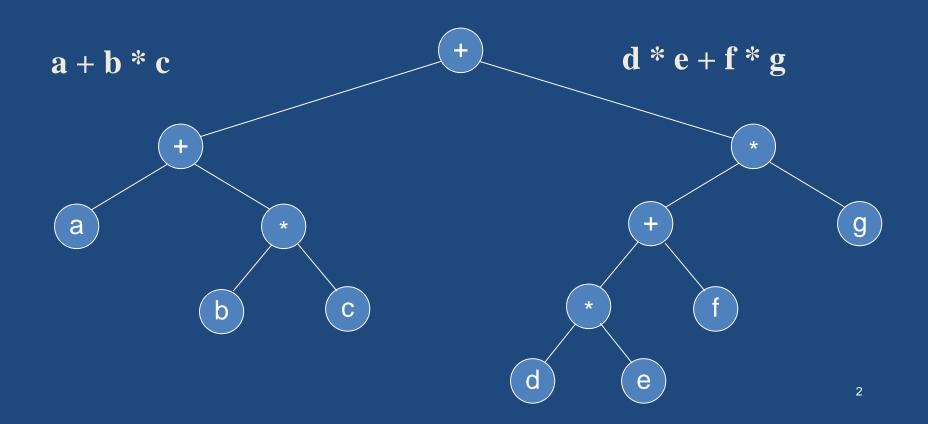
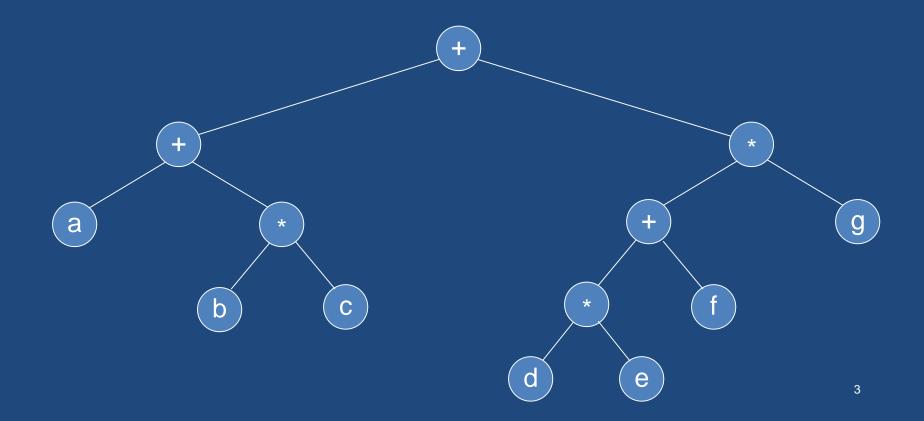
#### Application of Binary Tree

**Expression Tree** 

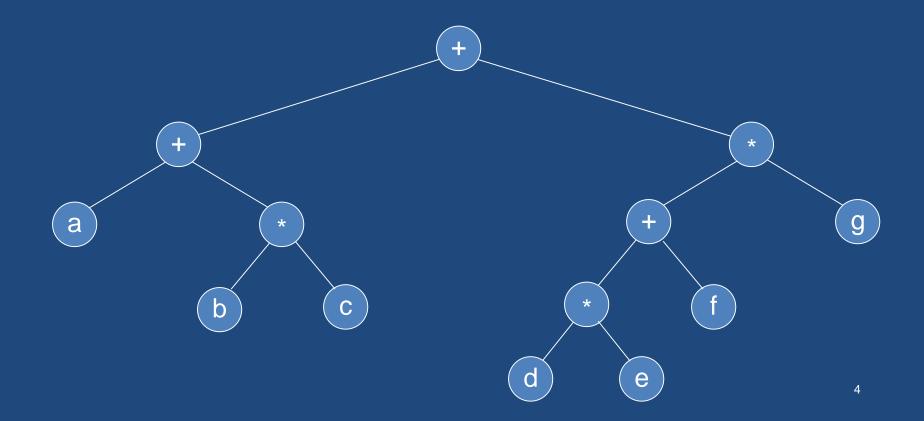
• The inner nodes contain operators while leaf nodes contain operands.



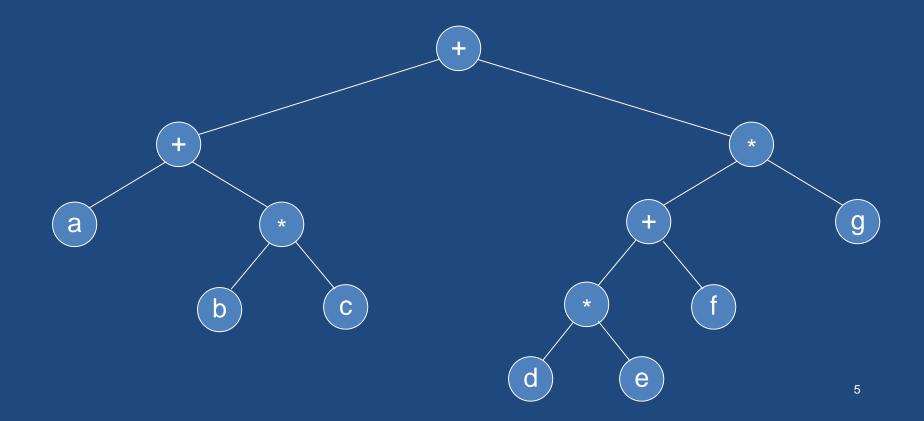
• The tree is binary because the operators are binary.



