

Slide 1

### Administrivia

- Reminder: Homework 5 code due today.
- Homework 6 to be on Web soon. Design due next Tuesday, code Thursday.
- Reminder: Quiz 5 Thursday.

Slide 2

### Trees — Mathematical Definition

- One definition —
  - Set of nodes, one called root.
  - Set of edges (directed connections between nodes).
  - Root has no incoming edges; all other nodes have exactly one (from parent).
  - Each node can have 0 or more outgoing edges (to children — if none, leaf node).
- Another, recursive definition — tree is one node connected by edges to 0 or more subtrees.
- This is a general tree — e.g., to represent hierarchy such as filesystem.

### Implementing Trees

Slide 3

- Define `Node` data structure, analogous to linked list, with reference to data and references to children (array or linked list or ...).
- Easier if number of children is limited to two, and this turns out to be sufficiently useful in practice — “binary tree”. Then `Node` consists of pointers to data and left and right subtrees.

### Tree Traversals

Slide 4

- For linked lists we defined a way to visit all elements — “iterator”. Is there something analogous for trees?
- Well — three orders that are easy to define and implement:
  - Preorder — root first.
  - Postorder — root last.
  - Inorder — leftmost subtree first, then root, then remaining subtrees. (Admittedly a little weird for non-binary trees.)
- (Sketch some code for at least one of these.)

### Sorted Binary Trees (Binary Search Trees)

Slide 5

- Key property — everything in the left subtree is smaller than the root, and everything in the right is bigger.
- Why is this useful? If you want a data structure to hold a collection that will be searched frequently, what are the choices? and how fast is each to search? to modify (insert/remove)? Compare approximate times for arrays (sorted and unsorted), linked lists (sorted and unsorted), sorted binary tree.
- (Sketch some code for `add` and `find`. `remove` is trickier ...)

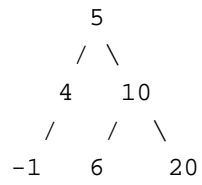
### Minute Essay

Slide 6

- Sketch what a sorted binary tree of integers would look like after adding the following:  
5, 4, -1, 10, 6, 20.

### Minute Essay Answer

- The BST:



Slide 7