

# Tree Traversal

Course Code: 00090

Course Title: Discrete Mathematics



**Dept. of Computer Science**  
**Faculty of Science and Technology**

<b>Lecturer No:</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>Week No:</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Semester:</b>	
<b>Lecturer:</b>	<i>Name &amp; email</i>				

# Lecture Outline



## 8.3 Tree Traversal

- Preorder Traversal
- Inorder Traversal
- Postorder Traversal

# Objectives and Outcomes



- Objectives: To understand the different types of tree traversal algorithms and apply them.
- Outcomes: The students are expected to be able to perform preorder, inorder and postorder tree traversal.

# Tree Traversal



- **Tree traversal:**

- A listing of the vertices of a tree
- Is a procedure that systematically visits every vertex of an ordered rooted tree



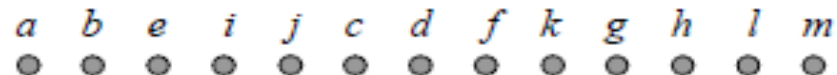
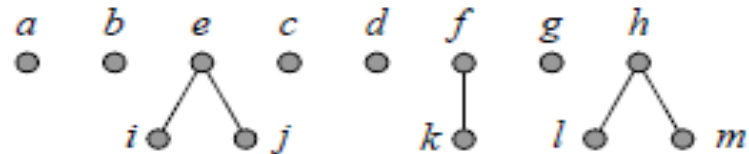
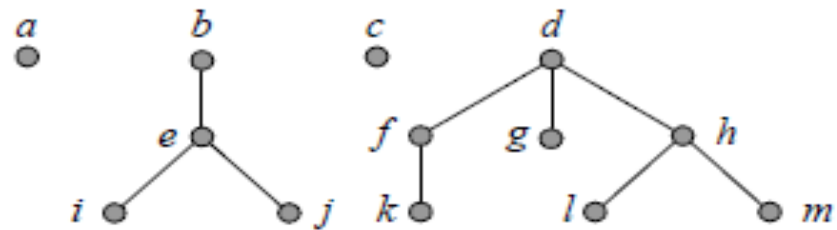
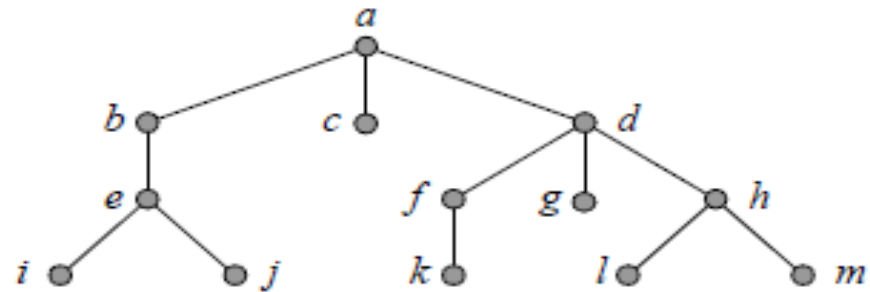
# Traversal Algorithms

- Procedures for systematically visiting every vertex of an ordered rooted tree are called **traversal algorithms**.
- **Three most commonly used traversal algorithms:**
  - 1) **Preorder traversal**
  - 2) **Inorder traversal**
  - 3) **Postorder traversal**

# Preorder Traversal

- **DEFINITION:** Let  $T$  be an ordered rooted tree with root  $r$ . If  $T$  consists only of  $r$ , then  $r$  is the ***preorder traversal*** of  $T$ . Otherwise, suppose that  $T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n$  are the subtrees at  $r$  from left to right in  $T$ .  
***The preorder traversal begins by visiting  $r$ .*** It continues by traversing  $T_1$  in preorder, then  $T_2$  in preorder, and so on, until  $T_n$  is traversed in preorder.

# Examples of Preorder Traversal



## Example 2

- In which order does a preorder traversal visit the vertices in the ordered rooted tree  $T$  shown in Figure 3?

