CS61B Lecture #20: Trees
A Recursive Structure

- Trees naturally represent recursively defined, hierarchical objects with more than one recursive subpart for each instance.

- Common examples: expressions, sentences.
  - Expressions have definitions such as “an expression consists of a literal or two expressions separated by an operator.”

- Also describe structures in which we recursively divide a set into multiple subsets.
Formal Definitions

• Trees come in a variety of flavors, all defined recursively:
  
  - **61A style**: A tree consists of a *label* value and zero or more *branches* (or *children*), each of them a tree.
  
  - **61A style, alternative definition**: A tree is a set of *nodes* (or *vertices*), each of which has a label value and one or more *child nodes*, such that no node descends (directly or indirectly) from itself. A node is the *parent* of its children.
  
  - **Positional trees**: A tree is either *empty* or consists of a node containing a label value and an indexed sequence of zero or more children, each a positional tree. If every node has two positions, we have a *binary tree* and the children are its *left and right sub-trees*. Again, nodes are the parents of their non-empty children.
  
  - We’ll see other varieties when considering graphs.
Tree Characteristics (I)

- The **root** of a tree is a non-empty node with no parent in that tree (its parent might be in some larger tree that contains that tree as a subtree). Thus, every node is the root of a (sub)tree.

- The **order**, **arity**, or **degree** of a node (tree) is its number (maximum number) of children.

- The nodes of a **k-ary tree** each have at most $k$ children.

- A **leaf** node has no children (no non-empty children in the case of positional trees).
Tree Characteristics (II)

- The **height** of a node in a tree is the largest distance to a leaf. That is, a leaf has height 0 and a non-empty tree’s height is one more than the maximum height of its children. The height of a tree is the height of its root.

- The **depth** of a node in a tree is the distance to the root of that tree. That is, in a tree whose root is $R$, $R$ itself has depth 0 in $R$, and if node $S \neq R$ is in the tree with root $R$, then its depth is one greater than its parent’s.
public class Tree<Label> {

    // This constructor is convenient, but unfortunately requires this
    // SuppressWarnings annotation to prevent (harmless) warnings
    // that we will explain later.
    @SuppressWarnings("unchecked")
    public Tree(Label label, Tree<Label>... children) {
        _label = label;
        _kids = new ArrayList<>(Arrays.asList(children));
    }

    public int arity() { return _kids.size(); }

    public Label label() { return _label; }

    public Tree<Label> child(int k) { return _kids.get(k); }

    private Label _label;
    private ArrayList<Tree<Label>> _kids;
}
Fundamental Operation: Traversal

- **Traversing a tree** means enumerating (some subset of) its nodes.
- Typically done recursively, because that is natural description.
- As nodes are enumerated, we say they are **visited**.
- Three basic orders for enumeration (+ variations):
  - **Preorder**: visit node, traverse its children.
  - **Postorder**: traverse children, visit node.
  - **Inorder**: traverse first child, visit node, traverse second child (binary trees only).

![Tree Traversal Examples](attachment:image.png)

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Preorder Traversal and Prefix Expressions

Problem: Convert

\[ \texttt{(- (* x (+ y 3))) z} \]

into

\[ (- (- (* x (+ y 3))) z) \]

(Assume Tree<Label> is means "Tree whose labels have type Label.")

```java
static String toLisp(Tree<String> T) {
    if (T.arity() == 0) return T.label();
    else {
        String R; R = "(" + T.label();
        for (int i = 0; i < T.arity(); i += 1)
            R += " " + toLisp(T.child(i));
        return R + ")";
    }
}
```
Inorder Traversal and Infix Expressions

Problem: Convert

\[- \frac{x \times (y + 3)}{x + y} - z\]

into

\[\left( -\left( x \times (y + 3) \right) \right) - z\]

To think about: how to get rid of all those parentheses.

static String toInfix(Tree<String> T) {
    if (T.arity() == 0) {
        return T.label();
    } else if (T.arity() == 1) {
        return "(" + T.label() + toInfix(T.child(0)) + ")";
    } else {
        return "(" + toInfix(T.child(0)) + T.label() + toInfix(T.child(1)) + ")";
    }
}
Problem: Convert

\[
\begin{array}{c}
- \\
\ \ \\
- \\
\ \ \\
\ *
\end{array}
\quad \text{into} \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{x y 3 +:2 *:2 -:1 z -:2}
\end{array}
\]

```java
static String toPolish(Tree<String> T) {
    String R; R = "";
    for (int i = 0; i < T.arity(); i += 1)
        R += toPolish(T.child(i)) + " ";
    return R + String.format("%s:%d", T.label(), T.arity());
}
```
A General Traversal: The Visitor Pattern

```java
void preorderTraverse(Tree<Label> T, Consumer<Tree<Label>> visit) {
    if (T != null) {
        visit.accept(T);
        for (int i = 0; i < T.arity(); i += 1)
            preorderTraverse(T.child(i), visit);
    }
}
```

- `java.util.function.Consumer<AType>` is a library interface that works as a function-like type with one `void` method, `accept`, which takes an argument of type `AType`.
- Now, using Java 8 lambda syntax, I can print all labels in the tree in preorder with:

  ```java
  preorderTraverse(myTree, T -> System.out.print(T.label() + " "));
  ```
Iterative Depth-First Traversals

- Tree recursion conceals data: a stack of nodes (all the $T$ arguments) and a little extra information. Can make the data explicit:

```java
void preorderTraverse2(Tree<Label> T, Consumer<Tree<Label>> visit) {
    Stack<Tree<Label>> work = new Stack<>();
    work.push(T);
    while (!work.isEmpty()) {
        Tree<Label> node = work.pop();
        visit.accept(node);
        for (int i = node.arity()-1; i >= 0; i -= 1)
            work.push(node.child(i)); // Why backward?
    }
}
```

- This traversal takes the same $\Theta(\cdot)$ time as doing it recursively, and also the same $\Theta(\cdot)$ space.

