CS 2002D PROGRAM DESIGN

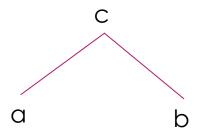
Tree Traversal Expression Tree, Evaluation

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Overview

- ► Tree Traversal Algorithms
 - Preorder
 - **▶** Inorder
 - Postorder
- Postfix Expression
 - Evaluation
 - ► Conversion to Expression Tree

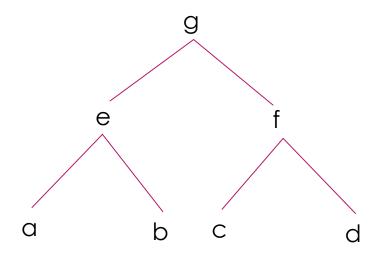
- Tree Traversal (Tree Walk in CLRS)
- Preorder
 - ▶ Visit Root, Left subtree in preorder, Right subtree in preorder
- Inorder
 - ▶ Left subtree in inorder, Visit Root, Right subtree in inorder
- Postorder
 - ▶ Left subtree in postorder, Right subtree in postorder, visit Root



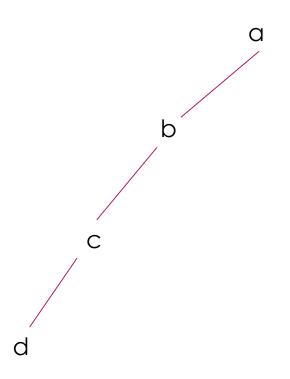
Preorder: c a b

Inorder: a c b

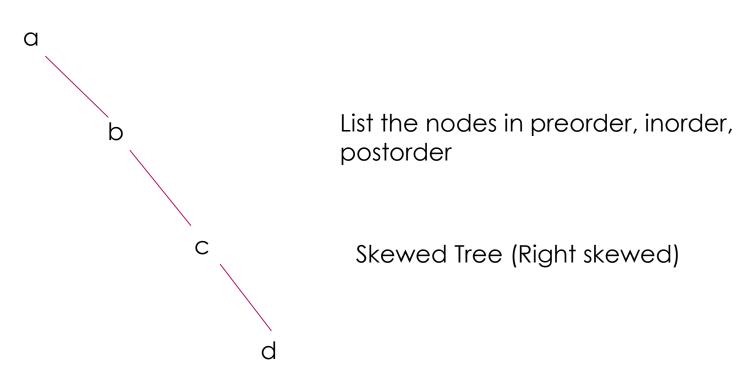
Postorder: a b c



List the nodes in preorder, inorder, postorder



List the nodes in preorder, inorder, postorder



Inorder Tree Walk - Algorithm

```
INORDER-TREE-WALK (x)

if x ≠ NIL

INORDER-TREE-WALK (x.left)

print x.data

INORDER-TREE-WALK (x.right)
```

Inorder Tree Walk - Algorithm

```
INORDER-TREE-WALK (x)

if x ≠ NIL

INORDER-TREE-WALK (x.left)

print x.data

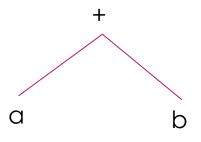
INORDER-TREE-WALK (x.right)
```

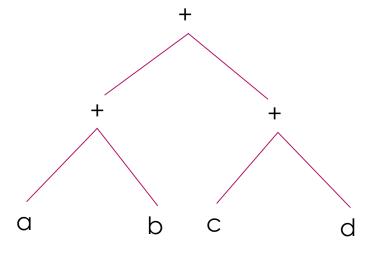
- > x is a node in the tree
- ➤ To traverse the entire tree T, invoke as INORDER-TREE-WALK (T.root)

Tree Walk - Algorithms

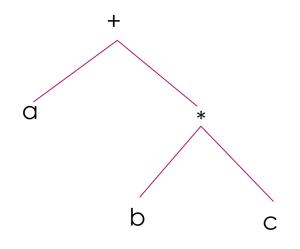
- ► Write recursive algorithms for
 - PREORDER-TREE-WALK()
 - POSTORDER-TREE-WALK()