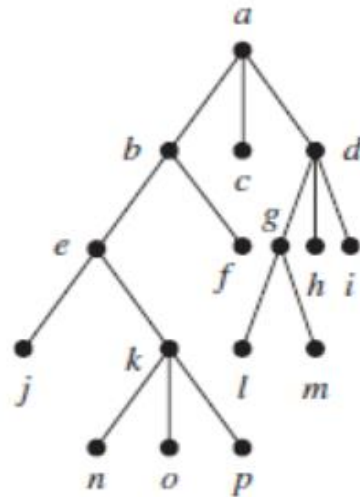
### Solution:

The steps of the preorder traversal of  $T$  are shown in Figure 4. We traverse  $T$  in preorder by first listing the root  $a$ , followed by the preorder list of the subtree with root  $b$ , the preorder list of the subtree with root  $c$  (which is just  $c$ ) and the preorder list of the subtree with root  $d$ .

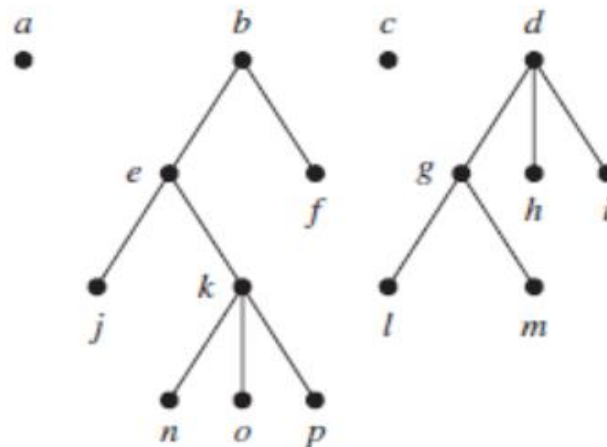


# Example 2

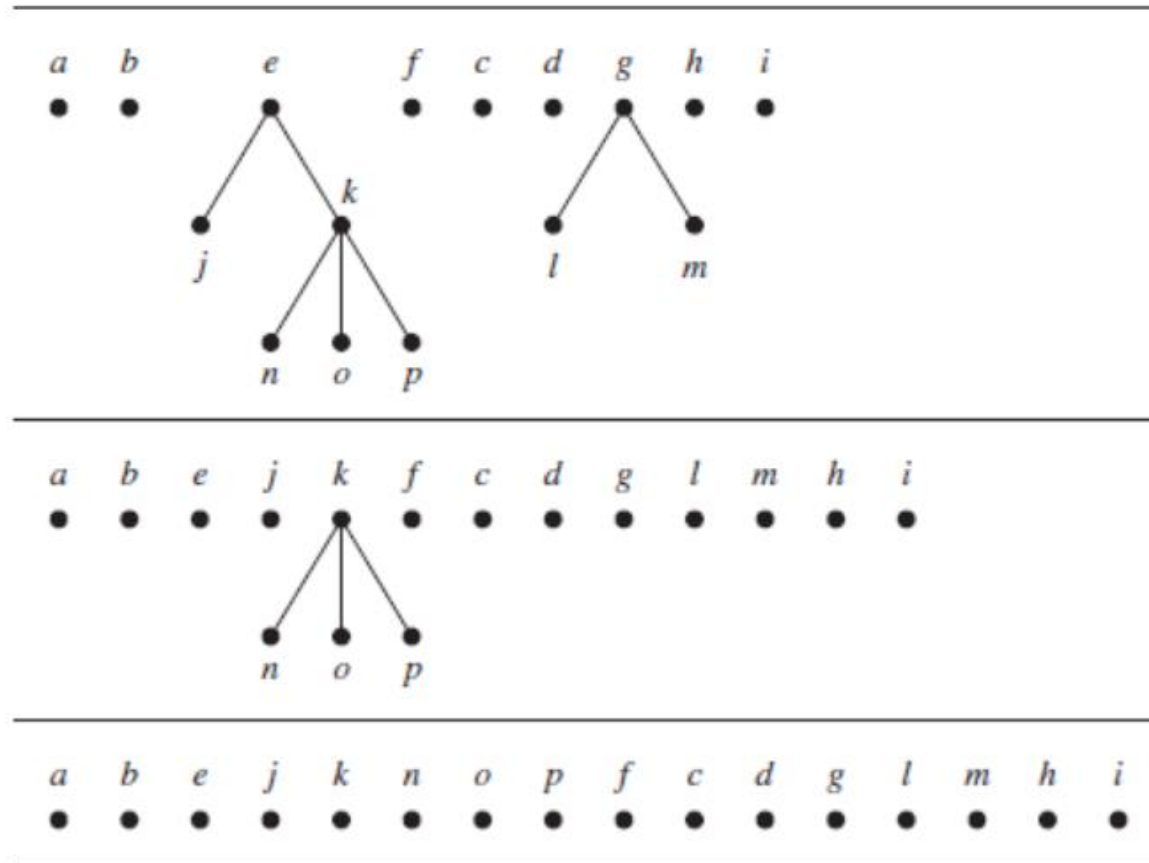
