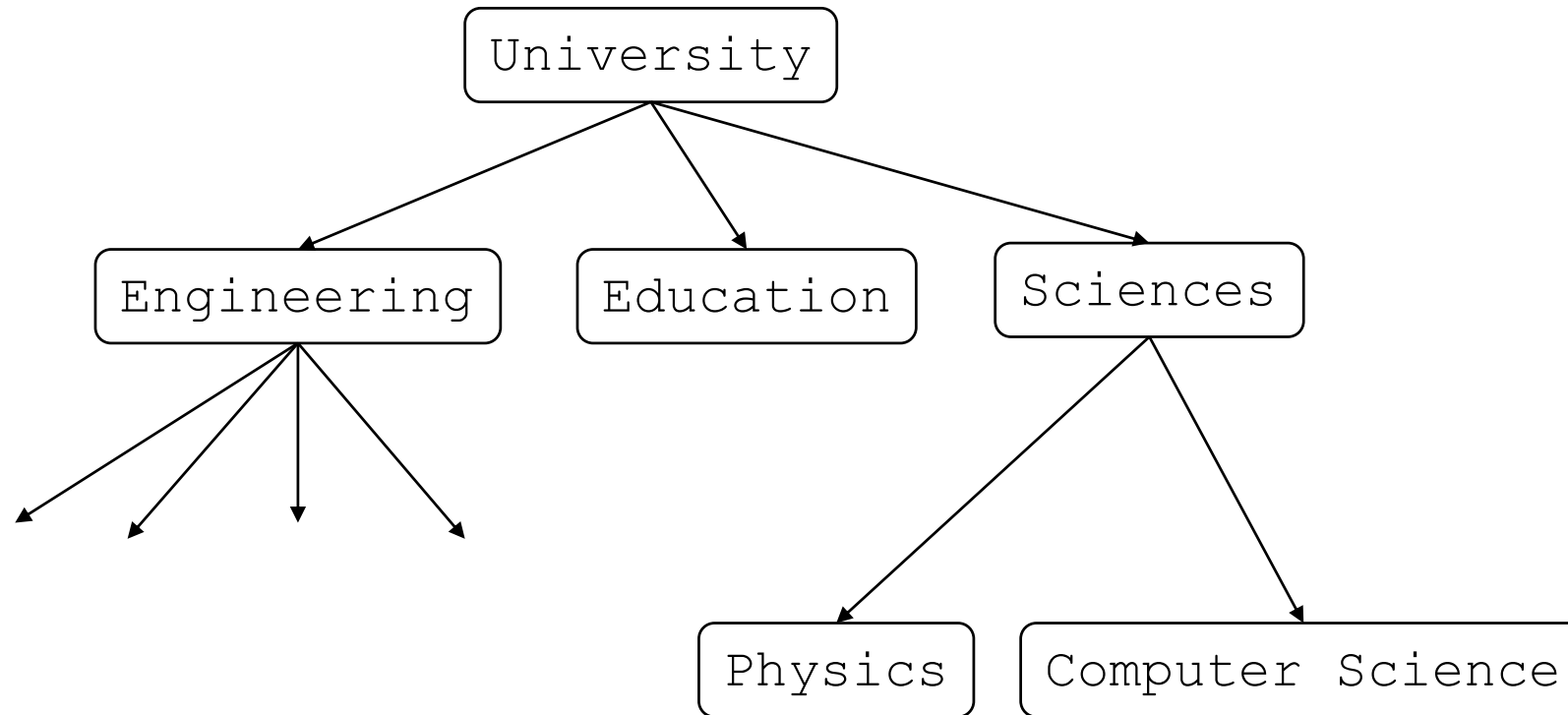


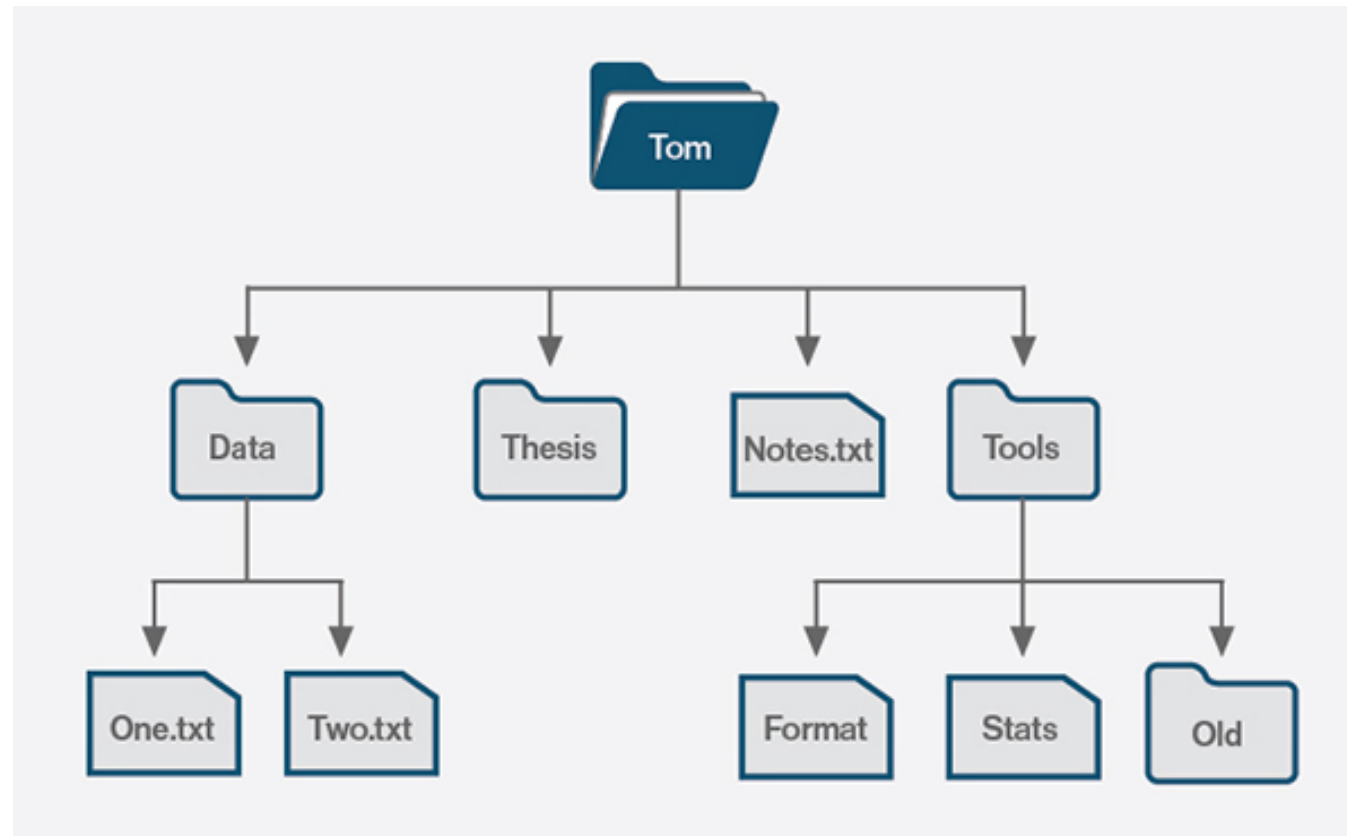
CMSC 132: Object-Oriented Programming II

Binary Trees

Trees

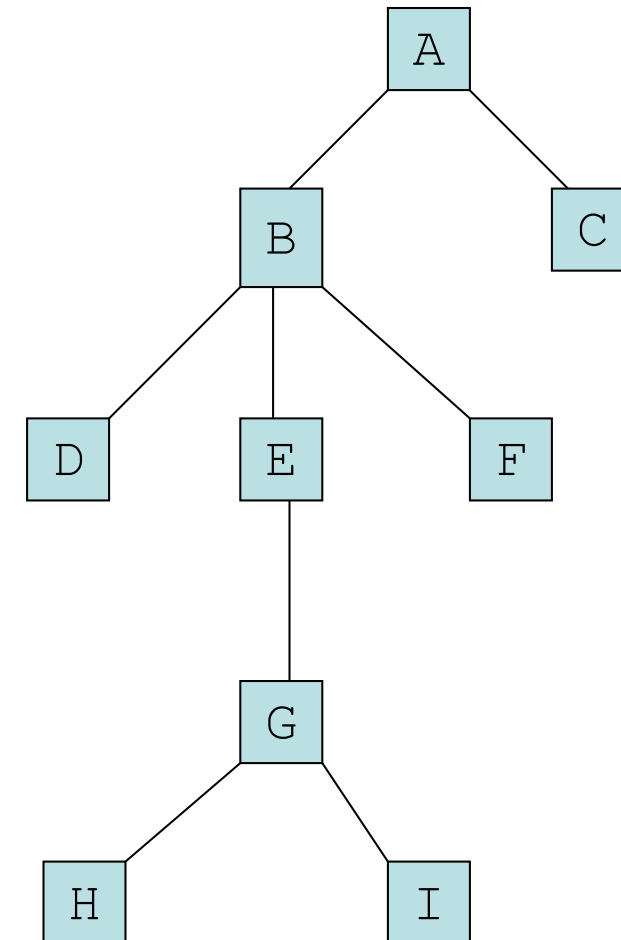


Trees



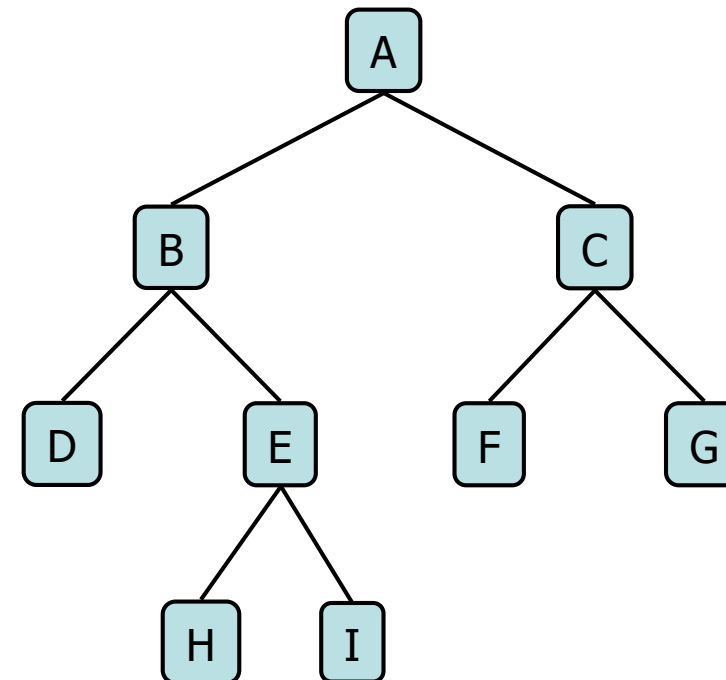
Trees

- ▶ A tree is a node with a value and zero or more children.
- ▶ No Cycle
- ▶ **Properties**
 - Number of nodes
 - Height
 - Root Node
 - Leaves
 - Interior nodes
 - Ancestor
 - Descendant
 - Siblings
 - Subtrees



