A tree data structure can be defined [recursively](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recursion) (locally) as a collection of [nodes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Node_(computer_science)) (starting at a root node), where each node is a data structure consisting of a value, together with a list of references to nodes (the "children"), with the constraints that no reference is duplicated, and none points to the root

Root

The top node in a tree.

Child

A node directly connected to another node when moving away from the root.

Parent

The converse notion of a child.

Siblings

A group of nodes with the same parent.

Descendant

A node reachable by repeated proceeding from parent to child. Also known as subchild.

Ancestor

A node reachable by repeated proceeding from child to parent.

Leaf

External node (not common)

A node with no children.

Branch node

Internal node

A node with at least one child.

Degree

For a given node, its number of children. A leaf is necessarily degree zero.

Edge

The connection between one node and another.

Path

A sequence of nodes and edges connecting a node with a descendant.

Level

The level of a node is defined as: 1 + the number of edges between the node and the root.

Height of node

The height of a node is the number of edges on the longest path between that node and a leaf.

Height of tree

The height of a tree is the height of its root node.

Depth

The depth of a node is the number of edges from the tree's root node to the node.

Forest

A forest is a set of n ≥ 0 disjoint trees.