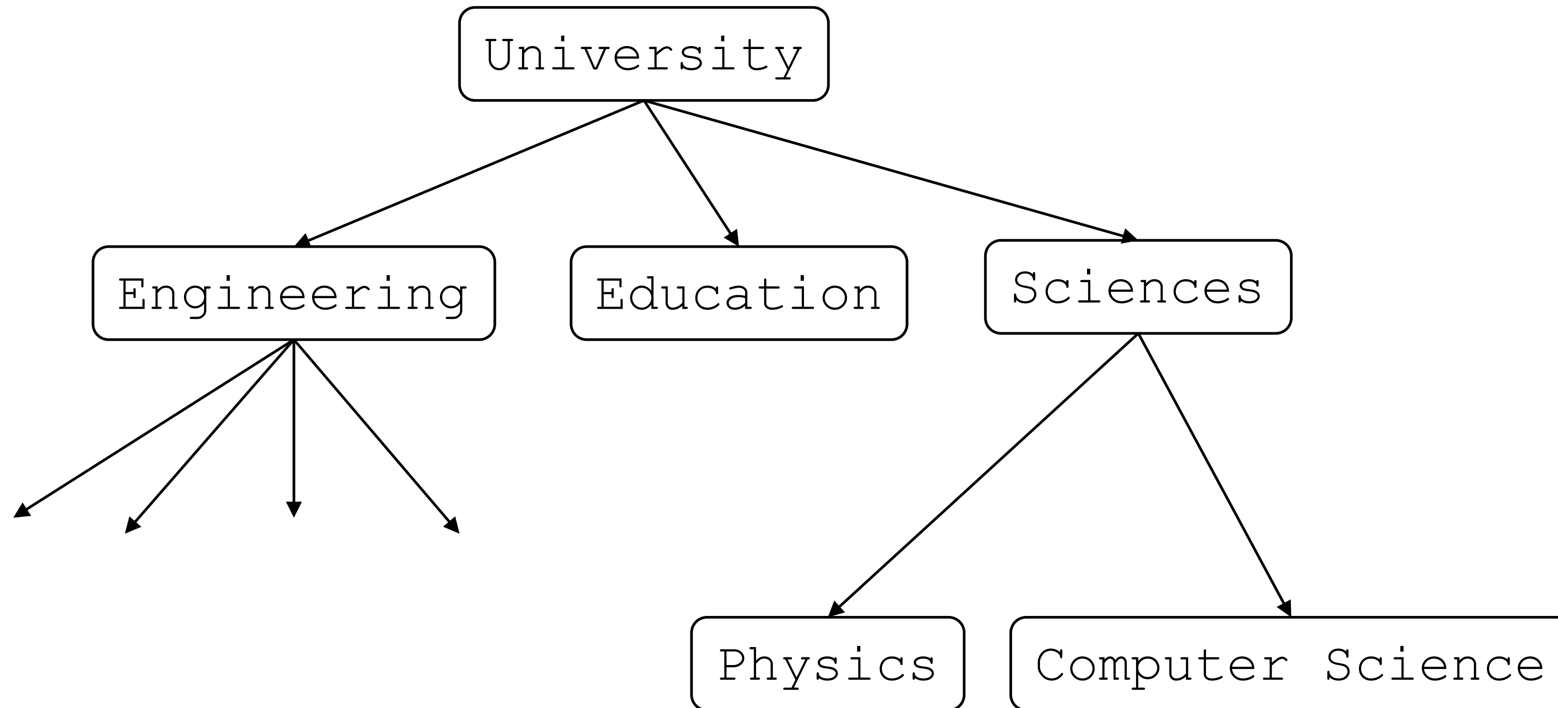
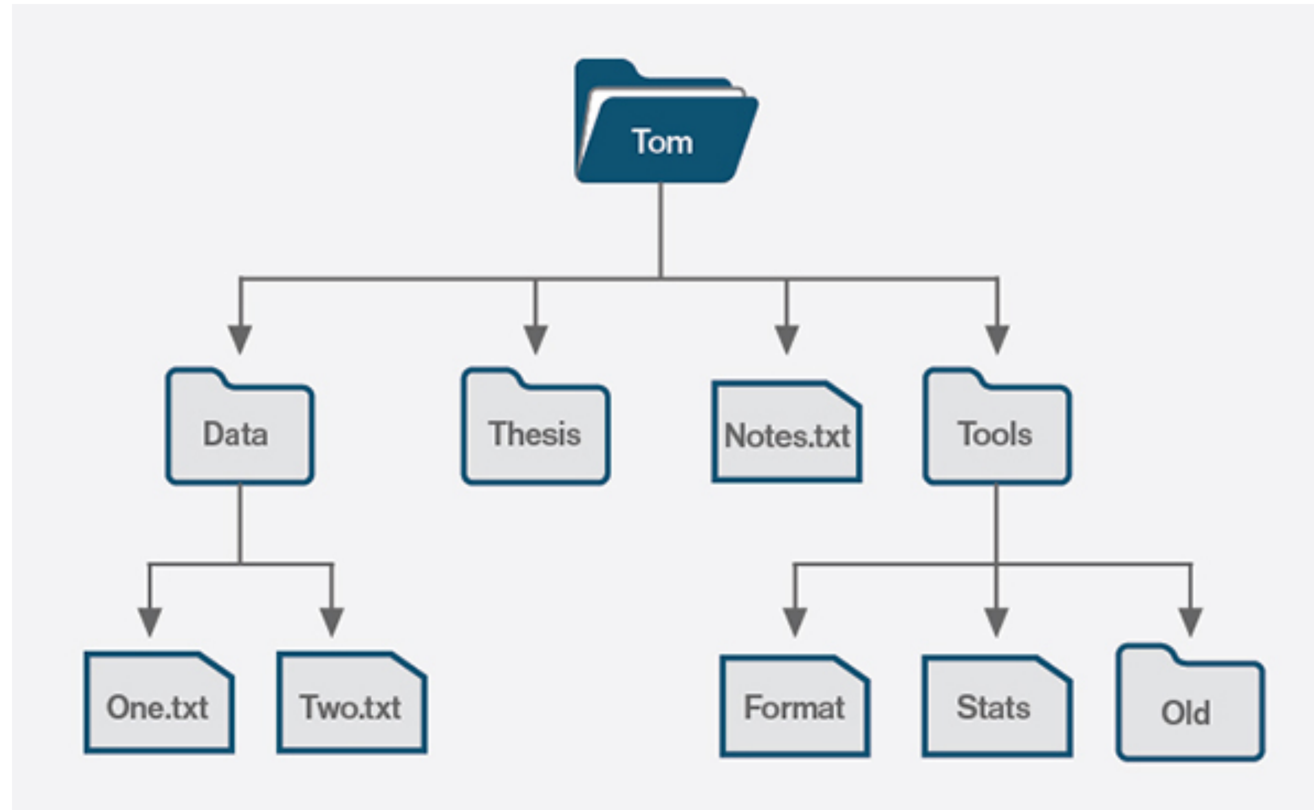
CMSC 132: Object-Oriented Programming II