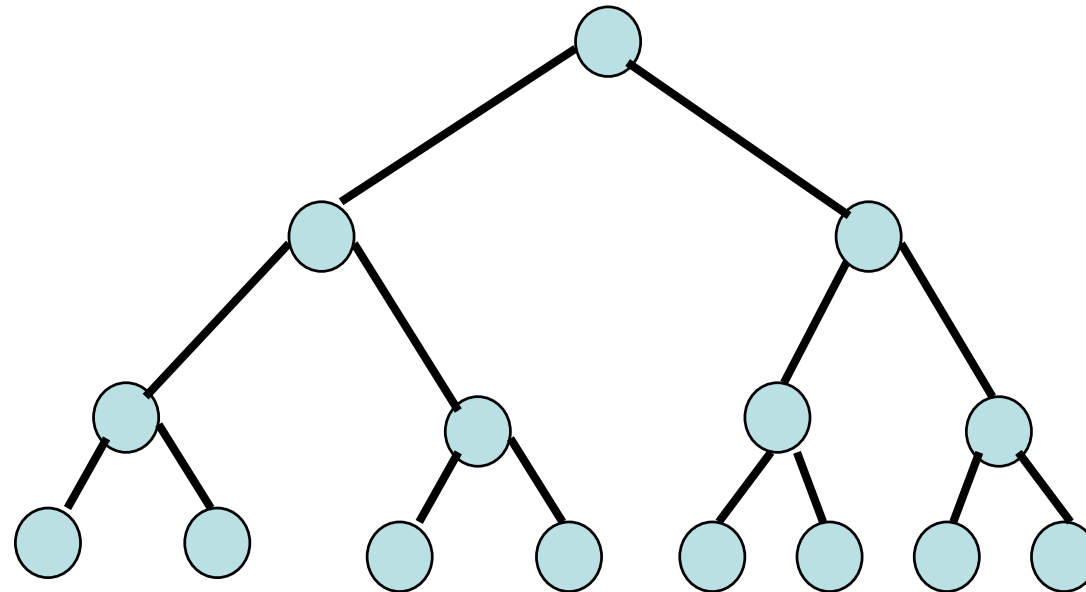
Binary Tree

- ▶ Each internal node has at most two children (degree of two)
- ▶ The children of a node are an ordered pair
- ▶ We call the children of an internal node left child and right child
- ▶ Applications:
 - arithmetic expressions
 - decision processes
 - searching



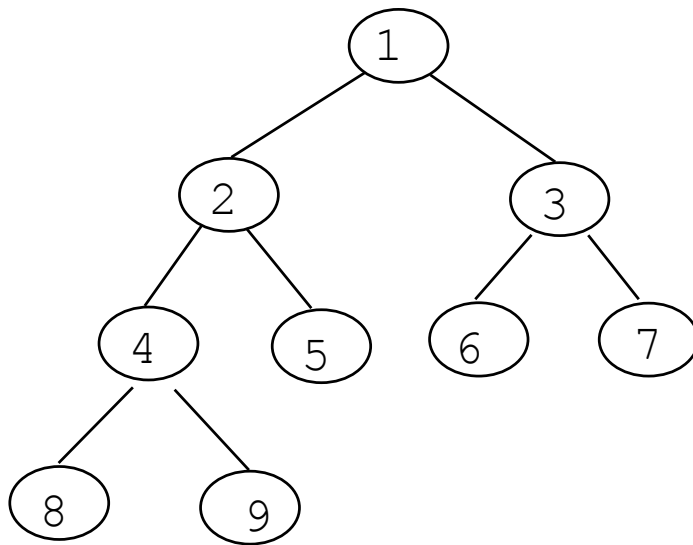
Full Binary Tree

- ▶ A full binary tree is a tree in which every node other than the leaves has two children.
- ▶ A full (perfect) binary tree of a given height k has $2^{k+1}-1$ nodes.

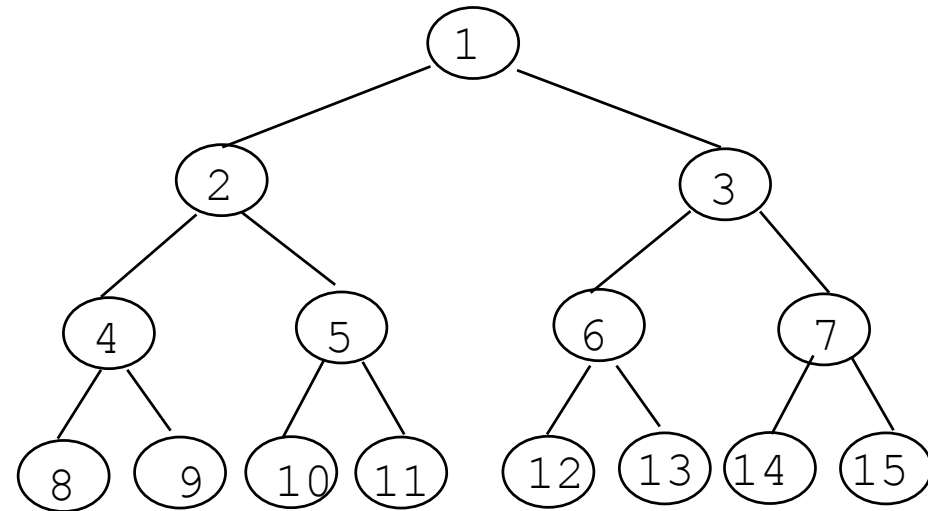


Complete Binary Trees

A **complete binary tree** is a **binary tree** in which every level, except possibly the last, is completely filled, and all nodes are as far left as possible.