Figure 3



Preorder traversal: Visit root,  
visit subtrees left to right

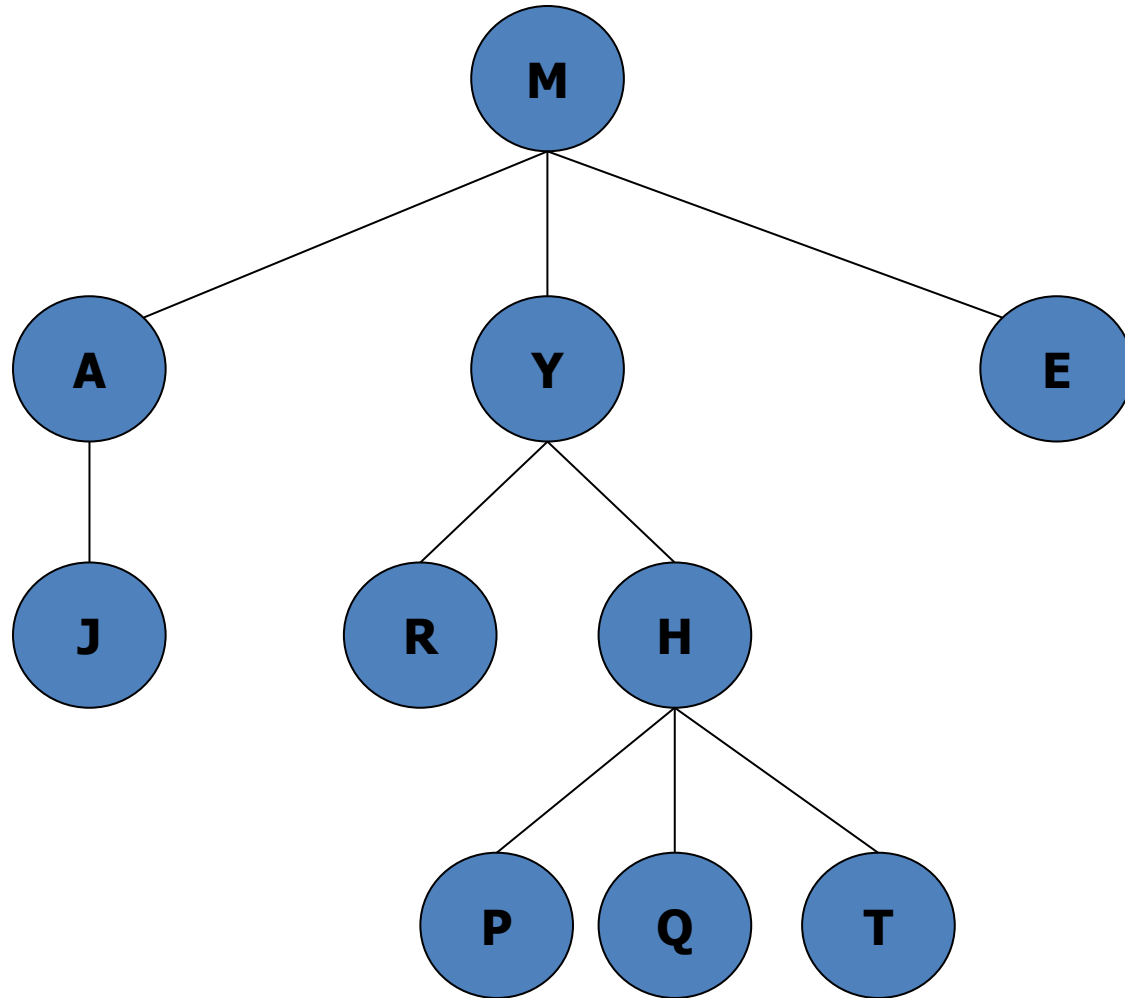


## Example 2

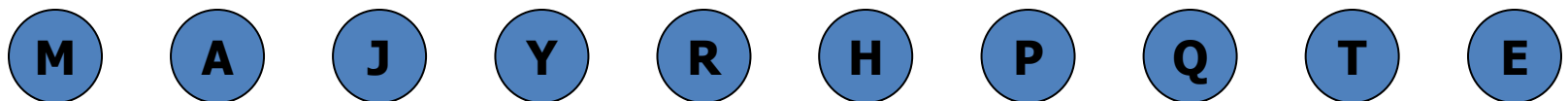
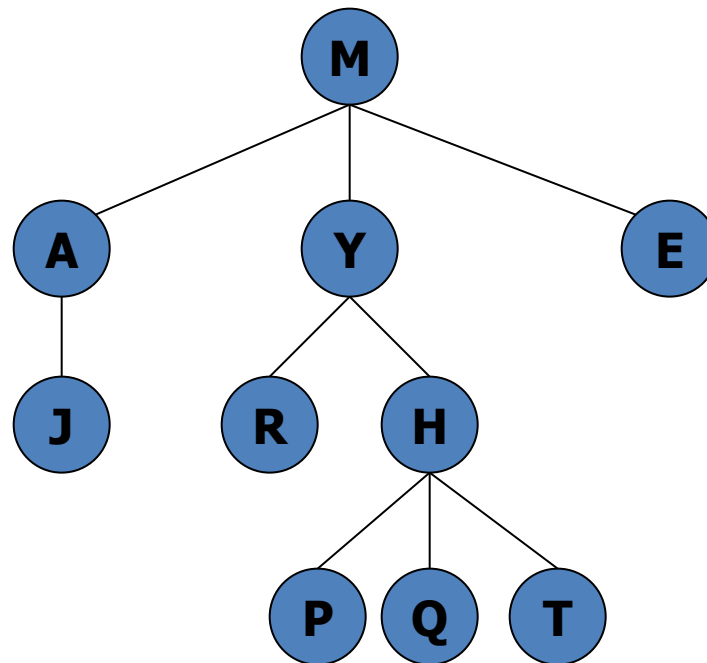


**FIGURE 4** The Preorder Traversal of  $T$ .

## Another Example Of **Preorder** Traversal



## Another Example Of **Preorder** Traversal



# Inorder Traversal



- **DEFINITION 2:** Let  $T$  be an ordered rooted tree with root  $r$ . If  $T$  consists only of  $r$ , then  $r$  is the *inorder traversal* of  $T$ . Otherwise, suppose that  $T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n$  are the subtrees at  $r$  from left to right.

**The *inorder traversal* begins by traversing  $T_1$  in inorder, then visiting  $r$ .** It continues by traversing  $T_2$  in inorder, then  $T_3$  in inorder,..., and finally  $T_n$  in inorder.

