

### 使用非递归实现二叉树的遍历

主讲人 令狐冲



### 二叉树三种遍历

先序遍历 Pre-order 中序遍历 In-order 后序遍历 Post-order (分治法)



### Binary Search Tree Iterator

https://www.lintcode.com/problem/binary-search-tree-iterator/

通过实现 hasNext 和 next 两个方法,从而实现

二叉查找树的中序遍历迭代器



## 实现要点

递归→非递归,意味着自己需要控制原来由操作系统控制的**栈**的进进出出如何找到最小的第一个点?最左边的点即是如何求出一个二叉树节点在中序遍历中的下一个节点?在 stack 中记录从根节点到当前节点的整条路径下一个点=右子树最小点 or 路径中最近一个通过左子树包含当前点的点

#### Java 代码



```
private Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<>();

public BSTIterator(TreeNode root) {
    while (root != null) {
        stack.push(root);
        root = root.left;
    }
}

public boolean hasNext() {
    return !stack.isEmpty();
}
```

```
public TreeNode next() {
    TreeNode curt = stack.peek();
    TreeNode node = curt;
    if (node.right == null) {
        node = stack.pop();
        while (!stack.isEmpty() && stack.peek().right == node) {
            node = stack.pop();
    } else {
        node = node.right;
        while (node != null) {
            stack.push(node);
            node = node.left;
    return curt;
```

### Python 代码



```
def __init__(self, root):
    self.stack = []
    while root != None:
        self.stack.append(root)
        root = root.left

def hasNext(self):
    return len(self.stack) > 0
```

```
def next(self):
    node = self.stack[-1]
    if node.right is not None:
        n = node.right
        while n != None:
            self.stack.append(n)
            n = n.left
    else:
        n = self.stack.pop()
        while self.stack and self.stack[-1].right == n:
            n = self.stack.pop()
    return node
```



## 一种更简单的实现方式

在 stack 中不保存哪些已经被 iterator 访问过的节点即如果 iterate 到了这个节点,即便右子树还未完全遍历也从 stack 里踢出

#### 简单的实现方式代码



```
class BSTIterator:
   def __init__(self, root):
        self.stack = []
        self.find_most_left(root)
   def find_most_left(self, node):
        while node:
            self.stack.append(node)
            node = node.left
   def hasNext(self):
        return bool(self.stack)
   def next(self):
        node = self.stack.pop()
        if node.right:
            self.find_most_left(node.right)
        return node
```

```
public Stack<TreeNode> stack;
public BSTIterator(TreeNode root) {
    stack = new Stack<>();
    findMostLeft(root);
private void findMostLeft(TreeNode node) {
    while (node != null) {
        stack.add(node);
        node = node.left;
public boolean hasNext() {
    return !stack.isEmpty();
public TreeNode next() {
    TreeNode node = stack.pop();
    if (node.right != null) {
        findMostLeft(node.right);
    return node;
```



# 这里的 stack 算全局变量么?

类内部不同的函数都可以访问 stack 和修改