

## #13: Trees

February 14, 2018 · Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider

## **Iterator Design:**

[Monday's Lecture]: To implement an iterator, the implementing class must have two member functions:

- ::begin(), returns an iterator at the first element
- ::end(), returns an iterator one past the end

Queue.h	
4	template <class qe=""></class>
5	class Queue {
6	public:
7	class QueueIterator :
	<pre>public std::iterator<std::forward_iterator_tag, qe=""> {</std::forward_iterator_tag,></pre>
8	public:
9	QueueIterator(unsigned index);
10	QueueIterator& operator++();
11	<pre>bool operator==(const QueueIterator &amp;other);</pre>
12	<pre>bool operator!=(const QueueIterator &amp;other);</pre>
13	QE& operator*();
14	<pre>QE* operator-&gt;();</pre>
15	private:
16	int location_;
17	
18	};
19	
20	
21	
22	/* */
23	private:
24	<pre>QE* arr_; unsigned capacity_, count_, entry_, exit_;</pre>
25	};

How does the **Queue** and the **QueueIterator** interact?

Two big takeaways:

1.

2.

## Trees!

"The most important non-linear data structure in computer science." - David Knuth, The Art of Programming, Vol. 1



- We will primarily talk about **binary trees**
- What's the longest "word" you can make using the **vertex** labels in the tree (repeats allowed)?
- Find an **edge** that is not on the longest **path** in the tree. Give that edge a reasonable name.
- One of the vertices is called the **root** of the tree. Which one?
- Make a "word" containing the names of the vertices that have a **parent** but no **sibling**.
- How many parents does each vertex have?
- Which vertex has the fewest **children**?
- Which vertex has the most **ancestors**?
- Which vertex has the most **descendants**?
- List all the vertices is b's left **subtree**.
- List all the **leaves** in the tree.

## **Definition:** Binary Tree

A *binary tree* **T** is either:



**<u>Tree Property</u>: Perfect** 



