

LEC 13

**CSE 123**

# Binary Trees

BEFORE WE START

*Talk to your neighbors:**What's your favorite tree?*

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**Instructor: James Wilcox**

Questions during Class?  
Raise hand or send here

sli.do #cse123



# Announcements

- R5 due tonight
- P2 due Wednesday (11/13)
- Quiz 1 grades out early next week
- Monday is a university holiday

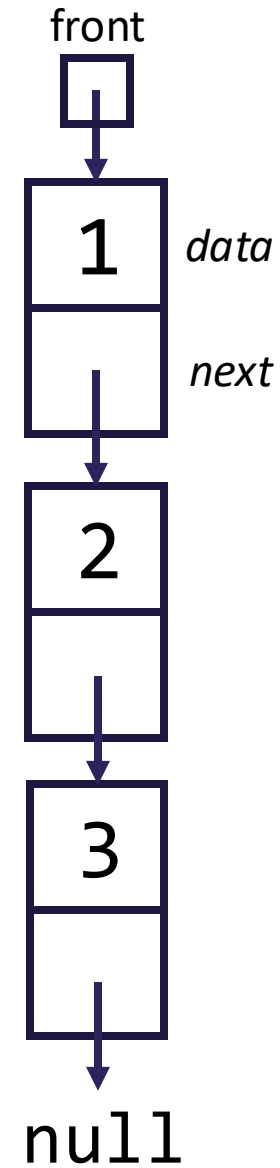
# Binary Trees

- Last data structure of the quarter!
  - Very similar to LinkedLists...