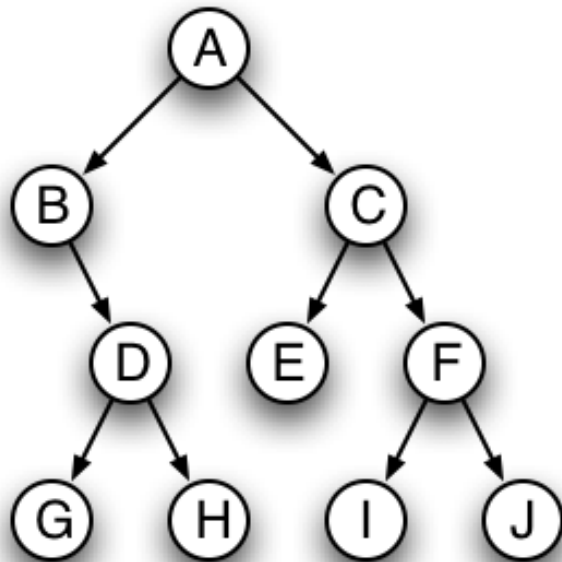
Complete binary tree



Full binary tree

Binary Tree Traversal

Traversal: Process of visiting each node in a tree, exactly once



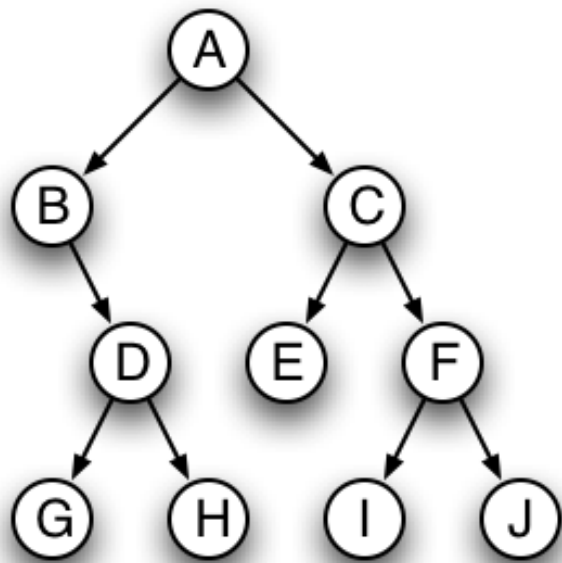
preOrder:

inOrder:

postOrder:

levelOrder:

Binary Tree Traversal



preOrder: root, left, right
A B D G H C E F I J

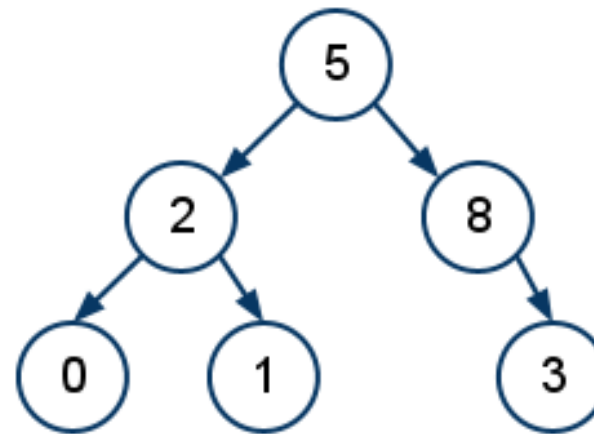
inOrder: left, root, right
B G D H A E C I F J

postOrder: left, right, root
G H D B E I J F C A

Level Order: BFS
A B C D E F G H I J

Quiz 1:

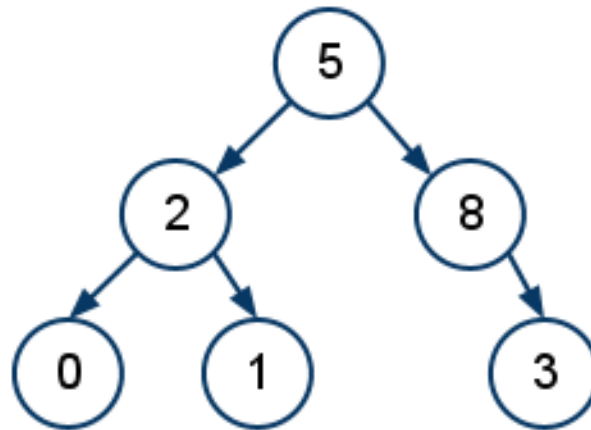
What is the preOrder traversal of this binary tree?



