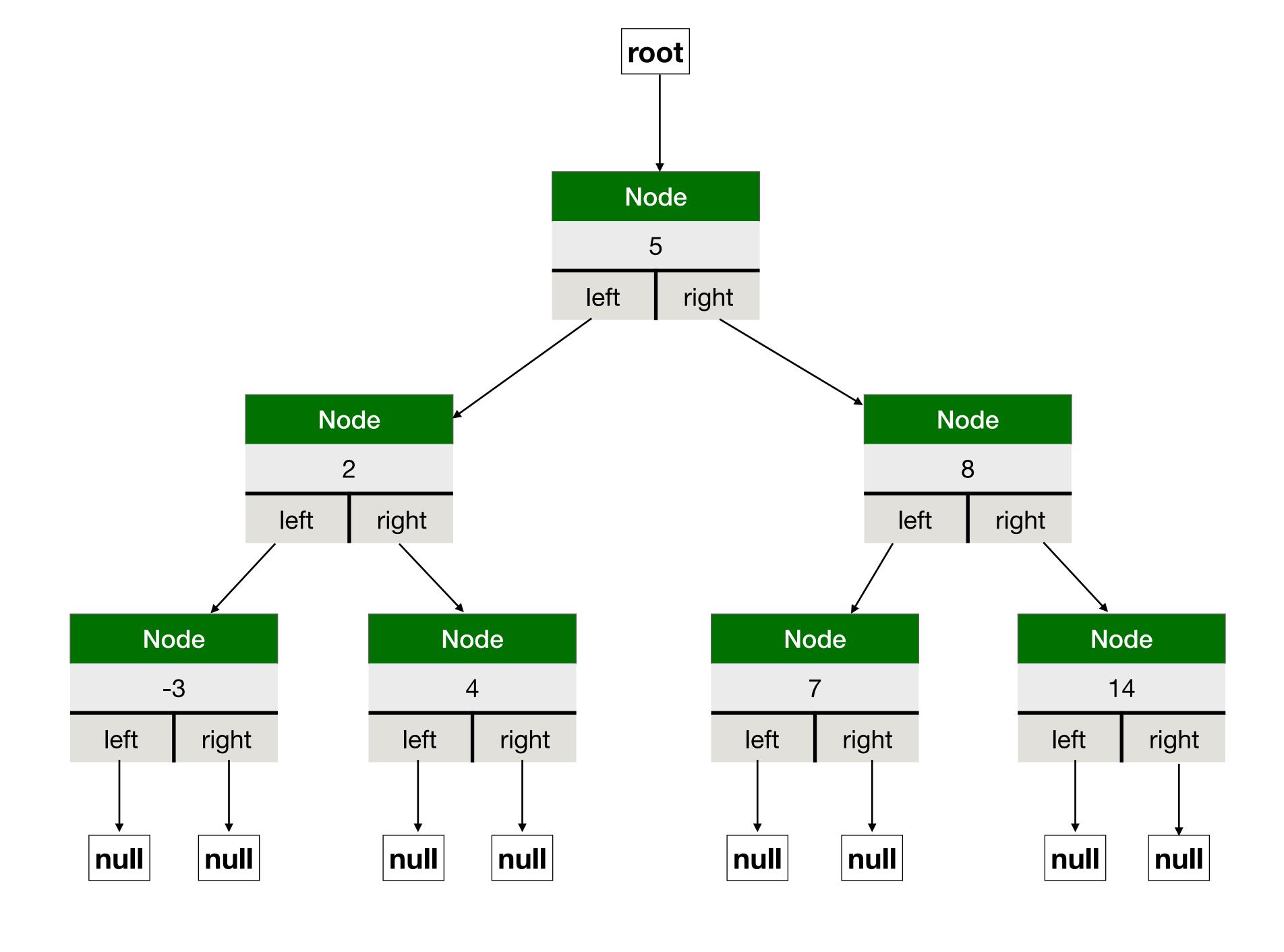
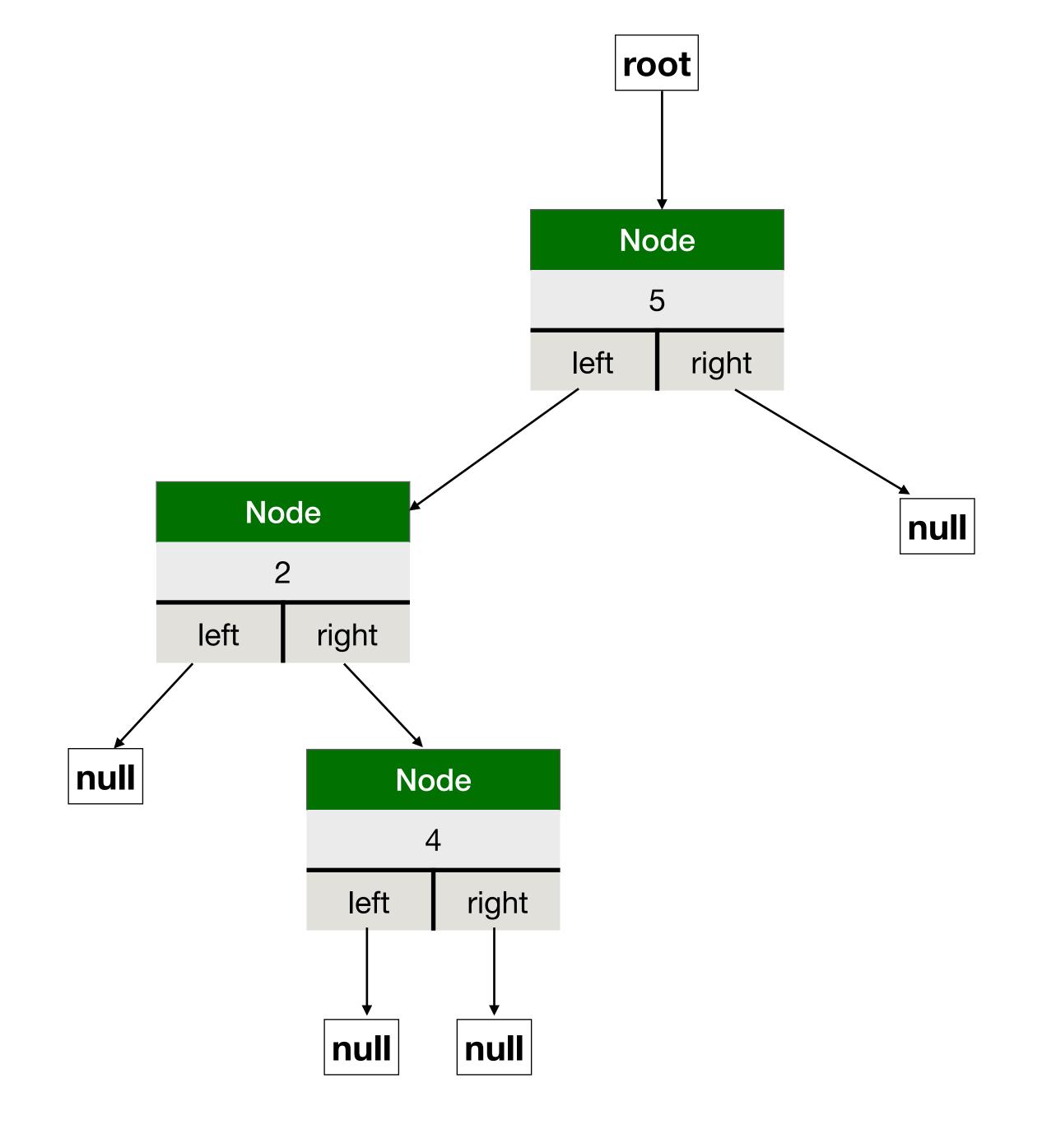
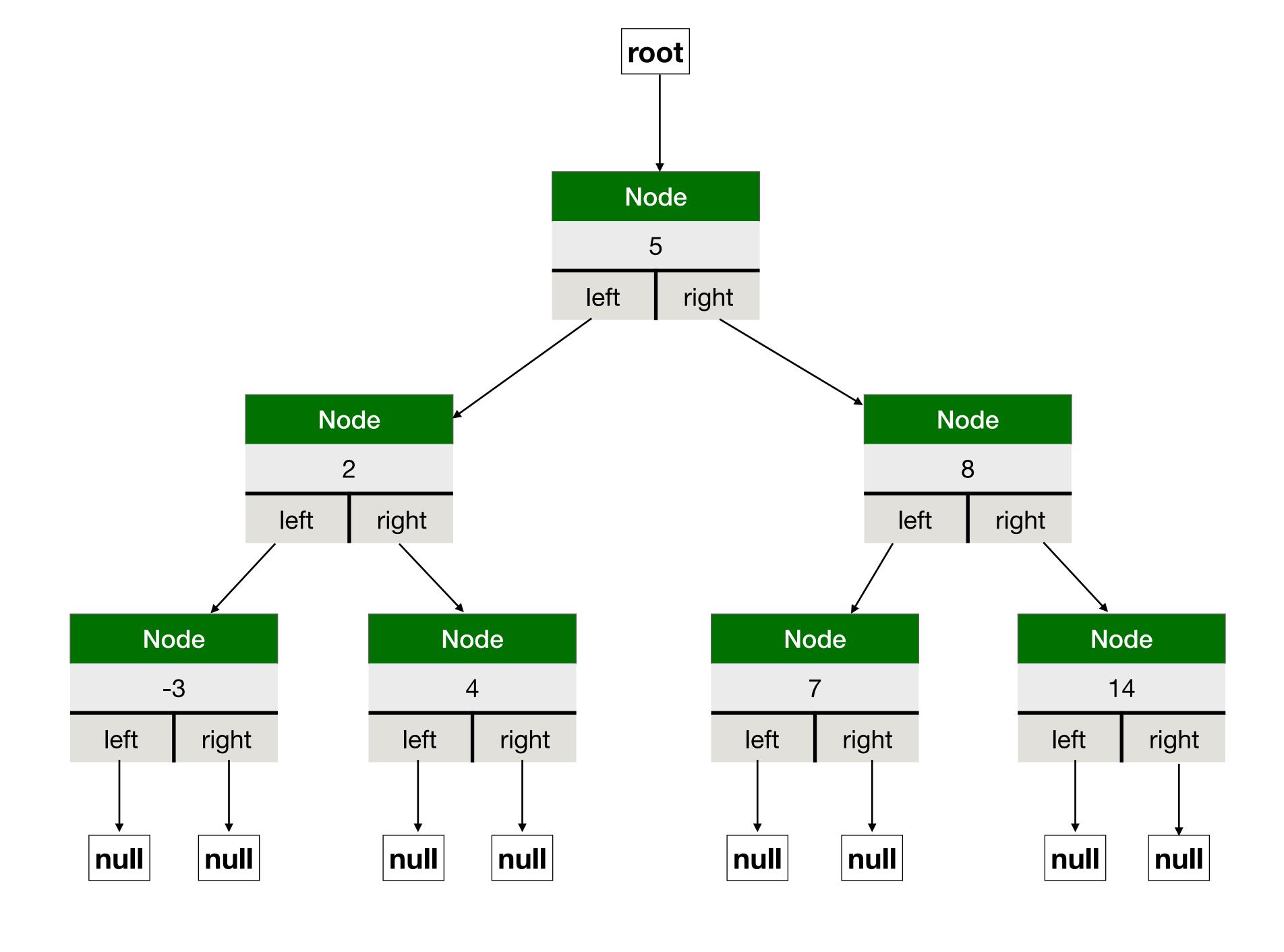
# Binary Trees and Traversals

