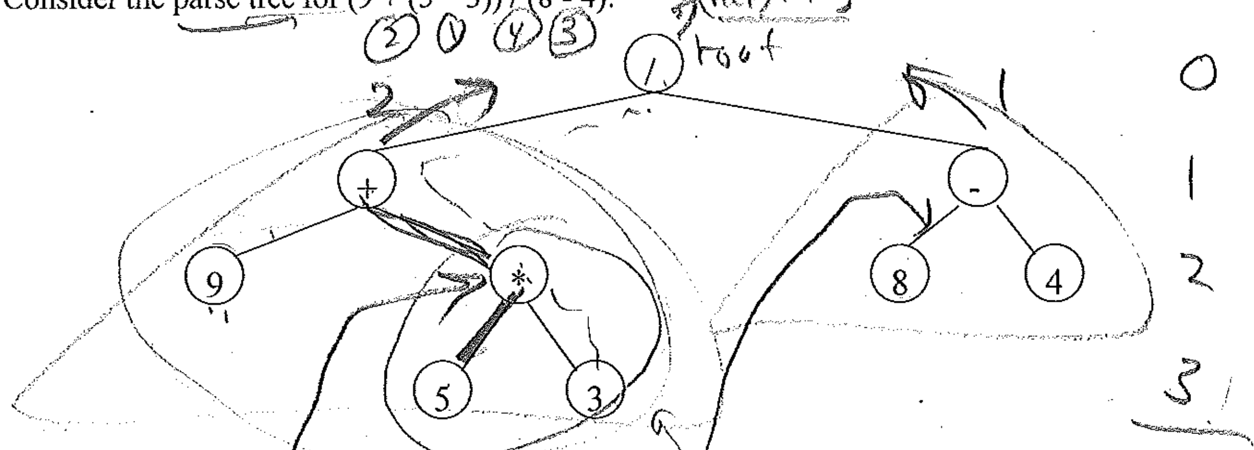
1. Consider the parse tree for (9 + (5 * 3)) / (8 - 4): height 3



a) Indentify the following items in the above tree:

- *node* containing "*"
- *edge* from node containing "-" to node containing "8"
- *root* node
- *children* of the node containing "+" 9, *
- *parent* of the node containing "3" *
- *siblings* of the node containing "*" 9
- *leaf* nodes of the tree
- *subtree* who's root is node contains "+"
- *path* from node containing "+" to node containing "5"
- *branch* from root node to "3" +, *, 3

b) Mark the *levels* of the tree (level is the number of edges on the path from the root)

c) What is the *height* (max. level) of the tree? 3

2. In Python an easy way to implement a tree is as a list of lists where a tree look like:

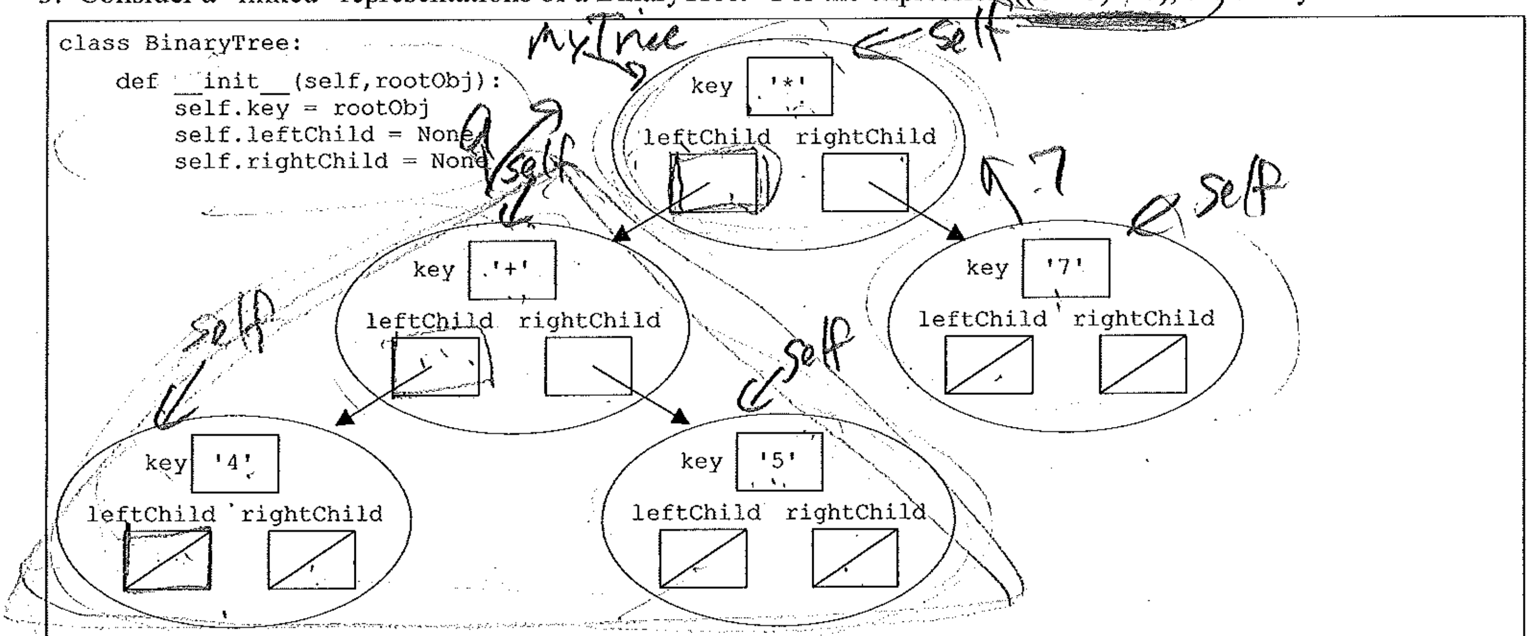
["node value", remaining items are subtrees for the node each implemented as a list of lists]