Binary Trees

Trees

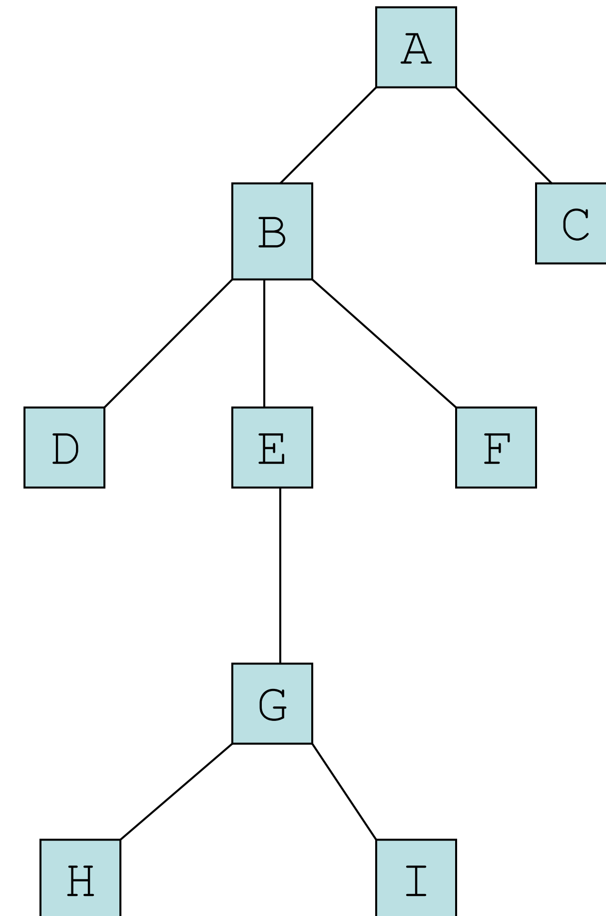


Trees



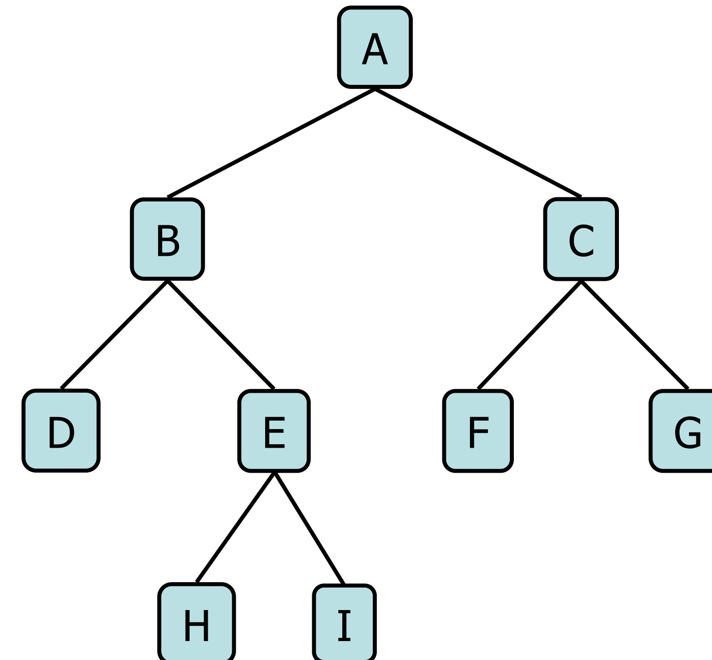
Trees

- 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



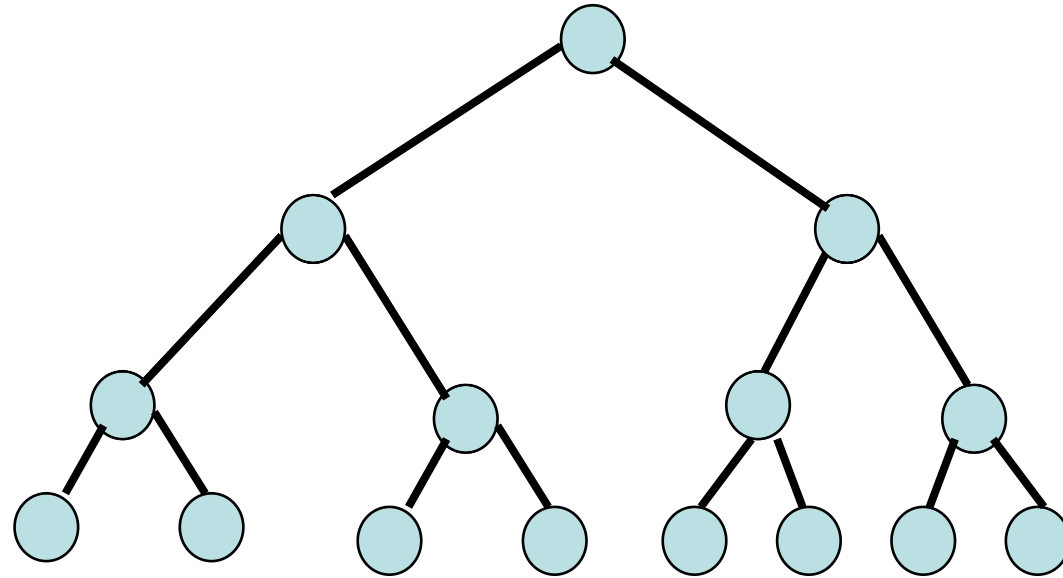
Binary Tree

- 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



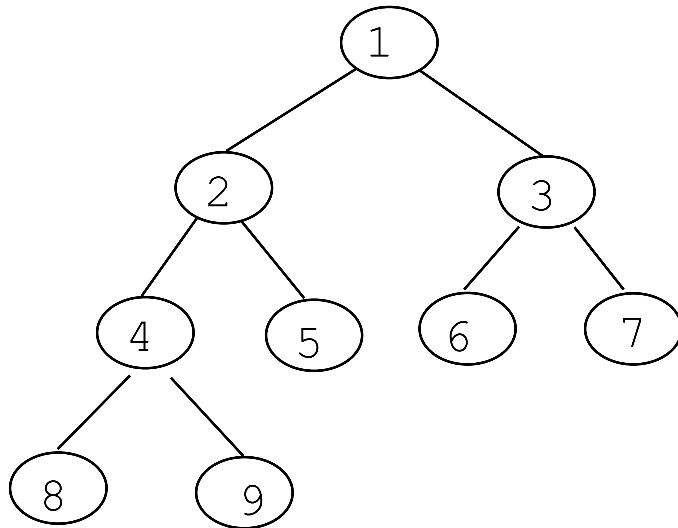
Full Binary Tree

- 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.

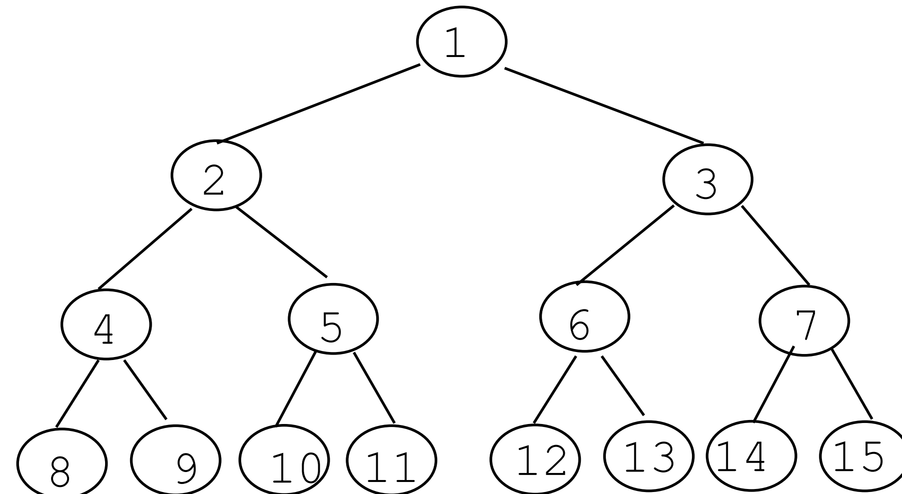


Complete Binary Trees

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.



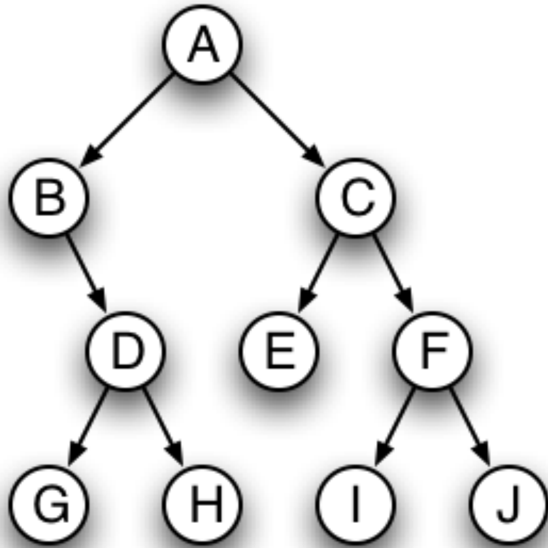
Complete binary tree



Full binary tree

Binary Tree Traversal

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



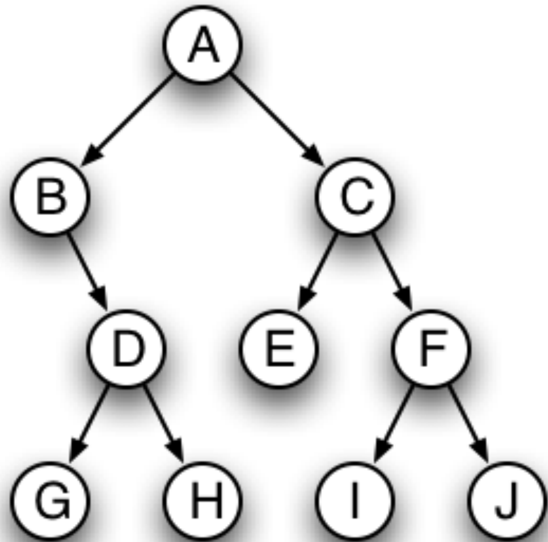
preOrder:

inOrder:

postOrder:

levelOrder:

Binary Tree Traversal



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

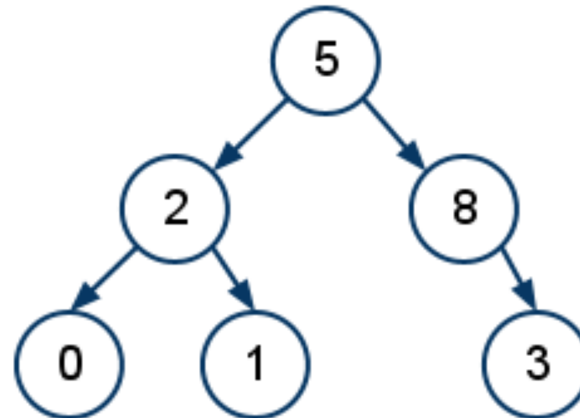
inOrder:left, root, right
B G D H A E C I F J

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:

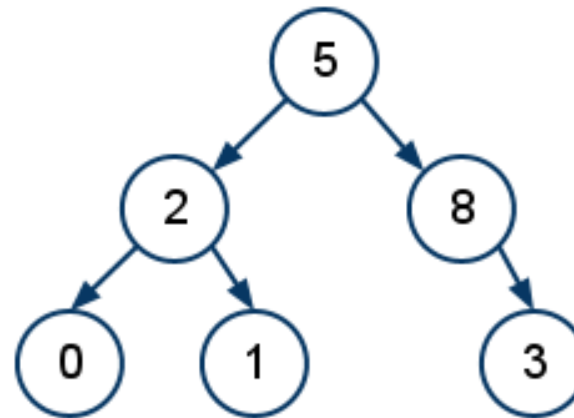
What is the preOrder traversal of this binary tree?



