

The diagram consists of three horizontal black lines. The top line has four black hexagons of varying heights above it. The middle line has 15 black hexagons of varying heights above it. The bottom line has two black hexagons: one above the line and one below the line.

The diagram illustrates a hierarchical tree structure with three levels of nodes. The root level at the top contains 4 nodes. Each root node branches down to a middle level of 8 nodes. Each middle node then branches down to a leaf level of 16 nodes. All nodes are represented by black hexagons, and the connections are shown as vertical lines. The structure is symmetrical, with the root nodes branching outwards and then inwards to form the leaf nodes.

The diagram consists of three horizontal lines. The top line has four black hexagons connected to it by vertical lines. The middle line has thirteen black hexagons connected to it by vertical lines. The bottom line has two black hexagons connected to it by vertical lines. The hexagons are arranged in a way that suggests a hierarchical or branching structure, with the top line having the fewest and the middle line having the most.

The diagram illustrates a hierarchical structure with four layers of nodes, represented by black hexagons. The nodes are connected by vertical lines, indicating a parent-child relationship. The layers are arranged in a pyramid shape, with the top layer having 6 nodes and the bottom layer having 12 nodes. The x-axis is labeled from 0 to 14, with major ticks every 2 units. The nodes are positioned at integer values on the x-axis.

Layer (from top)	Node Index (x-axis)
1	0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10
2	1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11
3	0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5, 5.5, 6.5, 7.5, 8.5, 9.5, 10.5, 11.5
4	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Undefined