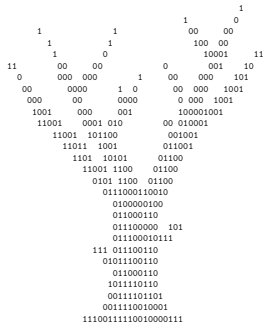
CSE 143

Computer Programming II

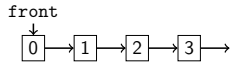
Binary Trees



Outline

Back To LinkedLists 1

Consider the following standard LinkedList:



Recall the definition of a ListNode

```
1  public class Node {
2     public int data;
3     public Node next;
4
5     public Node(int data, Node next) {
6        this.data = data;
7        this.next = next;
8     }
9  }
```

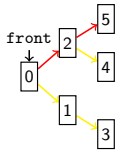
What if we added more fields?

- Multiple data fields?
- Multiple "next" fields?

Back To LinkedLists 2

Nodes with Multiple next Fields

```
1  public class Node {
2     public int data;
3     public Node next1;
4     public Node next2;
5
6     public Node(int data, Node next1, Node next2) {
7        this.data = data;
8        this.next1 = next1;
9        this.next2 = next2;
10    }
11 }
```

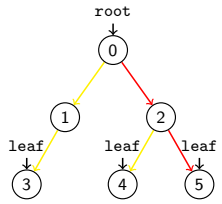


(red is next1; yellow is next2)

Introducing Trees 3

Binary Trees

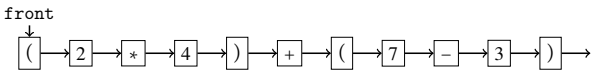
```
1  public class Node {
2     public int data;
3     public Node left;
4     public Node right;
5
6     public Node(int data, Node left, Node right) {
7        this.data = data;
8        this.left = left;
9        this.right = right;
10    }
11 }
```



(red is right; yellow is left)

Back To LinkedLists

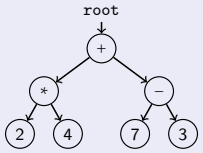
Consider the following LinkedList of a mathematical expression:



What's bad about it?

- It doesn't really help us with the structure
- Looking at it doesn't really show us what's going on

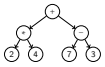
What about this structure instead?



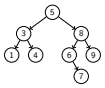
Now we can see the order of operations much more clearly!

Uses of Trees

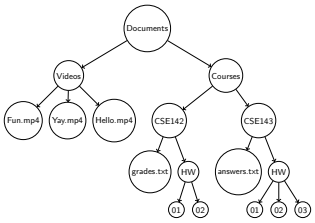
- Parsing (Programming Languages, Math, etc.)



- Implementing TreeSet

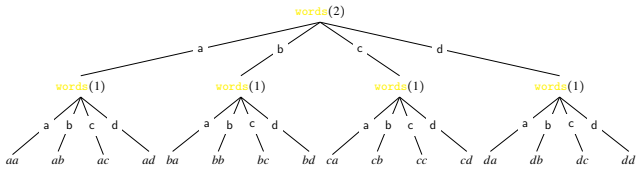


- Directory File Structure



More Uses of Trees

- Recursive Trees (including things like games of Tic-Tac-Toe)



- Compression (this will be your last assignment!)

Printing A LinkedList (Again)


```
1  public void print() {
2     Node current = this.front;
3     while (current != null) {
4        System.out.print(current.data + " ");
5        current = current.next;
6     }
7  }
```

We'd like to figure out how to print trees. Since LinkedLists are "simpler versions of trees", they might help.

How do we go in every direction in a tree?

USE RECURSION!

Printing a LinkedList Recursively

To print a LinkedList...

- Print the **front** of the list
- Print the **next** of the list (recursively)

Code

```
1  public void print() {
2     print(this.front);
3  }
4
5  public void print(Node c) {
6     if (c != null) {
7        System.out.print(c.data + " ");
8        print(c.next);
9     }
10 }
```

Printing a Tree Recursively

To print a BinaryTree...

