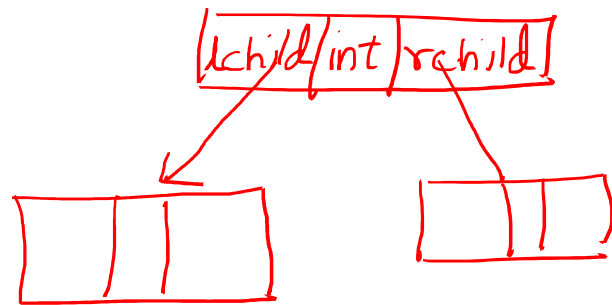


Binary Tree : Traversal Techniques

Dec. 04th, 2021

Lecture-18

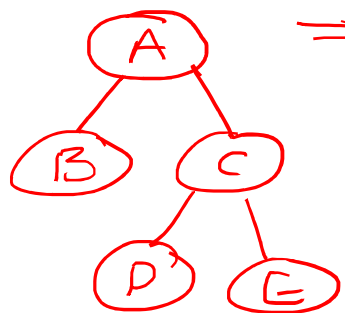
② linked list representation of BT



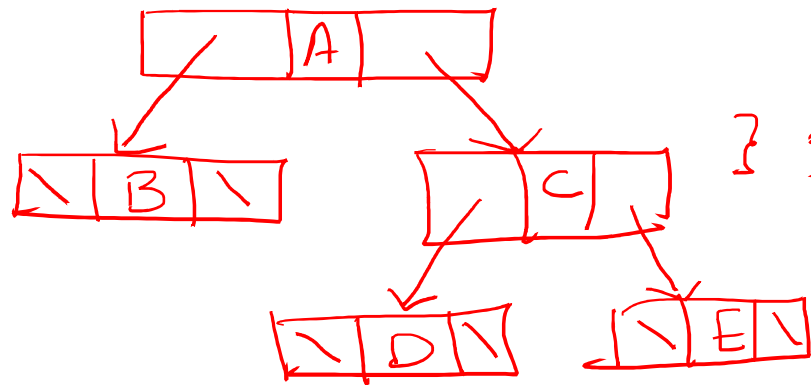
```
class btree{ int data;
```

```
btree *lchild;  
btree *rchild;
```

```
public;
```



⇒

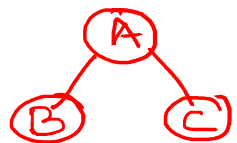


```
} ;
```

```
==
```

Traversal Techniques:

- Inorder traversal ✓ → $L \underline{V} R$
- Postorder traversal ✓ $LR \underline{V}$
- Preorder Traversal ✓ $\underline{V}LR$
- Level-order traversal ✓ — level wise display (L → R)

