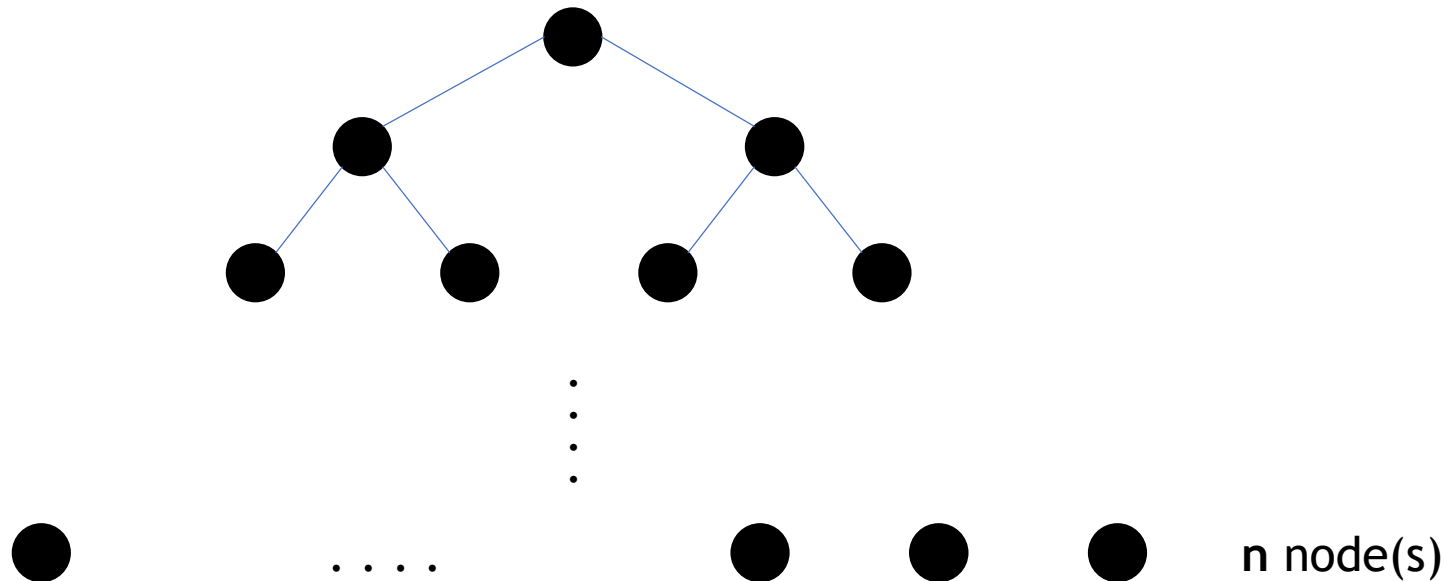


*Sum all the #nodes
per level of a
Geometric Series:*

$$\sum_{i=0}^n 2^i = 2^{n+1} - 1$$

Binary Tree: Nodes, Levels

Calculate the number of levels in a perfect BT with n leaves.



*#times you need to
divide by 2, in order
to reduce n to 1:*

$$\log_2 n$$

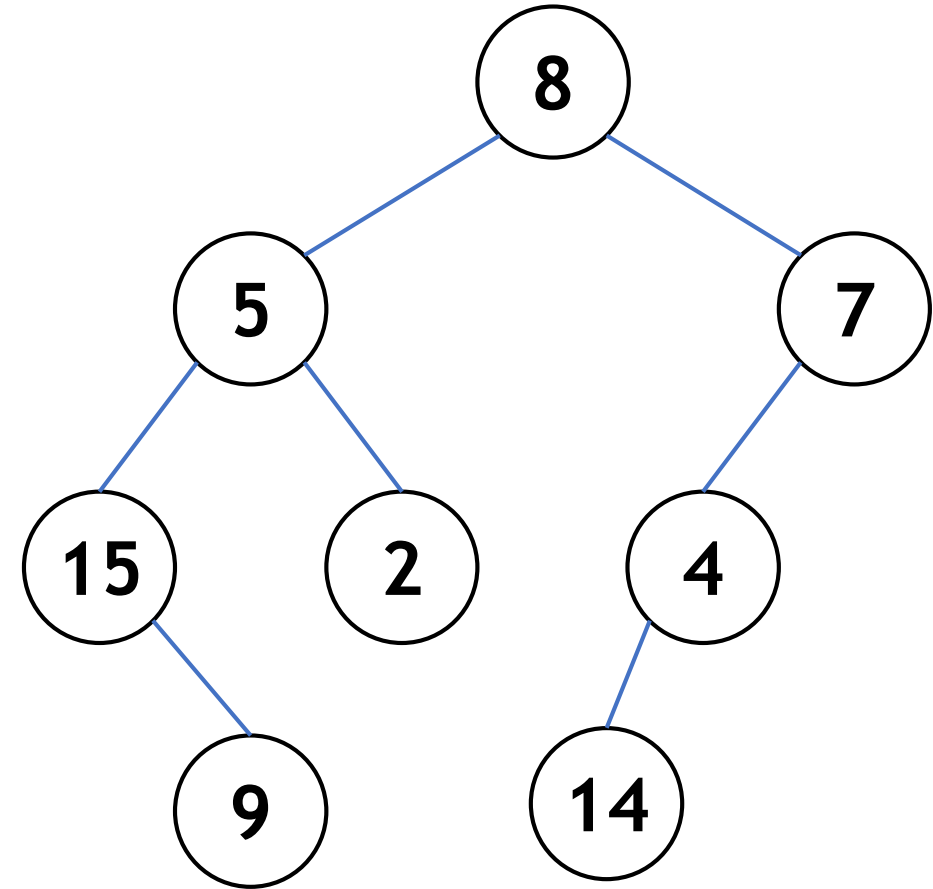
Binary Tree: Pop Quiz

What is the value of root?

8.

Which one are the leaves?

{9, 14, 2}



Recursion

Recursion

[Medium: @cristy.lucke](#)



Recursion

A function that ***calls itself***.

Requires a ***base case*** and a ***recursive step***.

Examples:

Factorial(x)

Fibonacci(n)

Factorial(x):

```
if x == 1
    return 1;

return x * Factorial(x-1);
```

Fib(x):

```
if x <= 1
    return x;

return Fib(x-1)+Fib(x-2);
```

Recursion: Factorial

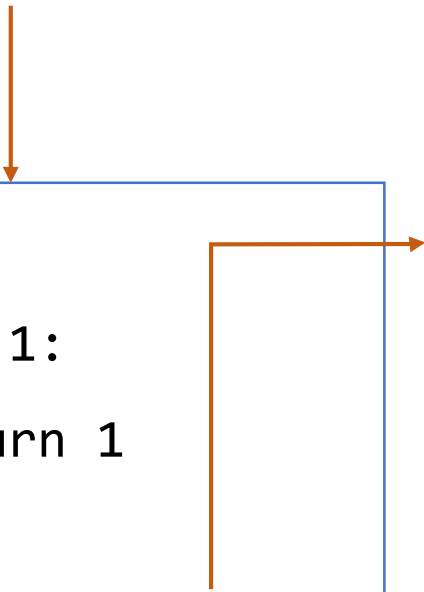
```
int a = fact(3);
```



```
def fact(3):  
    if 3 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (3 * fact(2))
```

Recursion: Factorial

```
int a = fact(3);
```

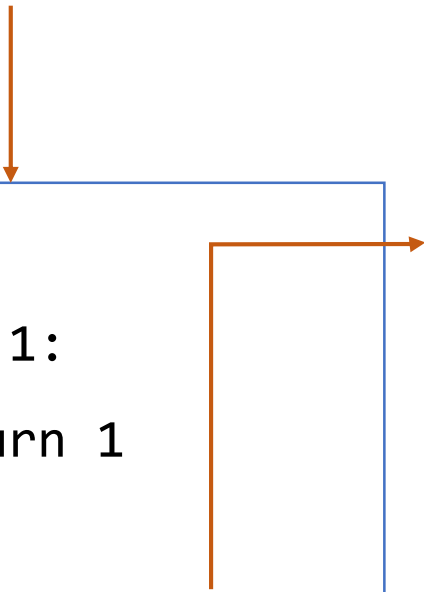


```
def fact(3):  
    if 3 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (3 * fact(2))
```

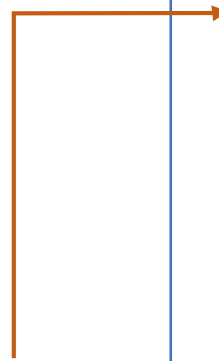
```
def fact(2):  
    if 2 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (2 * fact(1))
```

Recursion: Factorial

```
int a = fact(3);
```



```
def fact(3):  
    if 3 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (3 * fact(2))
```

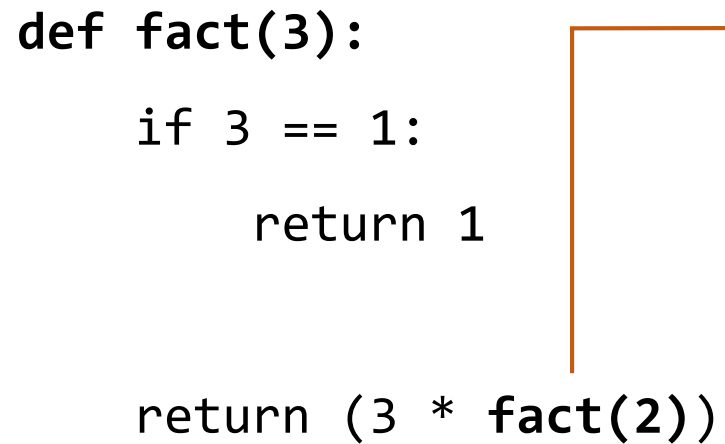


```
def fact(2):  
    if 2 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (2 * fact(1))
```

```
def fact(1):  
    if 1 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (1 * fact(1))
```

Recursion: Factorial

```
int a = fact(3);
```



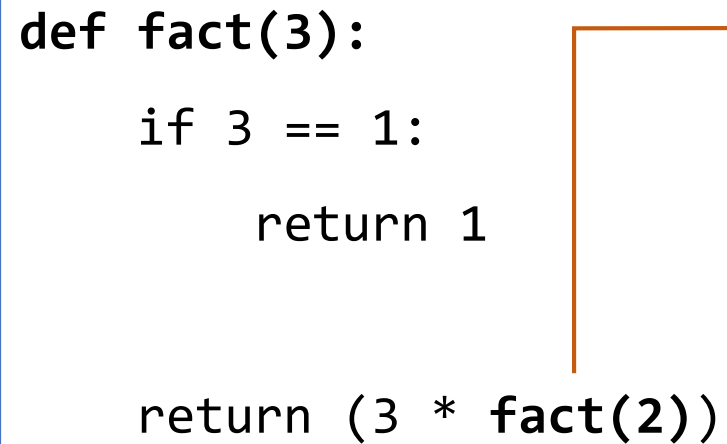
```
def fact(3):  
    if 3 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (3 * fact(2))
```

```
def fact(2):  
    if 2 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (2 * fact(1))
```

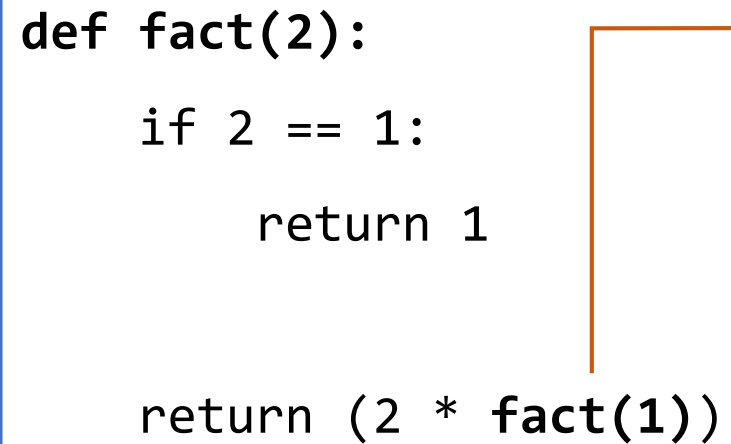
```
def fact(1):  
    if 1 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (1 * fact(1))
```


