

094. Binary Tree Inorder Traversal

094 Binary Tree Inorder Traversal

- Hash Table + tree
- Stack + tree

Description

Given a binary tree, return the *inorder* traversal of its nodes' values.

For example:

Given binary tree `[1,null,2,3]`,

```
1
 \
  2
 /
3
```

return `[1,3,2]`.

1. Thought line

(1) Stack

inorder: left \rightarrow root \rightarrow right.

Stack 思路:

1. 对 \forall node

↳ 找到最左点, 并将一路经过的点加入 toVisit

↳ 当最左点为空时, 取 toVisit.top(), 压入, 去其右子树

\Rightarrow Cur: starts from Root

rootJumped: starts from empty.

\Rightarrow To each node: Cur

(1) If Cur = nullptr:

- Visit rootJumped.top() // Go to Cur's parent node
- Replace "Cur = rootJumped.top()"
- Push Cur \rightarrow val into Result
- Go to Right Child to start over // Inorder: left child \rightarrow node \rightarrow right child

(2) If Cur != NULL

- Push Cur into rootJumped // Cur is exist as a root node
- Go to Cur's left child to start over

2. Stack+tree

```
/**
 * Definition for a binary tree node.
 * struct TreeNode {
 *     int val;
 *     TreeNode *left;
 *     TreeNode *right;
 *     TreeNode(int x) : val(x), left(NULL), right(NULL) {}
 * };
 */
class Solution {
public:
    vector<int> inorderTraversal(TreeNode* root) {
        stack<TreeNode*> rootJumped;
        vector<int> result;
        TreeNode* cur = root;
        while(cur || !rootJumped.empty()){
            if (cur){
                rootJumped.push(cur);
                cur = cur->left;
            }
            else{
                cur = rootJumped.top();
                rootJumped.pop();
                result.push_back(cur->val);
                cur = cur->right;
            }
        }
        return result;
    }
};
```

```
};  
    }  
    }  
    return result;  
}
```