- Print the **root** of the tree
- Print the **left** of the tree (recursively)
- Print the **right** of the tree (recursively)

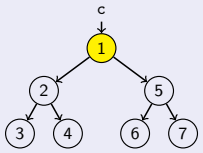
Code

```
1  public void print() {
2     print(this.root);
3  }
4
5  public void print(Node c) {
6     if (c != null) {
7        System.out.print(c.data + " ");
8        print(c.left);
9        print(c.right);
10    }
11 }
```

Printing a Tree Example 10

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



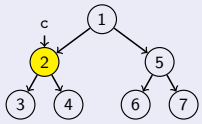
OUTPUT

```
>> 1
```

Printing a Tree Example 11

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



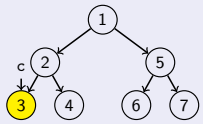
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2
```

Printing a Tree Example 12

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



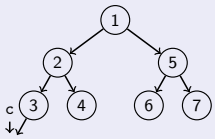
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3
```

Printing a Tree Example 13

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



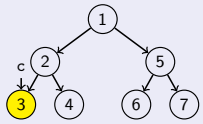
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3
```

Printing a Tree Example 14

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



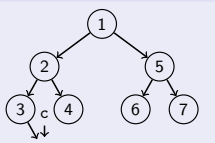
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3
```

Printing a Tree Example 15

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



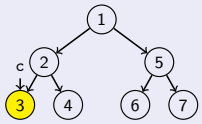
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3
```

Printing a Tree Example 16

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = 1
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



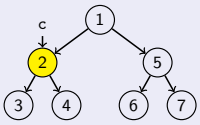
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3
```

Printing a Tree Example 17

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = 1
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



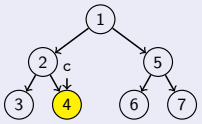
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3
```

Printing a Tree Example 18

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = 1
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



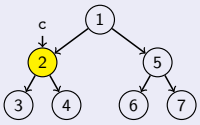
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3 4
```

Printing a Tree Example 19

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = 1
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



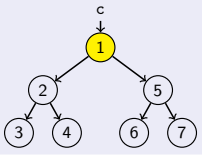
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3 4
```

Printing a Tree Example 20

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = 1
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



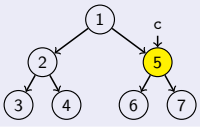
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3 4
```

Printing a Tree Example 21

```
1 public void print(Node c) { // c = 1
2    if (c != null) {
3       System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4       print(c.left);
5       print(c.right);
6    }
7 }
```

Trace



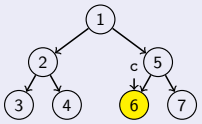
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3 4 5
```

Printing a Tree Example


```
1  public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2     if (c != null) {
3        System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4        print(c.left);
5        print(c.right);
6     }
7  }
```

Trace



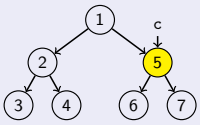
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

Printing a Tree Example


```
1  public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2     if (c != null) {
3        System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4        print(c.left);
5        print(c.right);
6     }
7  }
```

Trace



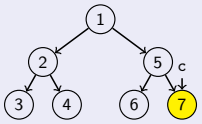
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3 4 5 6
```

Printing a Tree Example


```
1  public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2     if (c != null) {
3        System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4        print(c.left);
5        print(c.right);
6     }
7  }
```

Trace



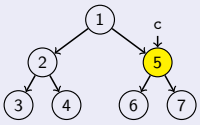
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

Printing a Tree Example


```
1  public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2     if (c != null) {
3        System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4        print(c.left);
5        print(c.right);
6     }
7  }
```

Trace



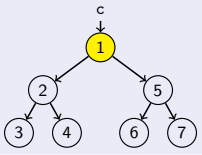
OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