Recursion: Factorial

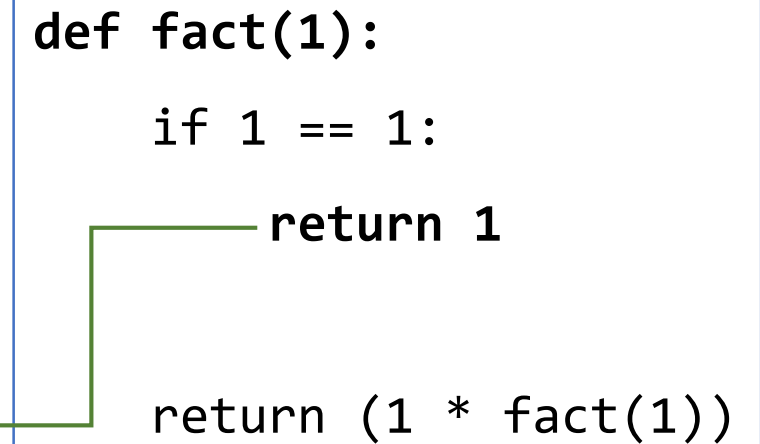
```
int a = fact(3);
```



```
def fact(3):  
    if 3 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (3 * fact(2))
```

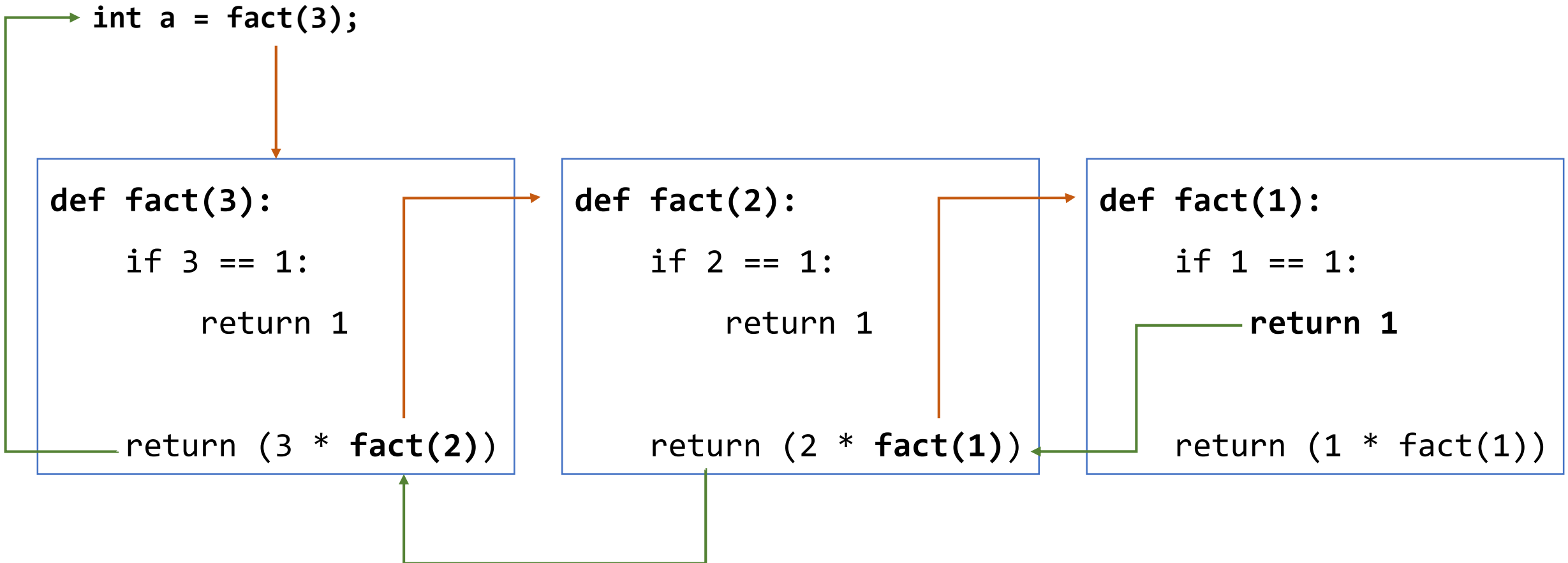


```
def fact(2):  
    if 2 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (2 * fact(1))
```



```
def fact(1):  
    if 1 == 1:  
        return 1  
  
    return (1 * fact(1))
```

Recursion: Factorial



Recursion: Printing a LL in Reverse



Approach #1: Traverse a List and store individual item in an array. Print the array in reverse order. (Keep track of #nodes)

Approach #2: Traverse the List, store individual items in a Stack. Peek, Pop, Print.

Approach #3: Recursive approach!

