



# Lecture - 54 Binary Trees [Interview Ques]



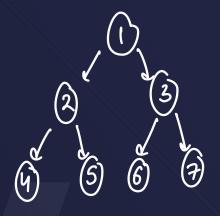


#### Recap

- Types of Trees, Terminology, (Size, Sum, Max, height) problems
- Some Leetcode questions
- Traversals, DFS and BFS

## 1. Preorder Traversal (Iterative) Root Left Right

6 stack



Stack < Free Node \*> st;



while (st. size()=0){ temp = st.top1); st.pop(); ans.push-back (temp-sual); if(temp-snight) st.push() if (temp - left) \_\_\_\_

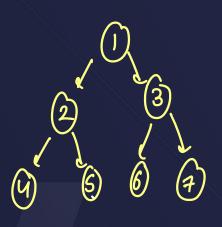
## 2. Inorder Traversal (Iterative) Left Root Right

4 1 stack Tree Node + node = root 251637

if (node!=NVLL) st.push (node) node = node - left node = temp-right

## 3. Postorder Traversal (Iterative) Left Right Root

1 stack



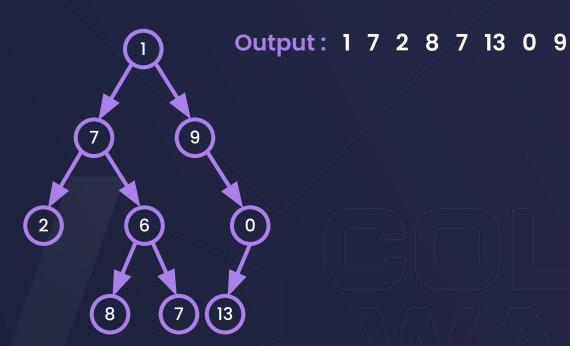


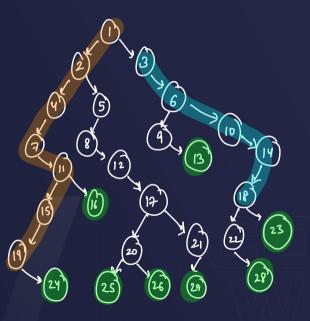
ans = 
$$\{1, 3, 7, 6, 2, 5, 4\}$$
  
rev  $\{4, 5, 2, 6, 7, 3, 1\}$ 



#### **Boundary Traversal**

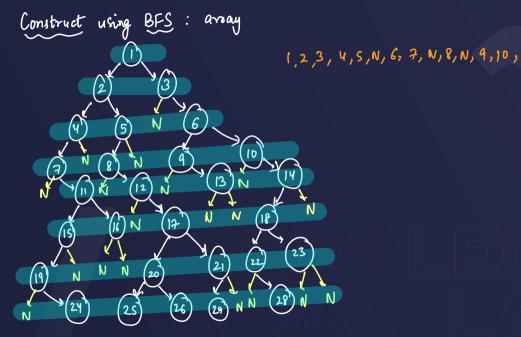
Given a binary tree, print boundary nodes of the binary tree Anti-Clockwise starting from the root.





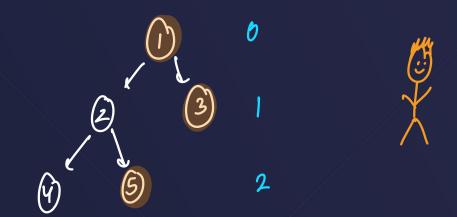
- 1) left Boundary (excluding In)
- z) leaf nodes (1+1)
- 3) Right boundary (excluding In)
  (reverse order)

BB: 24 16 25 26 27 13 28 23



#### Ques: Binary Tree Right Side View





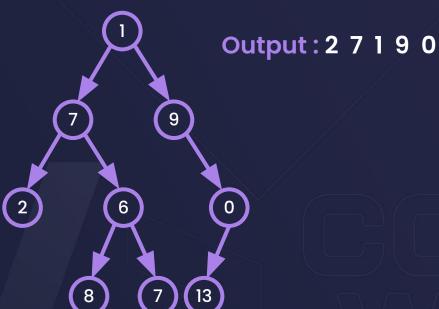
$$ams = \{0, 0, 0\}$$



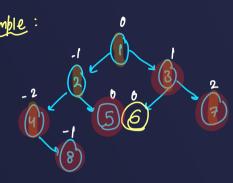
### Top View of Binary Tree : Suportant

Given a Binary Tree, print the Top view of it.