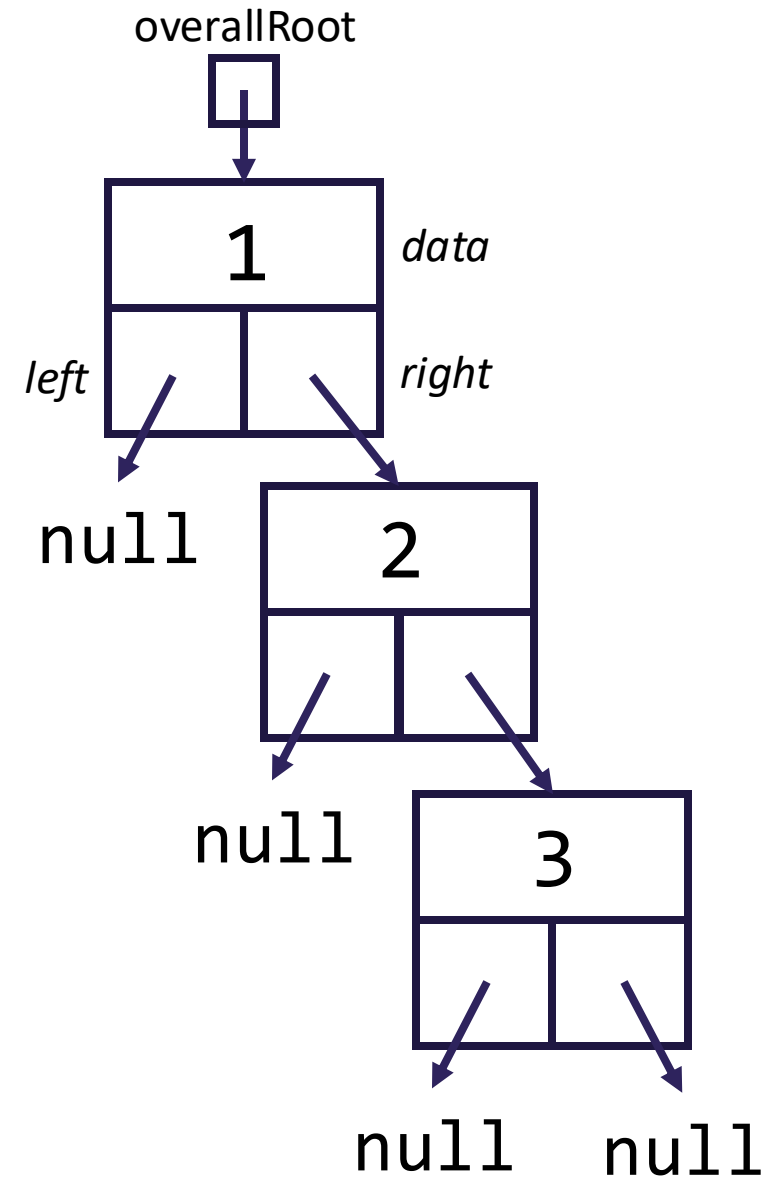
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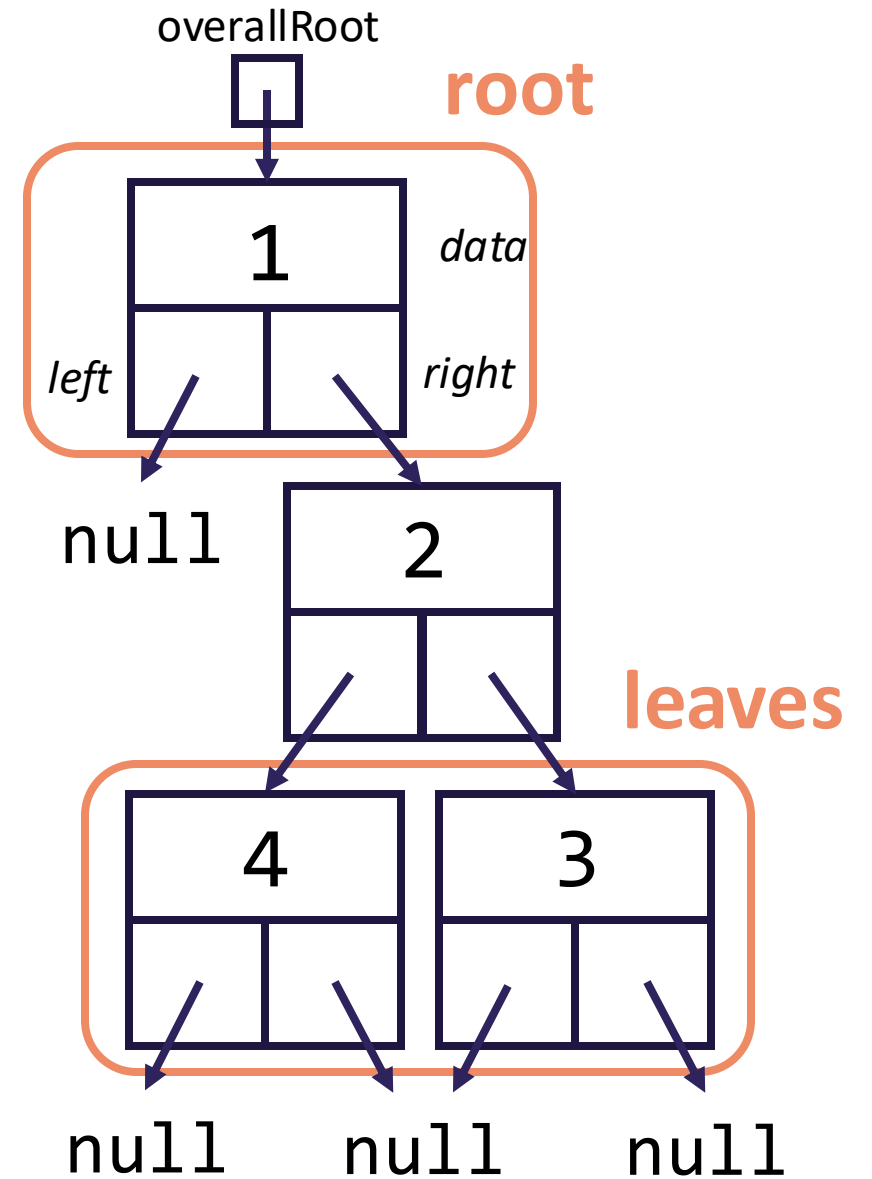
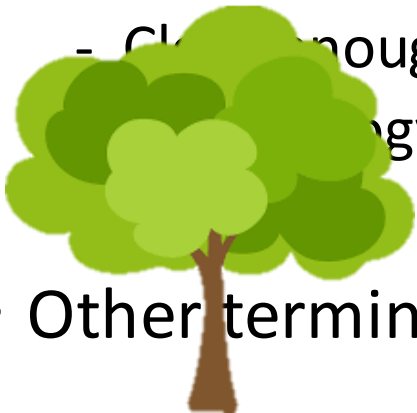
# Binary Trees

