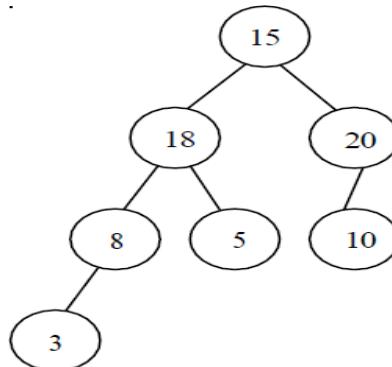


### 3.3 BINARY TREE

- Binary Tree is a tree in which no node can have more than two children.
- Maximum number of nodes in the tree with level  $i$  is  $2^i - 1$ . (Assume root node is at level 1)



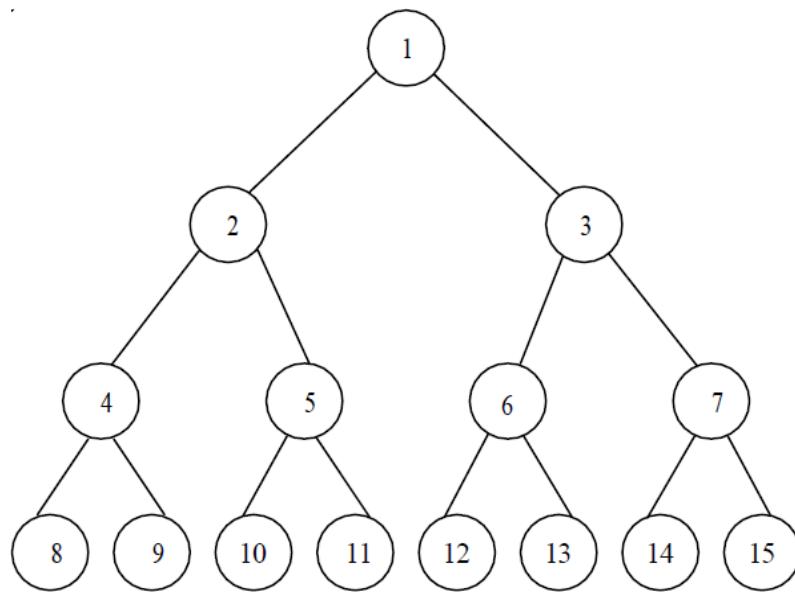
#### **Binary Tree Node Declarations**

```

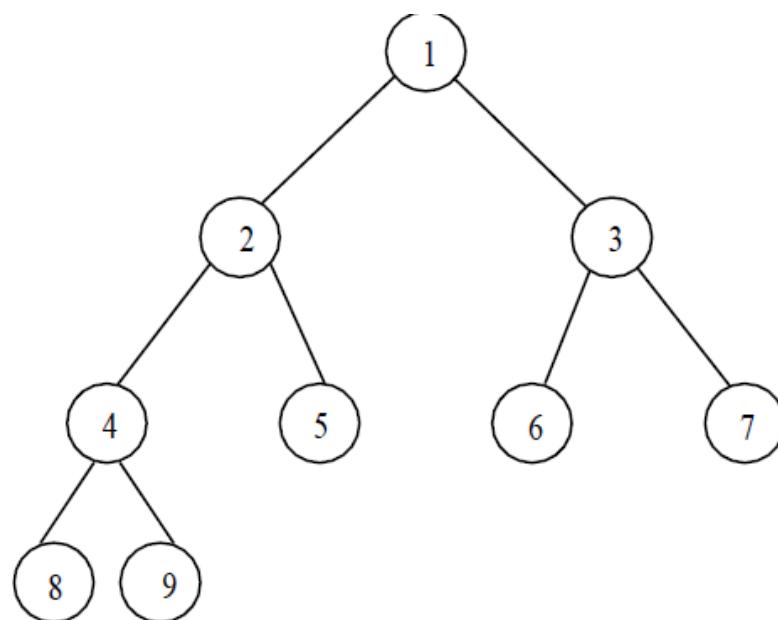
class Node:
    Node* createNode(int data)
    {
        Node* newNode = new Node;
        newNode->data = data;
        newNode->left = newNode->right = nullptr;
        return newNode;
    }
  
```

#### **Full Binary Tree**

- A full binary tree of height  $h$  has  $2^{h+1} - 1$  nodes.
- Here height is 3.
- No. of nodes in full binary tree is  $= 2^{3+1} - 1 = 15$  nodes.
- A full binary tree (sometimes proper binary tree or 2-tree) is a tree in which every node other than the leaves has two children.

**Complete Binary Tree:**

- A binary tree is said to be a complete binary tree when all the levels are completely filled except the last level, which is filled from the left
- A complete binary tree of height  $h$  has between  $2^h$  and  $2^{h+1} - 1$  nodes.
- In the bottom level the elements should be filled from left to right.



- A full binary tree can be a complete binary tree, but all complete binary tree is not a full binary tree.