Traversal in a Binary Tree

Classification of traversal on basis of current node

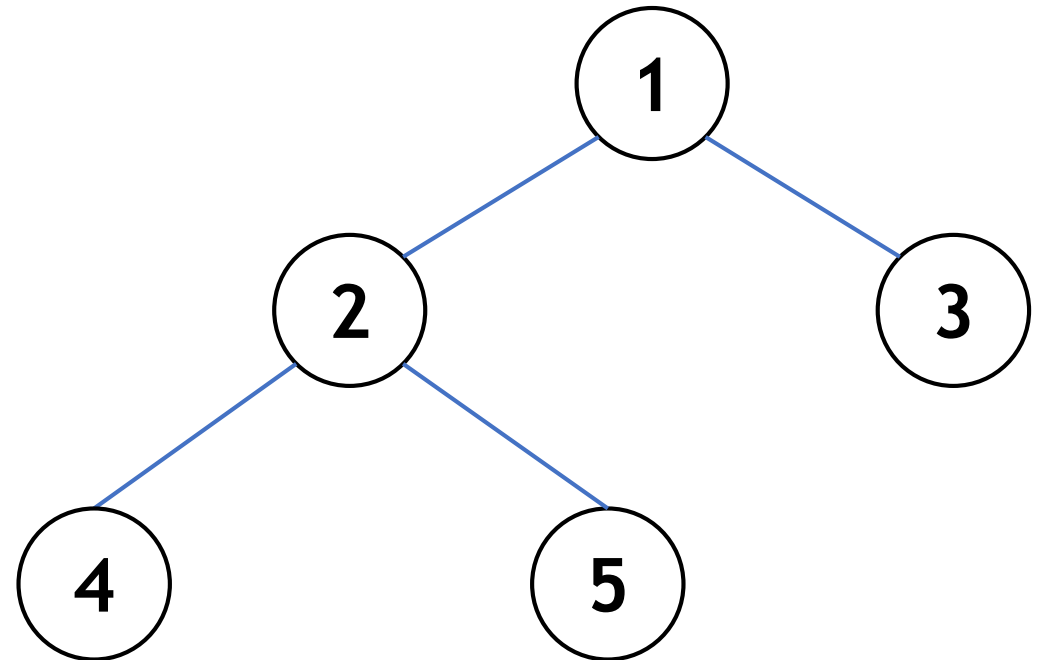
Preorder DLR 1, 2, 4, 5, 3

Inorder LDR 4, 2, 5, 1, 3

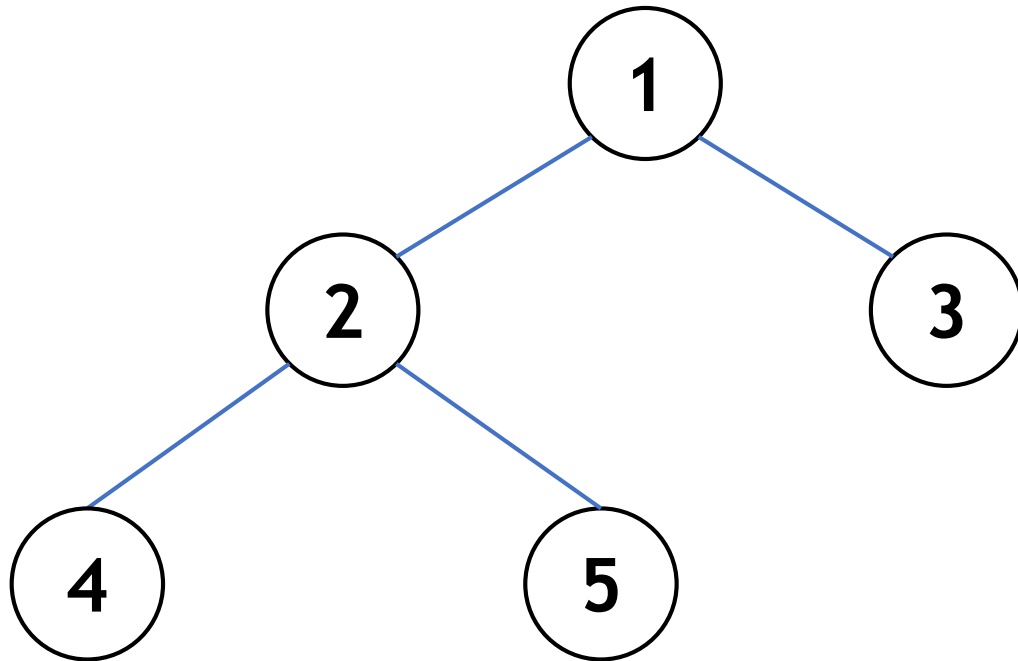
Postorder LRD 4, 5, 2, 3, 1

Level order traversal

1, 2, 3, 4, 5



Traversal: Preorder

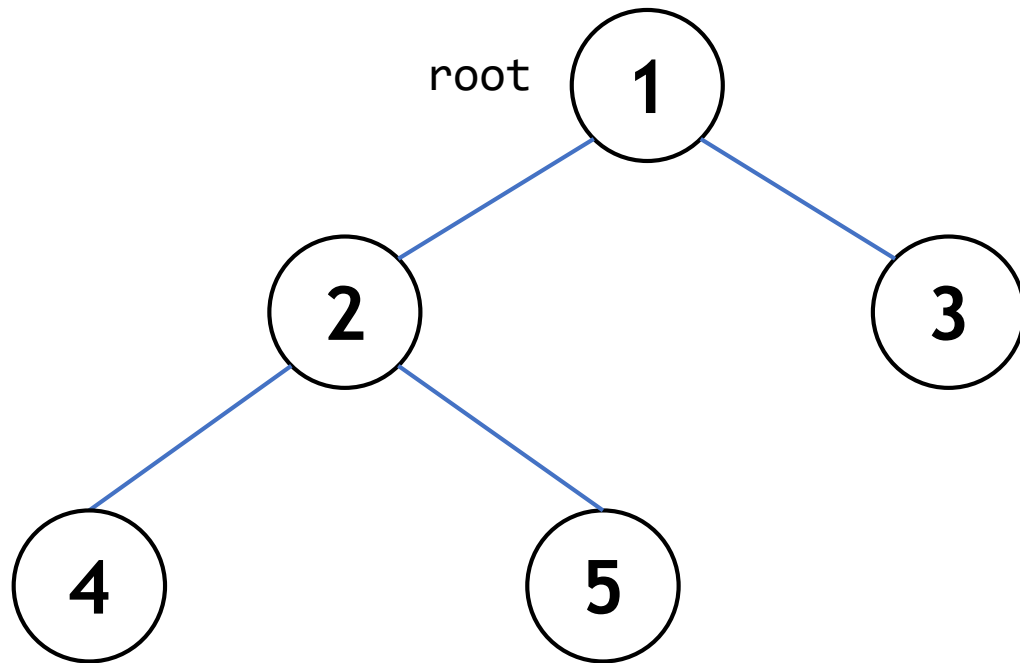


pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

1. Print current node
2. Process left subtree
3. Process right subtree

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

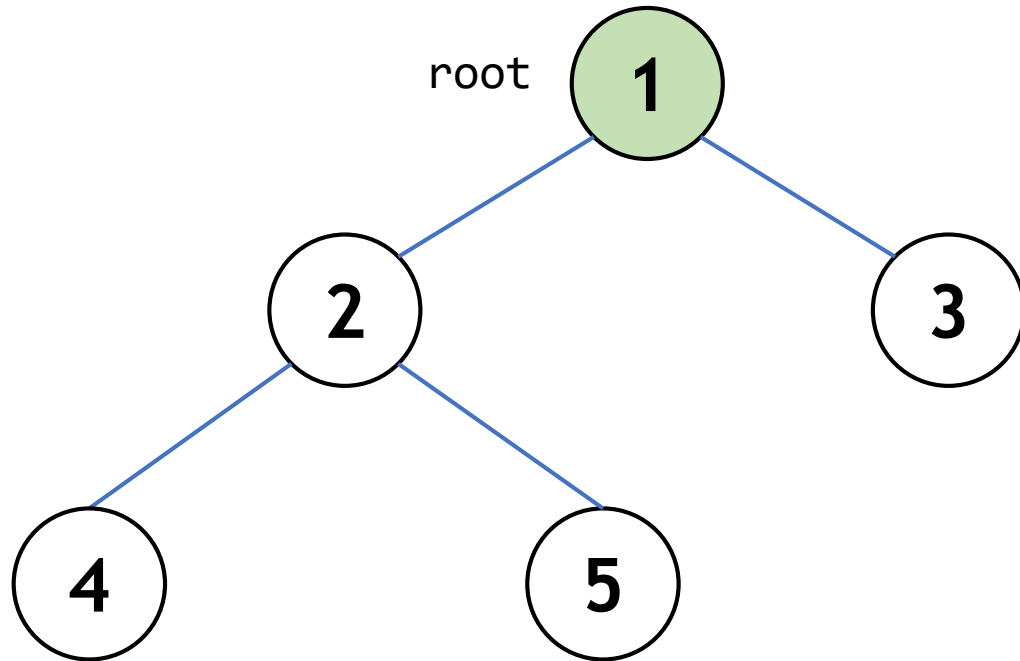
--	--	--

pre(root)

```
→ if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

--	--	--

pre(root)

if root != NULL:

→ **print(root->data)**

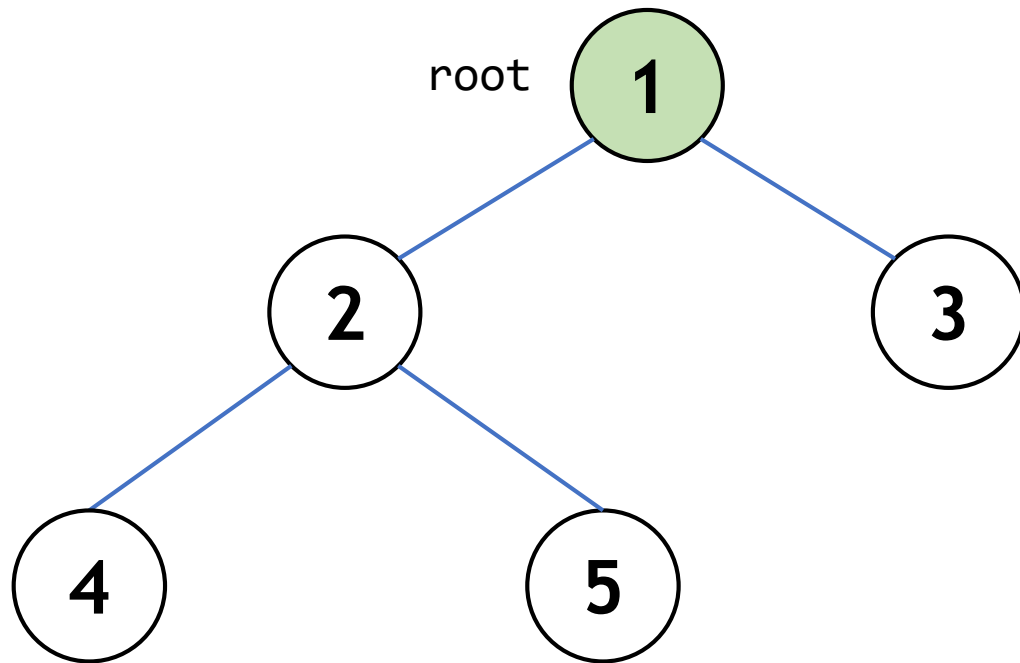
pre(root->left)

pre(root->right)

Output Screen

1

Traversal: Preorder



		pre(1)
--	--	--------

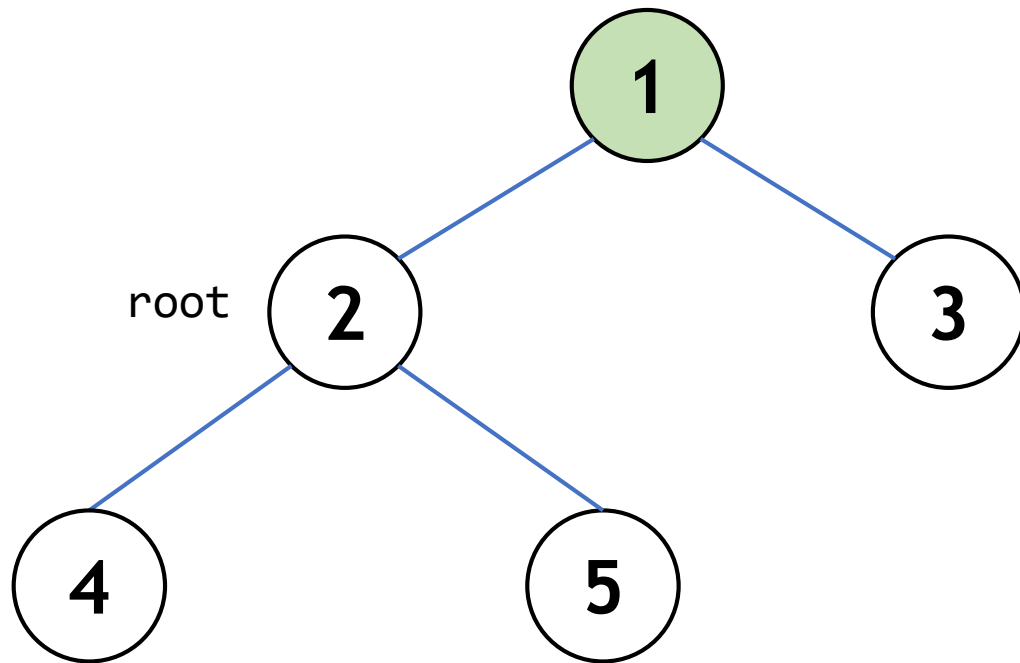
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    → pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1

Traversal: Preorder



pre(2)

		pre(1)
--	--	--------

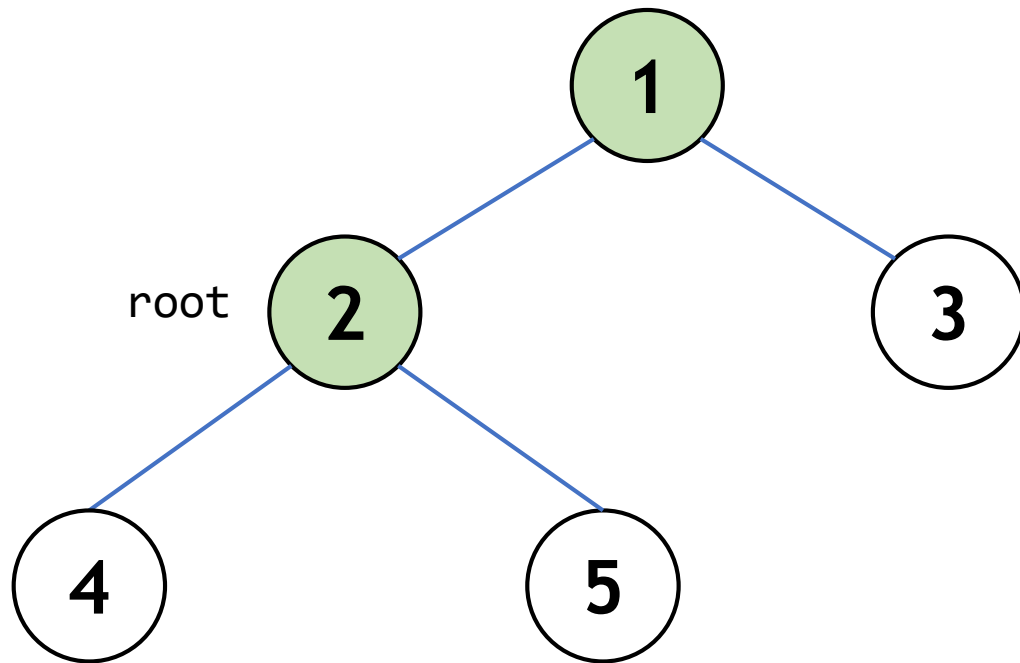
pre(root)

```
→ if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1

Traversal: Preorder



pre(2)

		pre(1)
--	--	--------

pre(root)

if root != NULL:

→ **print(root->data)**

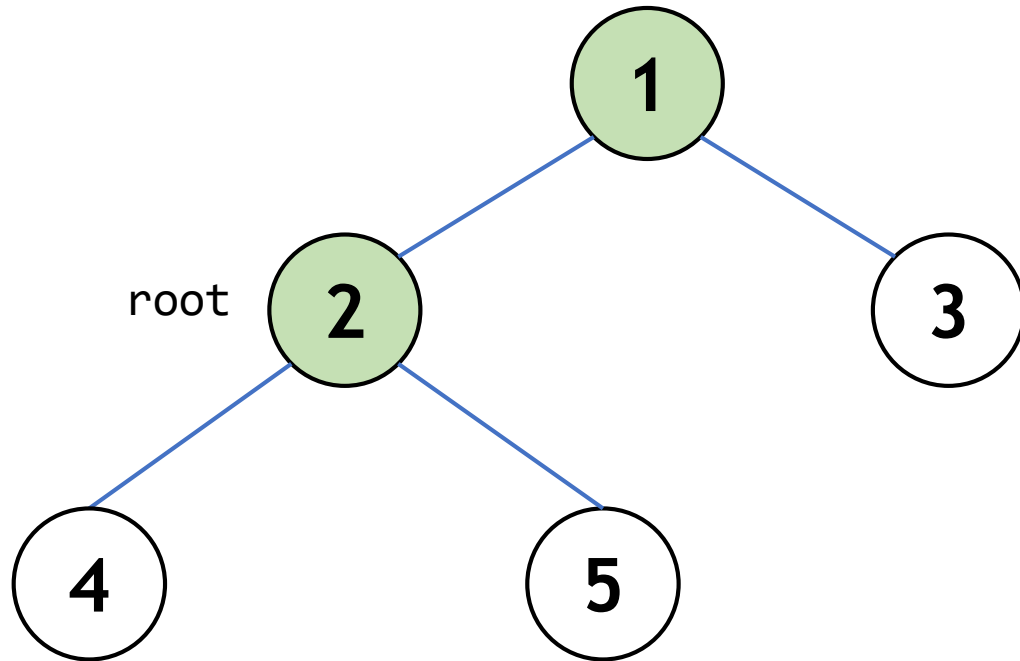
pre(root->left)

pre(root->right)