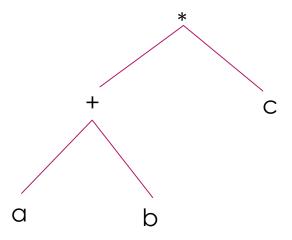
Expression Tree - Traversals



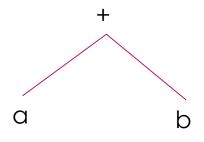


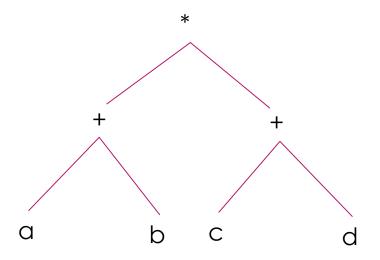
Expression Tree - Traversal





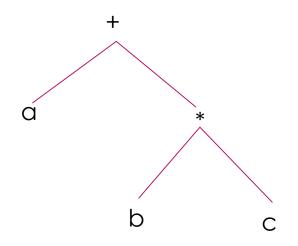
Expression Tree - Evaluation

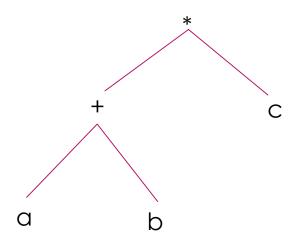




Order of evaluation: Evaluate the subtrees first

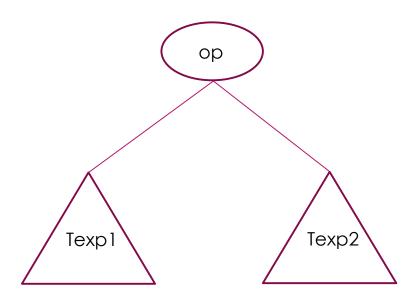
Expression Tree





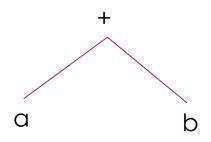
```
Evaluate t1 = b*c
Evaluate a + t1
```

Expression Tree - Evaluation



```
t1 = evaluate(Texp1)
t2 = evaluate(Texp2)
Result = t1 op t2
```

Expression Tree – Traversals

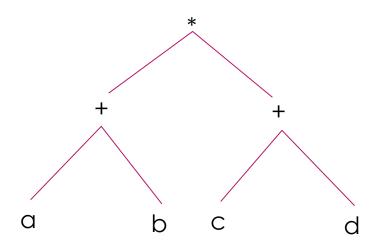


+ab Preoder

a+b inorder

ab+ postorder

Expressions-Infix, Prefix, Postfix



*+ab+cd prefix form

a+b*c+d infix form

ab+cd+* postfix form

Expression Evaluation

- ▶ Convert from Infix to Postfix
 - 1. Evaluate postfix
 - 2. Postfix to expression tree, and then evaluate expression tree

Postfix Expressions

- ▶ Easy evaluation of expressions
- Parentheses free
- Priority of operators is not relevant
- Evaluation by a single left to right scan
 - stacking operands
 - evaluating operators by popping out the required number of operands
 - finally placing result in the stack

Evaluation of Postfix Expressions

- ▶ Evaluate a b + c d + * (left to right scan, using a stack)
 - Push a
 - ▶ Push b
 - ▶ Upon getting +
 - pop out a, Pop out b
 - ▶ Evaluate t1= a+b
 - ▶ Push t1
 - Push c
 -

Evaluation of Postfix Expressions

- > Eval(Expression e)
 - > evaluates the expression e in postfix form
 - > e is terminated by #
- > getNextToken(e)
 - returns the next token from e
 - Token can be either operand or operator
- Stack S to store tokens
- > Upon termination, the value of e will be in S

Evaluation of Postfix Expressions

```
Eval( Expression e)
  for(x = getNextToken(e); x!=\#'; x= getNextToken(e))
    if (x is an operand)
       PUSH(S, x)
    else //x is an operator
       POP out the required number of operands for x from S
       Perform the operation x and PUSH the result to S
```

Postfix Expressions to Expression Tree

```
PostfixToExpressionTree( Expression e)
  for(x = getNextToken(e); x!=`#'; x= getNextToken(e))
    if (x is an operand)
       node = createTreeNode(x, NIL, NIL)
       PUSH(S, node)
  else //x is an operator
       rchild = POP(S); lchild = POP(S); // assuming binary operator
       node = createTreeNode(x, lchild, rchild)
       PUSH(S, node)
```

Reference

- 1. T H Cormen, C E Leiserson, R L Rivest, C Stein *Introduction to Algorithms*, 3rd ed., PHI, 2010
- 2. E. Horowitz, E. Sahni, D. Mehta Fundamentals of Data Structures in C++, 2^{nd} ed., Universities Press, 2007