## Binary Trees

- Similar in structure to Linked List
  - Consists of Nodes
  - A Tree is only a reference to the first node (Called the root node)
- Trees have 2 references to nodes
  - Each node has left and right reference
  - Vocab: These are called its child nodes
  - Vocab: The node is the parent to these children







#### The Code

```
class BinaryTreeNode[A](var value: A, var left: BinaryTreeNode[A], var right: BinaryTreeNode[A]) {
}
```

```
val root = new BinaryTreeNode[Int](5, null, null)
root.left = new BinaryTreeNode[Int](2, null, null)
root.right = new BinaryTreeNode[Int](8, null, null)
root.left.left = new BinaryTreeNode[Int](-3, null, null)
root.left.right = new BinaryTreeNode[Int](4, null, null)
root.right.left = new BinaryTreeNode[Int](7, null, null)
root.right.right = new BinaryTreeNode[Int](14, null, null)
```

- Binary Tree Nodes are very similar in structure to Linked List Nodes
- No simple prepend or append so we'll manually build a tree by setting left and right directly

- How do we compute with trees?
  - With linked lists we wrote several methods that recursively visited the next node to visit every value
- With trees, how do we visit both children of each node?
  - Recursive call on both child nodes
- We'll see 3 different approaches
  - Pre-Order Traversal
  - In-Order Traversal
  - Post-Order Traversal

- Pre-Order Traversal
  - Visit the node's value
  - Call pre-order on the left child
  - Call pre-order on the right child

```
def pre0rderTraversal[A](node: BinaryTreeNode[A], f: A => Unit): Unit = {
   if(node != null) {
     f(node.value)
     pre0rderTraversal(node.left, f)
     pre0rderTraversal(node.right, f)
   }
}
```

pre0rderTraversal(root, println)

#### **Printed:**

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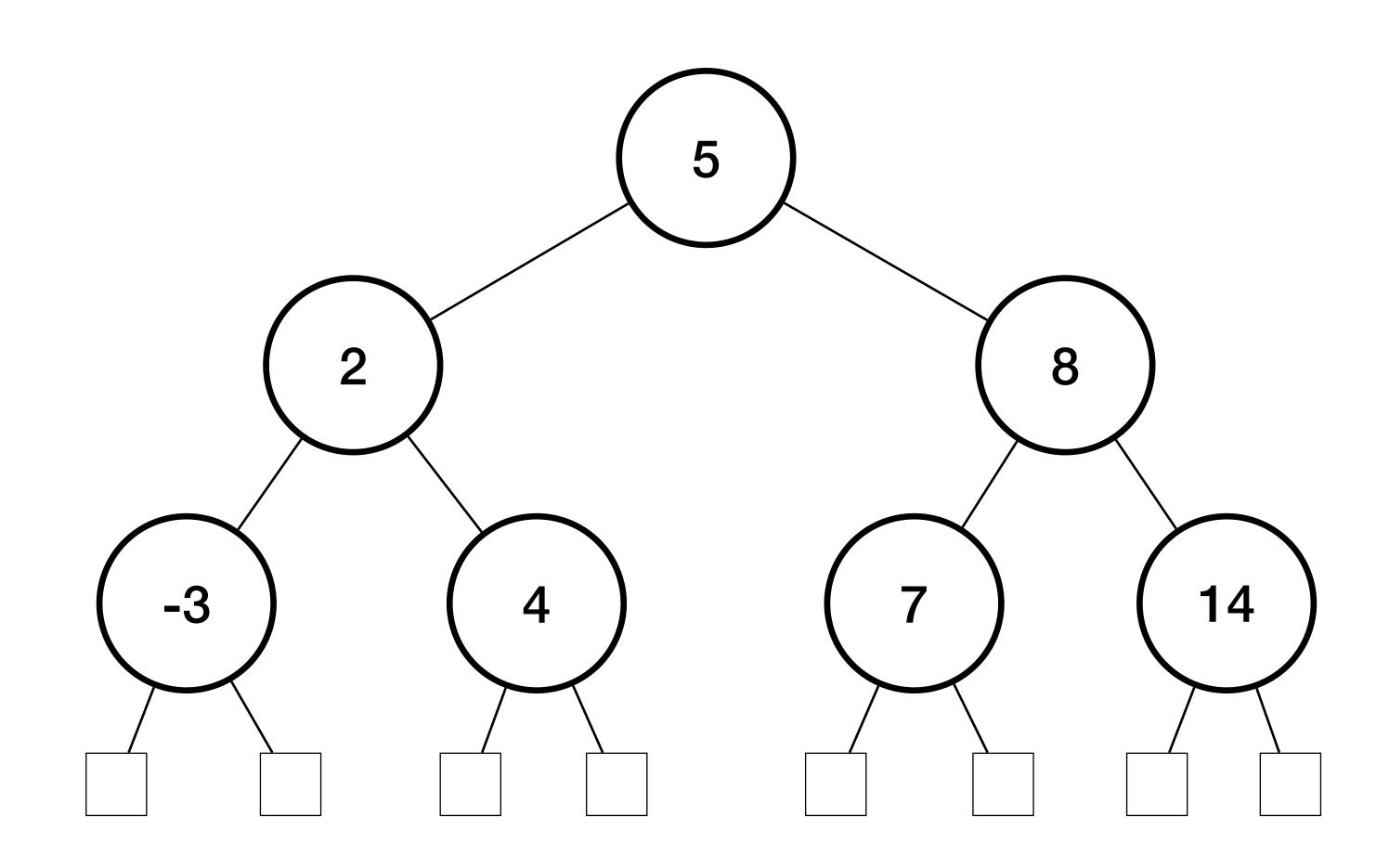
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14



- Post-Order Traversal
  - Call post-order on the left child
  - Call post-order on the right child
  - Visit the node's value

```
def postOrderTraversal[A](node: BinaryTreeNode[A], f: A => Unit): Unit = {
   if(node != null) {
      postOrderTraversal(node.left, f)
      postOrderTraversal(node.right, f)
      f(node.value)
   }
}
```

postOrderTraversal(root, println)