Output Screen

1, 2

Traversal: Preorder



	pre(2)	pre(1)
--	--------	--------

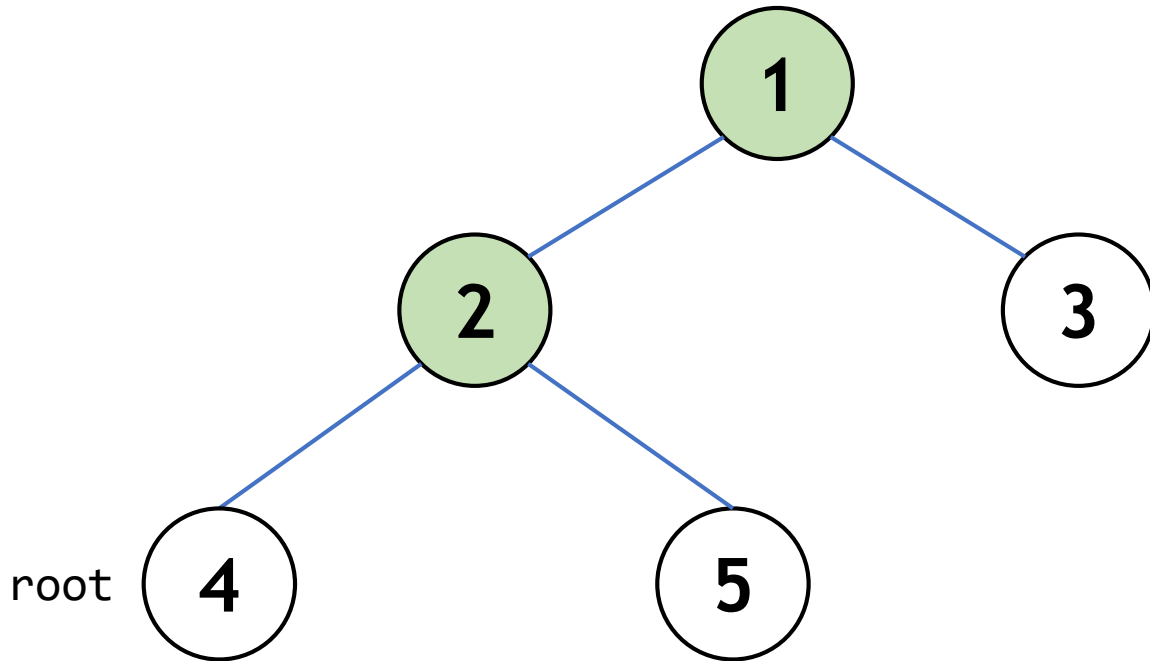
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    → pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2

Traversal: Preorder



pre(4)		pre(2)	pre(1)
--------	--	--------	--------

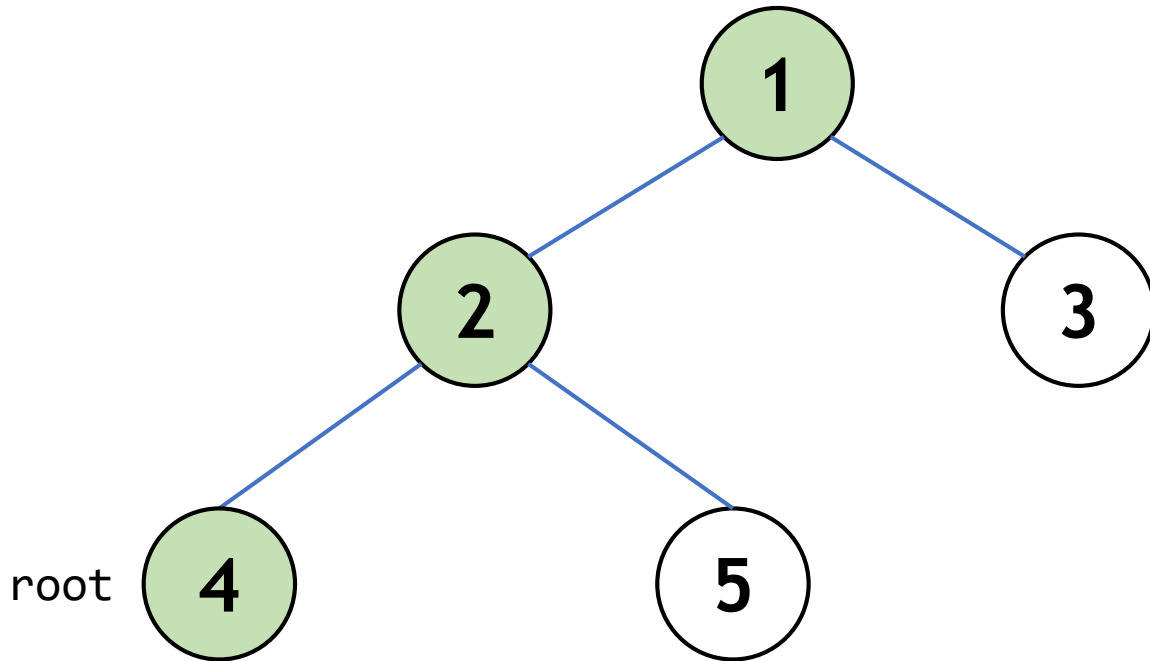
pre(root)

```
→ if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2

Traversal: Preorder



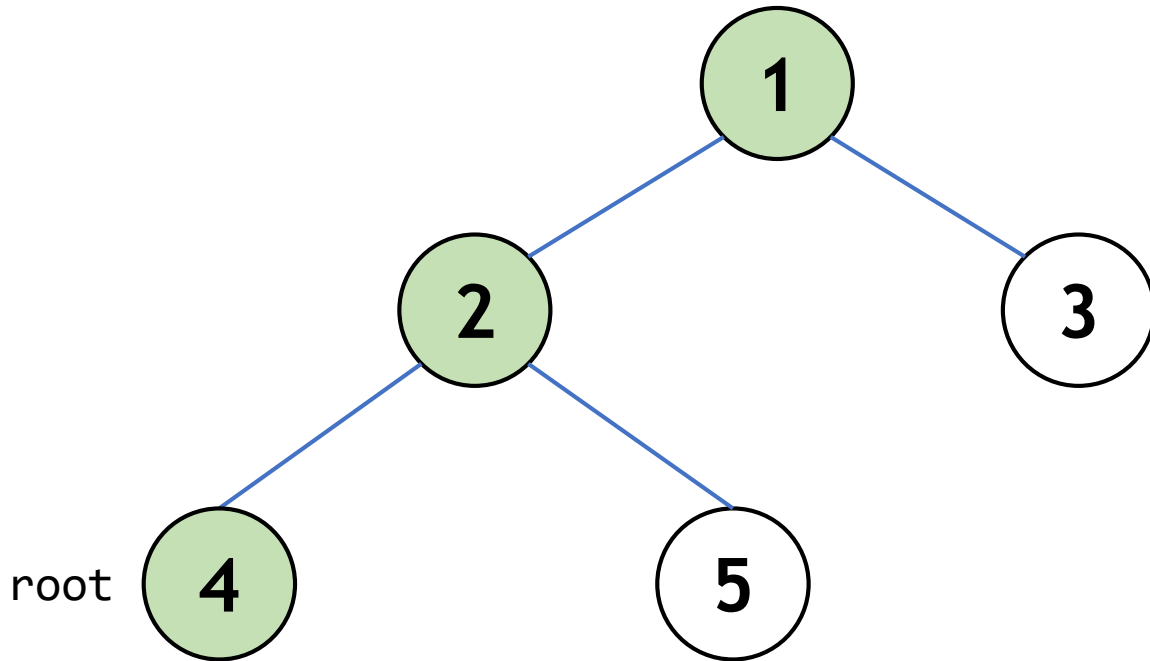
pre(4)		pre(2)	pre(1)
--------	--	--------	--------

```
pre(root)
if root != NULL:
    → print(root->data)
    pre(root->left)
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

pre(4)

pre(2)

pre(1)

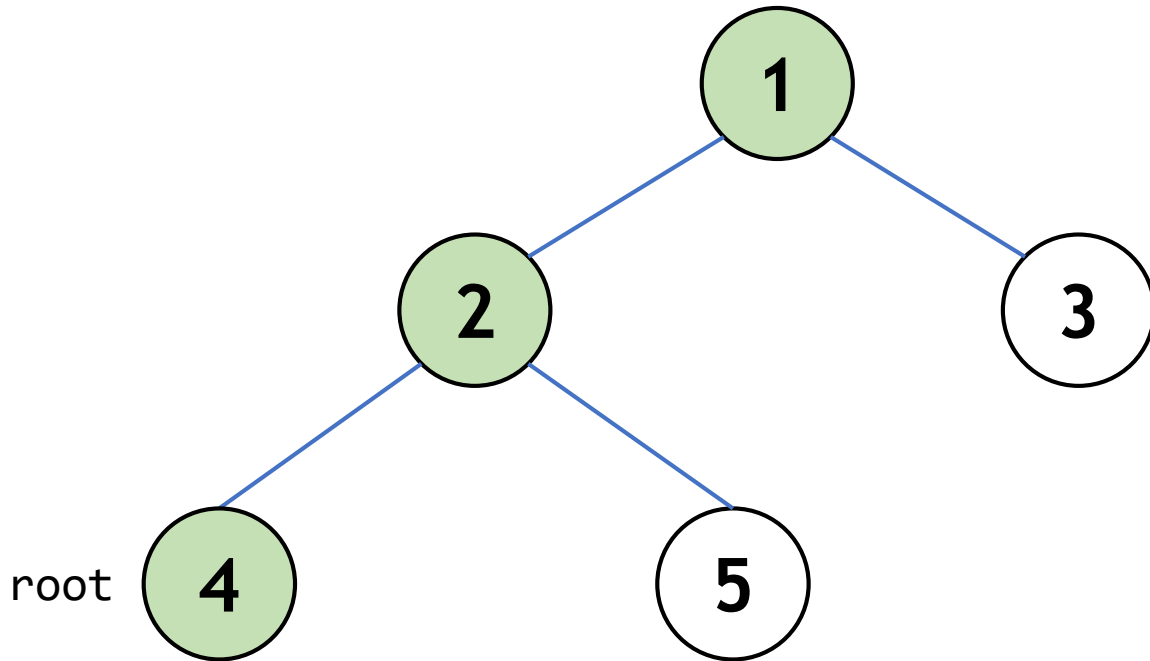
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    → pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

pre(4)

pre(2)

pre(1)

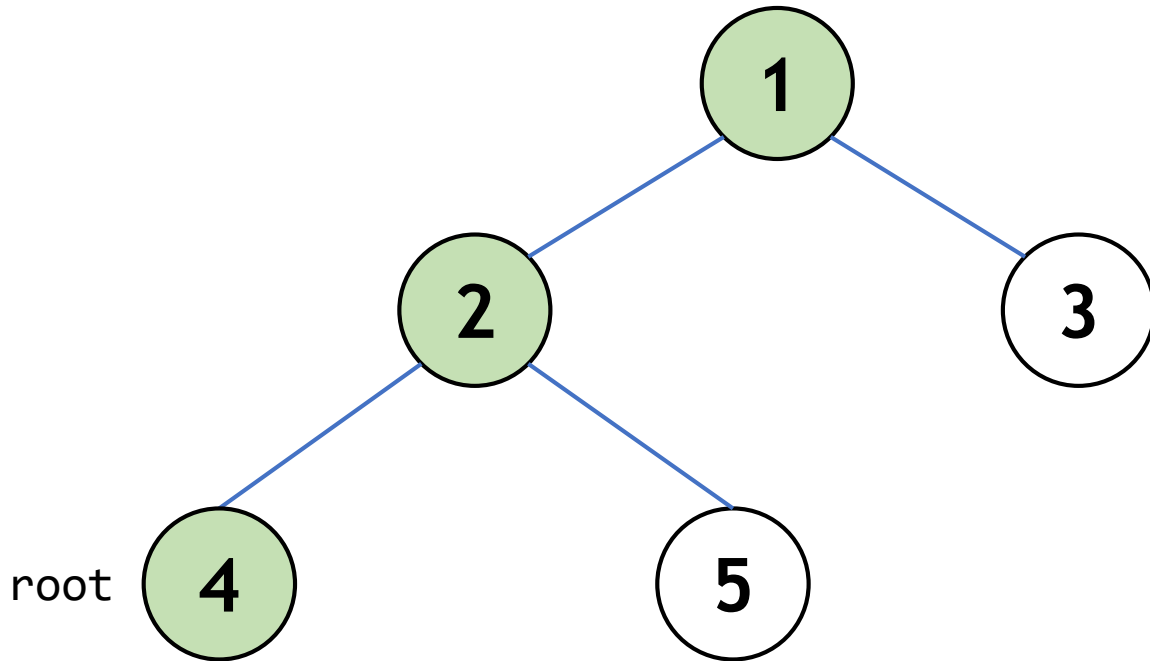
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4

