Tree Traversal

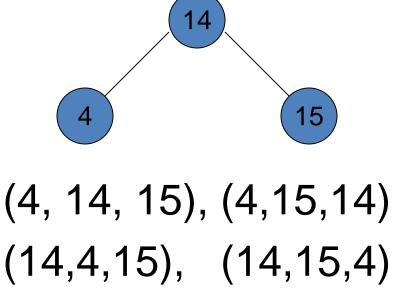


- A binary tree with the property that items in the left subtree are smaller than the root and items are larger or equal in the right subtree is called a *binary search tree* (BST).
- The tree we built for searching for duplicate numbers was a binary search tree.
- BST and its variations play an important role in searching algorithms.



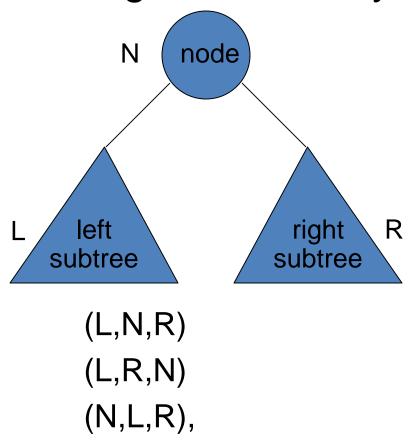
- Suppose we have a binary tree, ordered (BST) or unordered.
- We want to print all the values stored in the nodes of the tree.
- In what order should we print them?

Ways to print a 3 node tree:

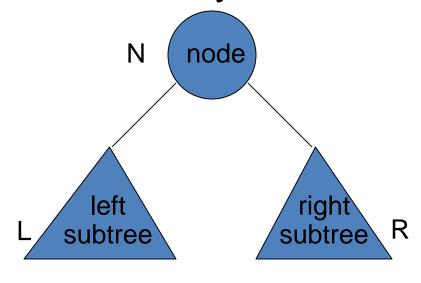


(15,4,14), (15,14,4)

In case of the general binary tree:



Three common ways



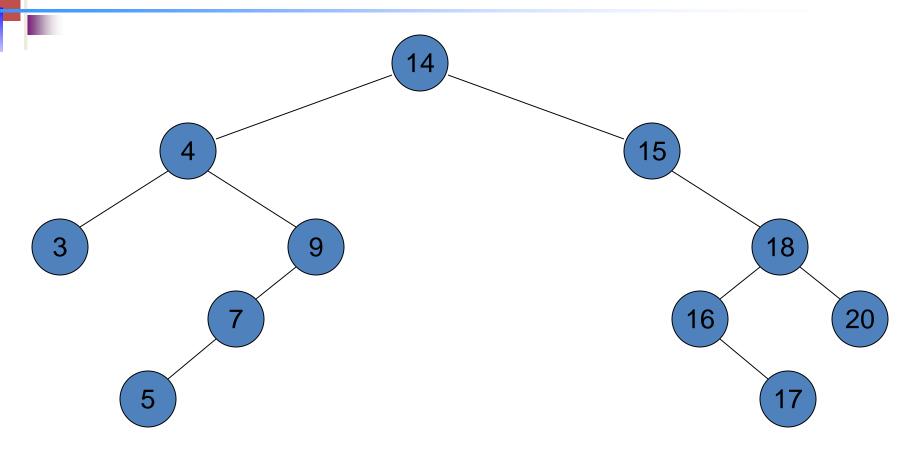
Preorder: (N,L,R)

Inorder: (L,N,R)

Postorder: (L,R,N)