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:

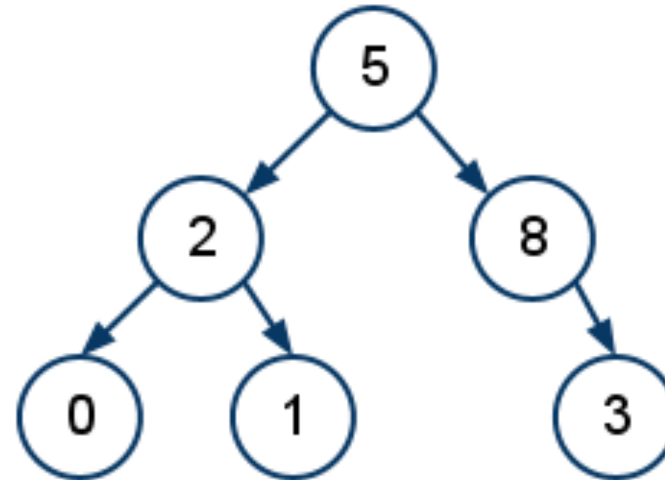
What is the preOrder traversal of this binary tree?



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:

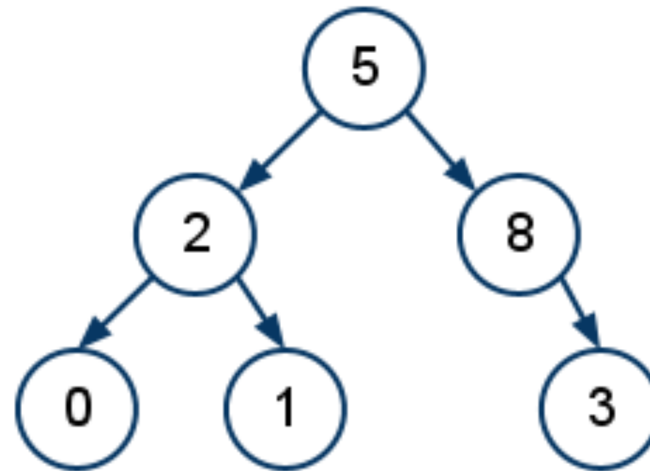
What is the inOrder traversal of this binary tree?



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:

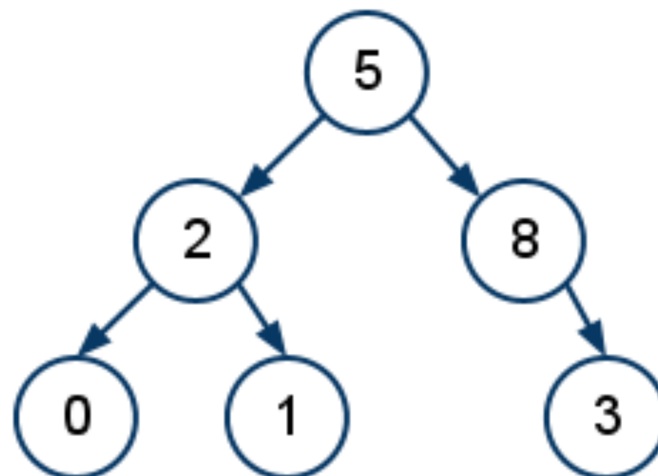
What is the inOrder traversal of this binary tree?



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:

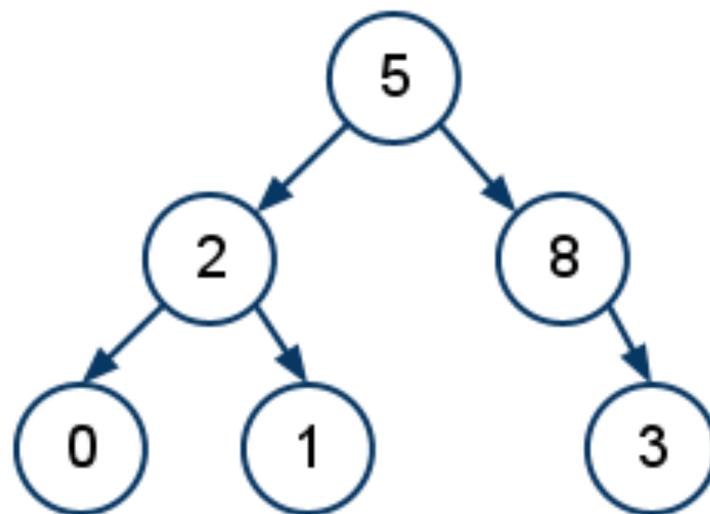
What is the postOrder traversal of this binary tree?