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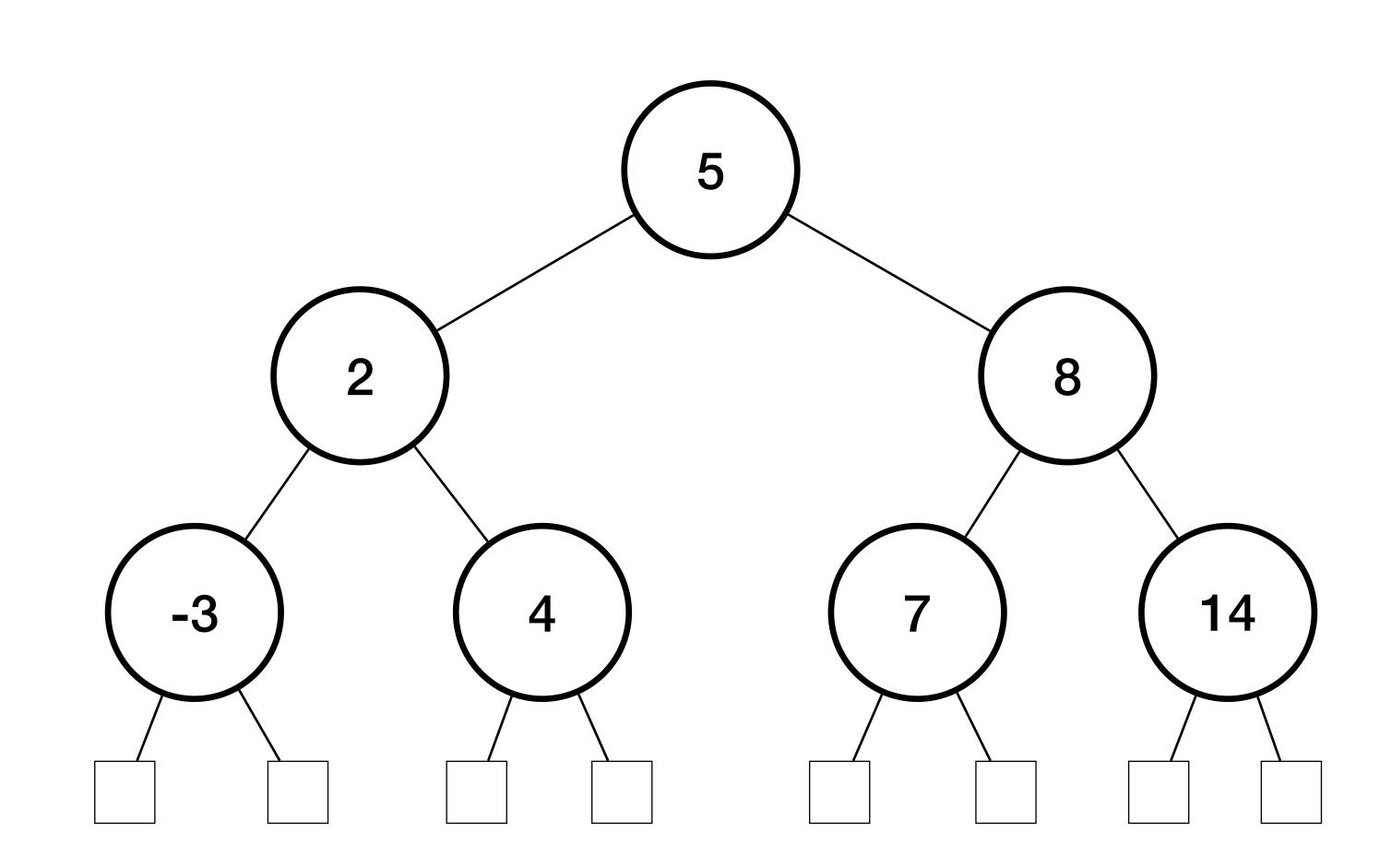
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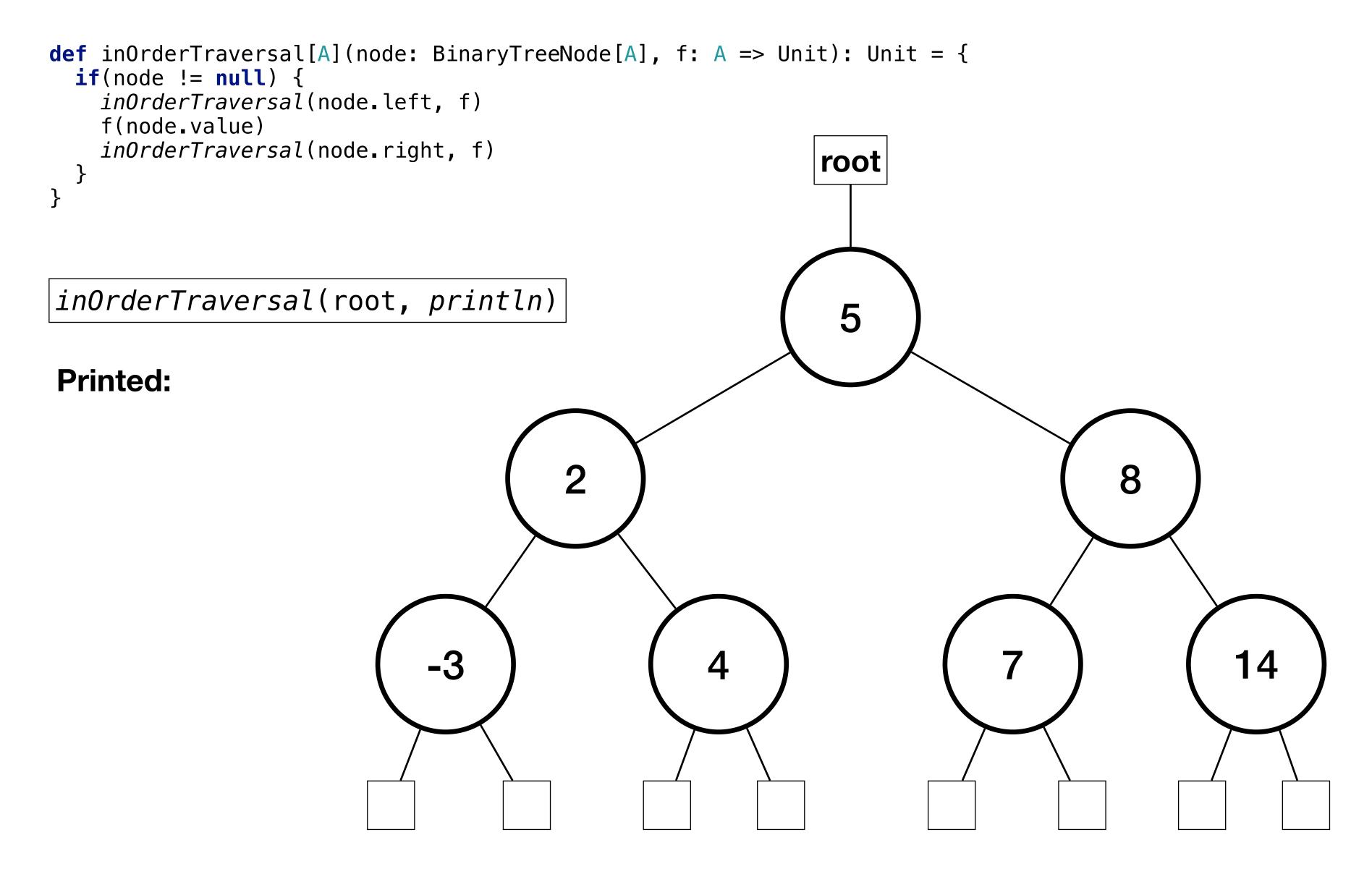


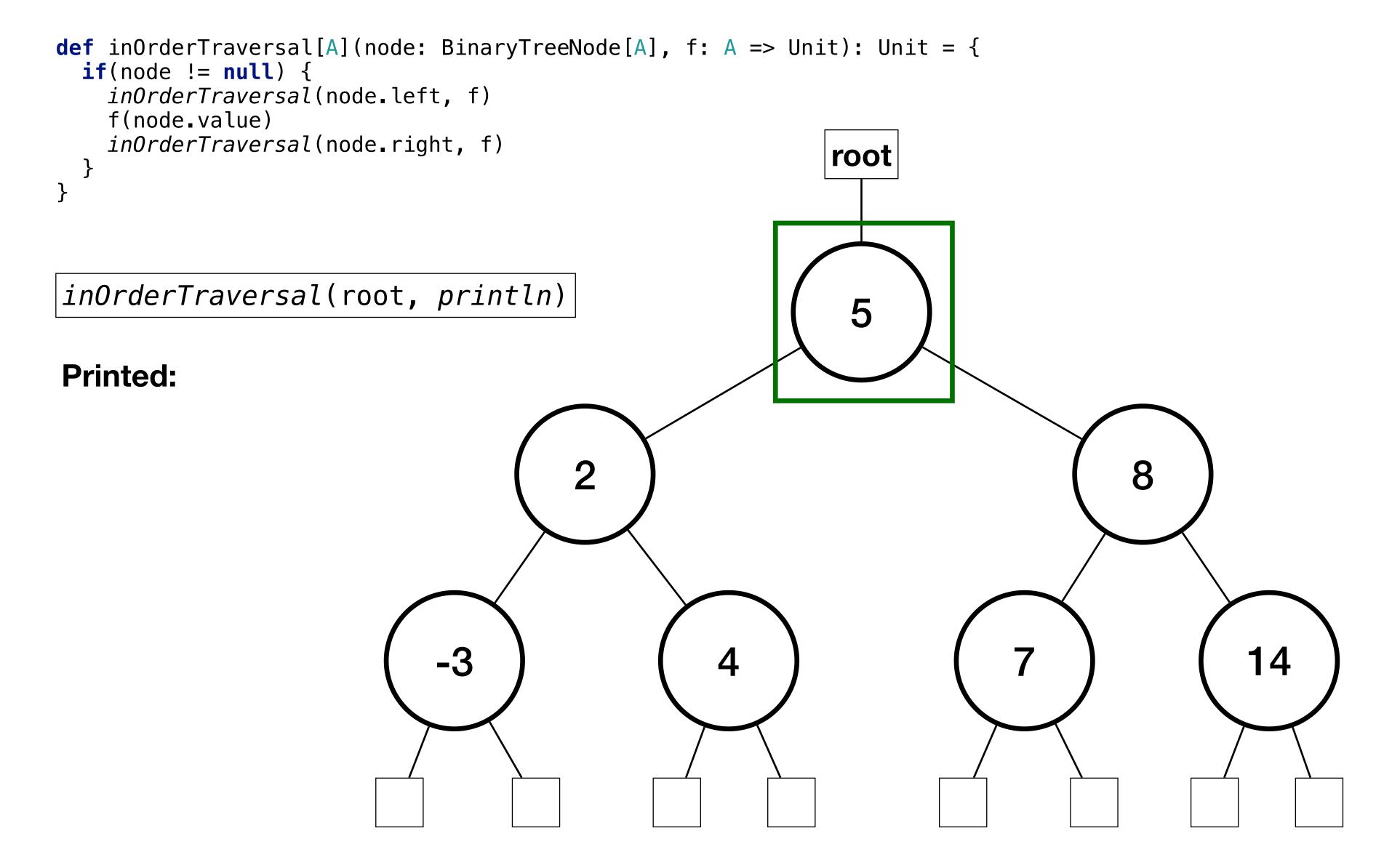
- In-Order Traversal
  - Call in-order on the left child
  - Visit the node's value
  - Call in-order on the right child