Complete the list-of-lists representation look like for the above parse tree:

['/', ['+', ['9',[]] ['*', ['5',[]], ['3',[]]]], ['-', ['8', []], ['4',[]]]]]

3. Consider a "linked" representations of a BinaryTree. For the expression ((4 + 5) * 7), the binary tree would be:

```
class BinaryTree:
    def __init__(self,rootObj):
        self.key = rootObj
        self.leftChild = None
        self.rightChild = None
```



```
import operator
class BinaryTree:
    def __init__(self,rootObj):
        self.key = rootObj
        self.leftChild = None
        self.rightChild = None

    def insertLeft(self,newNode):
        if self.leftChild == None:
            self.leftChild=BinaryTree(newNode)
        else:
            t = BinaryTree(newNode)
            t.left = self.leftChild
            self.leftChild = t

    def insertRight(self,newNode):
        if self.rightChild == None:
            self.rightChild=BinaryTree(newNode)
        else:
            t = BinaryTree(newNode)
            t.right = self.rightChild
            self.rightChild = t

    def isLeaf(self):
        return ((not self.leftChild) and
                (not self.rightChild))

    def getRightChild(self):
        return self.rightChild

    def getLeftChild(self):
        return self.leftChild

    def setRootVal(self,obj):
        self.key = obj

    def getRootVal(self,):
        return self.key

    def inorder(self):
        if self.leftChild:
            self.leftChild.inorder()
        print(self.key)
        if self.rightChild:
            self.rightChild.inorder()

    def postorder(self):
        if self.leftChild:
            self.leftChild.postorder()
        if self.rightChild:
            self.rightChild.postorder()
        print(self.key)
```

self

Child

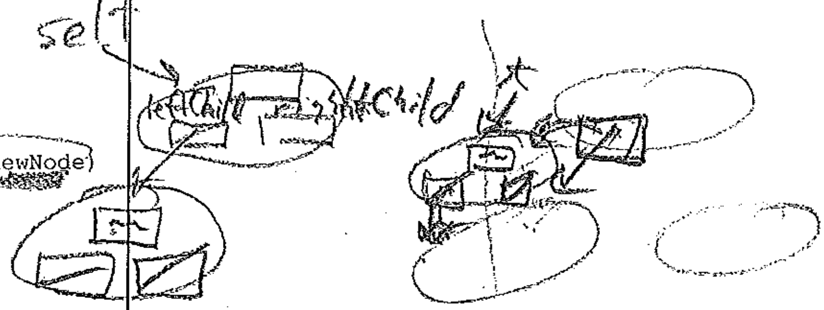
t.rightChild

None = False

None = False

traversals

a) Fix the `insertLeft` and `insertRight` code:
(Listing 6.6 and 6.7 are wrong in the text on pp. 242-3)




```
    def preorder(self):
        print(self.key)
        if self.leftChild:
            self.leftChild.preorder()
        if self.rightChild:
            self.rightChild.preorder()

    def printexp(self):
        if self.leftChild:
            print('(', end=' ')
            self.leftChild.printexp()
        print(self.key, end=' ')
        if self.rightChild:
            self.rightChild.printexp()
            print(')', end=' ')

    def postordereval(self):
        opers = {'+':operator.add, '-':operator.sub,
                 '*':operator.mul, '/':operator.truediv}
        res1 = None
        res2 = None
        if self.leftChild:
            res1 = self.leftChild.postordereval()
        if self.rightChild:
            res2 = self.rightChild.postordereval()
        if res1 and res2:
            return opers[self.key](res1,res2)
        else:
            return self.key
```