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

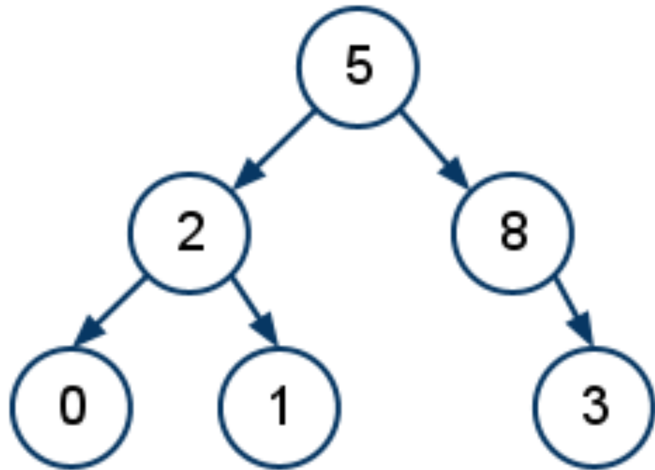
Quiz 3:

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**

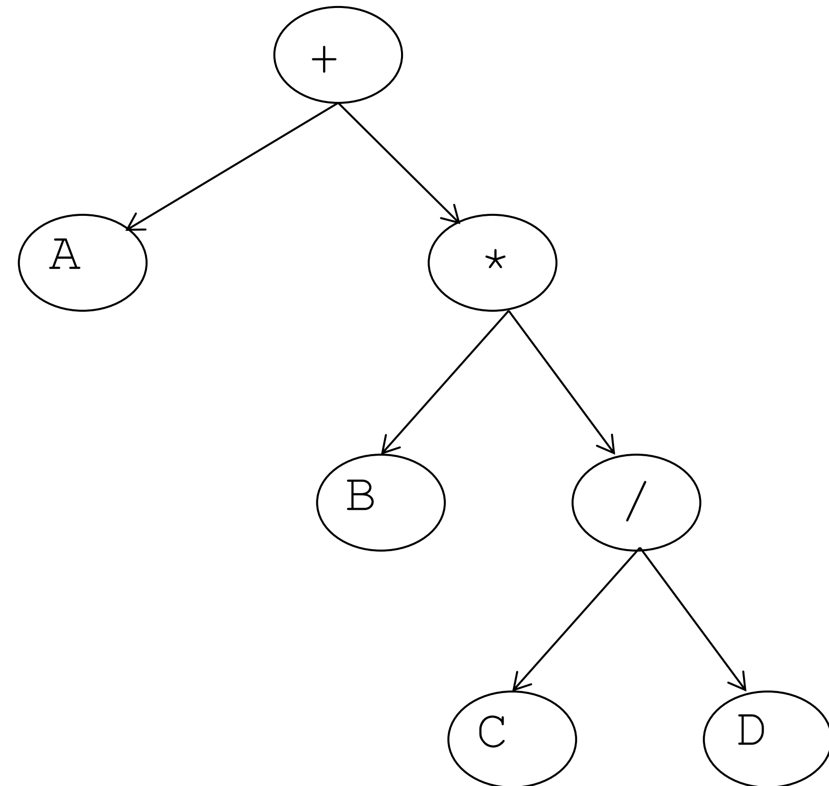
Level Order: 5 2 8 0 1 3

Arithmetic Expression Trees

Arithmetic Expression:

A + (B * (C / D))

Tree for the above expression:



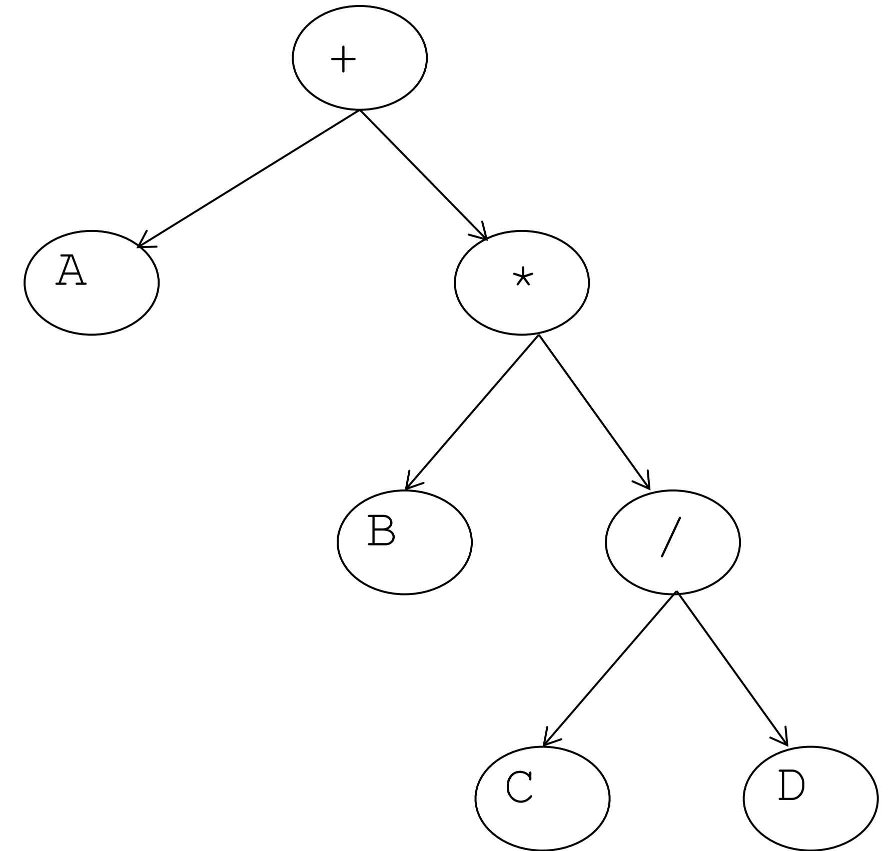
Used in most compilers

No parenthesis need to evaluate

Calculate by traversing tree

Traversing Trees

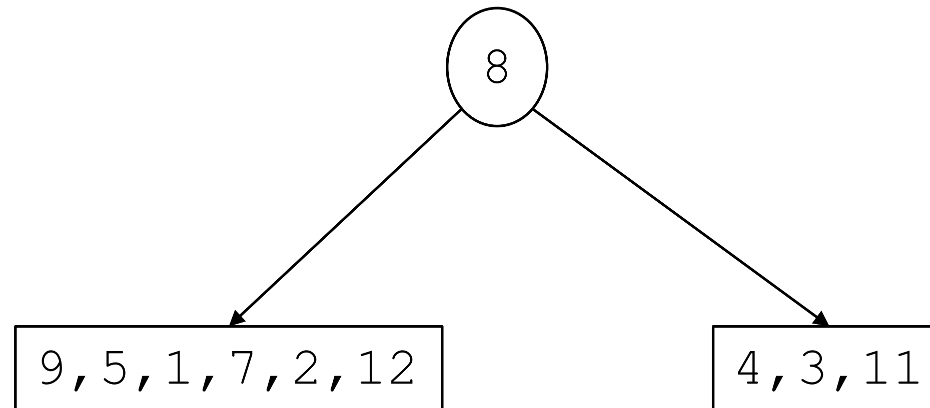
- Preorder: Root, then Children
  - + A * B / C D
- Postorder: Children, then Root
  - A B C D / * +
- Inorder: Left child, Root, Right child
  - A + B * C / D



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

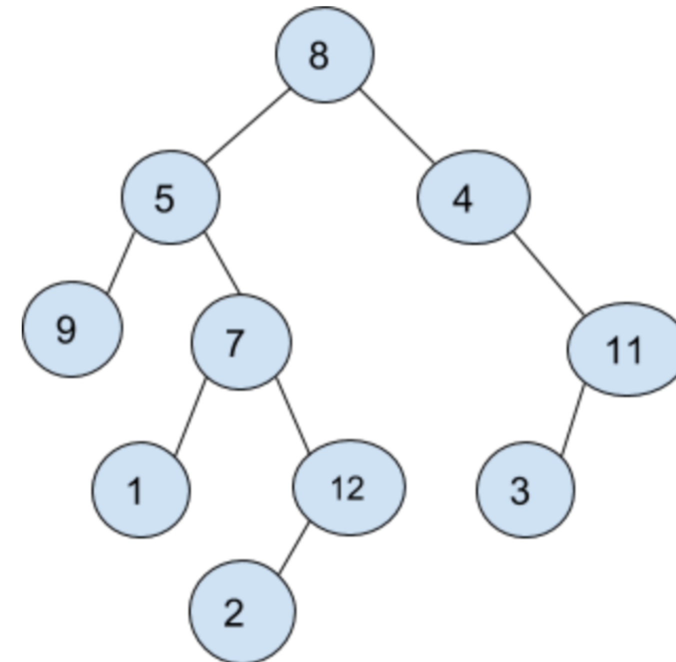
Build a Binary Tree from given inOrder, postOrder

