后序遍历(重点)

1、难点

在后序遍历中,要保证左孩子和右孩子都已被访问并且左孩子在右孩子 前访问才能访问根结点

2、思路

如果根节点P不存在左孩子和右孩子,则可以直接访问它;或者P存在左孩子或者右孩子,但是其左孩子和右孩子都已被访问过了,则同样可以直接访问该结点。若非上述两种情况,则将P的右孩子和左孩子依次入栈,这样就保证了每次取栈顶元素的时候,左孩子在右孩子前面被访问,左孩子和右孩子都在根结点前面被访问。

```
//后序遍历采用递归的方式
  public void postOrder(BinaryTreeNode root) {
    if (root != null) {
      postOrder(root.getLeft());
      postOrder(root.getRight());
      System.out.print(root.getData() + "\t");
    }
  }
    // 非递归后序遍历01版本
    public List<Integer> postorderbyStack(TreeNode root) {
    List<Integer> res = new ArrayList<Integer>();
    if(root == null)
      return res;
    Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<TreeNode>();
    stack.push(root);
    while(!stack.isEmpty()){
      TreeNode node = stack.pop();
      if(node.left!= null) stack.push(node.left);//和传统先序遍历不一样,先将左结点
入栈
      if(node.right!= null) stack.push(node.right);//后将右结点入栈
      res.add(0,node.val);
                                      //逆序添加结点值
    return res;
```

前序遍历

```
//前序遍历递归的方式
 public void preOrder(BinaryTreeNode root) {
   if (null != root) {
      System.out.print(root.getData() + "\t");
      preOrder(root.getLeft());
      preOrder(root.getRight());
   }
 }
 //非递归
public static void preOrderByStack(TreeNode root) {
   Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<>();
   TreeNode treeNode = root;
   while (treeNode != null || !stack.isEmpty()) {
      while (treeNode != null) {
        System.out.println(treeNode.val);
        stack.push(treeNode);
        treeNode = treeNode.left;
      if (!stack.isEmpty()) {
        treeNode = stack.pop();
        treeNode = treeNode.right;
     }
   }
 }
```

中序遍历

```
//中序遍历采用递归的方式
public void inOrder(BinaryTreeNode root) {
    if (null != root) {
        inOrder(root.getLeft());
```

```
System.out.print(root.getData() + "\t");
    inOrder(root.getRight());
  }
}
* 非递归中序遍历
public static void inOrderByStack(TreeNode treeNode) {
  List<Integer> res = new ArrayList<>();
  Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<>();
  while (treeNode != null || !stack.isEmpty()) {
    while (treeNode != null) {
       stack.push(treeNode);
       treeNode = treeNode.left;
    }
    // 打印当前节点
    res.add(treeNode.val);
    // 遍历右子树.
    if (!stack.isEmpty()) {
       treeNode = stack.pop().right;
    }
  }
}
```

层序遍历

```
//层序遍历
public void levelOrder(BinaryTreeNode root) {
    BinaryTreeNode temp;
    Queue < BinaryTreeNode > queue = new LinkedList < BinaryTreeNode > ();
    queue.offer(root);
    while (!queue.isEmpty()) {
        temp = queue.poll();
        System.out.print(temp.getData() + "\t");
        if (null != temp.getLeft())
            queue.offer(temp.getLeft());
        if (null != temp.getRight()) {
                queue.offer(temp.getRight());
        }
    }
}
```

```
class BinaryTreeNode {
     private int data;
     private BinaryTreeNode left;
     private BinaryTreeNode right;
     public BinaryTreeNode() {}
     public BinaryTreeNode(int data, BinaryTreeNode left, BinaryTreeNode right) {
       super();
       this.data = data;
       this.left = left;
       this.right = right;
     }
     public int getData() {
       return data;
     }
     public void setData(int data) {
       this.data = data;
     }
     public BinaryTreeNode getLeft() {
       return left;
     }
     public void setLeft(BinaryTreeNode left) {
       this.left = left;
     }
     public BinaryTreeNode getRight() {
       return right;
     }
     public void setRight(BinaryTreeNode right) {
       this.right = right;
     }
  }
```