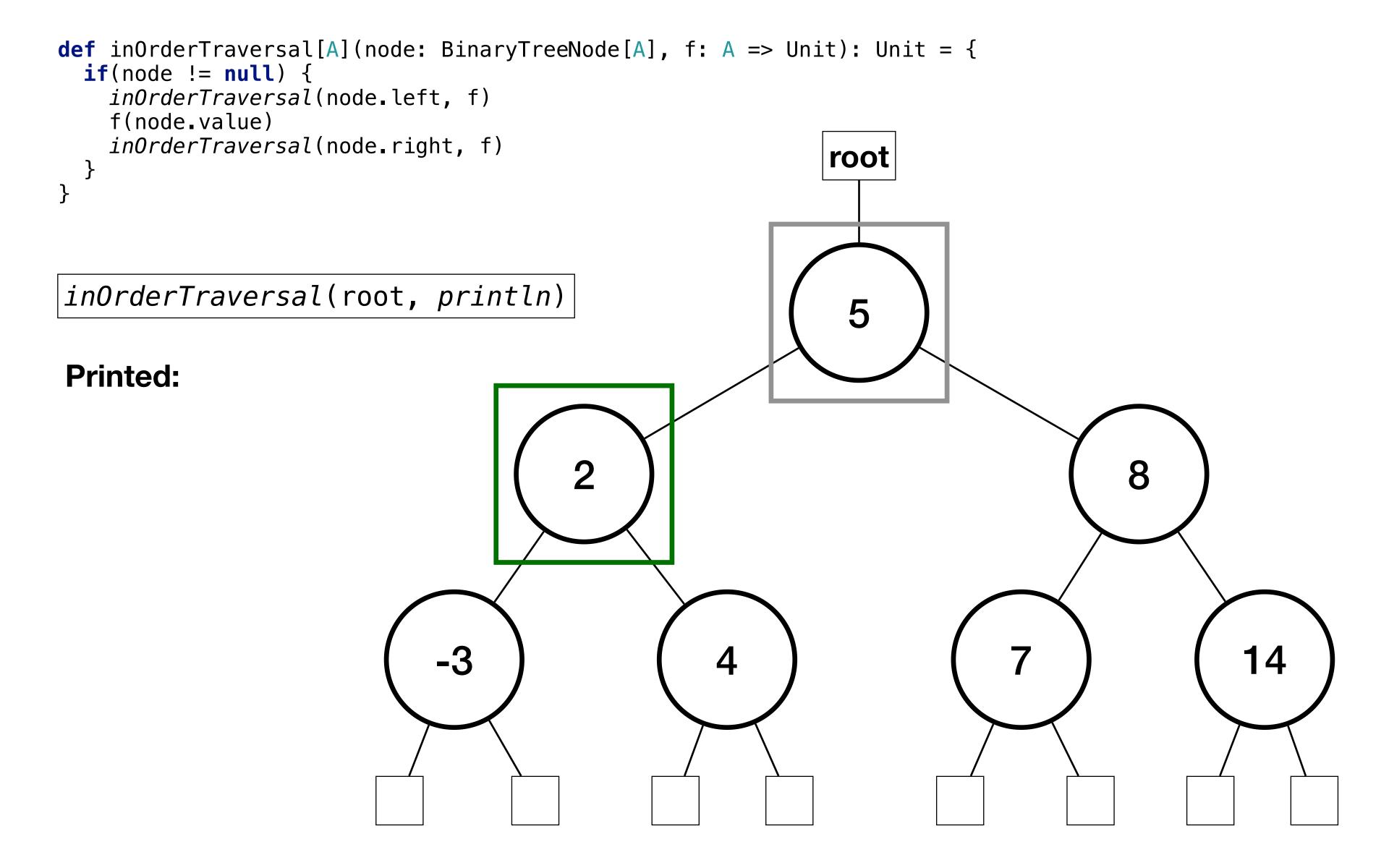
```
def inOrderTraversal[A](node: BinaryTreeNode[A], f: A => Unit): Unit = {
   if(node != null) {
      inOrderTraversal(node.left, f)
      f(node.value)
      inOrderTraversal(node.right, f)
   }
}
```