Traversal: Preorder



pre(4)

	pre(2)	pre(1)
--	--------	--------

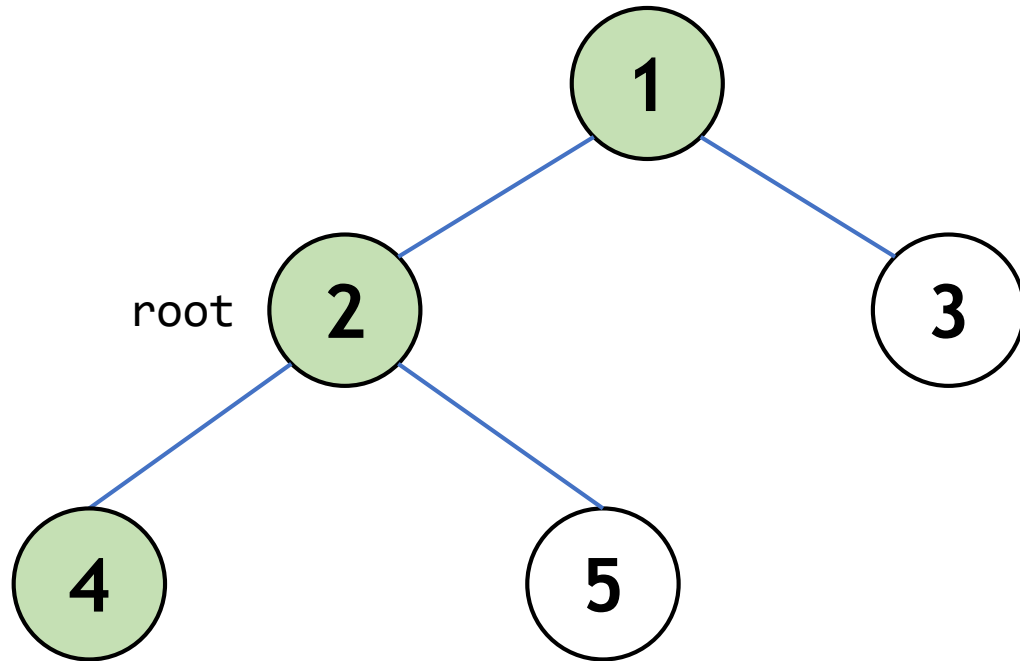
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4

Traversal: Preorder



pre(2)		pre(1)
--------	--	--------

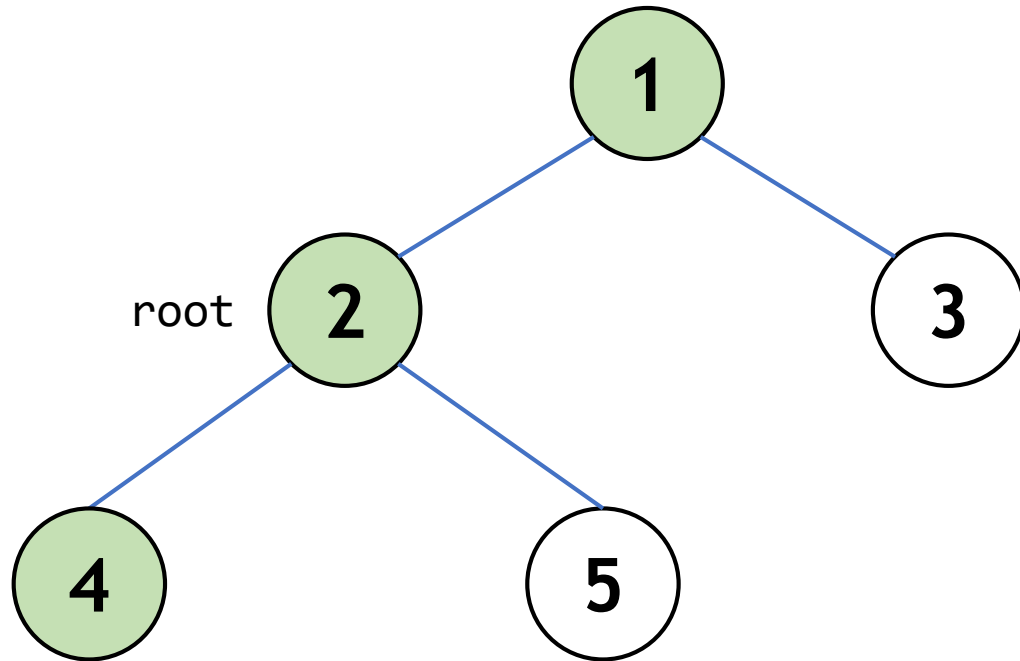
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4

Traversal: Preorder



	pre(2)	pre(1)
--	--------	--------

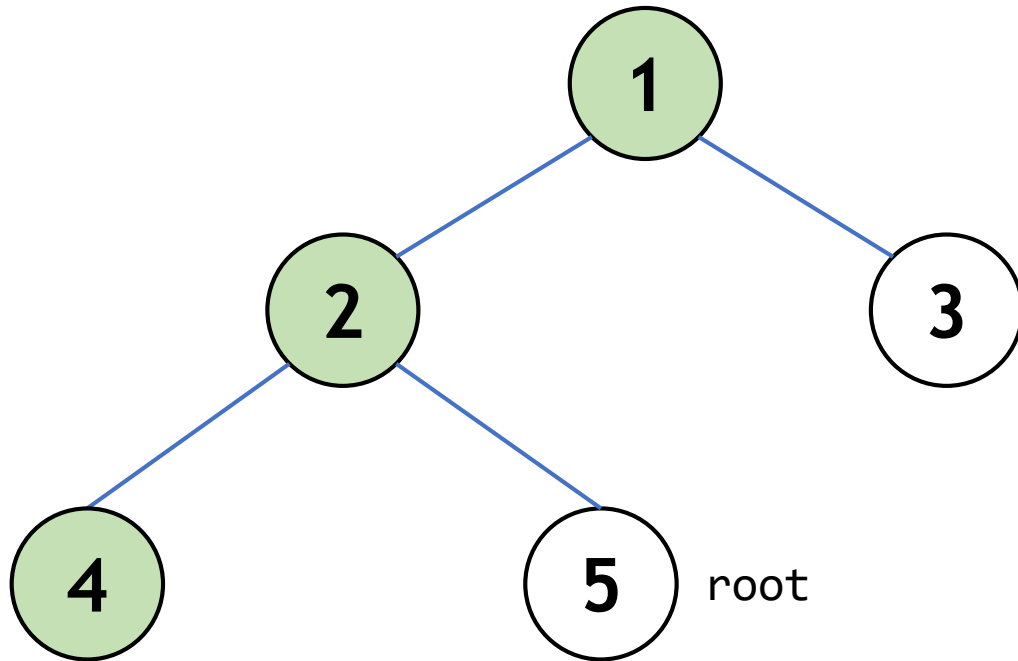
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4