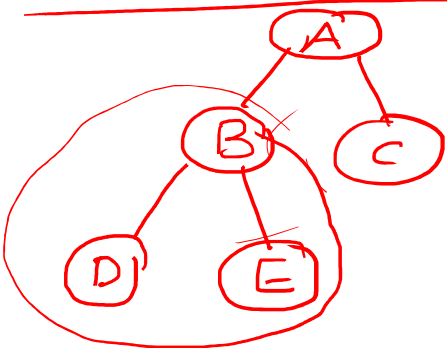


Inorder = B A C

postorder = B C A

preorder = A B C

levelorder = A B C

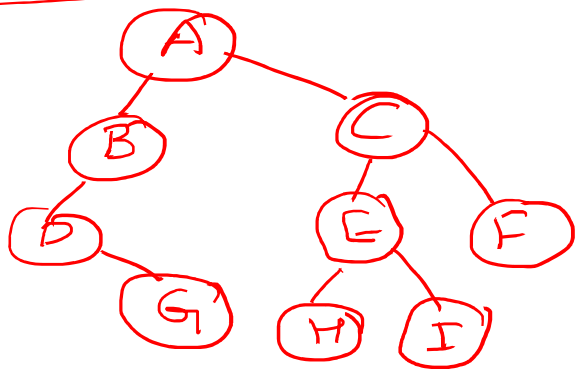


In: D B E A C

post: D E B C A

pre: A B D E C

level: A B C D E

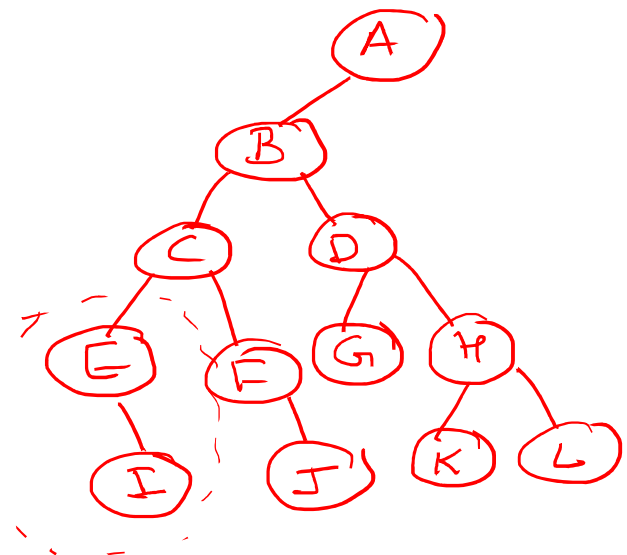


In: D G B A H E I C F

post: G D B H I E F C A

pre: A B D G C E H I F

level: A B C D E F G H I



In: E I C F J B G D K H L A

post: J E I F C G I K L H D B A

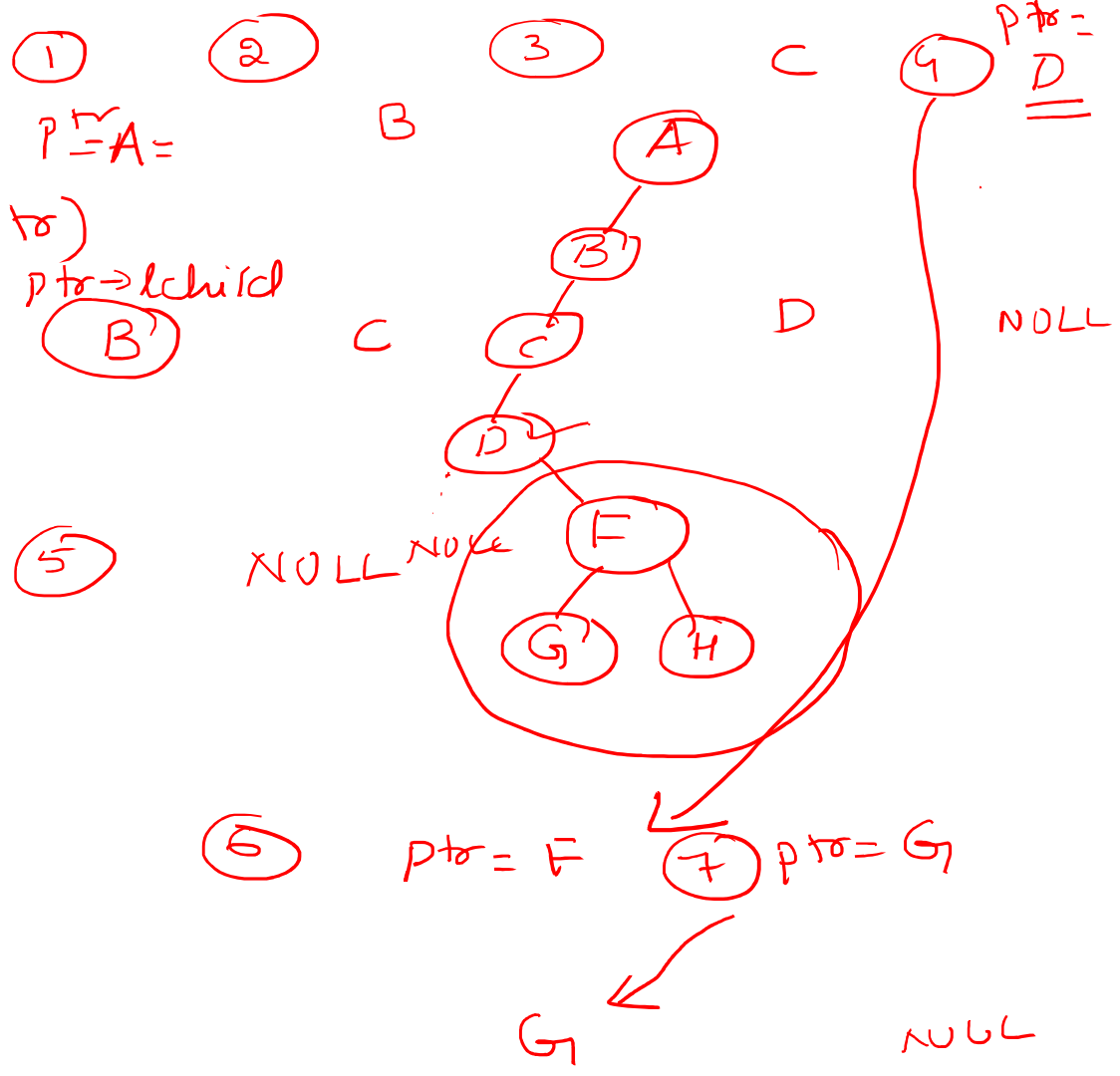
pre: A B C E I F J D G H K L

level: A B C D E F G H I J K L

```

void inorder(btree *ptr) ptr=A=
{
    if (ptr != NULL) // if (ptr)
    {
        inorder(ptr->lchild);
        cout << ptr->data;
        inorder(ptr->rchild);
    }
}

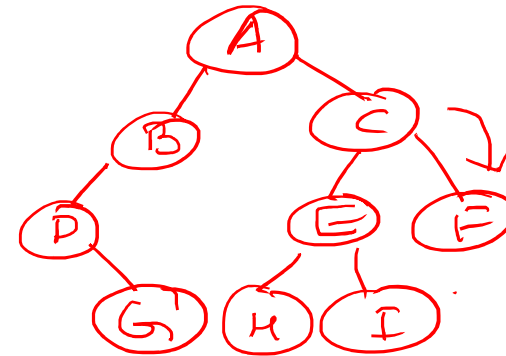
```



D G

Recursive inorder

| fn call | ptr | ptr child |
|---------|------|------------|
| 1 | A | |
| 2 | B | |
| 3 | D | |
| 4 | NULL | count < LP |
| 5 | G | count < G |
| 6 | NULL | |
| 7 | NULL | |
| 8 | C | |
| 9 | E | |
| 10 | H | count < H |
| 11 | NULL | |



Preorder

```
void preorder(btree *ptr)
```

```
{ if(ptr != NULL)
```

```
{ cout << ptr->data;
```

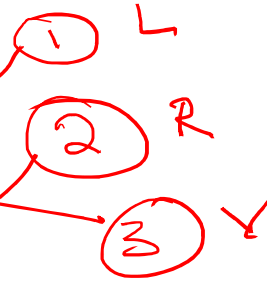
```
  preorder(ptr->lchild);
```

```
  preorder(ptr->rchild);
```

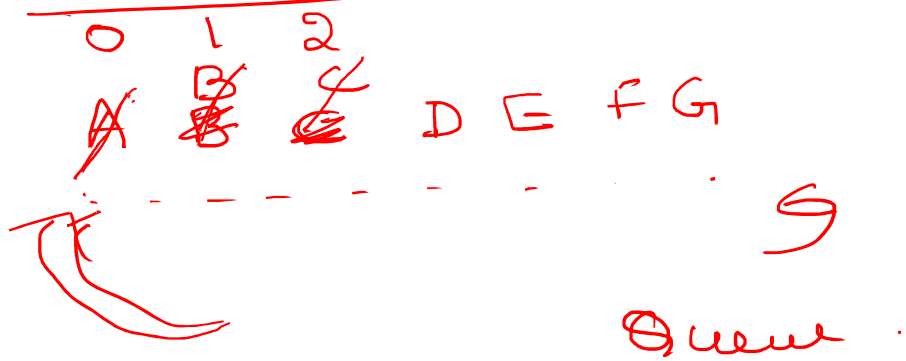
```
}
```

```
}
```

Postorder



Level-order



A B C

~~A~~ ~~B~~ ~~C~~ ~~D~~ ~~E~~ ~~F~~ ~~G~~ ~~H~~ ~~I~~

A B C D E F G H I