- A. 5 2 8 0 1 3
- B. 5 2 1 0 3 8
- C. 5 2 0 1 8 3
- D. 5 2 0 1 3 8

Quiz 1:

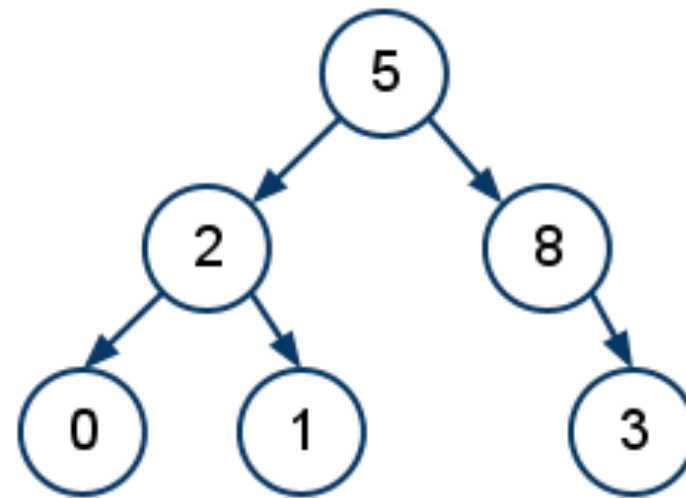
What is the **preOrder** traversal of this binary tree?



- A. 5 2 8 0 1 3
- B. 5 2 1 0 3 8
- C. 5 2 0 1 8 3**
- D. 5 2 0 1 3 8

Quiz 2:

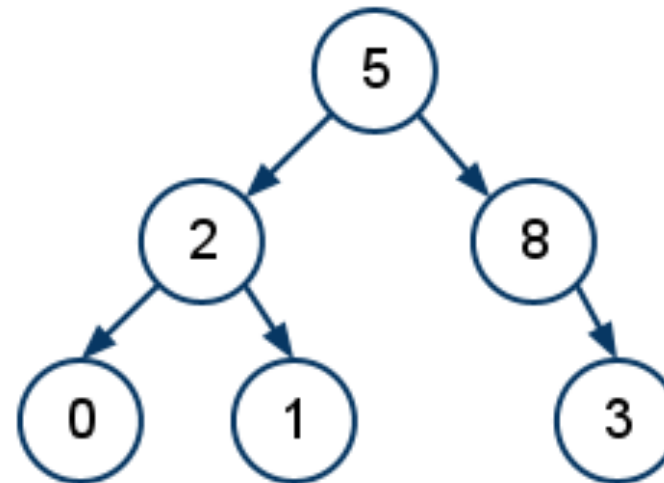
What is the inOrder traversal of this binary tree?



- A. 0 1 2 3 8 5
- B. 0 2 1 5 8 3
- C. 0 2 1 5 3 8
- D. 5 2 0 1 3 8

Quiz 2:

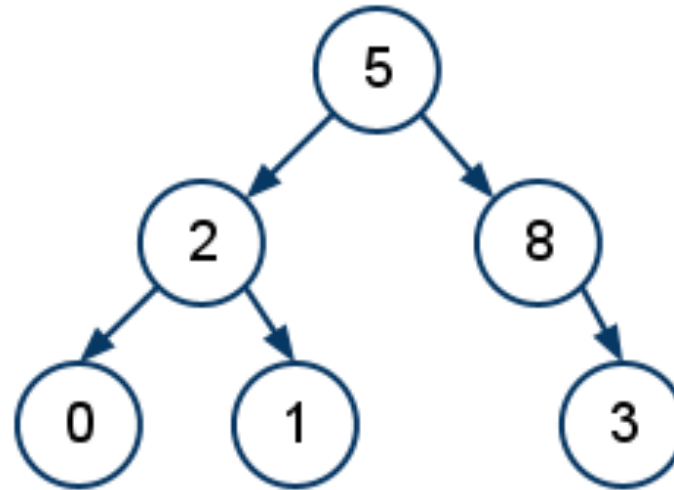
What is the **inOrder** traversal of this binary tree?



- A. 0 1 2 3 8 5
- B. 0 2 1 5 8 3**
- C. 0 2 1 5 3 8
- D. 5 2 0 1 3 8

Quiz 3:

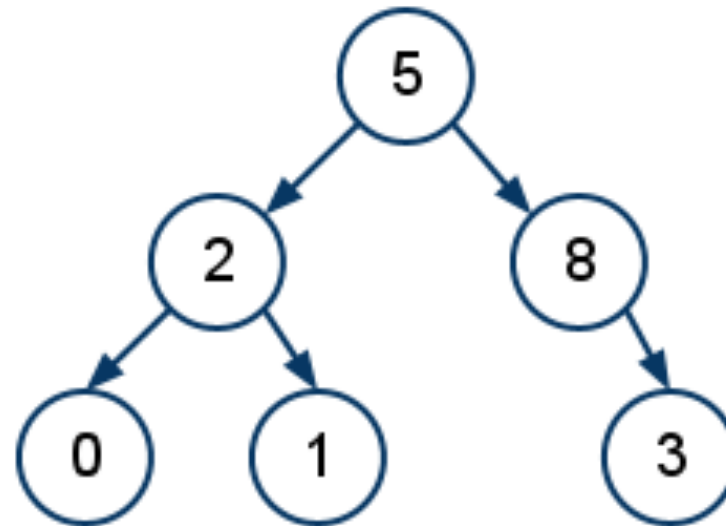
What is the **postOrder** traversal of this binary tree?



- A. 0 1 2 3 8 5
- B. 0 2 1 5 8 3
- C. 0 1 2 5 3 8
- D. 5 2 0 1 3 8

Quiz 3:

What is the **postOrder** traversal of this binary tree?