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  - Very similar to `LinkedLists`...
- Linked `TreeNode`s w/ 3 fields:
  - `int data`, `TreeNode left`, `TreeNode right`
  - Doubly complicated!

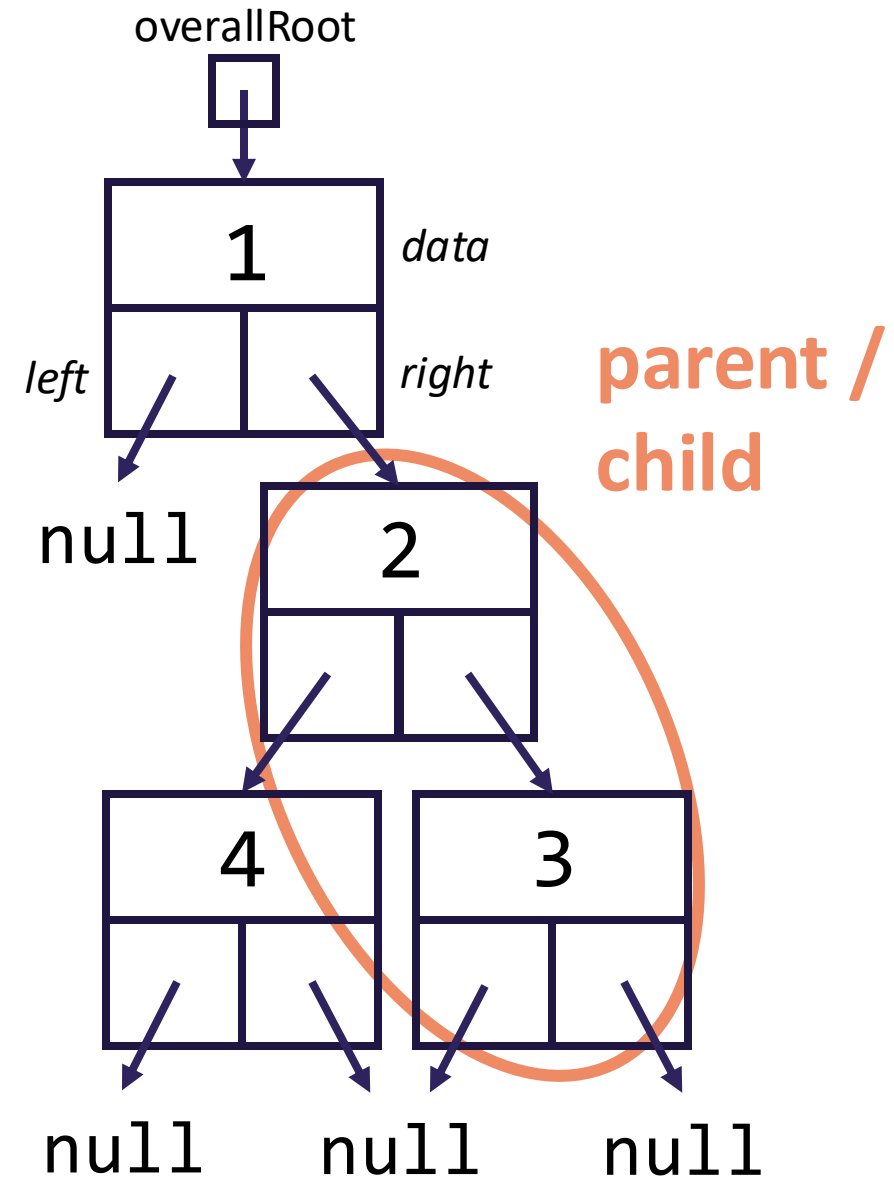


# Binary Trees

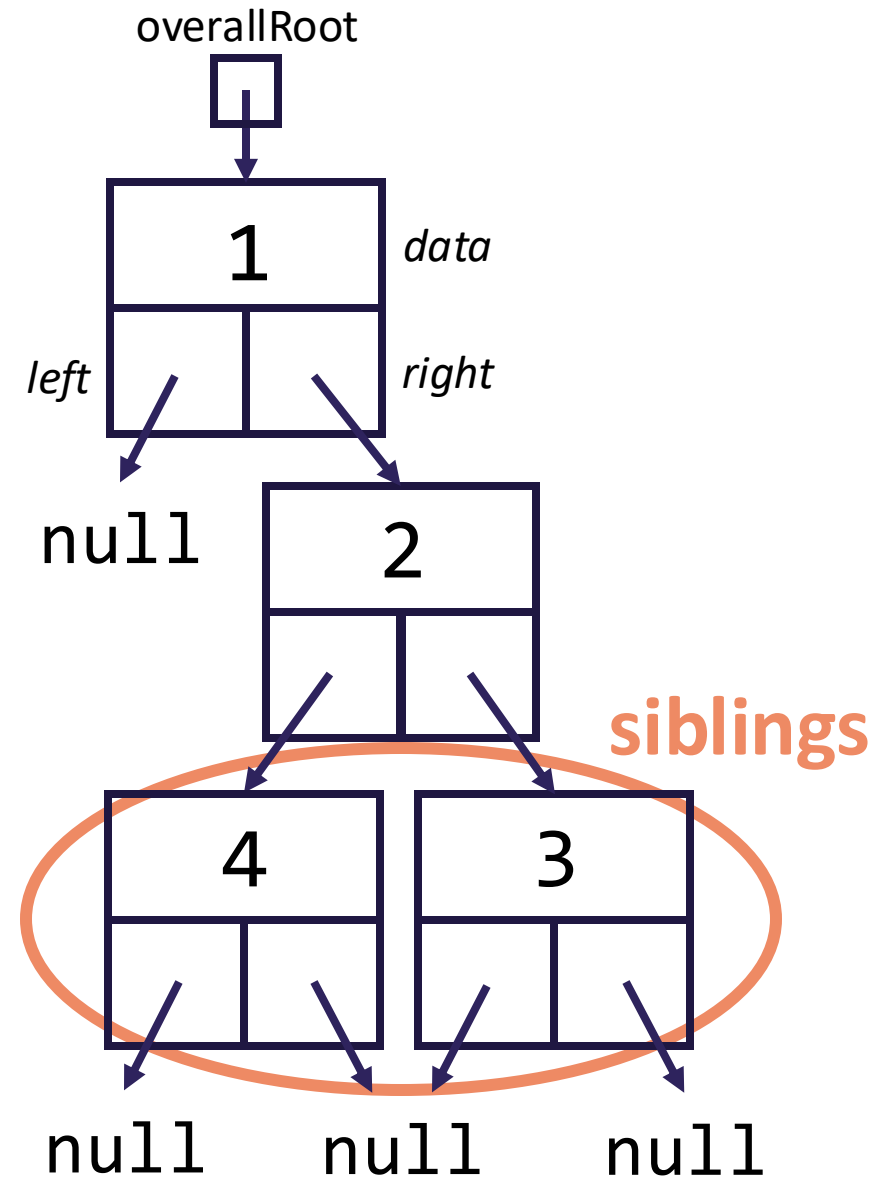
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  - Very similar to `LinkedLists`...
- Linked `TreeNode`s w/ 3 fields:
  - `int data`, `TreeNode left`, `TreeNode right`
  - Doubly complicated!
- Similar to trees?
  - Clear enough!
  - Terminology: root / leaves
- Other terminology as well



