CS151 Intro to Data Structures

Tree Traversals

02/28/24

CS151 - Lecture 12 - Spring '24

Announcements

- HW04 due tomorrow
 - Upload ExapndableArray to gradescope
 - make ArrayList.MyListIterator public

Outline

• Trees:

- BST review
- Binary Search Tree Traversals
 - In order
 - Pre order
 - Post order

A binary tree is **full** (proper) if every node has 0 or 2 children



A binary tree is **complete** if all levels are completely filled (zero or two children) *except possibly the last level* and all the nodes are as left side as possible



A binary tree is **perfect** if all internal (non-leaf) nodes have 2 children and all the leaf nodes are at the same depth or same level.



Full, complete, proper?



A binary tree is **full** (proper) if every node has 0 or 2 children

A binary tree is **complete** if all levels are completely filled (zero or two children) *except possibly the last level* and all the nodes are as left side as possible

A binary tree is **perfect** if all internal (non-leaf) nodes have 2 children and all the leaf nodes are at the same depth or same level.

Q1: Is every full binary tree a complete binary tree? Q2: Is every complete binary tree a full binary tree? Q3: Is every perfect binary tree a full binary tree?



complete but not full

Binary Search Trees

Definition:

- At each node with value k
 - Left subtree contains only nodes with value **lesser** than **k**
 - Right subtree contains only nodes with value greater than k
 - Both subtrees are a **binary** search tree



Remove review

Deleting a leaf node



Deleting a node with one child



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Deleting a node with 2 children

Deletion must maintain the properties of a BST!

Delete: <u>80</u>

At each node with value k

- Left subtree contains only nodes with value lesser than k
- Right subtree contains only nodes with value greater than k
- Both subtrees are a binary search tree



Deleting a node with 2 children

Deletion must maintain the properties of a BST!

Delete: <u>80</u>

Replace deleted node with either:

- 1. Smallest value in right subtree
- 2. Largest value in left subtree



Binary Search Trees: Deletion

Complexity?

Case I: Removing a **leaf node** O(log n)

Case 2: Removing a **node with one child** O(log n)

Case 3: Removing a **node with two children** O(log n)



Takeaways:

Binary search trees are an efficient data structure for search

For a *balanced* binary search tree:

- Search: O(log n)
- Insertion: O(log n)
- Removal: O(log n)

Tree Traversals

Binary Tree Traversals

Traversal visits all nodes in a tree in some order

Inorder:

left subtree, current, right subtree will print "in order" (increasing values) Preorder:

current, left subtree, right subtree

Postorder:

left subtree, right subtree, current

In Order Traversal

- 1. Move left until you reach a node without a left child
- 2. Print the current node
- 3. Move right

Inorder Example 1



Inorder Example 2

• Larger tree (Height > 1)

- Process entire left subtree first
 - bottom most left node
 - current
 - bottom most right node

Inorder Example 2

What would the in-order traversal be here?

left subtree, current, right subtree



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left subtree, current, right subtree





What would the in-order traversal be here?

left subtree, current, right subtree












































































•2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20



In Order Traversal Implementation

Pre Order Traversal

- 1. Print the current node
- 2. Move left
- 3. Move right

Pre order Example 1

What would the pre-order traversal be here? current, left subtree, right subtree



Preorder

Current, left, right



Preorder

•7, 4, 2, 3, 6, 5, 12, 9, 8, 11, 19, 15, 20



Post Order Traversal

- 1. Move left
- 2. Move right
- 3. Print the current node

Post order Example 1

What would the pre-order traversal be here? left subtree, right subtree, current



Postorder

Left, right, current



Postorder

•3, 2, 5, 6, 4, 8, 11, 9, 15, 20, 19, 12, 7


Interface you will implement in homework

Performance of BST

BST balanced BST worst

search

insert

remove

min/max

Array-based Implementation

- BinaryTrees can be implemented in different ways
 - Linked nodes what you'll do in your homework
 - Array

Array-based Implementation

- Number nodes level-by-level, left-to-right
- f(root) = 0
- f(l) = 2f(p) + 1
- $\bullet f(r) = 2f(p) + 2$
- Numbering is based on all positions, not just occupied positions



Array-based Binary Tree

 The numbering can then be used as indices for storing the nodes directly in an array

- f(root) = 0
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Array-based Binary Tree

 The numbering can then be used as indices for storing the nodes directly in an array

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