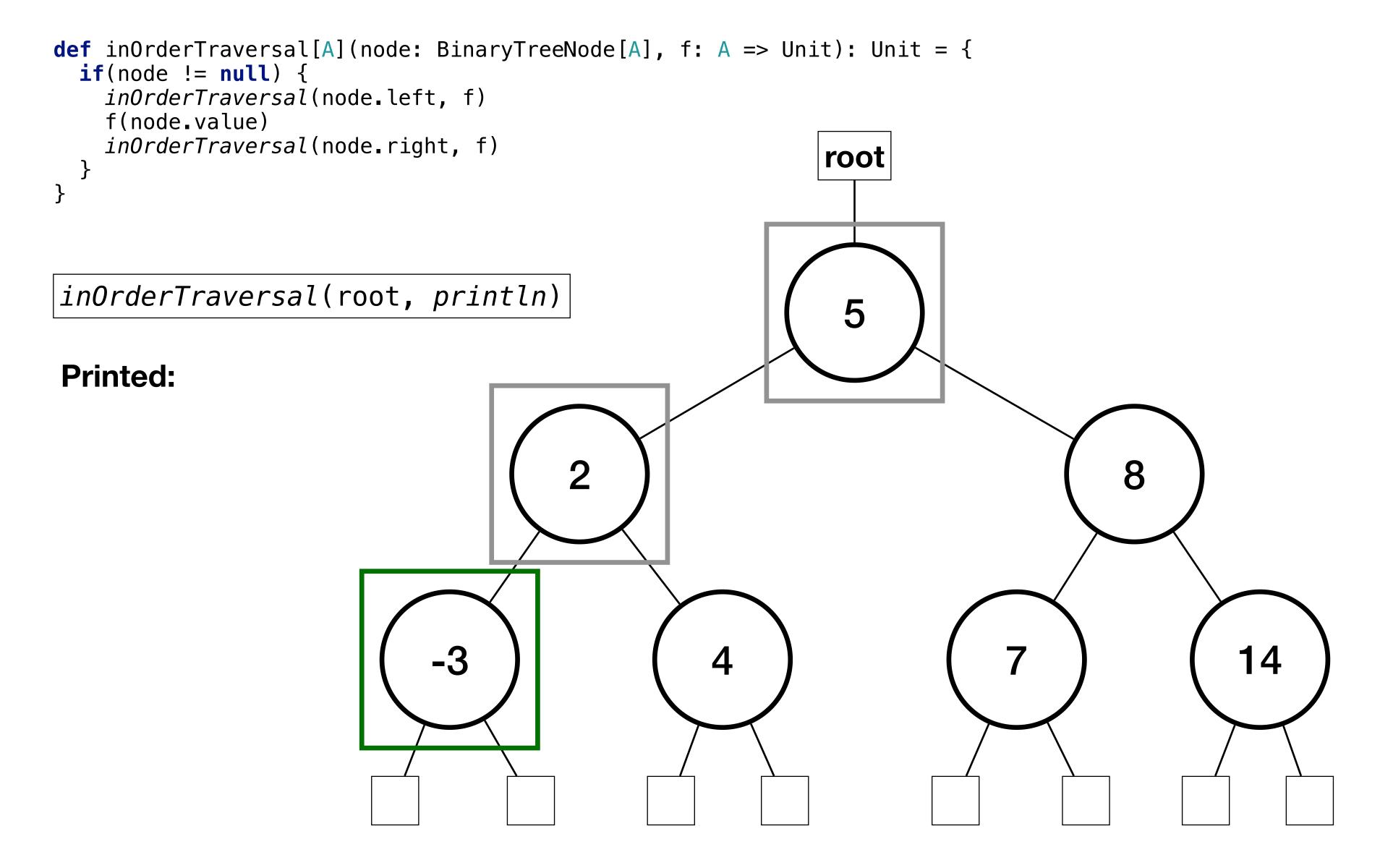
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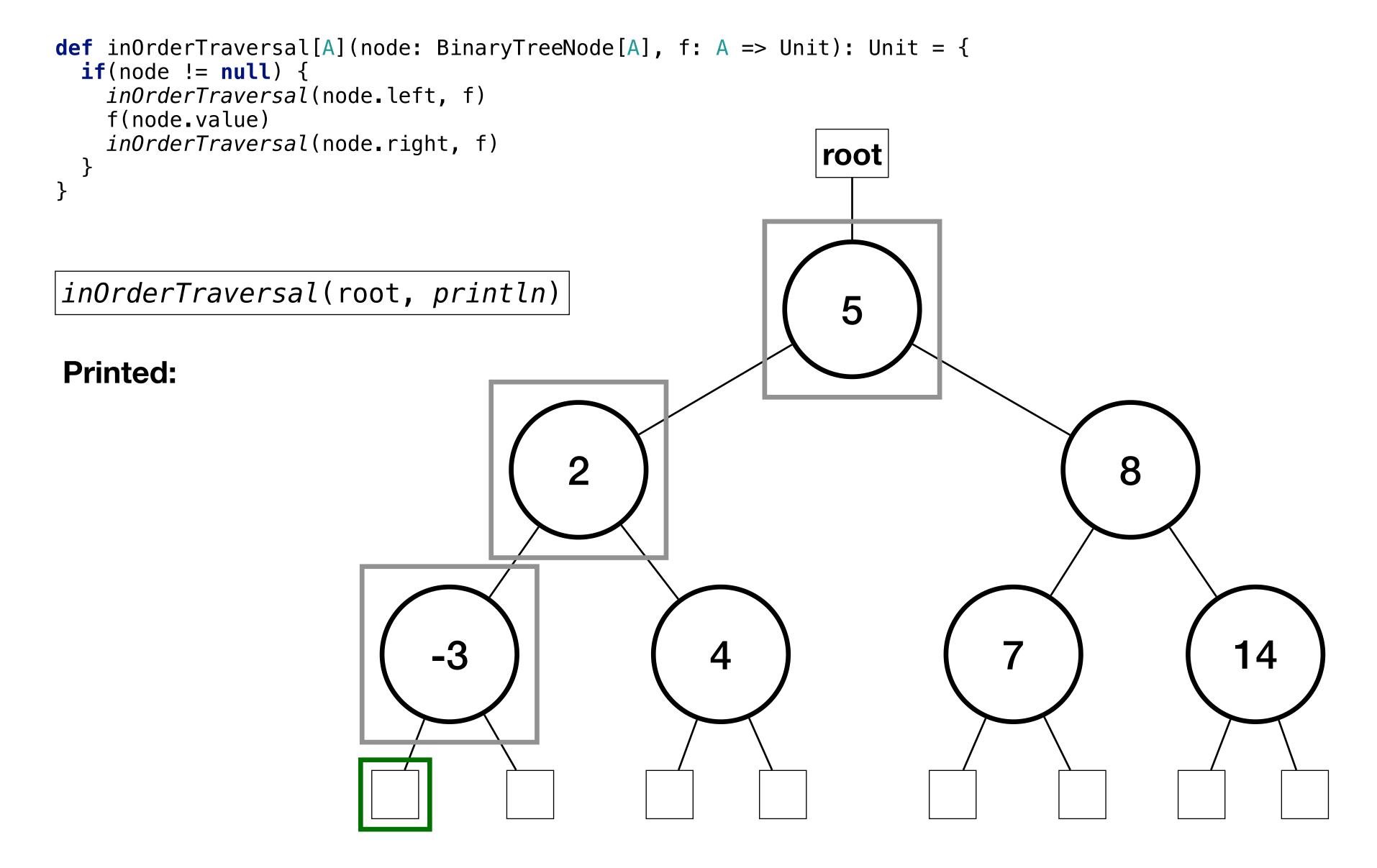
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  if(node != null) {
    inOrderTraversal(node.left, f)
    f(node.value)
    inOrderTraversal(node.right, f)
def pre0rderTraversal[A](node: BinaryTreeNode[A], f: A => Unit): Unit = {
  if(node != null) {
    f(node.value)
    pre0rderTraversal(node.left, f)
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def postOrderTraversal[A](node: BinaryTreeNode[A], f: A => Unit): Unit = {