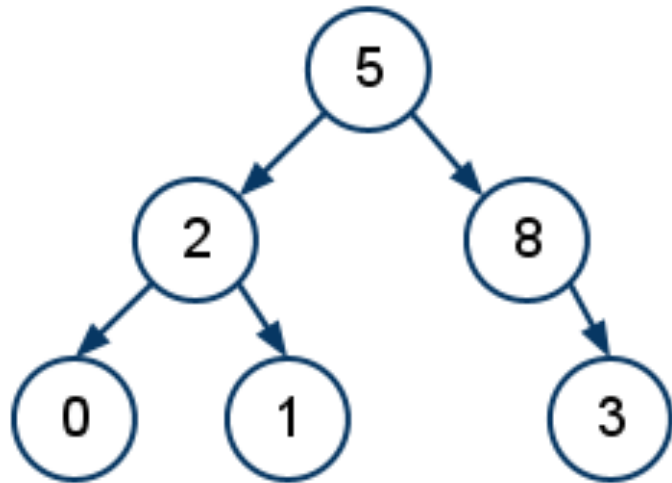
A. 0 1 2 3 8 5

B. 0 2 1 5 8 3

C. 0 1 2 5 3 8

D. 5 2 0 1 3 8

Binary Tree Traversal



preOrder: **5 2 0 1 8 3**

inOrder: **0 2 1 5 8 3**

postOrder: **0 1 2 3 8 5**

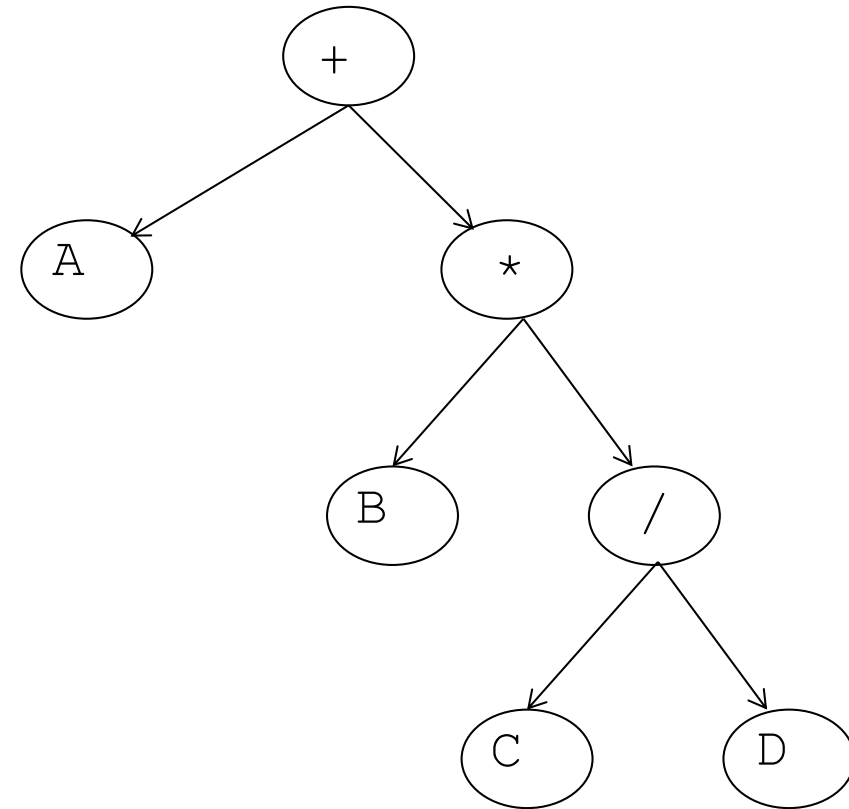
Level Order: **5 2 8 0 1 3**

Arithmetic Expression Trees

Arithmetic Expression:

$$A + (B * (C / D))$$

Tree for the above expression:



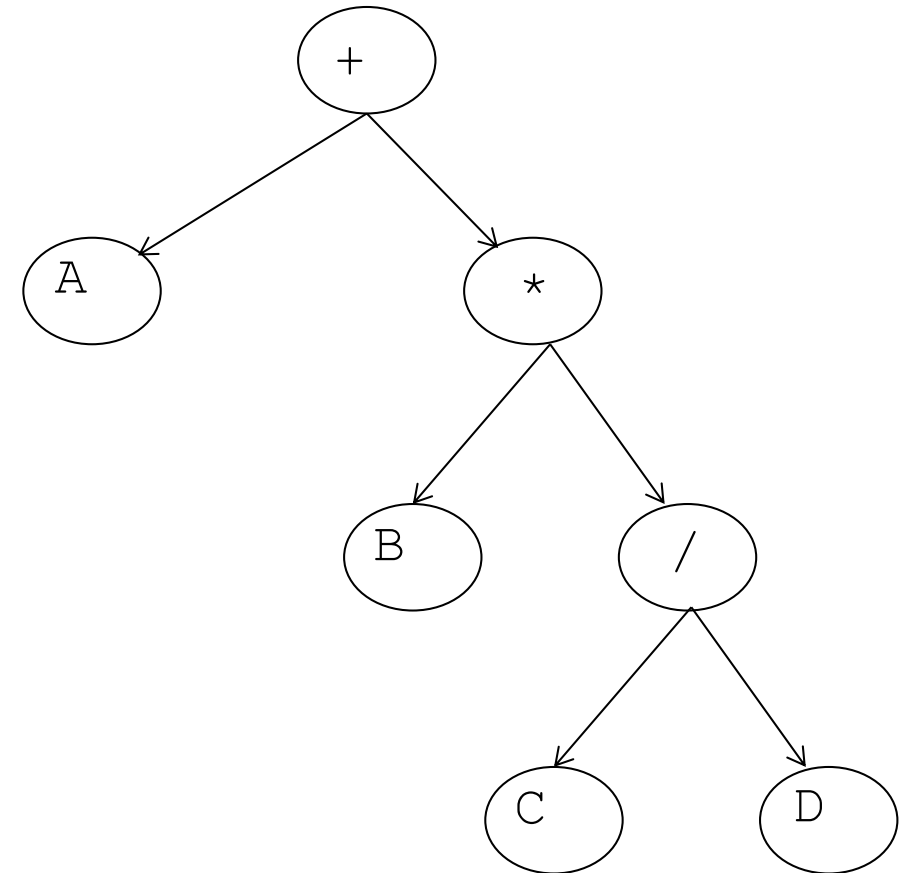
Used in most compilers

No parenthesis need to evaluate

Calculate by traversing tree

Traversing Trees

- ▶ Preorder: Root, then Children
 - $+ A * B / C D$
- ▶ Postorder: Children, then Root
 - $A B C D / * +$
- ▶ Inorder: Left child, Root, Right child
 - $A + B * C / D$

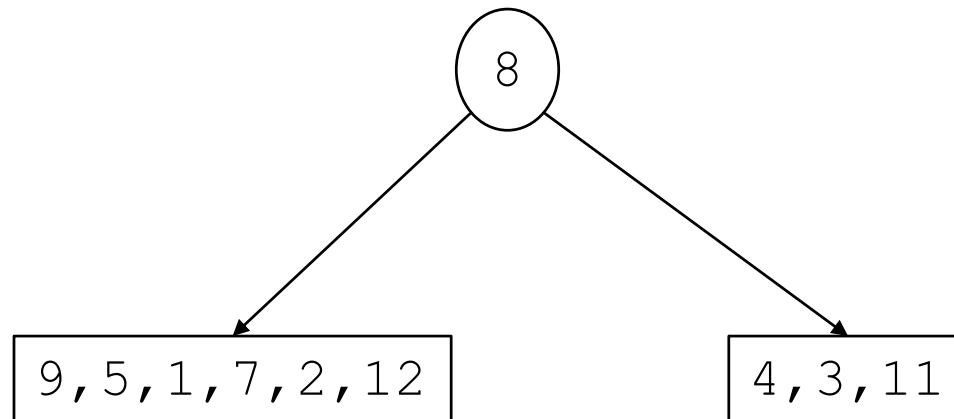


Build a Binary Tree

Build a Binary Tree from given inOrder, postOrder

inOrder: 9,5,1,7,2,12,8,4,3,11

postOrder: 9,1,2,12,7,5,3,11,4,8 ← root



Build a Binary Tree

Build a Binary Tree from given inOrder, postOrder

inOrder: 9,5,1,7,2,12,8,4,3,11

postOrder: 9,1,2,12,7,5,3,11,4,8

Build a Binary Tree

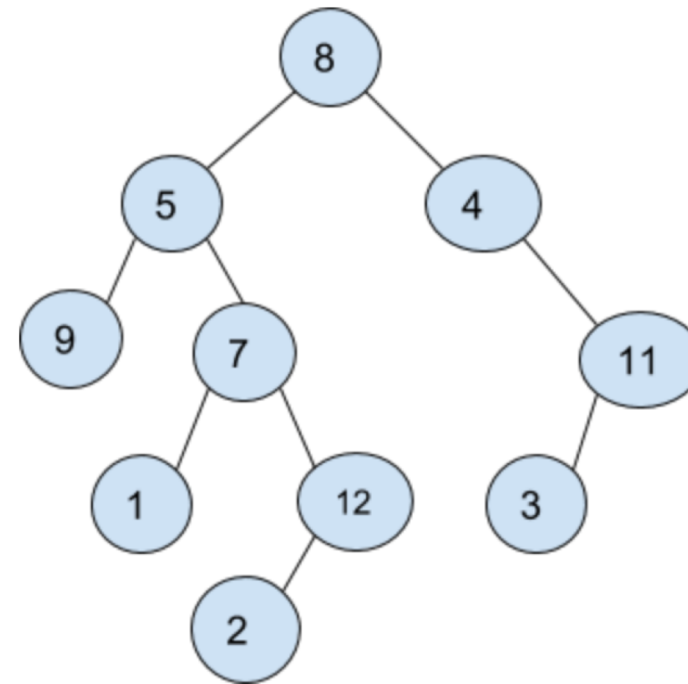
Build a Binary Tree from given **inOrder**, **postOrder**