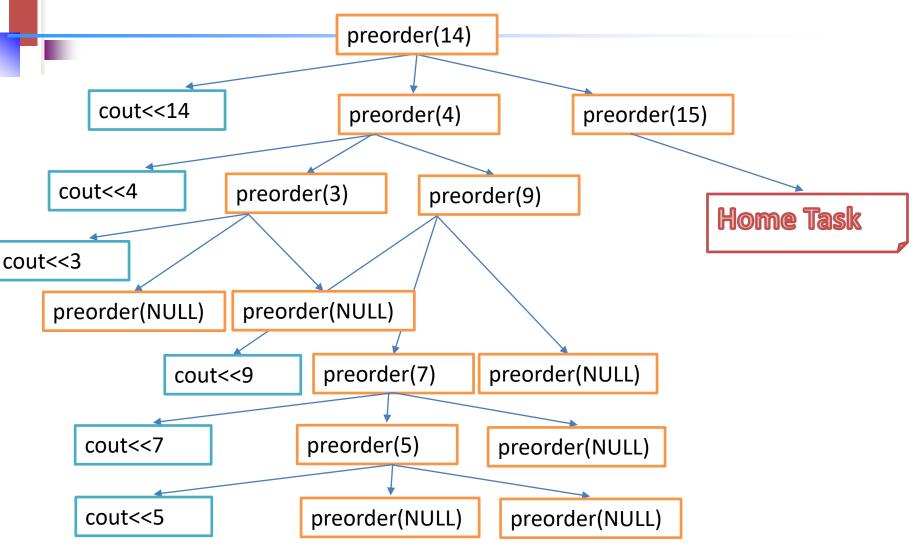
```
cout << "inorder: "; preorder( root);
cout << "inorder: "; inorder( root );
cout << "postorder: "; postorder( root );</pre>
```

```
void preorder(TreeNode* treeNode)
    if( treeNode != NULL )
        cout << (treeNode->getInfo())<<" ";</pre>
        preorder(treeNode->getLeft());
        preorder(treeNode->getRight());
```



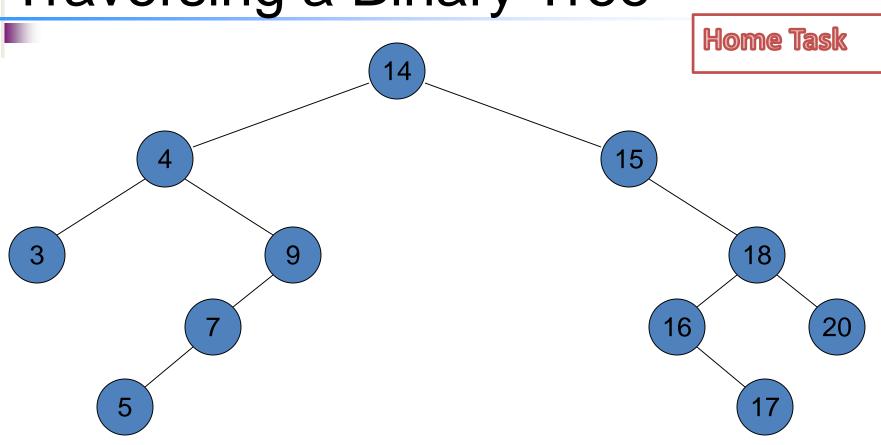
Preorder: 14 4 3 9 7 5 15 18 16 17 20

Preorder Traversal



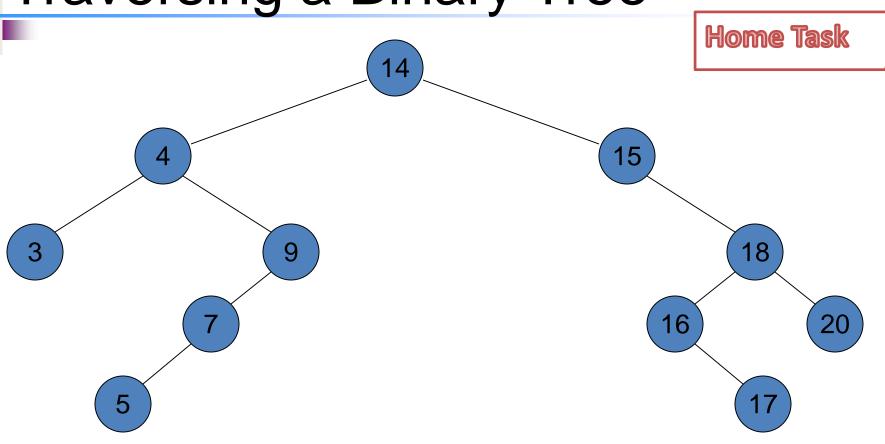
Preorder: 14 4 3 9 7 5 15 18 16 17 20

```
void postorder(TreeNode* treeNode)
    if( treeNode != NULL )
        postorder(treeNode->getLeft());
        postorder(treeNode->getRight());
        cout << (treeNode->getInfo())<<"</pre>
```



Postorder:

```
void inorder(TreeNode* treeNode)
    if( treeNode != NULL )
        inorder(treeNode->getLeft());
        cout << (treeNode->getInfo())<<" ";</pre>
        inorder(treeNode->getRight());
```



Inorder: