

Binary Tree Traversal Methods



- In a traversal of a binary tree, each element of the binary tree is **visited** exactly once.
- During the **visit** of an element, all action (make a clone, display, evaluate the operator, etc.) with respect to this element is taken.

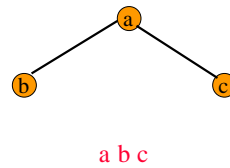
Binary Tree Traversal Methods

- Preorder
- Inorder
- Postorder
- Level order

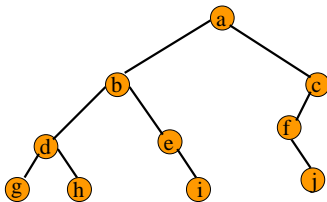
Preorder Traversal

```
public static void preOrder(BinaryTreeNode t)
{
    if (t != null)
    {
        visit(t);
        preOrder(t.leftChild);
        preOrder(t.rightChild);
    }
}
```

Preorder Example (visit = print)

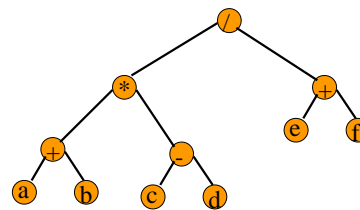


Preorder Example (visit = print)



a b d g h e i c f j

Preorder Of Expression Tree



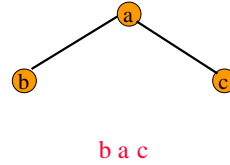
/ * + a b - c d + e f

Gives prefix form of expression!

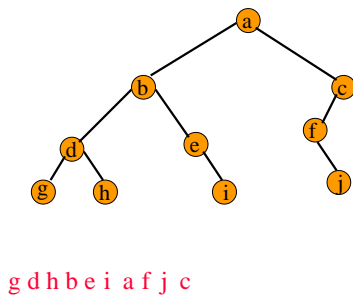
Inorder Traversal

```
public static void inOrder(BinaryTreeNode t)
{
    if (t != null)
    {
        inOrder(t.leftChild);
        visit(t);
        inOrder(t.rightChild);
    }
}
```

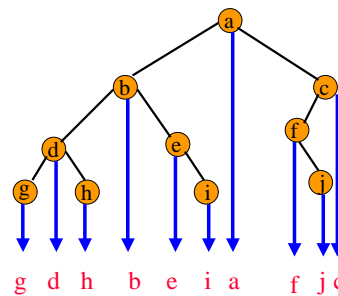
Inorder Example (visit = print)



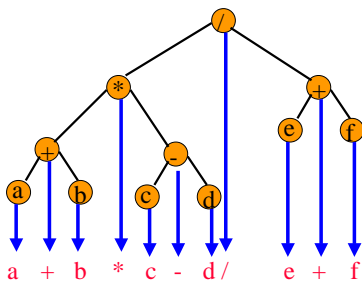
Inorder Example (visit = print)



Inorder By Projection (Squishing)



Inorder Of Expression Tree

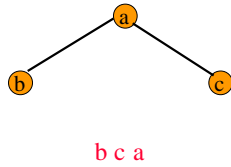


Gives infix form of expression (sans parentheses)!

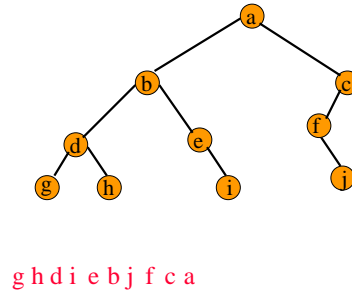
Postorder Traversal

```
public static void postOrder(BinaryTreeNode t)
{
    if (t != null)
    {
        postOrder(t.leftChild);
        postOrder(t.rightChild);
        visit(t);
    }
}
```

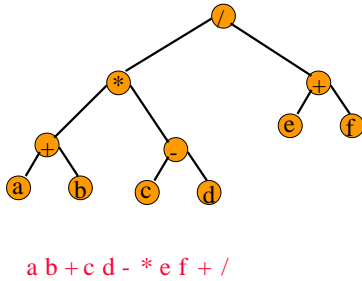
Postorder Example (visit = print)



Postorder Example (visit = print)

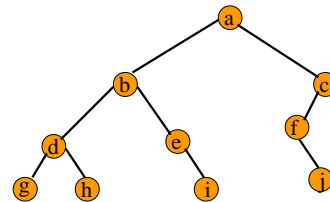


Postorder Of Expression Tree



Gives postfix form of expression!

