

## 17. Trees :: Binary Trees :: Java Implementation :: *BinaryTree<E>* Traversals

Continuing with the *BinaryTree<E>* traversal methods:

```
#traverse(pWhich: int, pRoot: Node<E>, pVisitor: BinaryTreeVisitor<E>): void
```

Performs the type of traversal specified by *pWhich* starting at the subtree rooted by *pRoot*. If *pRoot* is the root *Node* of a *BinaryTree* then we traverse the entire tree. Otherwise, if *pRoot* is the root *Node* of a subtree, then we traverse only the subtree.

```
protected void traverse(int pWhich, Node<E> pRoot, BinaryTreeVisitor<E> pVisitor) {
    if (pRoot == null) return;
    switch (pWhich) {
        case INORDER:
            traverse(pWhich, pRoot.getLeft(), pVisitor); // Traverse left subtree of pRoot
            pVisitor.visit(pRoot.getData());             // Visit pRoot
            traverse(pWhich, pRoot.getRight(), pVisitor); // Traverse right subtree of pRoot
            break;
        case POSTORDER:
            traverse(pWhich, pRoot.getLeft(), pVisitor); // Traverse left subtree of pRoot
            traverse(pWhich, pRoot.getRight(), pVisitor); // Traverse right subtree of pRoot
            pVisitor.visit(pRoot.getData());             // Visit pRoot
            break;
        case PREORDER:
            pVisitor.visit(pRoot.getData());             // Visit pRoot
            traverse(pWhich, pRoot.getLeft(), pVisitor); // Traverse left subtree of pRoot
            traverse(pWhich, pRoot.getRight(), pVisitor); // Traverse right subtree of pRoot
            break;
    }
}
```

## 17. Trees :: Binary Trees :: Java Implementation :: *BinaryTree<E>* Traversals

```
#traverseLevelOrder(pRoot: Node<E>, BinaryTreeVisitor<E> pVisitor): void
```

Performs a level order traversal of the tree rooted at *pRoot*.

In *Trees : Section 4* we discussed the pseudocode for a level order traversal and saw that it used a queue to store the *Nodes* to be visited.

By modifying both the *DList* and *Queue* classes to generify them (i.e., specify the type of each element by a type parameter *E*), then we use the *Queue* class we discussed earlier to store the *Nodes*. Note that type of the elements added to the *Queue* (and subsequently to the *DList<E>* since *Queue<E>* extends *DList<E>*) is a *Node<E>*:

```
protected void traverseLevelOrder(Node<E> pRoot, BinaryTreeVisitor<E> pVisitor) {
    Queue<Node<E>> nodeQueue = new Queue();
    nodeQueue.enqueue(pRoot);
    while (!nodeQueue.isEmpty()) {
        Node<E> root = nodeQueue.dequeue();
        pVisitor.visit(root.getData());
        if (root.hasLeft()) nodeQueue.enqueue(root.getLeft());
        if (root.hasRight()) nodeQueue.enqueue(root.getRight());
    }
}
```