  if(node != null) {
    postOrderTraversal(node.left, f)
    postOrderTraversal(node.right, f)
    f(node.value)
```

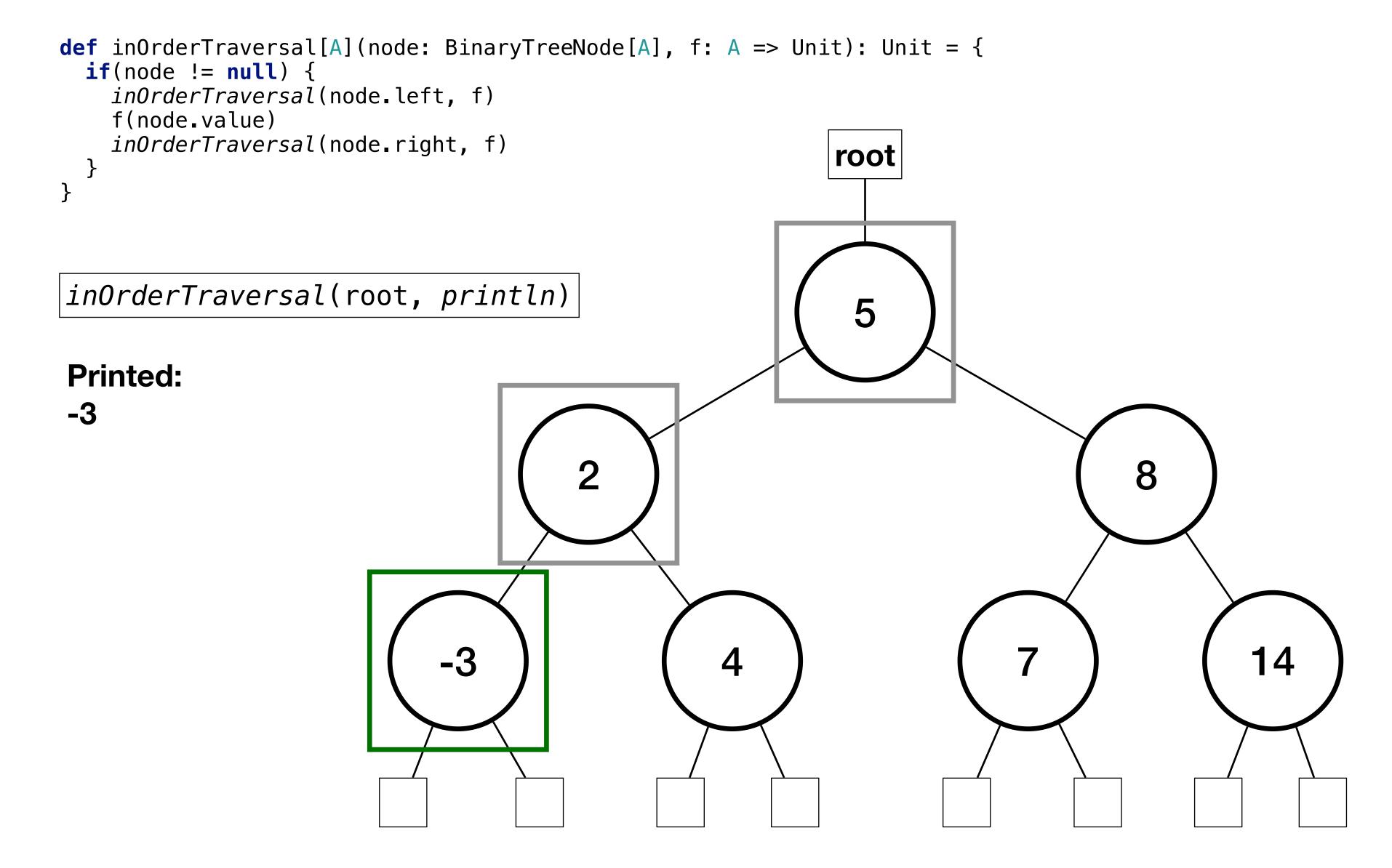


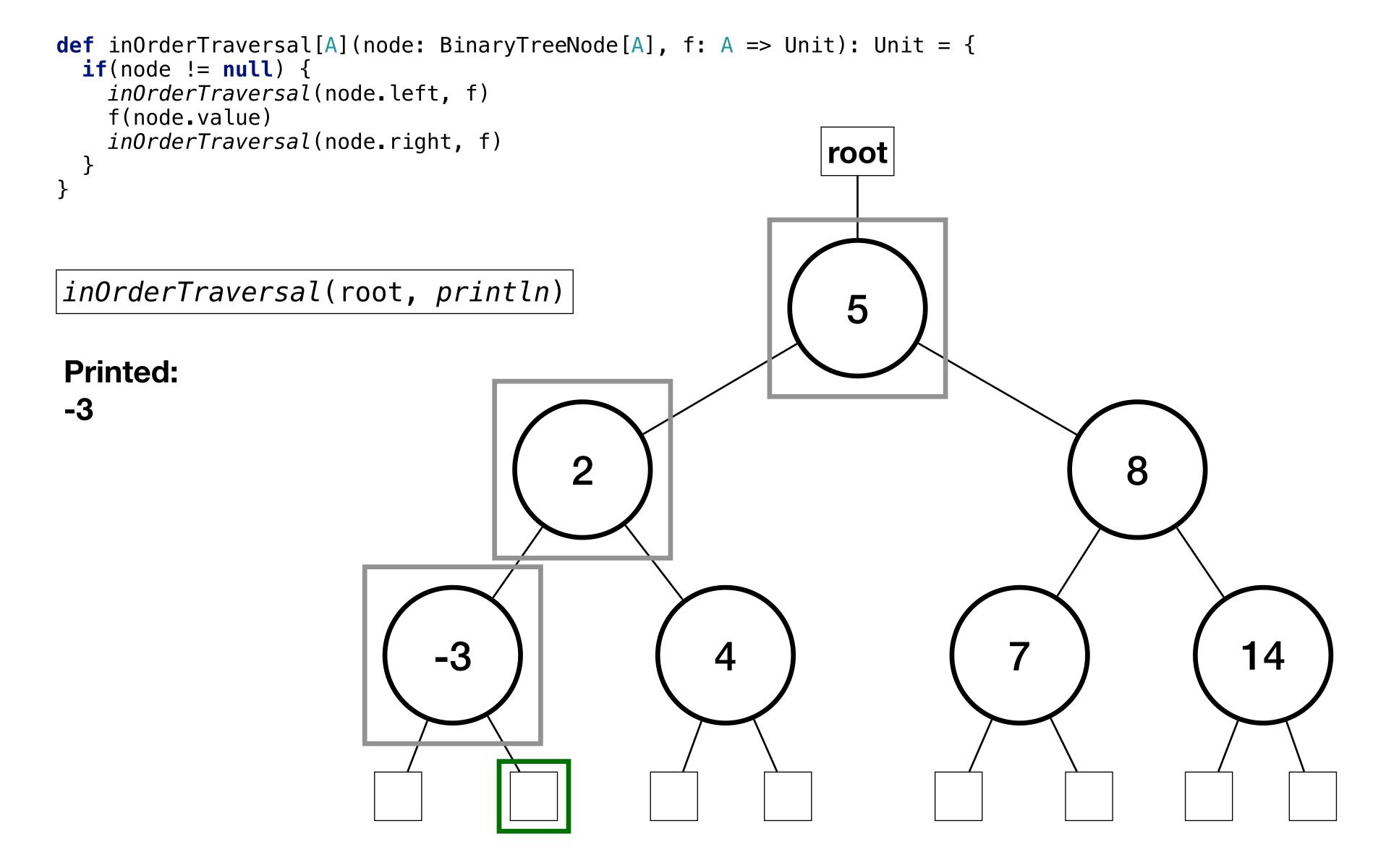


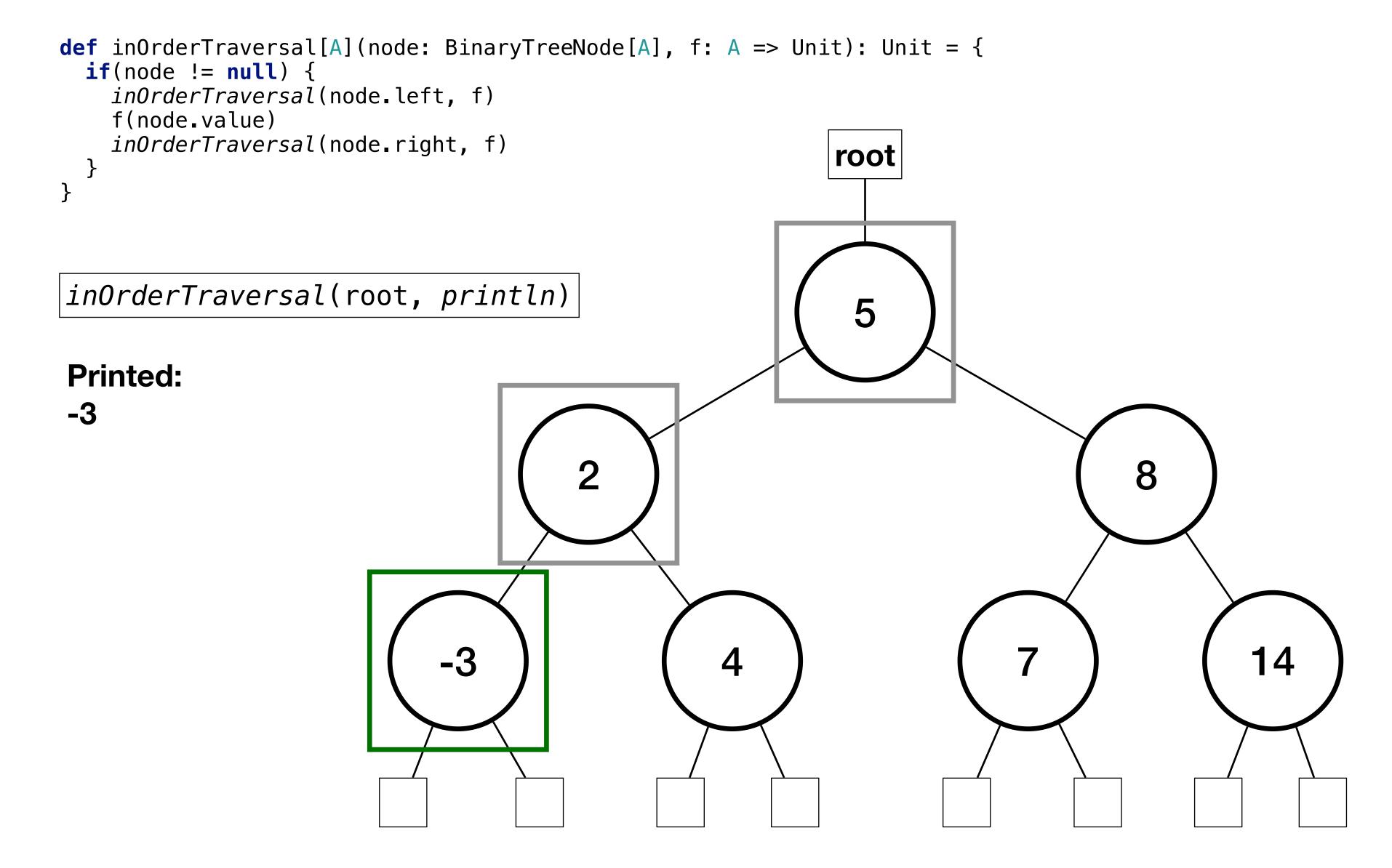


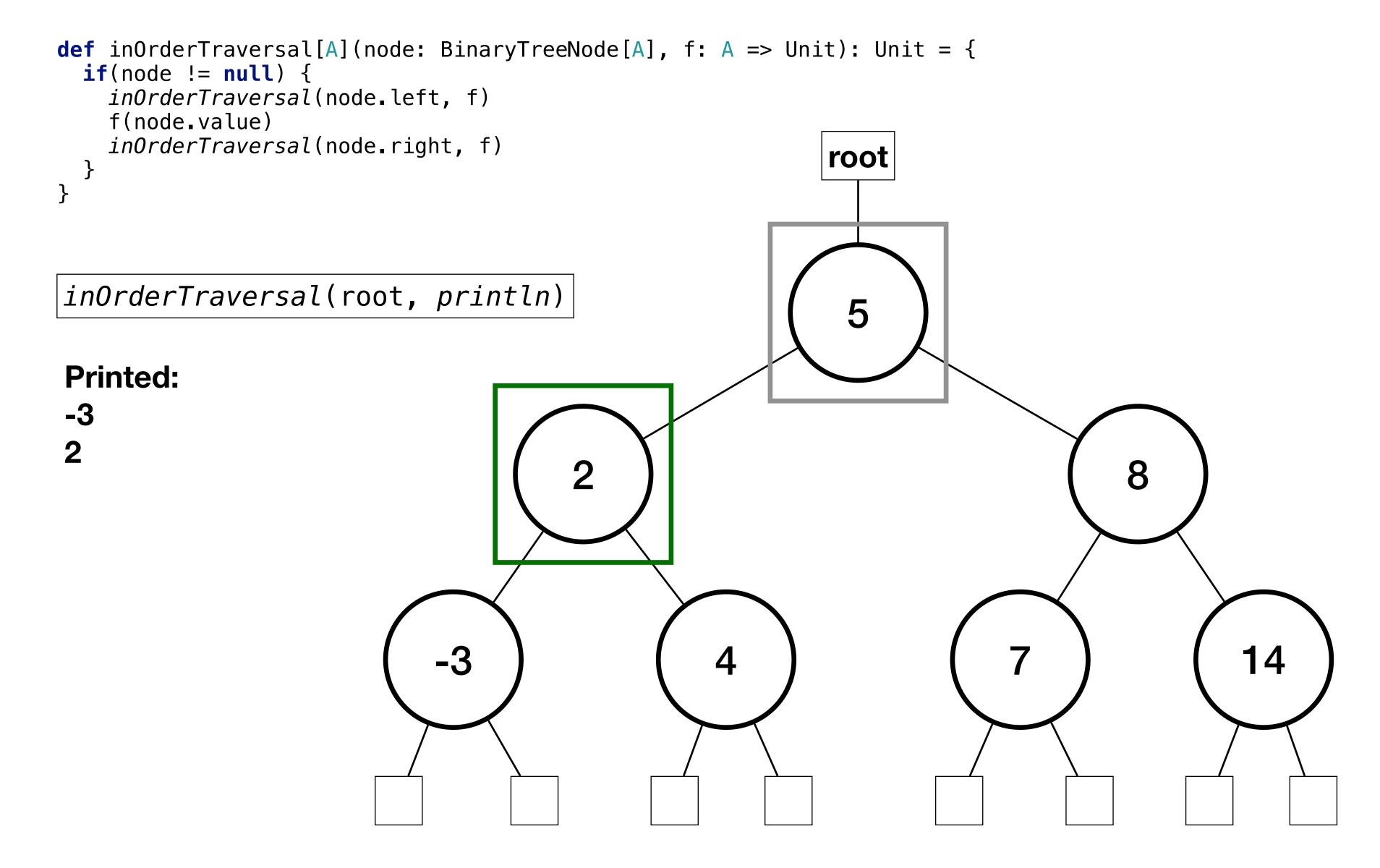


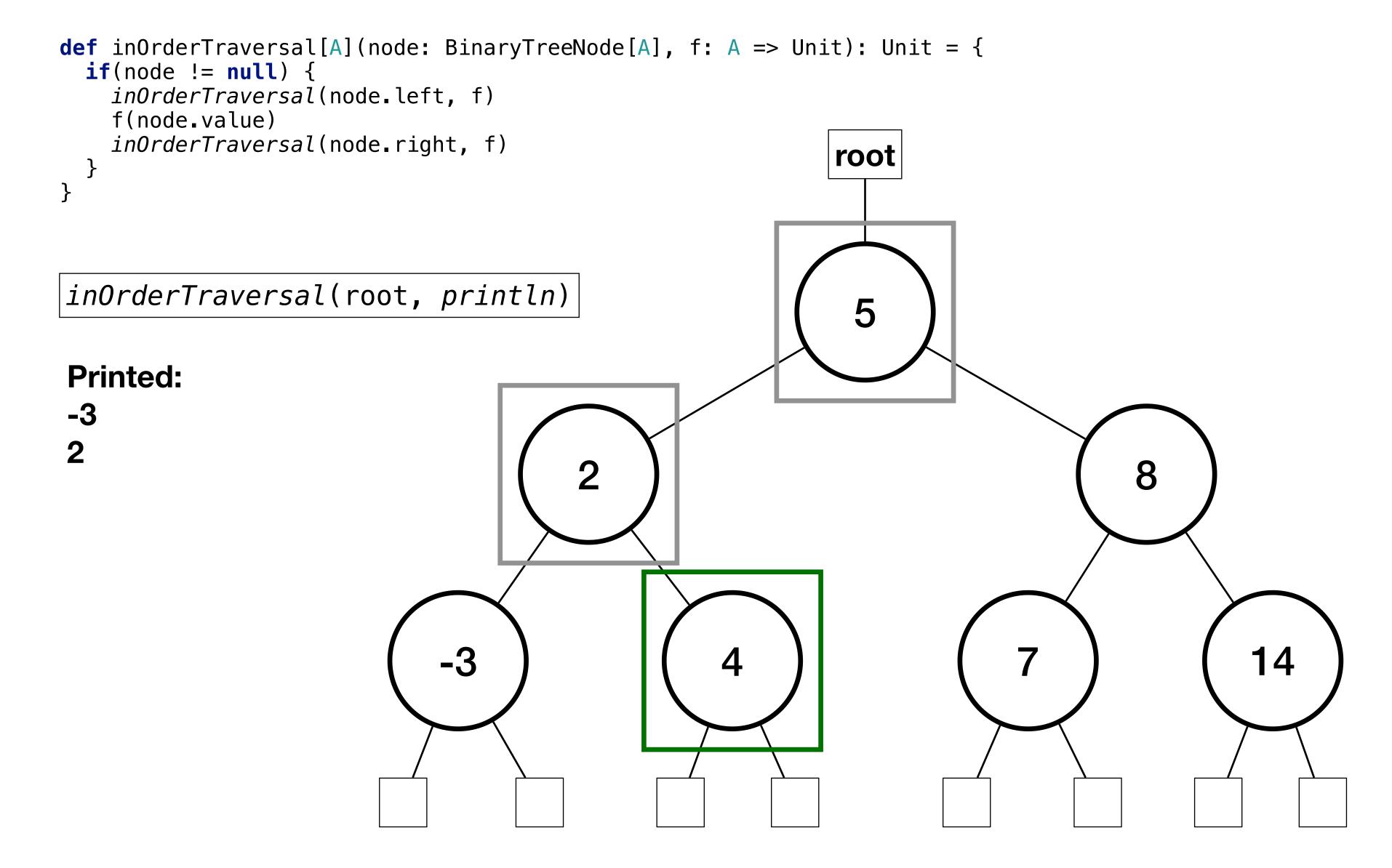


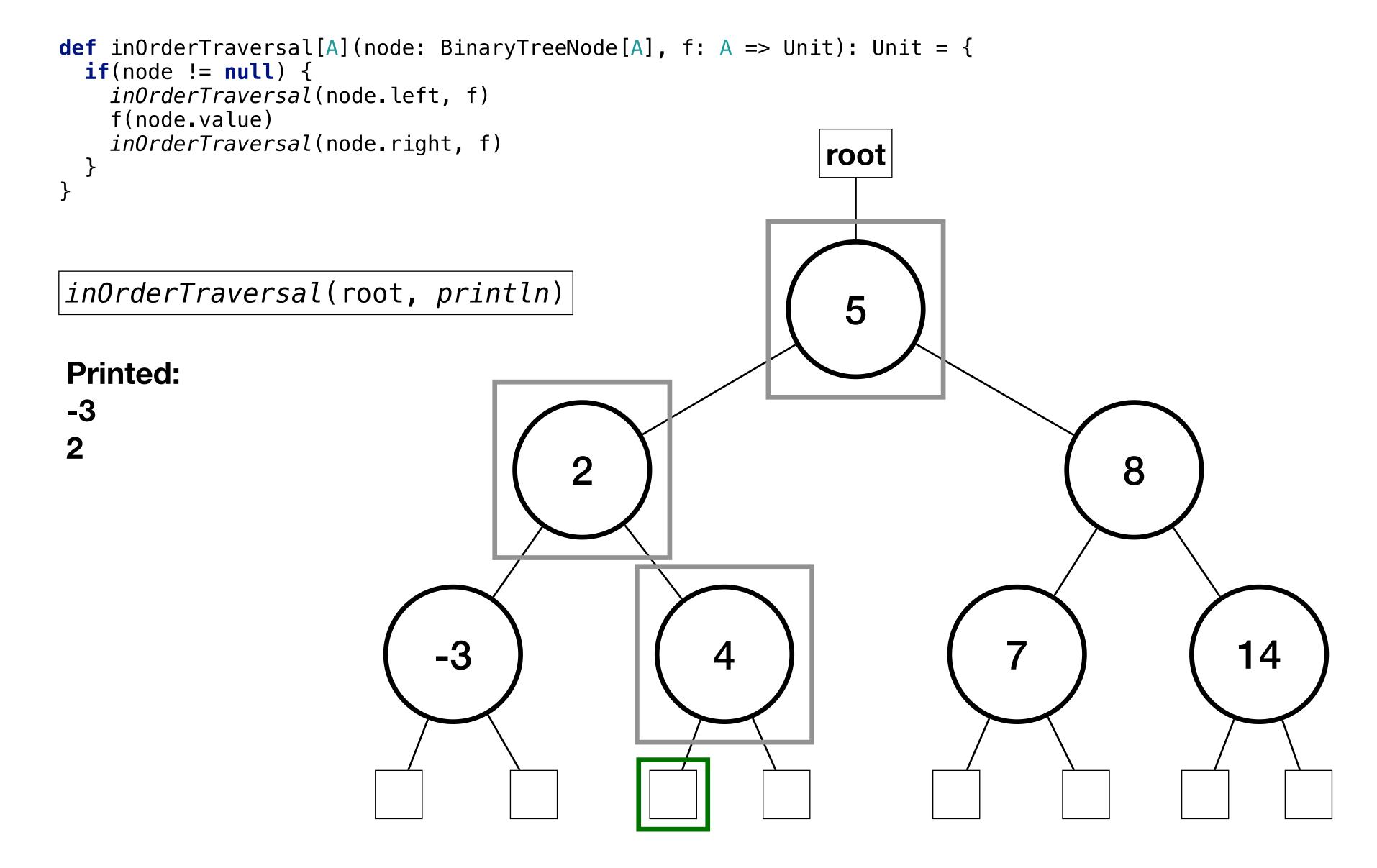


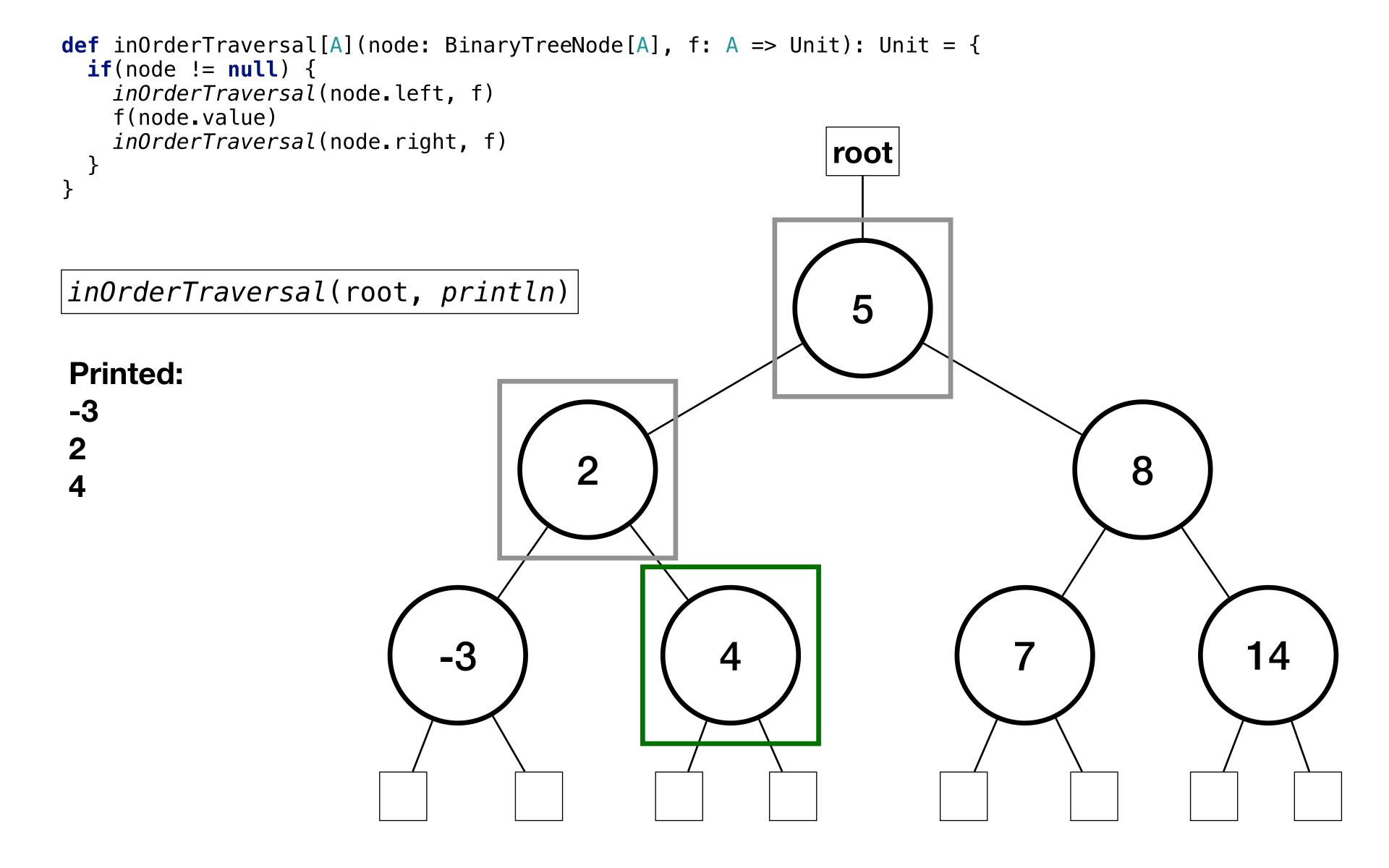


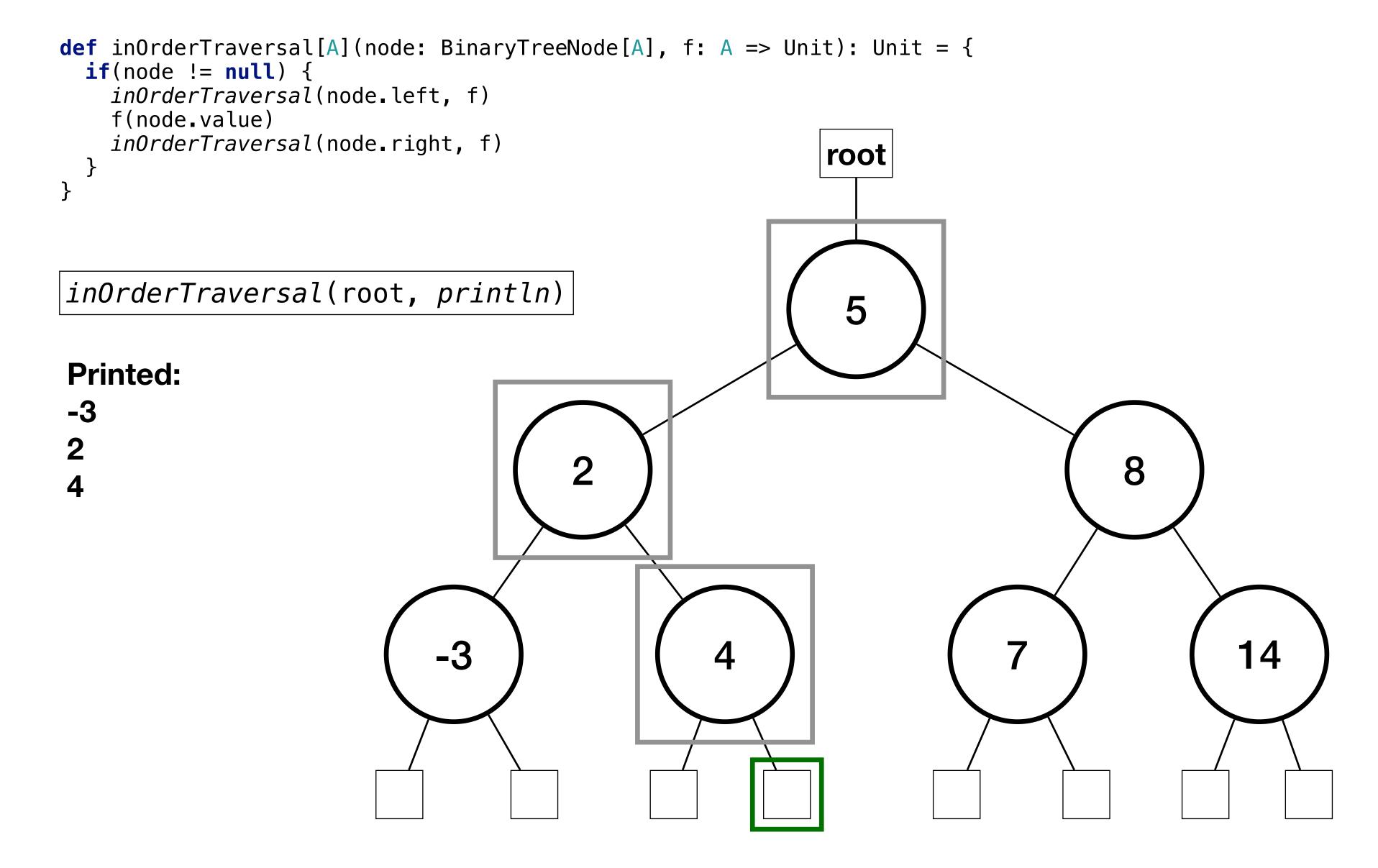


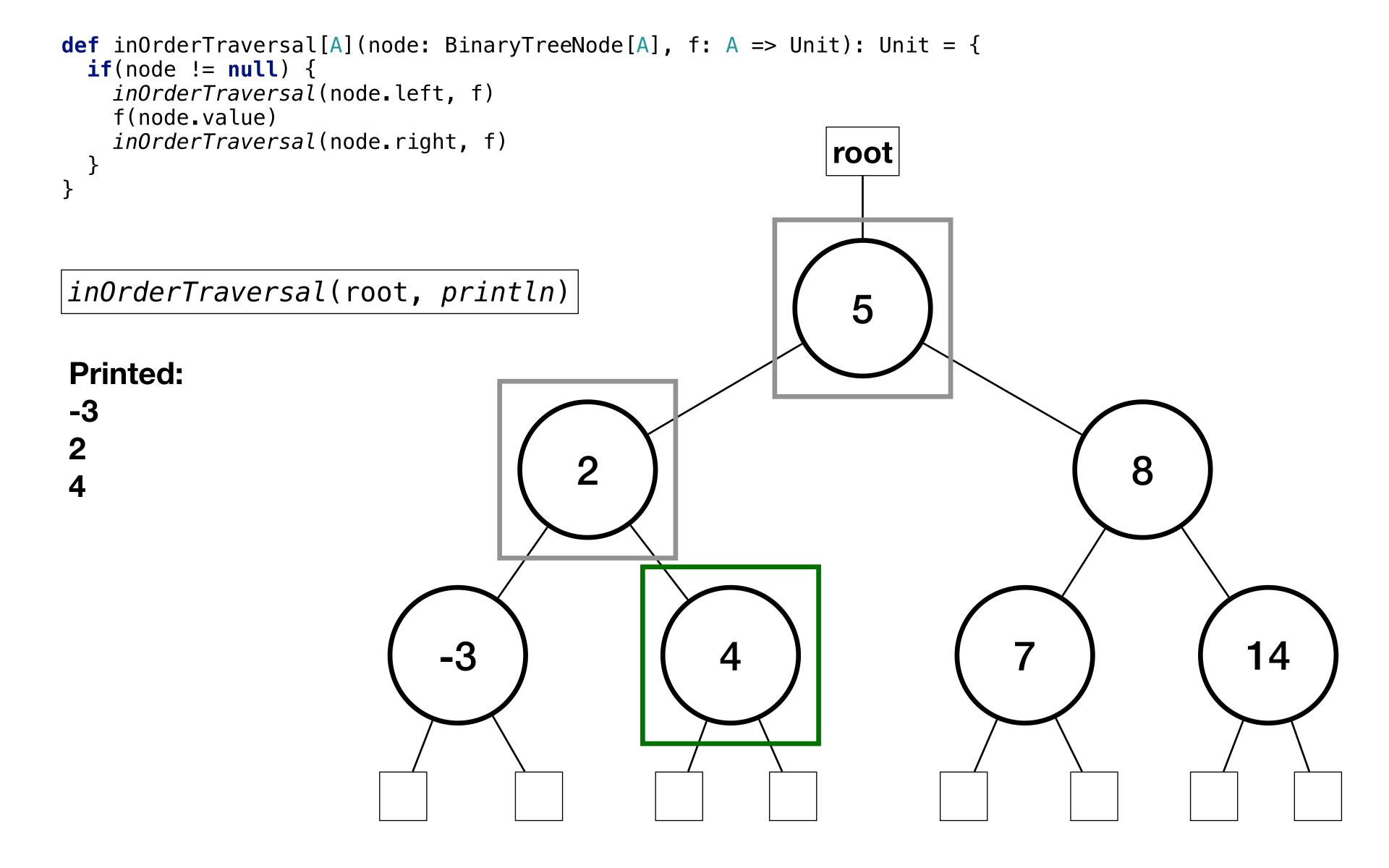












```
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 if(node != null) {
    inOrderTraversal(node.left, f)
   f(node.value)
   inOrderTraversal(node.right, f)
                                                          root
inOrderTraversal(root, println)
                                                           5
Printed:
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inOrderTraversal(root, println)
                                                           5
Printed:
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14
                            -3
                                                                                         14
```

## The Code

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    pre0rderTraversal(node.left, f)
    pre0rderTraversal(node.right, f)
def postOrderTraversal[A](node: BinaryTreeNode[A], f: A => Unit): Unit = {
  if(node != null) {
    postOrderTraversal(node.left, f)
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    f(node.value)
```

Challenge: Write these with loops and no recursion