

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
// #include "tree.h"
#include "linkqueue.h"
```

```
bitree * tree_create() {
    data_t ch;
    bitree *r;
```

malloc → sizeof 接判

```
    scanf("%c", &ch);
    if (ch == '#')
        return NULL;
```

→ 初始化 → data
left (除有效, 有用)
right return free

```
    if ((r = (bitree *)malloc(sizeof(bitree))) == NULL) {
        printf("malloc failed\n");
        return NULL;
    }
```

还有核心的

```
    r->data = ch;
    r->left = tree_create();
    r->right = tree_create();
    return r;
```

延伸?

(注意返回到哪, 以及是啥的节点)
(注意刻的那个节点的哪个函数位置)

```
void preorder(bitree * r) {
    if (r == NULL) {
        return;
    }
    printf("%c", r->data);
    preorder(r->left);
    preorder(r->right);
}
```



(scan "" ch 判)

→ 打印数据
遍左结

```
void inorder(bitree * r) {
    if (r == NULL) {
        return;
    }
    inorder(r->left);
    printf("%c", r->data);
    inorder(r->right);
}
```

遍右点 (r=NULL 结束)

→ 遍左
打印

```
void postorder(bitree * r) {
    if (r == NULL) {
        return;
    }
    postorder(r->left);
    postorder(r->right);
    printf("%c", r->data);
}
```

→ 遍左
遍右
打印

```
void layerorder(bitree * r) {
    linkqueue * lq;
```

```
    if ((lq = queue_create()) == NULL)
        return;
```

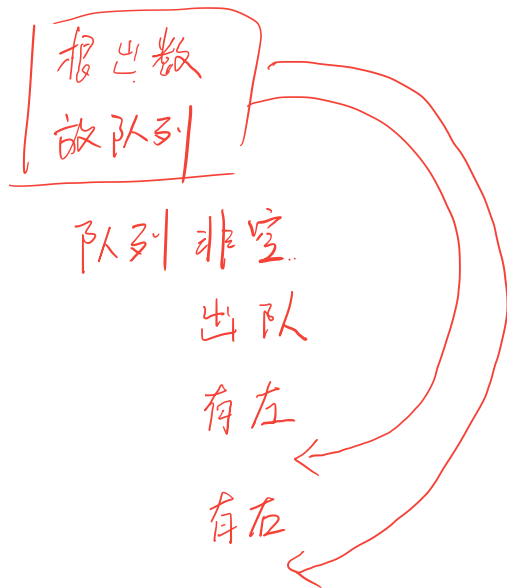
```
    if (r == NULL)
        return;
```

```

printf("%c", r->data);
enqueue(lq, r);

while (!queue_empty(lq)) {
    r = dequeue(lq);
    if (r->left) {
        printf("%c", r->left->data);
        enqueue(lq, r->left);
    }
    if (r->right) {
        printf("%c", r->right->data);
        enqueue(lq, r->right);
    }
}
puts("");
}

```



→ 循环 (之前创建队列, 根入队始)

出队

左入队

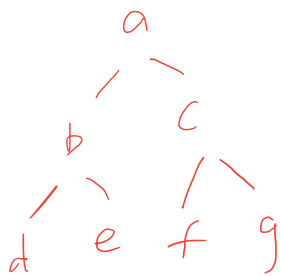
右入队

(然后左右也出入一次)

然后团队顺序、出步、层次

遍出)

出后加印数



a b c ## e ## f ## g ##

(每到一节点, 都是一个函数, 函数建完了才算完)