Traversal Applications



- Make a clone.
- Determine height.
- Determine number of nodes.

Level Order

Let **t** be the tree root.

while (**t** != null)

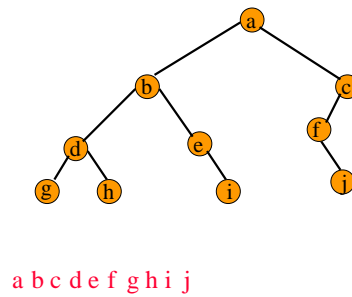
{

visit **t** and put its children on a FIFO queue;
remove a node from the FIFO queue and
call it **t**;

// remove returns null when queue is empty

}

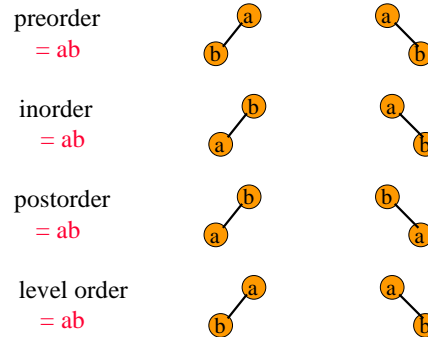
Level-Order Example (visit = print)



Binary Tree Construction

- Suppose that the elements in a binary tree are distinct.
- Can you construct the binary tree from which a given traversal sequence came?
- When a traversal sequence has more than one element, the binary tree is not uniquely defined.
- Therefore, the tree from which the sequence was obtained cannot be reconstructed uniquely.

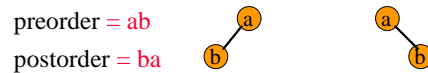
Some Examples



Binary Tree Construction

- Can you construct the binary tree, given two traversal sequences?
- Depends on which two sequences are given.

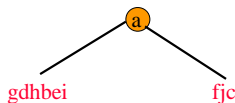
Preorder And Postorder



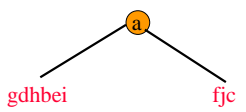
- Preorder and postorder do not uniquely define a binary tree.
- Nor do preorder and level order (same example).
- Nor do postorder and level order (same example).

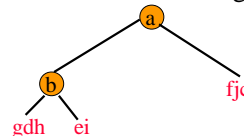
Inorder And Preorder

- inorder = g d h b e i a f j c
- preorder = a b d g h e i c f j
- Scan the preorder left to right using the inorder to separate left and right subtrees.
- a is the root of the tree; g d h b e i are in the left subtree; f j c are in the right subtree.

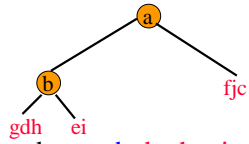


Inorder And Preorder

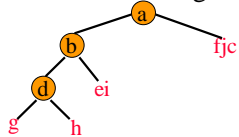
- | | |
|--|--|
| |  |
| • preorder = a b d g h e i c f j | |
| • b is the next root; g d h are in the left subtree; e i are in the right subtree. | |



Inorder And Preorder



- preorder = **a b d g h e i c f j**
- **d** is the next root; **g** is in the left subtree; **h** is in the right subtree.



Inorder And Postorder

- Scan postorder from right to left using inorder to separate left and right subtrees.
- inorder = **g d h b e i a f j c**
- postorder = **g h d i e b j f c a**
- Tree root is **a**; **gdhbei** are in left subtree; **fjc** are in right subtree.

Inorder And Level Order

- Scan level order from left to right using inorder to separate left and right subtrees.
- inorder = **g d h b e i a f j c**
- level order = **a b c d e f g h i j**
- Tree root is **a**; **gdhbei** are in left subtree; **fjc** are in right subtree.