## Tree Data Structure

## Tree Data Structure

A tree is a nonlinear hierarchical data structure that consists of nodes connected by edges.
it can demonstrate relationships between different nodes with the parent child hierarchy Solt is also called a hierarchical data structure.

## Grandparent

## Parent1

Parent2

Child1
Child2
Child2



## Terminology

Root: the topmost node of the tree
Edge: the link between 2 nodes
Child: a node that has a parent node
Parent: a node that has an edge to a child node
Leaf(External node): a node that does not have a child node in the tree

Height The height of a tree is the length of the longest path to a leaf:

Depth. The depth of a node is the length of the path to its root.

Depth O.titevel O
Depthogiogedeloig
Depth2:Gevel2
Depth3ibevel

Path: sequence of Nodes and Edges from one node to another node is called as PATH between that two Nodes

Levels : Level of a node represents the generation of a node. If the root node is at level 0, then its next child node is at level 1 , its grandchild is at level 2 , and so on

Subtree : A subtree is a portion of a tree data structure that can be viewed as a complete tree in itself:

Siblings. Nodes which belong to the same parent are called as siblings



Degree : Degree of a node is the total number of children of that node.
Degree of a tree is the highest degree of a node among all the nodes in the tree.

Terminal node A node with degree zero is call a terminal node or a leaf:

Non-terminal or internal node Any node (except the root node) whose degree is not zero is called nonterminal node (node which has at least one child)


A tree is a collection of entities called nodes. Nodes are connected by edges. Each node contains a value or data, and it may or may not have a child node.

Node : node is a structure which may contain a value address of Child node

Struct node
Int val;
Struct node left
Struct node right;
v1.
V1.val $=55$.

10021200

$$
100
$$