Traversal: Preorder



pre(5)		pre(2)	pre(1)
--------	--	--------	--------

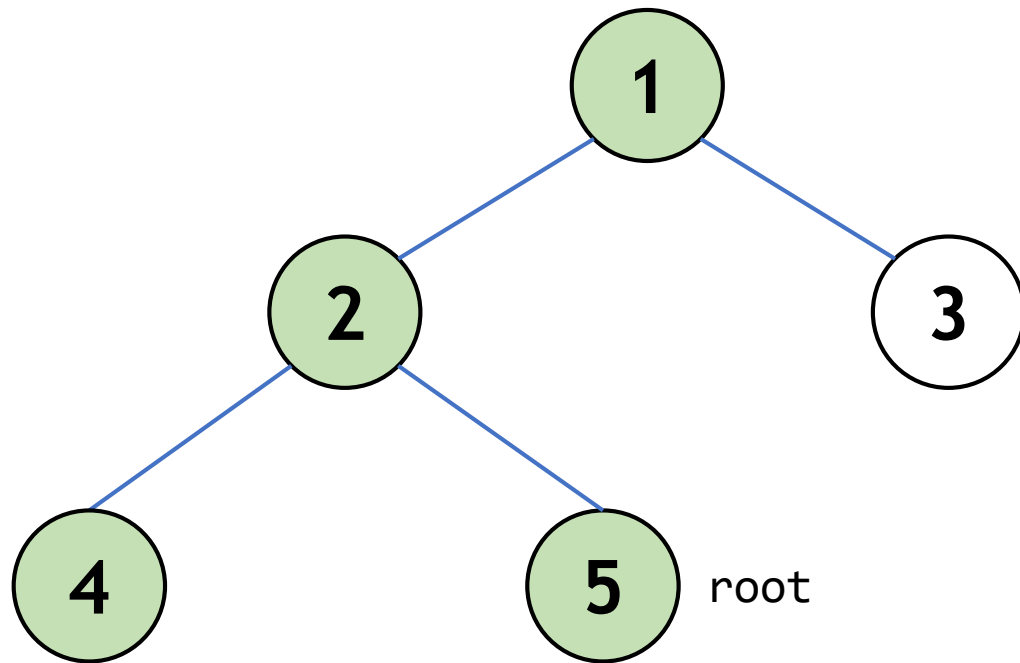
pre(root)

```
→ if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4

Traversal: Preorder



pre(5)

pre(2)

pre(1)

pre(root)

if root != NULL:

→ **print(root->data)**

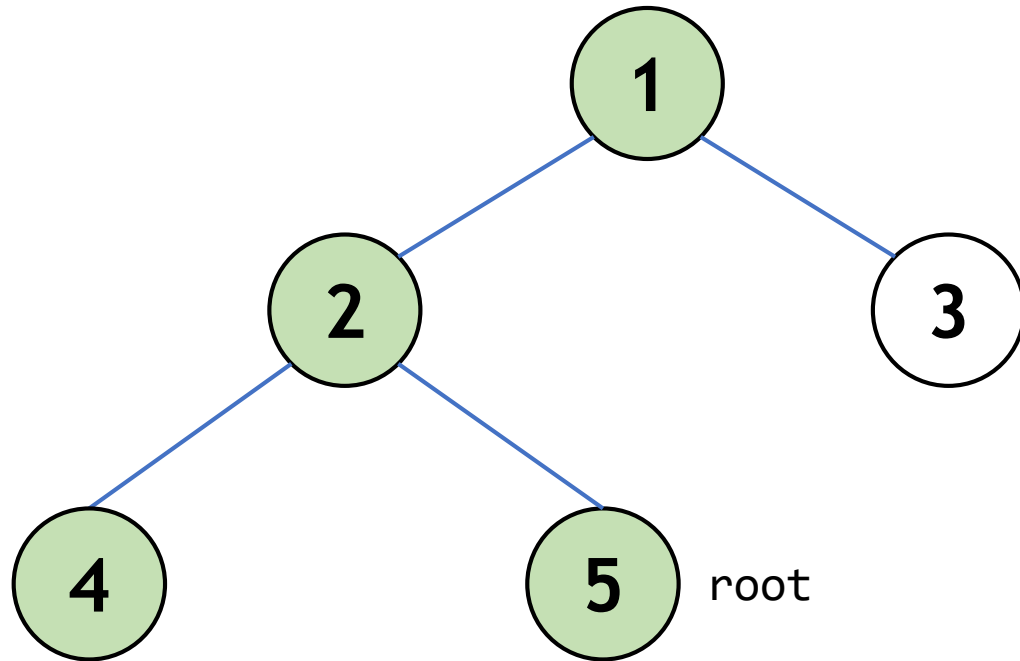
pre(root->left)

pre(root->right)

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

pre(5)

pre(2)

pre(1)

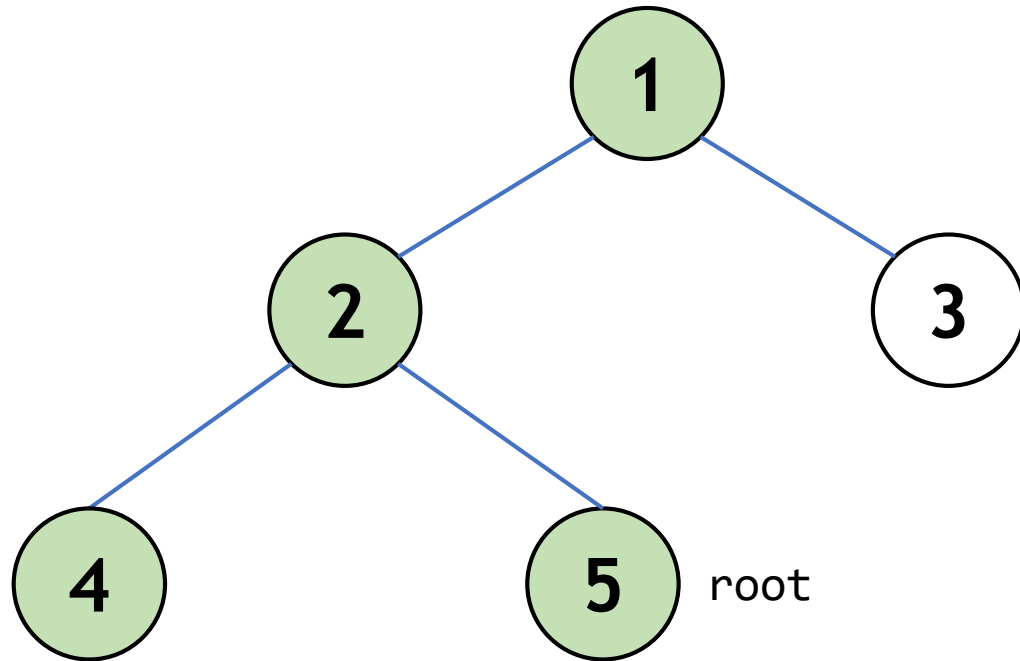
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    → pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

pre(5)

pre(2)

pre(1)

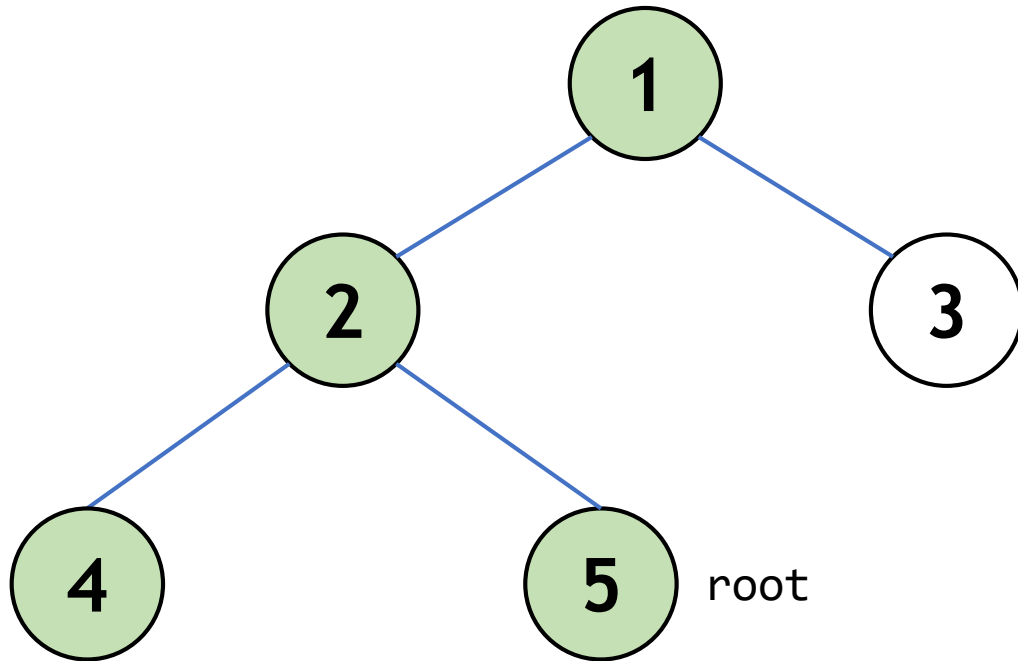
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5

Traversal: Preorder



pre(5)

	pre(2)	pre(1)
--	--------	--------

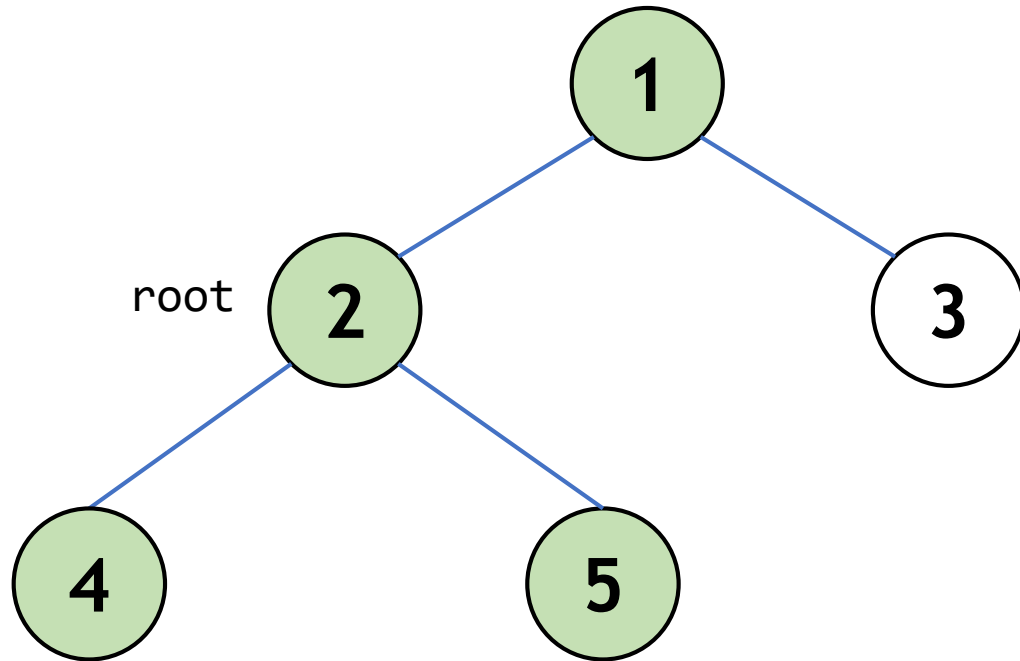
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5

Traversal: Preorder



pre(2)

		pre(1)
--	--	--------

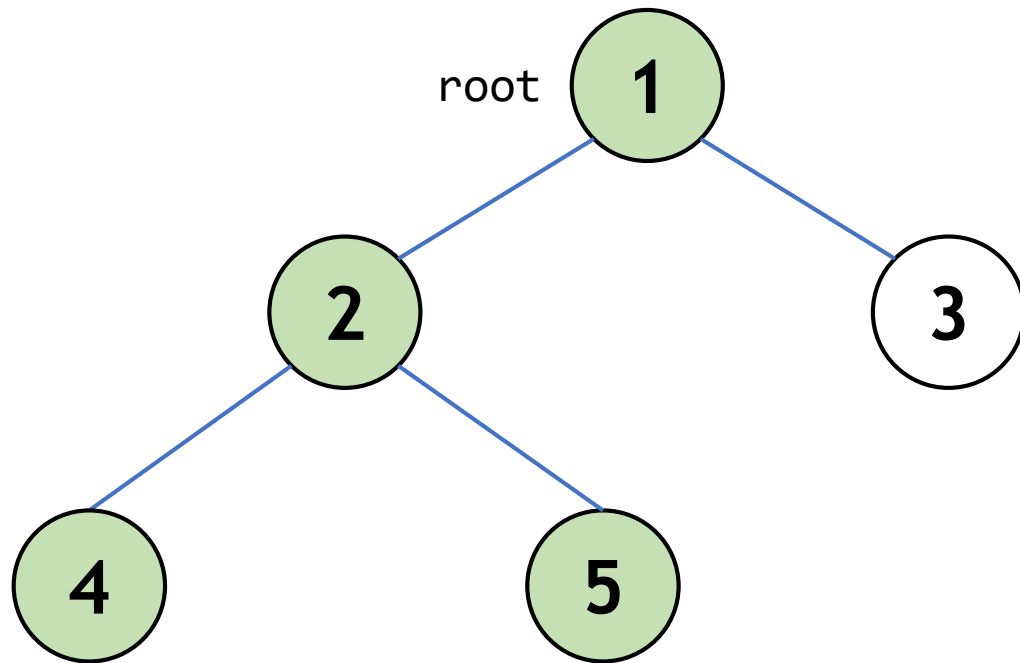
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

--	--	--

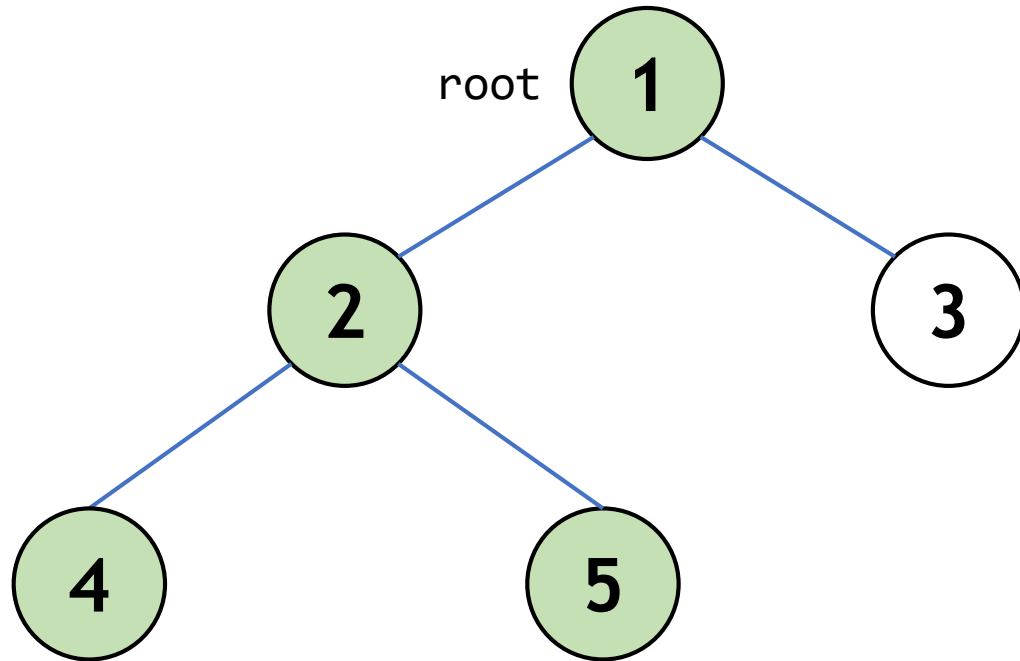
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5

Traversal: Preorder



		pre(1)
--	--	--------

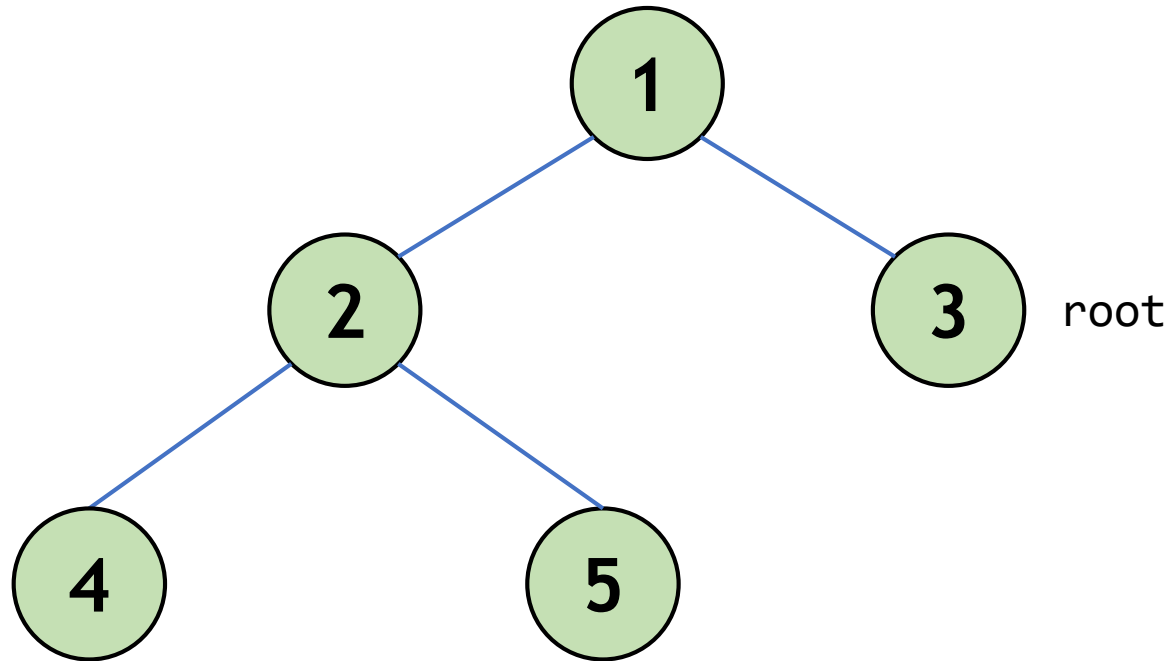
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5