Some corresponding external (non-class) functions:

```
def inorder(tree):
    if tree != None:
        inorder(tree.getLeftChild())
        print(tree.getRootVal())
        inorder(tree.getRightChild())

def printexp(tree):
    if tree.leftChild:
        print('(', end=' ')
        printexp(tree.getLeftChild())
    print(tree.getRootVal(), end=' ')
    if tree.rightChild:
        printexp(tree.getRightChild())
        print(')', end=' ')

def height(tree):
    if tree == None:
        return -1
    else:
        return 1 +
           max(height(tree.leftChild),
               height(tree.rightChild))
```

```
def printexp(tree):
    sVal = ""
    if tree:
        sVal = '(' + printexp(tree.getLeftChild())
        sVal = sVal + str(tree.getRootVal())
        sVal = sVal + printexp(tree.getRightChild()) + ')'
    return sVal

def postordereval(tree):
    opers = {'+':operator.add, '-':operator.sub,
             '*':operator.mul, '/':operator.truediv}
    res1 = None
    res2 = None
    if tree:
        res1 = postordereval(tree.getLeftChild())
        res2 = postordereval(tree.getRightChild())
        if res1 and res2:
            return opers[tree.getRootVal()](res1,res2)
        else:
            return tree.getRootVal()
```

45+7*

b) If `myTree` is the `BinaryTree` object for the expression: ((4 + 5) * 7), what gets printed by a calls to:

myTree.inorder()	myTree.preorder()	myTree.postorder()	inorder(myTree)
4 + 5 * 7		4 5 + 7 *	

c) If `myTree` is the `BinaryTree` object for the expression: ((4 + 5) * 7), what gets printed by a call to `myTree.printexp()`? ((4 + 5)) * 7)

d) If `myTree` is the `BinaryTree` object for the expression: ((4 + 5) * 7), what gets ~~printed~~ returned by a call to `myTree.postordereval()`? 63

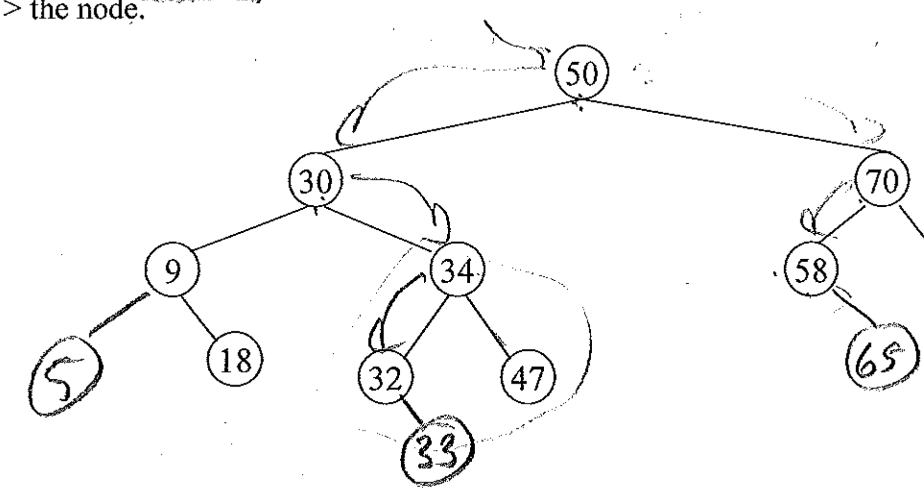
e) From an class/Abstract Data Type (ADT) point of view, why are the external versions of the methods "better"?

The BinaryTree class might not just store expression trees, so method printexp and postordereval might not make sense. "External" versions would know that an expression tree is being stored.

f) Write the `height` method for the `BinaryTree` class.

```
def height(self):
    if self.leftChild:
        leftHt = self.leftChild.height()
    else: leftHt = -1
    if self.rightChild:
        rightHt = self.rightChild.height()
    else:
        rightHt = -1
    if leftHt < rightHt:
        return rightHt+1
    else:
        return leftHt+1
```

4. Consider the Binary Search Tree (BST). For each node, all values in the left-subtree are < the node and all values in the right-subtree are > the node.



a. Starting at the root, how would you find the node containing "32"?

b. Starting at the root, when would you discover that "65" is not in the BST?

c. Starting at the root, where would be the "easiest" place to add "65"?

d. What would be the preorder traveral of the BST? 50, 30, 9, 18, 34, 32, 47, 70, 58, 65, 80

e. Where would we add "5" and "33"?