# Tree Terminology



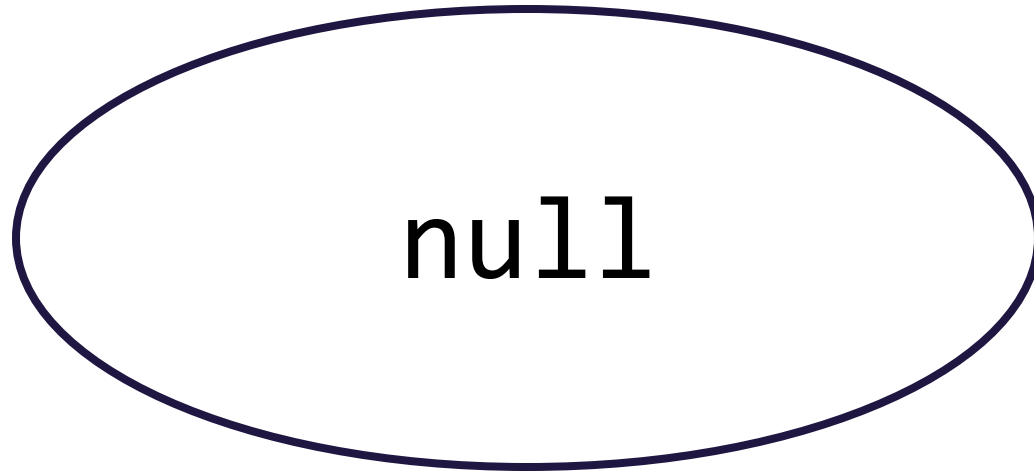
# Tree Terminology



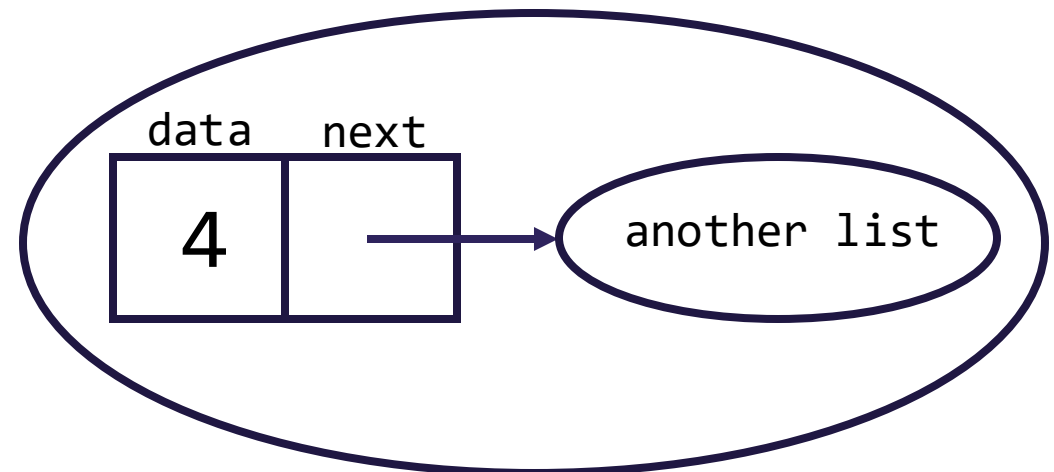


# Linked Lists [Review]

- A linked list is either:



Empty list



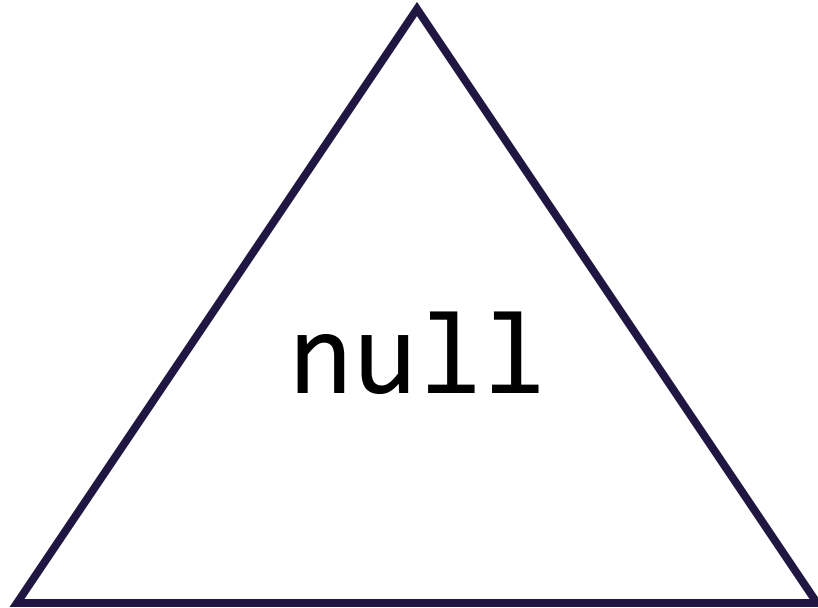
Node w/ another linked list

*This is a recursive definition!*

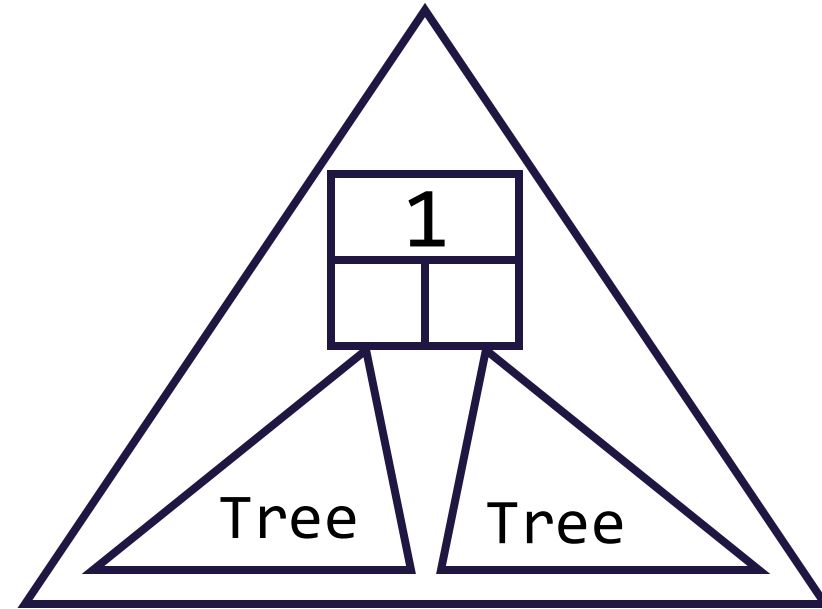
*A list is either empty or a node with another list!*

# Binary Trees

- A Binary Tree is either:



Empty tree



Node w/ two subtrees

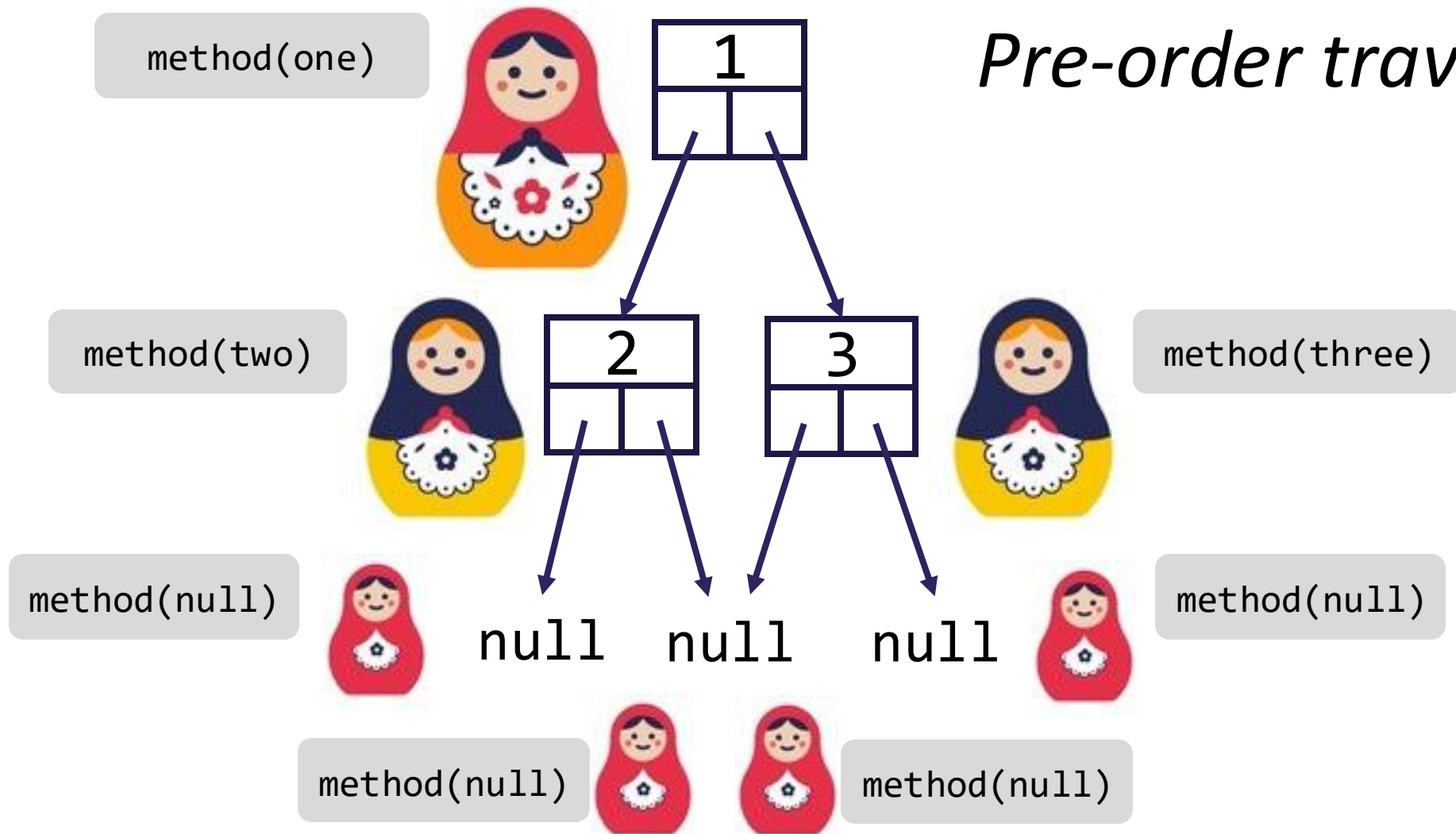
*This is a recursive definition!  
A tree is either empty or a node with two more trees!*

# Binary Tree Programming

- Programs look very similar to Recursive LinkedList!
- Guaranteed base case: empty tree
  - Simplest possible input, should immediately know the return
- Guaranteed public / private pair
  - Need to know which subtree you're currently processing
- If modifying, we use  $x = \text{change}(x)$ 
  - Don't stop early, return updated subtree (`IntTreeNode`)
- Let's trace through an example together...

# Binary Tree Programming

*Pre-order traversal*



# Binary Tree Traversals

- 3 different primary traversals
  - All concerned with when you process your current root
- Pre-order traversal:
  - Process **root**, left subtree, right subtree
- In-order traversal:
  - Process left subtree, **root**, right subtree
- Post-order traversal:
  - Process left subtree, right subtree, **root**

*Sometimes different traversals yield different results*