# Inorder Traversal

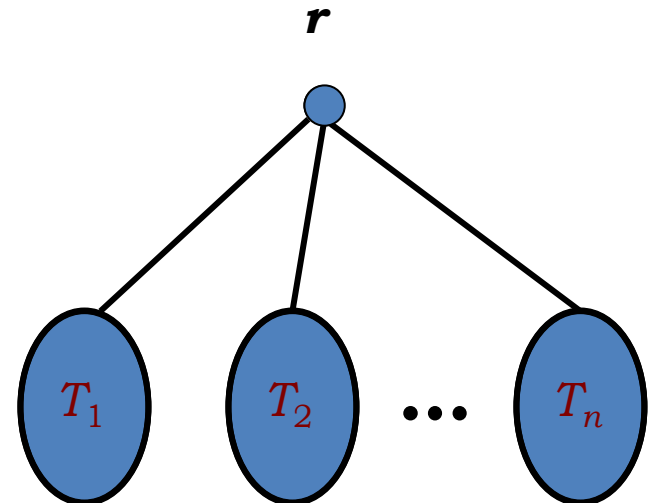
Step 1: Visit  $T_1$  in inorder

Step 2: Visit the root  $r$

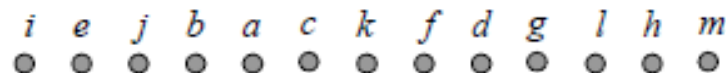
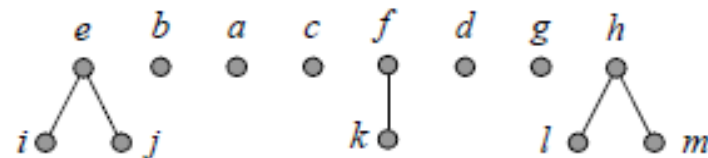
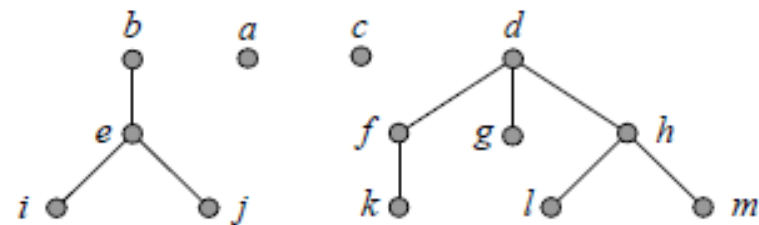
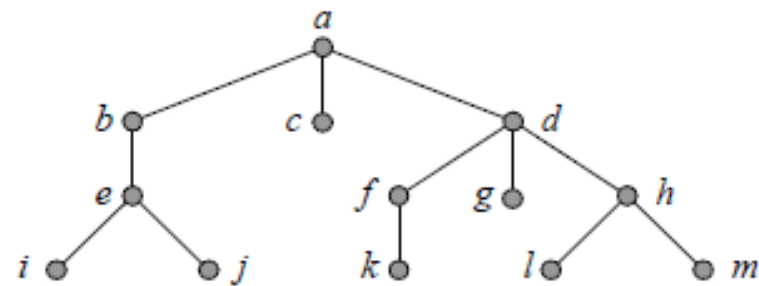
Step 3: Visit  $T_2$  in inorder

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•  
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Step  $n+1$ : Visit  $T_n$  in inorder



# Examples of Inorder Traversal



# Example Inorder Traversal

- **EXAMPLE 3:** In which order does an inorder traversal visit the vertices of the ordered rooted tree  $T$  in Figure 3?
- **Solution:** The steps of the inorder traversal of the ordered rooted tree  $T$  are shown in Figure 6. The inorder traversal begins with an inorder traversal of the subtree with root  $b$ , the root  $a$ , the inorder listing of the subtree with root  $c$ , which is just  $c$ , and the inorder listing of the subtree with root  $d$ .