Traversal: Preorder



pre(3)

		pre(1)
--	--	--------

pre(root)

if root != NULL:

→ **print(root->data)**

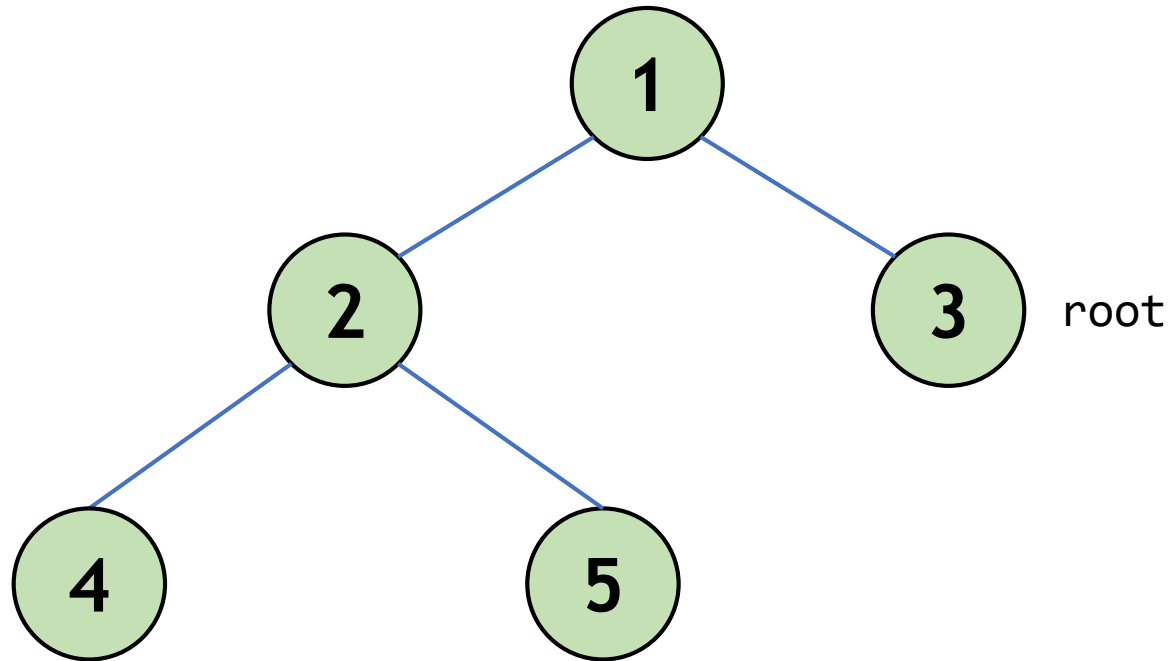
pre(root->left)

pre(root->right)

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5, 3

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

	pre(3)	pre(1)
--	--------	--------

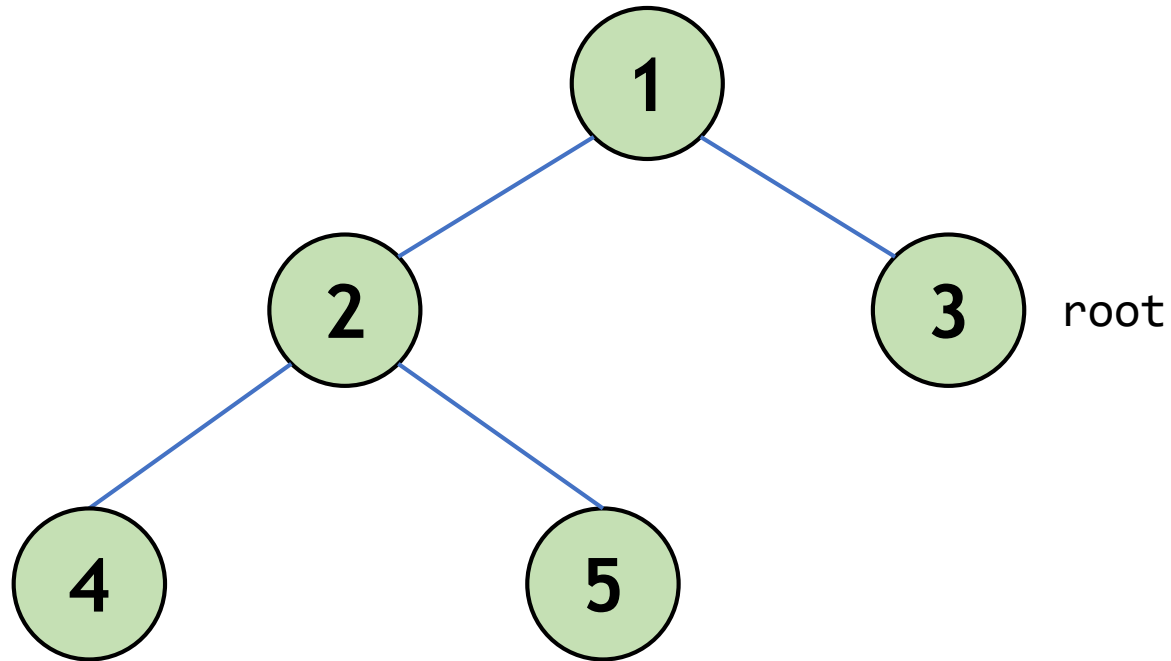
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    → pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5, 3

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

	pre(3)	pre(1)
--	--------	--------

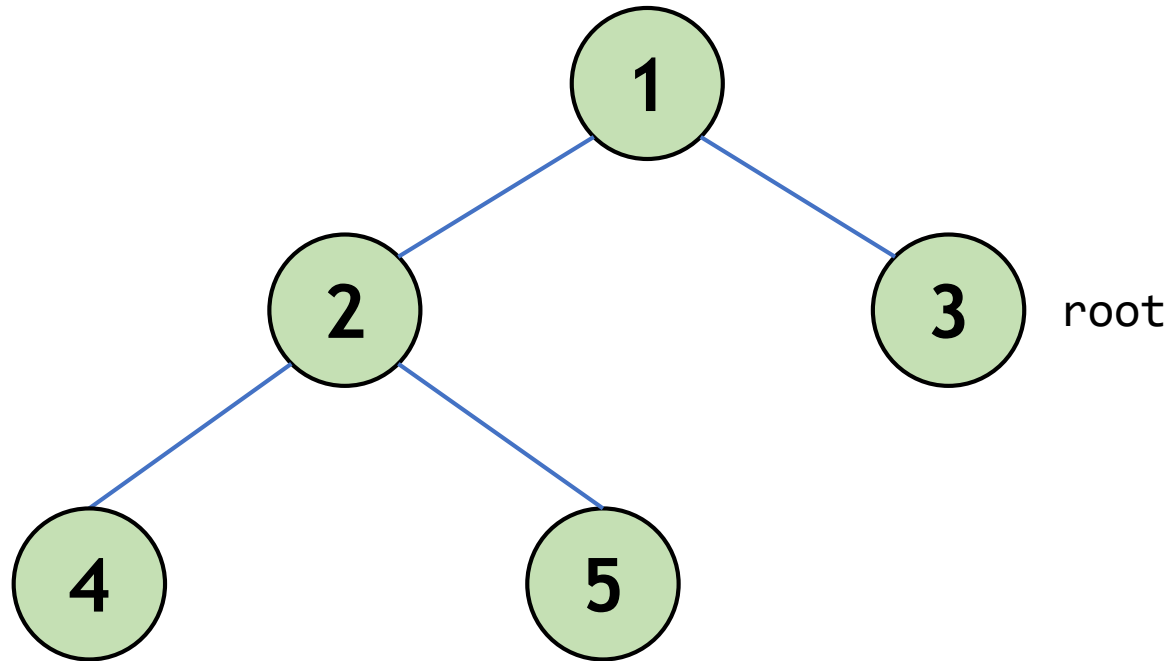
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    → pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5, 3

Traversal: Preorder



pre(3)

		pre(1)
--	--	--------

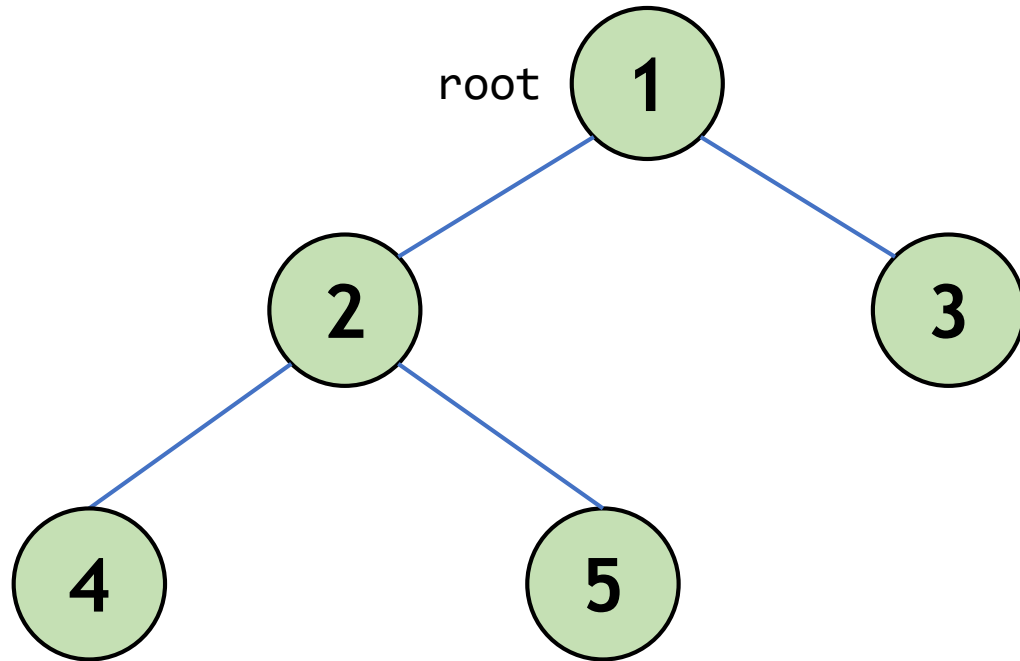
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5, 3

Traversal: Preorder



pre(1)

--	--	--

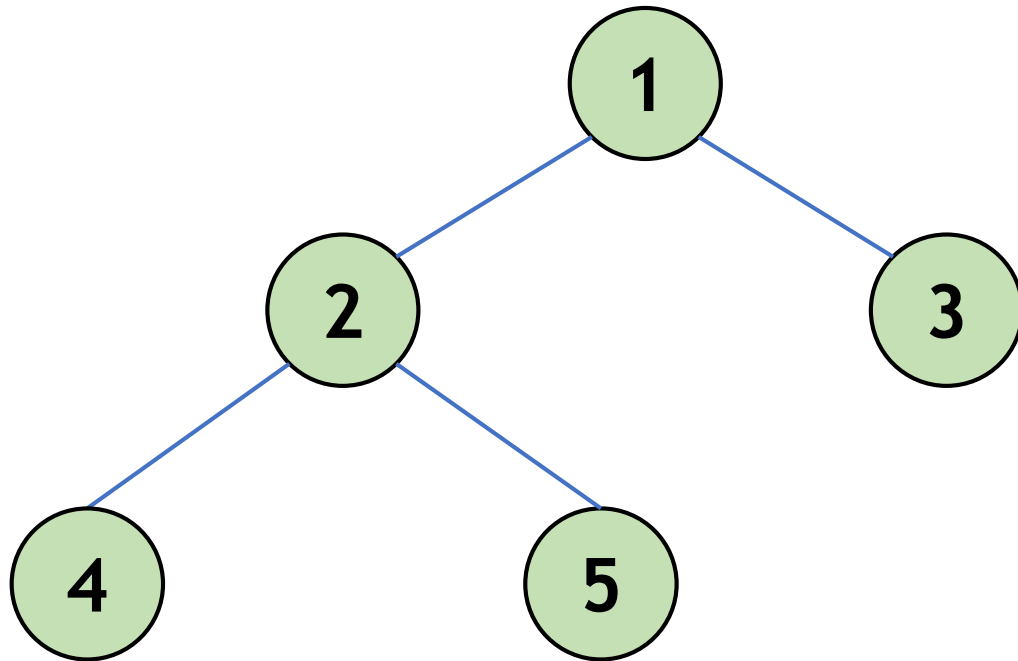
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5, 3

Traversal: Preorder



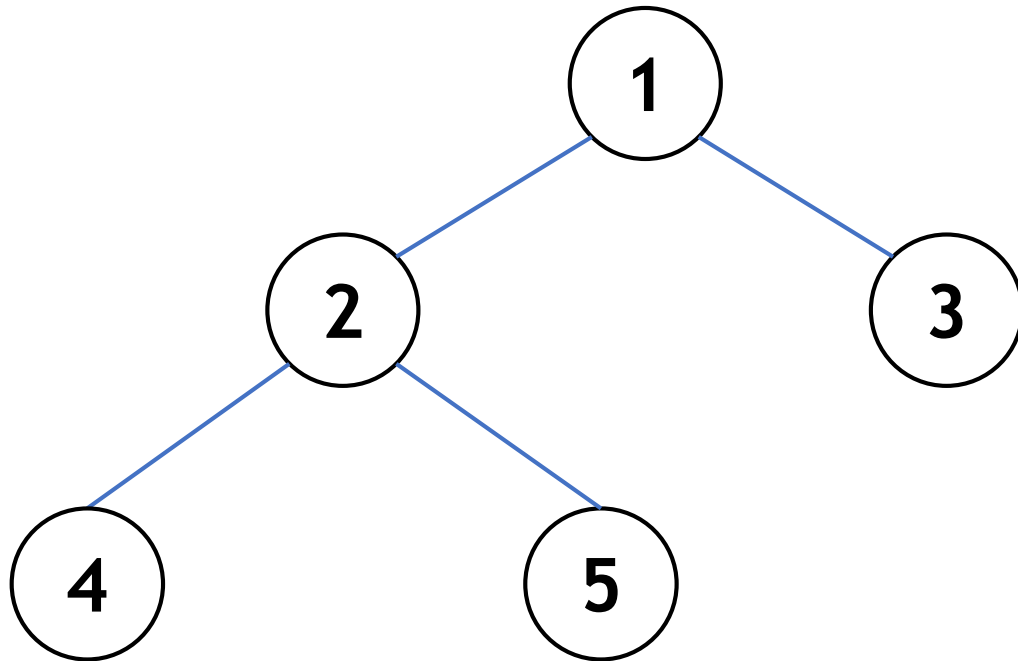
pre(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    print(root->data)  
    pre(root->left)  
    pre(root->right)
```