Printing a Tree Example


```
1  public void print(Node c) { // c = ①
2     if (c != null) {
3        System.out.print(c.data + " ");
4        print(c.left);
5        print(c.right);
6     }
7  }
```

Trace



OUTPUT

```
>> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
```

Tree Traversals

Pre-Order Traversal

```
1  public void print(Node c) {
2     if (c != null) {
3        System.out.print(c.data + " "); // print
4        print(c.left);                  // left
5        print(c.right);                 // right
6     }
7  }
```

In-Order Traversal

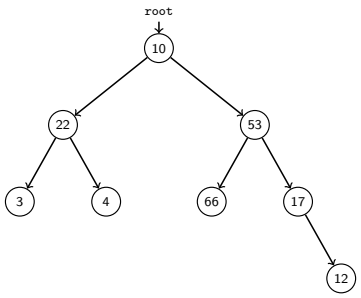
```
1  public void print(Node c) {
2     if (c != null) {
3        print(c.left);                  // left
4        System.out.print(c.data + " "); // print
5        print(c.right);                 // right
6     }
7  }
```

Post-Order Traversal

```
1  public void print(Node c) {
2     if (c != null) {
3        print(c.left);                  // left
4        print(c.right);                 // right
5        System.out.print(c.data + " "); // print
6     }
7  }
```

Tree Traversal Example

Consider the following binary tree:



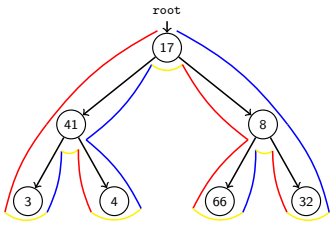
Compute the Pre-Order, In-Order, and Post-Order Traversals:

- Pre-Order: **10, 22, 3, 4, 53, 66, 17, 12**
- In-Order: **3, 22, 4, 10, 66, 53, 17, 12**
- Post-Order: **3, 4, 22, 66, 12, 17, 53, 10**

Traversal Trick

To Quickly Generate A Traversal

- Trace a path around the tree
- As you pass a node on the proper side, process it:
  - Pre-Order: left
  - In-Order: bottom
  - Post-Order: right



Binary Tree `method`

Binary Tree methods are just normal recursive functions. The base case/recursive calls will always be similar.

Writing a Binary Tree Method

- The base case is `current == null`.
- First recursive case is `method(current.left)`
- Second recursive case is `method(current.right)`

```
1  public type method(...) {
2     return method(this.root, ...);
3  }
4  private type method(TreeNode current, ...) {
5     if (current == null) { /* DO BASE CASE */ }
6
7     // Do the left recursive case:
8     type leftResult = method(current.left, ...);
9
10    // Do the right recursive case:
11    type rightResult = method(current.right, ...);
12
13    /* Use the left and right results... */
14    return ...;
15 }
```

Binary Tree `contains()`

`contains()`

Write a method, in the `IntTree` class, called `contains()`:

```
public boolean contains(int value);
```

that returns true if the tree contains `value` and false otherwise.

```
1  public boolean contains(int value) {
2     return contains(this.root, value);
3  }
4  private boolean contains(IntTreeNode current, int value) {
5     /* If the tree is null, it definitely doesn't contain value... */
6     if (current == null) { return false; }
7
8     /* If current *is* value, we found it! */
9     else if (current.data == value) { return true; }
10
11    else {
12       boolean leftContainsValue = contains(current.left, value);
13       boolean rightContainsValue = contains(current.right, value);
14       return leftContainsValue || rightContainsValue;
15    }
16 }
```

Some Tree Tips!

- Trees are just generalized `LinkedLists`. So, all of the things you learned about references with `LinkedLists` are going to apply to trees as well
- Almost all the tree methods you write will be recursive (and will have a private helper that takes in the root)
- Make sure you understand all the traversals; the trick can be very useful.