# Example of Inorder Traversal

Figure 3

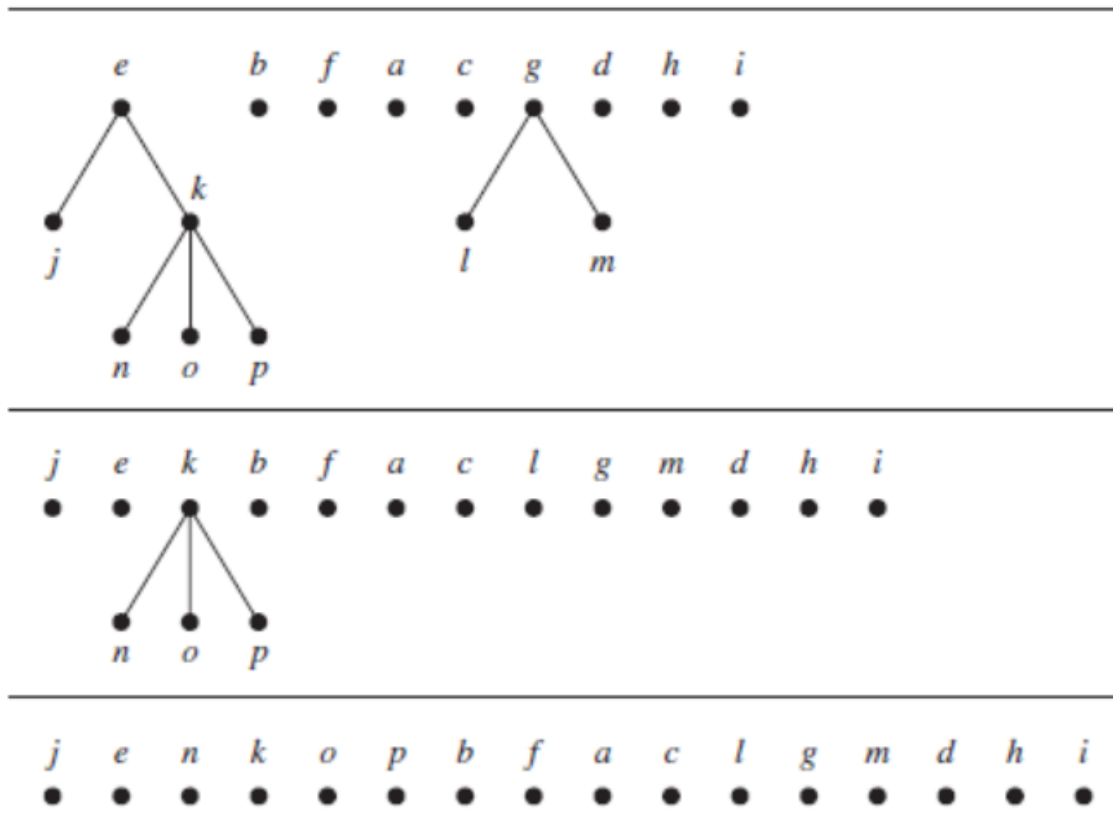


FIGURE 6 The Inorder Traversal of  $T$ .

# Postorder Traversal

- **DEFINITION 3**: Let  $T$  be an ordered rooted tree with root  $r$ . If  $T$  consists only of  $r$ , then  $r$  is the postorder traversal of  $T$ . Otherwise, suppose that  $T_1, T_2, \dots, T_n$  are the subtrees at  $r$  from left to right.

The postorder traversal begins by traversing  $T_1$  in postorder, then  $T_2$  in postorder,  $\dots$ , then  $T_n$  in postorder, and ends by visiting  $r$ .

# Postorder Traversal

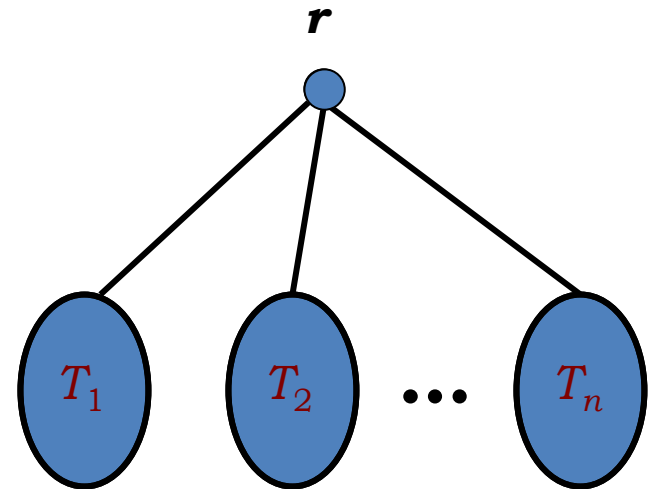
Step 1: Visit  $T_1$  in postorder

Step 2: Visit  $T_2$  in postorder

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Step  $n$ : Visit  $T_n$  in postorder

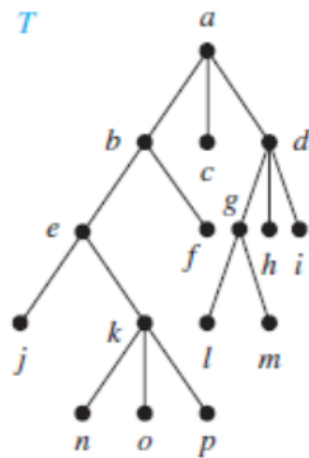
Step  $n+1$ : Visit  $r$



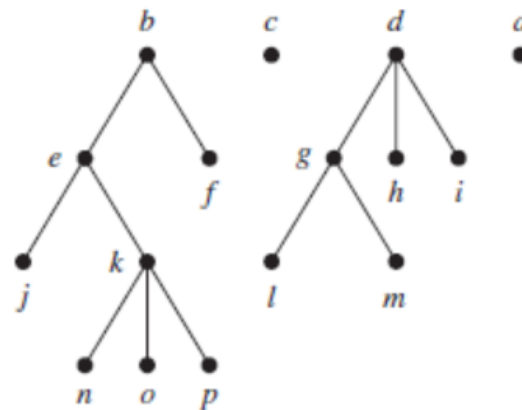
## Example 4

- EXAMPLE 4 : In which order does a postorder traversal visit the vertices of the ordered rooted tree  $T$  shown in Figure 3?
- Solution: The steps of the postorder traversal of the ordered rooted tree  $T$  are shown in Figure 8. The postorder traversal begins with the postorder traversal of the subtree with root  $b$ , the postorder traversal of the subtree with root  $c$ , which is just  $c$ , the postorder traversal of the subtree with root  $d$ , followed by the root  $a$ .