• This is not necessary. A unary operator (!, e.g.) will have only one subtree.



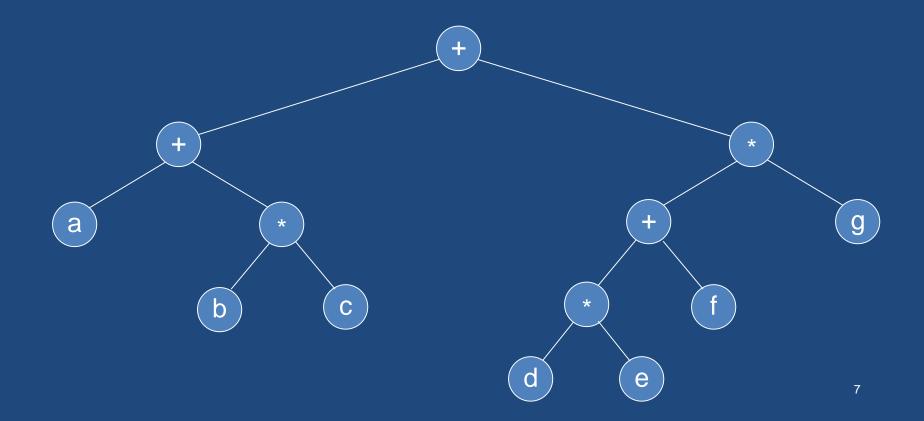
• Inorder traversal yields: a+b\*c+d\*e+f\*g



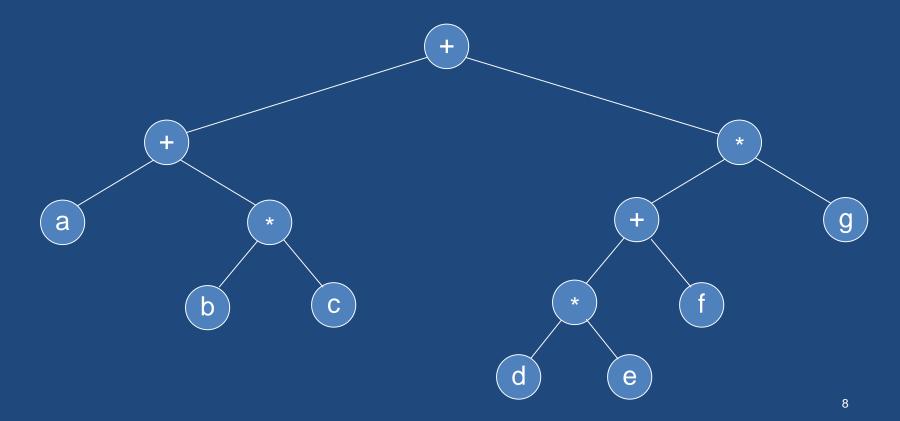
#### **Enforcing Parenthesis**

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

• Inorder: (a+(b\*c))+(((d\*e)+f)\*g)

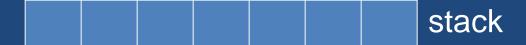


• Postorder traversal: a b c \* + d e \* f + g \* + which is the postfix form.

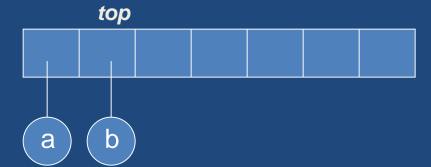


- Algorithm to convert postfix expression into an expression tree.
- We already have an expression to convert an infix expression to postfix.
- Read a symbol from the postfix expression.
- If symbol is an operand, put it in a one node tree and push it on a stack.
- If symbol is an operator, pop two trees from the stack, form a new tree with operator as the root and T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> as left and right subtrees and push this tree on the stack.

• ab + cde + \*



• a b + c d e + \* \*



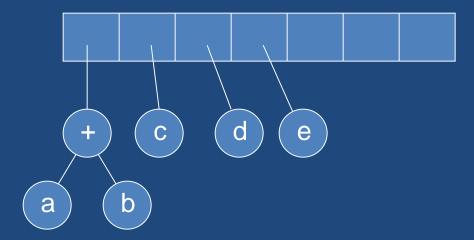
If symbol is an operand, put it in a one node tree and push it on a stack.

• ab + cde + \*\*

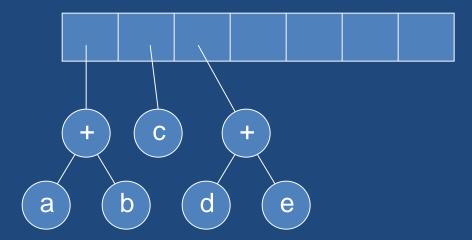


If symbol is an operator, pop two trees from the stack, form a new tree with operator as the root and T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> as left and right subtrees and push this tree on the stack.

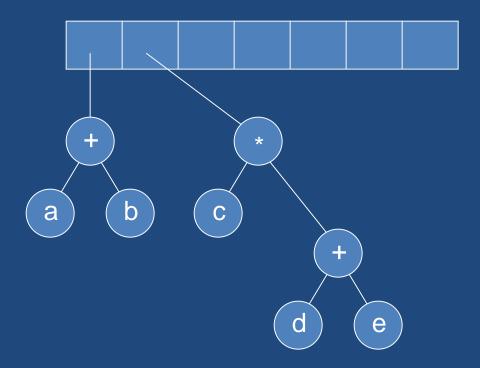
• ab + cde + \*\*



• a b + c d e + \* \*



• a b + c d e + \* \*



• a b + c d e + \* \*