inOrder: 9,5,1,7,2,12,8,4,3,11

postOrder: 9,1,2,12,7,5,3,11,4,8

preorder: 8,5,9,7,1,12,2,4,11,3

levelOrder: 8,5,4,9,7,11,1,12,3,2



Build a Binary

Build Binary Tree from inOrder, preOrder

inOrder: DBHEIAFCG

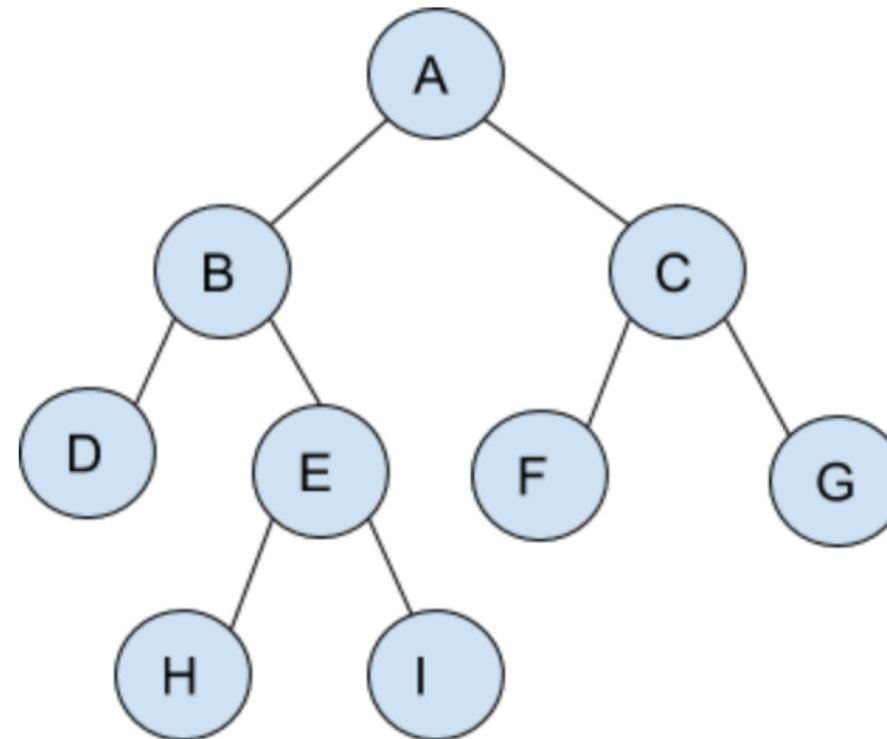
preOrder: ABDEHICFG

Build a Binary

Build Binary Tree from inOrder, preOrder

inOrder: DBHEIAFCG
preOrder: ABDEHICFG

postOrder: DHIEBFGCA



Binary Tree Implementation

Height:

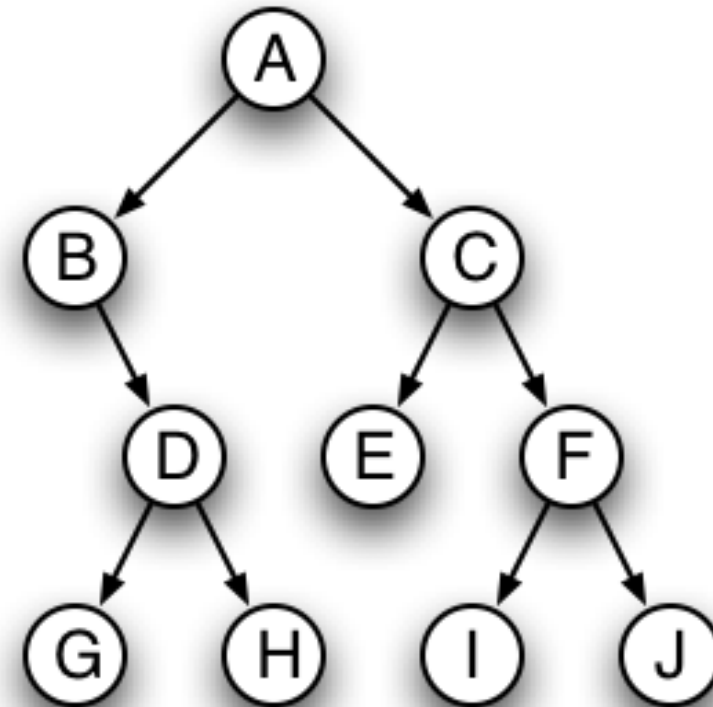
Size:

Diameter:

Mirror:

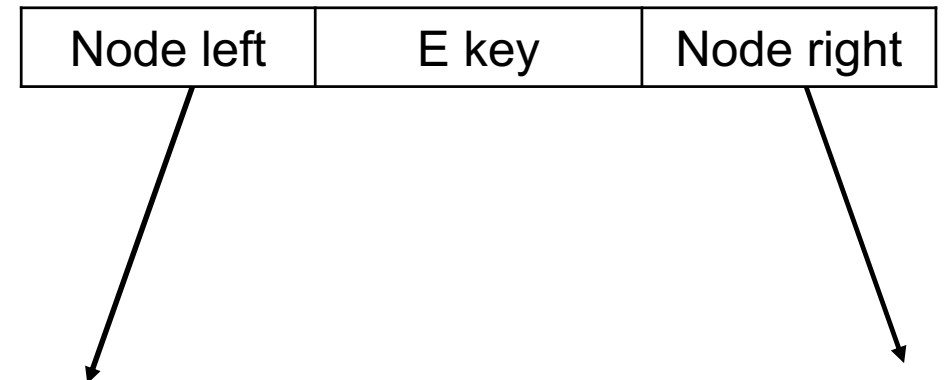
Path:

Least Common Ancestor (LCA):



Binary Tree Node Class

```
class Node {  
    private E key;  
    private Node left, right;  
    Node(E key) {  
        this.key = key;  
    }  
}
```



Binary Tree Class

```
public class BinaryTree<E> {  
    private Node root;  
    class Node {  
        private E key;  
        private Node left, right;  
        Node(E key) {  
            this.key = key;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

Binary Tree Implementation

Check out the Binary Tree code examples from [github](#)