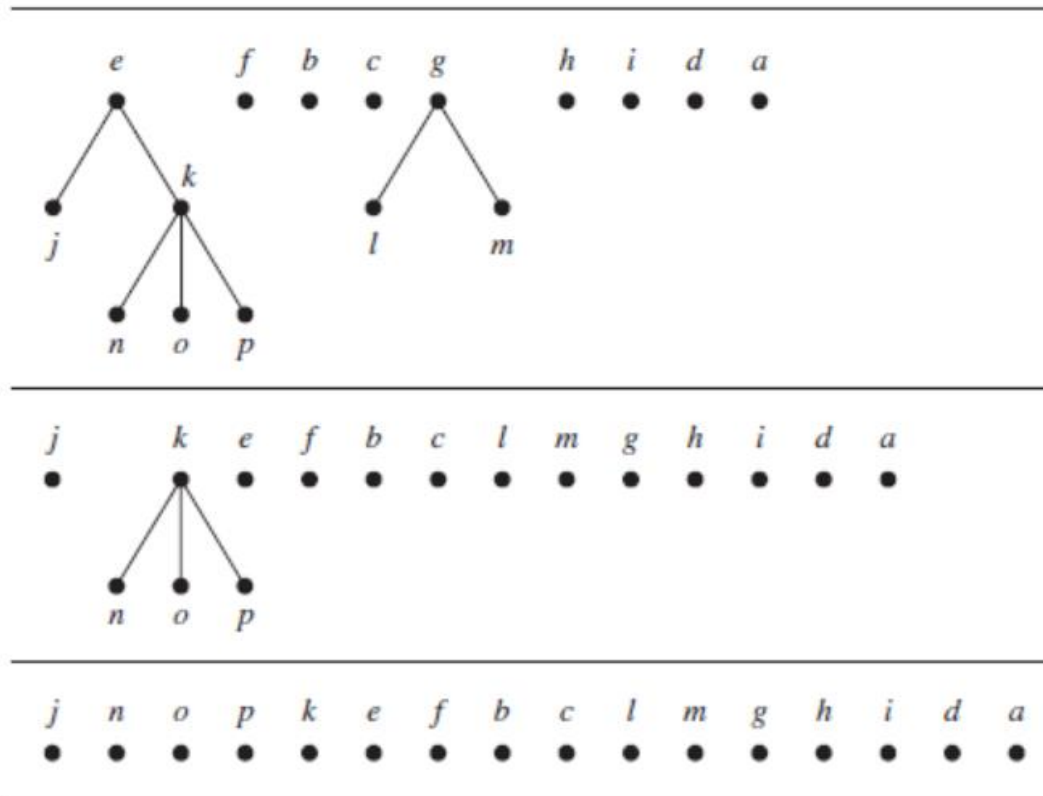
Figure 3



Postorder traversal: Visit  
subtrees left to right; visit root



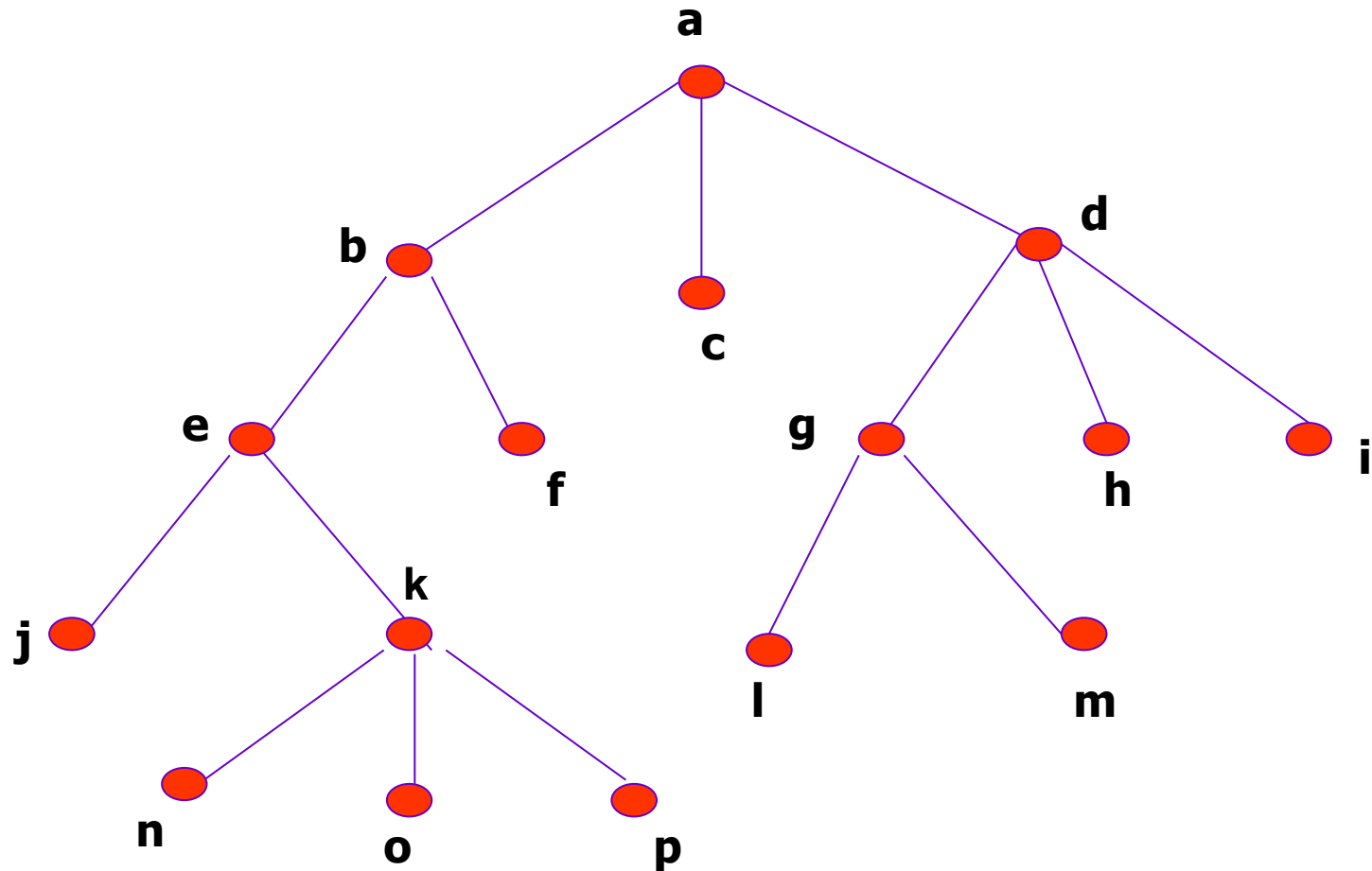
# Example 4



**FIGURE 8** The Postorder Traversal of  $T$ .

# Class Work

Determine the order in which a (a) **Preorder**, (b) **Inorder**, and (c) **Postorder** traversal visits the vertices of the ordered rooted tree below.



## Answers

a) Preorder:  $a b e j k n o p f c d g l m h i$

b) Inorder:  $j e n k o p b f a c l g m d h i$

c) Postorder:  $j n o p k e f b c l m g h i d a$





# Books

- Rosen, K. H., & Krithivasan, K. (2012). Discrete mathematics and its applications: with combinatorics and graph theory. Tata McGraw-Hill Education. (7<sup>th</sup> Edition)



# References

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  2. Discrete Mathematical Structures, *Bernard Kolman, Robert C. Busby, Sharon Ross*, Prentice-Hall, Inc.
  3. *SCHAUM'S outlines Discrete Mathematics(2<sup>nd</sup> edition)*, by *Seymour Lipschutz, Marc Lipson*
- University of Hawaii  
<http://courses.ics.hawaii.edu/ReviewICS241/morea/trees/TreeTraversal-QA.pdf>
  - Florida State University  
[http://www.cs.fsu.edu/~lacher/lectures/Output/trees\\_intro/script.html](http://www.cs.fsu.edu/~lacher/lectures/Output/trees_intro/script.html)