Output Screen

1, 2, 4, 5, 3

Traversal: Inorder

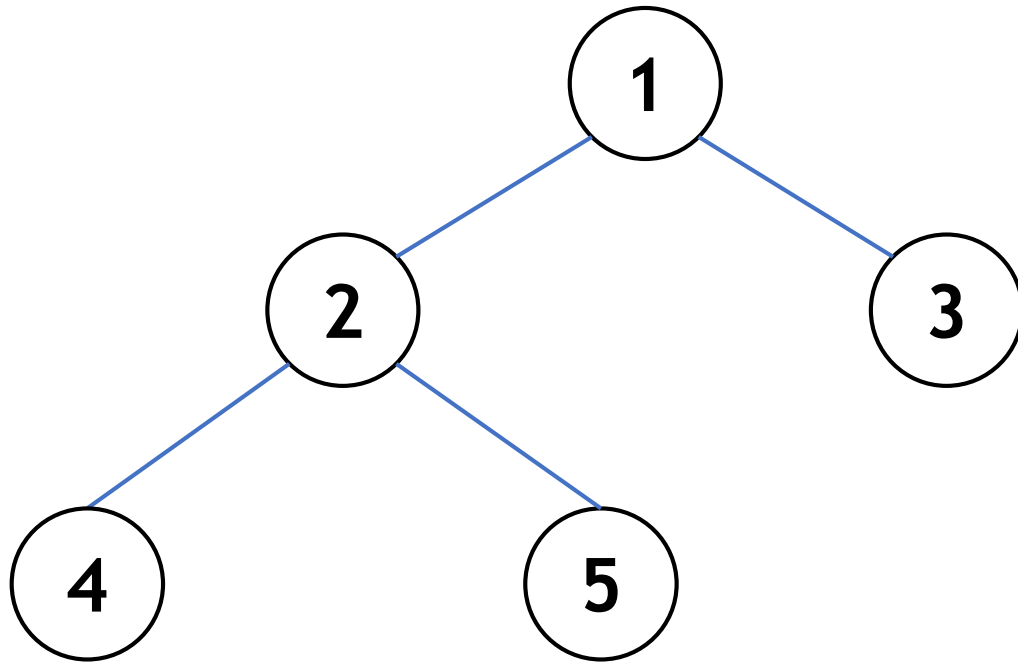


ino(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    ino(root->left)  
    print(root->data)  
    ino(root->right)
```

1. Process left subtree
2. **Print current node**
3. Process right subtree

Traversal: Inorder



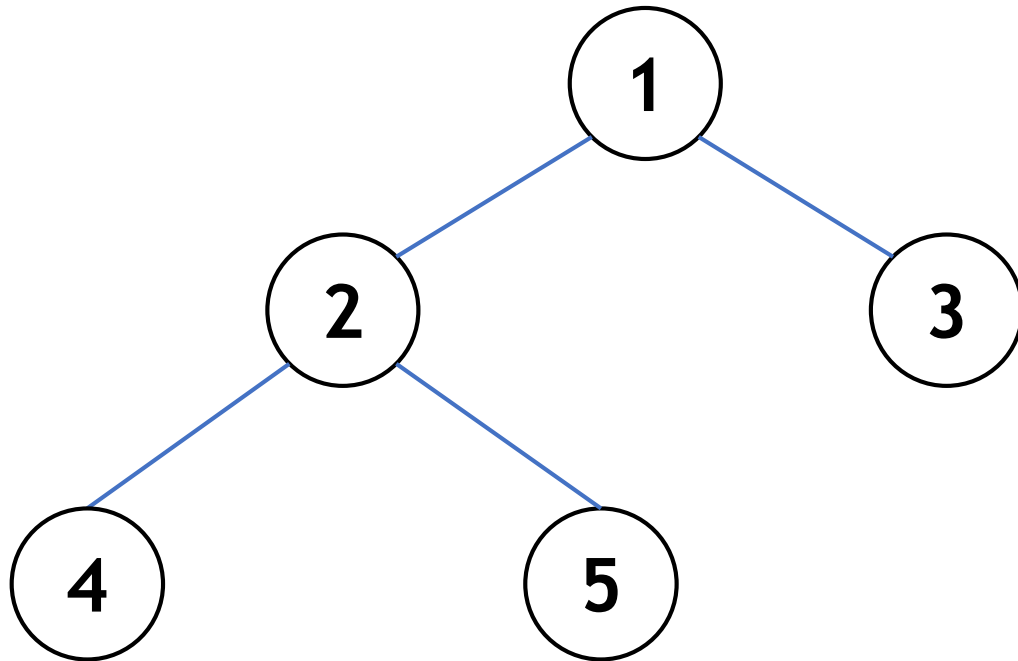
ino(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    ino(root->left)  
    print(root->data)  
    ino(root->right)
```

Output Screen

4, 2, 5, 1, 3

Traversal: Postorder

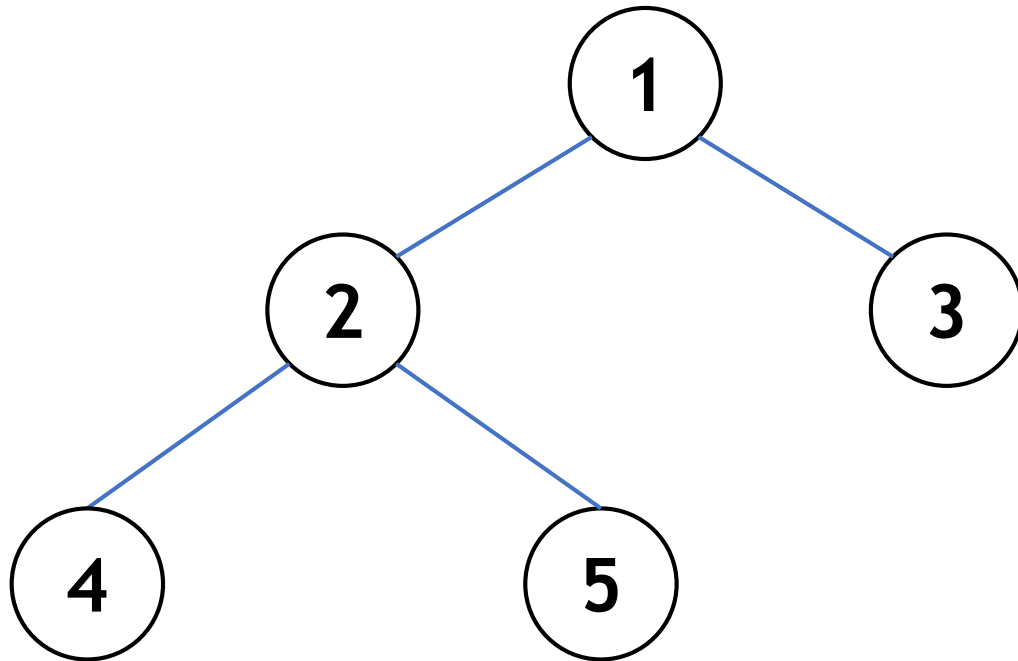


post(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    post(root->left)  
    post(root->right)  
    print(root->data)
```

1. Process left subtree
2. Process right subtree
- 3. Print current node**

Traversal: Postorder



post(root)

```
if root != NULL:  
    post(root->left)  
    post(root->right)  
    print(root->data)
```

Output Screen

4, 5, 2, 3, 1

Traversal: Visualization

OpenDSA (Virginia Tech)

<https://opendsa-server.cs.vt.edu/ODSA/Books/Everything/html/BinaryTreeTraversal.html>

Binary Tree: Pop Quiz



Given a **Preorder Traversal** of a BT (not perfect), can you identify the root of the BT? **[Ex: 1, 2, 4, 5, 3]**

Yes! 1.

Given a **Postorder Traversal** of a BT (not perfect), can you identify the root of the BT? **[Ex: 1, 2, 4, 5, 3]**

Yes! 3.

Exercise

Binary Tree

Exercise: Silver

Implement:

`Tree::deleteTree(Node *node)`

3-4 lines of code!

How do you delete a node?

Deleting tree

Deleting node:4

Deleting node:5

Deleting node:2

Deleting node:6

Deleting node:7

Deleting node:3

Deleting node:1

Exercise: Gold

Sum of all the nodes in tree is:
28

Implement:

```
int Tree::sumNodes(Node *node)
```

2 lines of code!

What would be the base case? How to terminate recursion?

What will you return from the function?