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

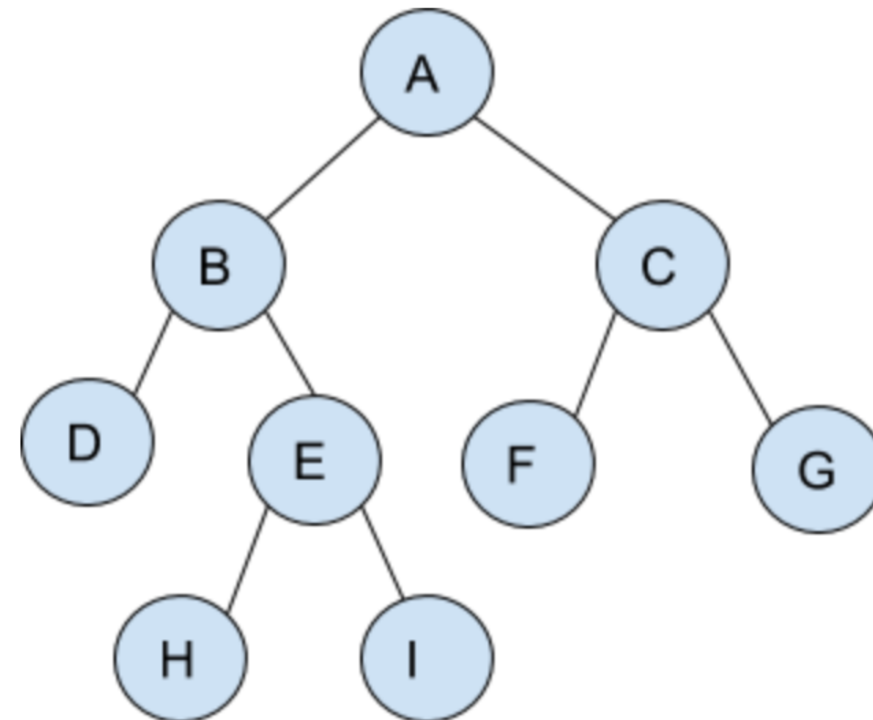
Build Binary Tree from inOrder, preOrder

inOrder: DBHEIAFCG
preOrder:ABDEHICFG

Build a Binary

Build Binary Tree from inOrder, preOrder

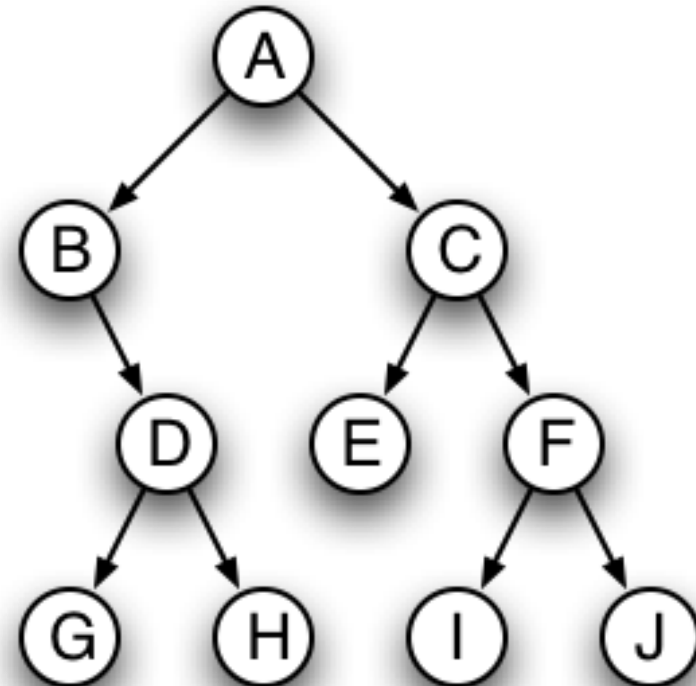
inOrder: DBHEIAFCG
preOrder:ABDEHICFG



postOrder: DHIEBFGCA

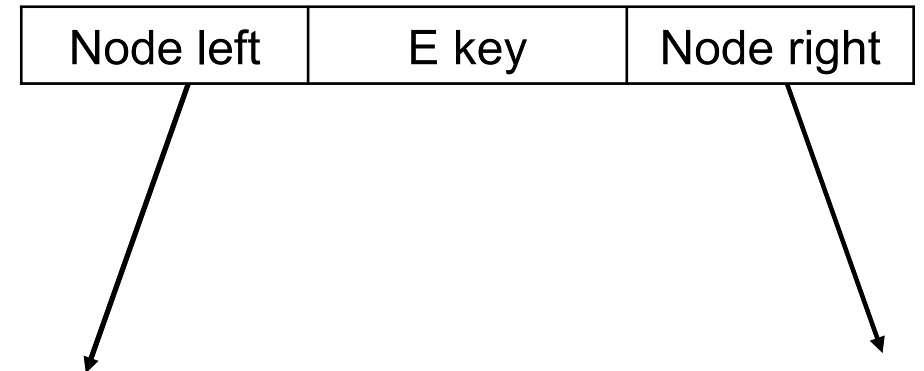
Binary Tree Implementation

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