- That is, we have substituted an explicit stack data structure ($work$) for Java’s built-in execution stack (which handles function calls).
Level-Order (Breadth-First) Traversal

**Problem:** Traverse all nodes at depth 0, then depth 1, etc:

```
  0
 /  \\  \
 1   2
 /   /\  \
3    4 5
```

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Breadth-First Traversal Implemented

A simple modification to iterative depth-first traversal gives breadth-first traversal. Just change the (LIFO) stack to a (FIFO) queue:

```java
void breadthFirstTraverse(Tree<Label> T, Consumer<Tree<Label>> visit) {
    ArrayDeque<Tree<Label>> work = new ArrayDeque<>();  // (Changed)
    work.push(T);
    while (!work.isEmpty()) {
        Tree<Label> node = work.remove();  // (Changed)
        if (node != null) {
            visit.accept(node);
            for (int i = 0; i < node.arity(); i += 1) // (Changed)
                work.push(node.child(i));
        }
    }
}
```

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The traversal algorithms have roughly the form of the boom example in §1.3.3 of Data Structures—an exponential algorithm.

However, the role of \( M \) in that algorithm is played by the height of the tree, not the number of nodes.

In fact, easy to see that tree traversal is linear: \( \Theta(N) \), where \( N \) is the # of nodes: Form of the algorithm implies that there is one visit at the root, and then one visit for every edge in the tree. Since every node but the root has exactly one parent, and the root has none, must be \( N - 1 \) edges in any non-empty tree.

In positional tree, is also one recursive call for each empty tree, but # of empty trees can be no greater than \( kN \), where \( k \) is arity.

For \( k \)-ary tree (max # children is \( k \)), \( h + 1 \leq N \leq \frac{k^{h+1}-1}{k-1} \), where \( h \) is height.

So \( h \in \Omega(\log_k N) = \Omega(\lg N) \) and \( h \in O(N) \).

Many tree algorithms look at one child only. For them, worst-case time is proportional to the height of the tree—\( \Theta(\lg N) \)—assuming that tree is bushy—each level has about as many nodes as possible.
Recursive Breadth-First Traversal: Iterative Deepening

- Previous breadth-first traversal used space proportional to the width of the tree, which is $\Theta(N)$ for bushy trees, whereas depth-first traversal takes $\lg N$ space on bushy trees.

- Can we get breadth-first traversal in $\lg N$ space and $\Theta(N)$ time on bushy trees?

- For each level, $k$, of the tree from 0 to $\text{lev}$, call doLevel(T,$k$):

```java
void doLevel(Tree T, int lev) {
    if (lev == 0)
        visit T
    else
        for each non-null child, C, of T {
            doLevel(C, lev-1);
        }
}
```

- So we do breadth-first traversal by repeated (truncated) depth-first traversals: *iterative deepening*.

- In doLevel(T, $k$), we skip (i.e., traverse but don’t visit) the nodes before level $k$, and then visit at level $k$, but not their children.
Let $h$ be height, $N$ be # of nodes.

Count # edges traversed (i.e, # of calls, not counting null nodes).

First (full) tree: 1 for level 0, 3 for level 1, 7 for level 2, 15 for level 3.

Or in general $$(2^1 - 1) + (2^2 - 1) + \ldots + (2^{h+1} - 1) = 2^{h+2} - h \in \Theta(N),$$ since $N = 2^{h+1} - 1$ for this tree.

Second (right leaning) tree: 1 for level 0, 2 for level 2, 3 for level 3.

Or in general $$(h+1)(h+2)/2 = N(N+1)/2 \in \Theta(N^2),$$ since $N = h + 1$ for this kind of tree.
Iterators for Trees

- Frankly, iterators are not terribly convenient on trees.
- But can use ideas from iterative methods.

```java
class PreorderTreeIterator<Label> implements Iterator<Label> {
    private Stack<Tree<Label>> s = new Stack<Tree<Label>>();

    public PreorderTreeIterator(Tree<Label> T) { s.push(T); }

    public boolean hasNext() { return !s.isEmpty(); }
    public T next() {
        Tree<Label> result = s.pop();
        for (int i = result.arity()-1; i >= 0; i -= 1)
            s.push(result.child(i));
        return result.label();
    }
}
```

**Example:** (what do I have to add to class Tree first?)

```java
for (String label : aTree) System.out.print(label + " ");
```
Tree Representation

(a) Embedded child pointers
(+ optional parent pointers)

(b) Array of child pointers
(+ optional parent pointers)

(c) child/sibling pointers

(d) breadth-first array
(complete trees)