二叉树的遍历算法(递归、非递归的先序、中序、后序和层次遍历)

```
http://blog.sina.com.cn/s/blog_6f611c300102ux55.html
标签: 二叉树 先序 后序 中序 非递归 分类: 算法
二叉树的递归遍历和非递归遍历
首先定义:
#define MaxSize 100
typedef char ElemType;
typedef struct node
   ElemType data;
   struct node * lchild;
   struct node * rchild;
}BTNode;
1. 先序遍历
递归:
void PreOrder(BTNode *b)
{
   if (b!= NULL)
      printf("%c", b->data);
      PreOrder(b->lchild);
      PreOrder(b->rchild);
   }
}
非递归:
借助一个栈,因为每次都是栈顶出栈,即栈顶都是先访问的节点,先序遍历的思
想是先根, 再左孩子, 再右孩子。
故访问完当前节点后,应该先将右孩子入栈,再左孩子入栈即可。
void PreOrder1(BTNode *b)
{
   BTNode *St[MaxSize], *p;
```

int top = -1;

```
if (b!=NULL)
   {
       top++;
       St[top] = b;
       while(top > -1) //the stack is not empty then loop
           p = St[top];
           top--;
           printf("%c", p->data);
           if(p->rchild) St[top++] = p->rchild;
           if(p->lchild) St[top++] = p->lchild;
       }
   }
   printf("\n");
}
2.中序遍历
递归:
void InOrder(BTNode * b)
   if(b!=NULL)
   {
       InOrder(b->lchild);
       printf("%c", b->data);
       InOrder (b->rchild);
   }
}
非递归:
中序遍历的思想是先左孩子,再父节点,再右孩子,
故先将所有左孩子节点入栈,再输出最后一个入栈的节点,再访问他的右孩子。
void InOrder2(BTNode *b)
{
   BTNode *St[MaxSize], *p;
   int top = -1;
```

```
if(b != NULL)
        p = b;
        while(top> -1 | | p!= NULL)
        {
            while(p!= NULL)
            {
                top++;
                St[top] = p;
                p = p->lchild;
            }
            if(top > -1)
            {
                p = St[top];
                top--;
                printf("%c", p->data);
                p = p->rchild;
            }
        printf("\n");
    }
}
3.后序遍历
递归:
void PostOrder(BTNode* b)
{
    if(b!=NULL)
    {
        PostOrder(b->lchild);
        PostOrder(b->rchild);
        printf("%c", b->data);
    }
非递归:
```

```
故也是先将所有左孩子遍历,这时需判断他是否有右孩子,如果右孩子节点不存
在或者右孩子已经访问过了,这时需要一个标记当前节点的前一个访问节点。
void PostOrder2(BTNode* b)
{
   BTNode* St[MaxSize], *p;
   int top = -1;
   if(b!= NULL)
          do
          {
              while(b!= NULL) //send all left child into stack
              {
                 top++;
                 St[top] = b;
                 b = b->lchild;
              p = NULL;
                                                   //p point to
the previous visited node of current node
              flag = 1;
                                                    //note the
node of b has been visited
              while(top!= -1 && flag)
              {
                 b = St[top];
                                              //Get the current
node
                                         // if right node is not
                 if(b->rchild == p)
existed or has been visited, then visit the current node
                 {
                     printf("c", b->data);
                                             //vistited current
node
                     top--;
                     p = b;
                 }
```

后序遍历的思想是先左孩子,再右孩子,再父节点。

```
else
                    {
                         b = b->rchild;
                                                 //b point to the right
child
                                                     //set not visited
                         flag = 0;
                    }
            }while( top != -1)
    }
4.层次遍历
void TravLevel(BTNode* b)
{
    BTNode *Qu[MaxSize];
    int front, rear;
    front = rear = 0;
    if(b!= NULL)
        printf("%c", b->data);
    rear++;
    Q[rear]= b;
    while(rear != front)
    {
        front= (front+ 1)%MaxSize; //front head come out;
        b = Qu[front];
        if(b->lchild != NULL)
                                                 //print left child, and
enter stack
        {
            printf("%c", b->lchild->data);
            rear = (rear+1)%MaxSize;
            Qu[rear] = b -> lchild;
        }
        if(b->rchild != NULL)
                                                //print right child, and
enter stack
```