The top view of a binary tree refers to the set of nodes that are visible when the tree is viewed from the top side.



🛞 skills

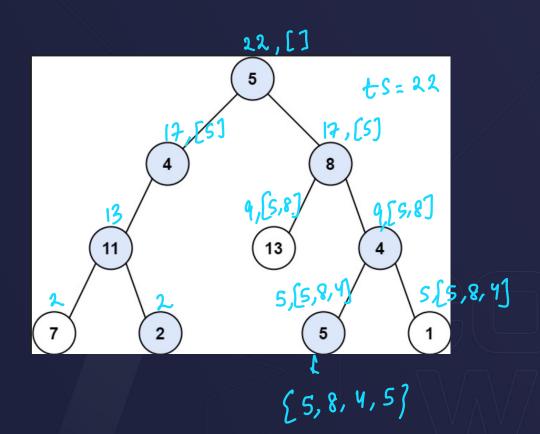


Top View: 42137

Bottom View: 4 8 5 3 7

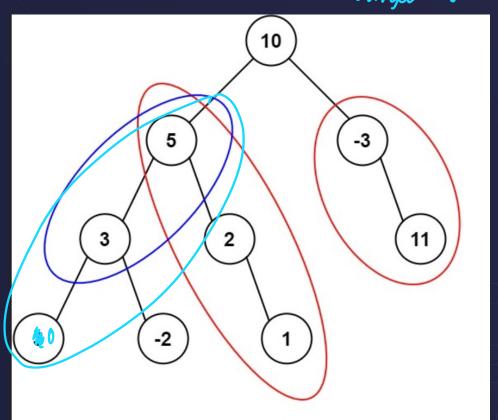
Overlapping hogi





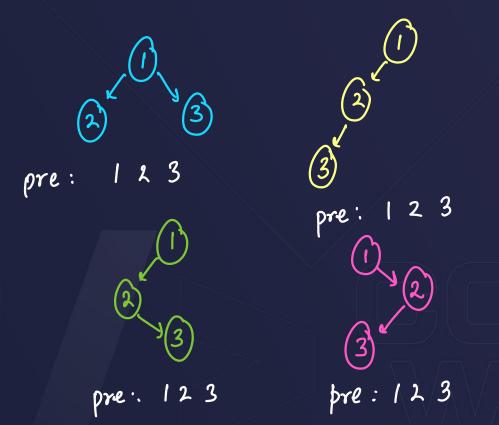
target = 8

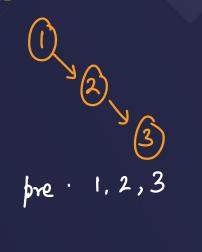
[LeetCode 437]





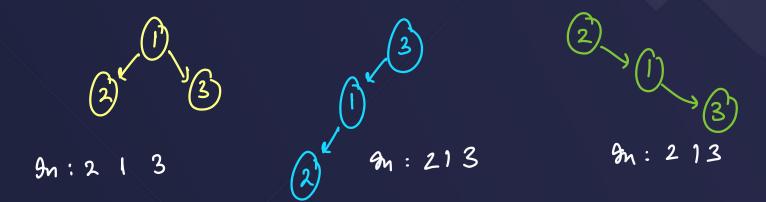
# Ques: Construct Binary Tree from Preorder & Inorder Traversal [LeetCode 105]







## Ques: Construct Binary Tree from Preorder & Inorder Traversal [LeetCode 105]





# Ques: Construct Binary Tree from Preorder & Inorder Traversal LeetCode 105

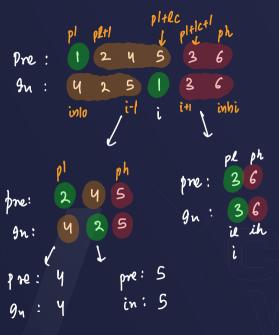
```
Root L R
pre: 1 2 3
in: 2 1 3
L Root R
```

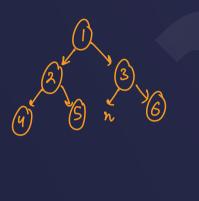


# Ques: Construct Binary Tree from Preorder & Inorder Traversal LeetCode 105

1

Homework: Leetcode 106,889







#### **Next Lecture**

Binary Search Trees







# THANK YOU