```
26
    class BinaryTreeTraversal {
27
28
             * @param root 树根节点
29
30
31
            public static void preOrderRec(Node root){
32
                    if(root!=null){
33
                             System.out.println(root.value);
34
                             preOrderRec(root.left);
35
                             preOrderRec(root.right);
36
37
38
39
             * @param root 树根节点
40
41
42
            public static void inOrderRec(Node root){
43
                    if(root!=null){
44
                            preOrderRec(root.left);
45
                             System.out.println(root.value);
46
                             preOrderRec(root.right);
47
48
49
50
             * @param root 树根节点
51
52
53
            public static void postOrderRec(Node root){
54
                    if(root!=null){
55
                             preOrderRec(root.left);
56
                             preOrderRec(root.right);
                             System.out.println(root.value);
57
58
```

```
* @param root 树根节点
public static void preOrderStack_1(Node root){
       if(root==null)return;
       Stack<Node> s=new Stack<Node>();
       s.push(root);
       while(!s.isEmpty()){
               Node temp=s.pop();
               System.out.println(temp.value);
               if(temp.right!=null) s.push(temp.right);
               if(temp.left!=null) s.push(temp.left);
 * @param root 树的根节点
public static void preOrderStack_2(Node root){
       if(root==null)return;
       Stack<Node> s=new Stack<Node>();
       while(root!=null||!s.isEmpty()){
               while(root!=null){
                       System.out.println(root.value);
                       s.push(root);// 先访问再入栈
                       root=root.left;
```

```
84
85
           public static void preOrderStack_2(Node root){
86
87
                   Stack<Node> s=new Stack<Node>();
88
                   while(root!=null||!s.isEmpty()){
89
                           while(root!=null){
90
                                   System.out.println(root.value);
91
                                   s.push(root);//先访问再入栈
92
                                   root=root.left;
93
94
                           root=s.pop();
95
                           root=root.right;//如果是null, 出栈并处理右子树
96
97
98
```

```
가 가 ♡ 및 == (m) ■ iii |
               @param root 树根节点
31
92
93
94
            public static void inOrderStack(Node root){
95
                    if(root==null)return;
96
                    Stack<Node> s=new Stack<Node>();
97
                    while(root!=null||!s.isEmpty()){
98
                            while(root!=null){
99
                                     s.push(root);//先访问再入栈
LØ
                                     root=root.left;
l1
L2
L3
                            root=s.pop();
                            System.out.println(root.value);
L4
L5
L6
                            root=root.right;//如果是null, 出栈并处理右子树
۱7
L8
۱9
              @param root 树根节点
20
21
22
            public static void postOrderStack(Node root){
23
24
25
                    if(root==null)return;
                    Stack<Node> s=new Stack<Node>();
                    Map<Node,Boolean> map=new HashMap<Node,Boolean>();
26
                    s.push(root);
27
                    while(!s.isEmpty()){
28
                            Node temp=s.peek();
29
                            if(temp.left!=null&&!map.containsKey(temp.left)){
30
                                     temp=temp.left;
31
                                    while(temp!=null){
32
                        if(map.containsKey(temp))break;
                        else s.push(temp);
                        temp=temp.left:
```

```
temp=temp.left;
                       while(temp!=null){
            if(map.containsKey(temp))break;
            else s.push(temp);
            temp=temp.left;
                if(temp.right!=null&&!map.containsKey(temp.right)){
        s.push(temp.right);
               Node t=s.pop();
               map.put(t,true);
               System.out.println(t.value);
  @param root 树根节点
public static void levelTravel(Node root){
       if(root==null)return;
       Queue<Node> q=new LinkedList<Node>();
       q.add(root);
       while(!q.isEmpty()){
               Node temp = q.poll();
               System.out.println(temp.value);
                if(temp.left!=null)q.add(temp.left);
                if(temp.right!=null)q.add(temp.right);
```

后序遍历的思想:

```
public static ArrayList postOrder1(TreeNode root){
                    ArrayList alist = new ArrayList();
                    Stack<TreeNode> stack = new Stack<TreeNode>();
                    if(root == null)
                    TreeNode cur,pre = null;
                    stack.push(root);
                    while(!stack.empty()){
                            cur = stack.peek();
                            if((cur.left == null && cur.right == null) || (pre != null &&
                                    TreeNode temp = stack.pop();
                                    alist.add(temp.val);
                                    pre = temp;
                                    if(cur.right != null)
                                            stack.push(cur.right);
                                            stack.push(cur.left);
20
```

1