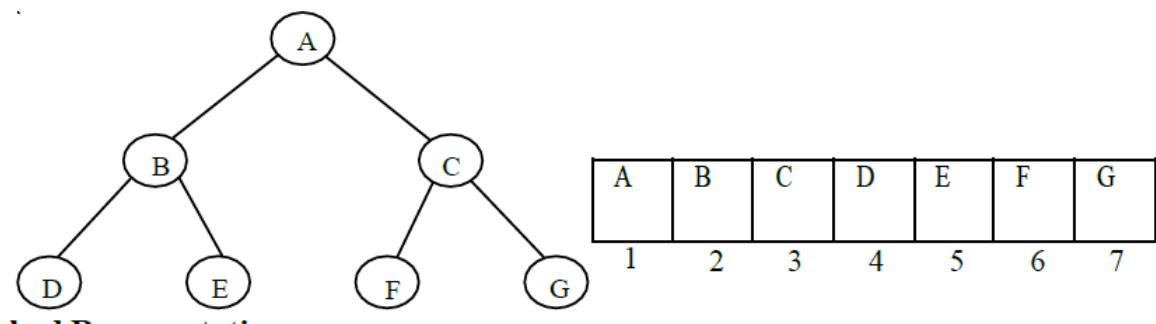
### Representation of a Binary Tree

There are two ways for representing binary tree, they are

- Linear Representation
- Linked Representation

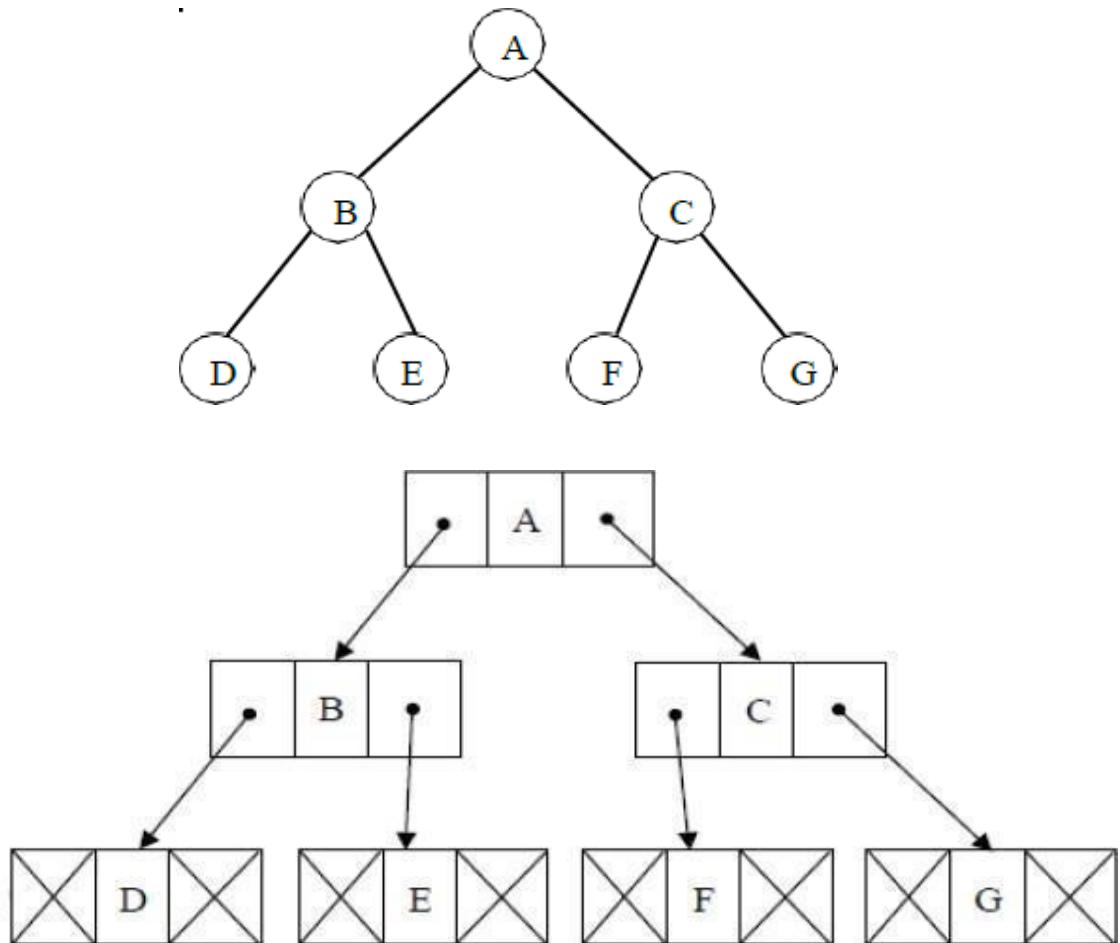
### Linear Representation

- The elements are represented using arrays.
- For any element in position  $i$ , the left child is in position  $2i$ , the right child is in position  $(2i + 1)$ , and the parent is in position  $(i/2)$ .



### Linked Representation

- The elements are represented using pointers.
- Each node in linked representation has three fields, namely,
  - \* Pointer to the left subtree
  - \* Data field
  - \* Pointer to the right subtree
- In leaf nodes, both the pointer fields are assigned as NULL.



### The Leftmost-child, Right-sibling Data Structures

- In this representation, each node contains three fields namely, leftmost child, label and right sibling.
- Then, next pointers of node point to right siblings, and leftmost-child in cellspace.

