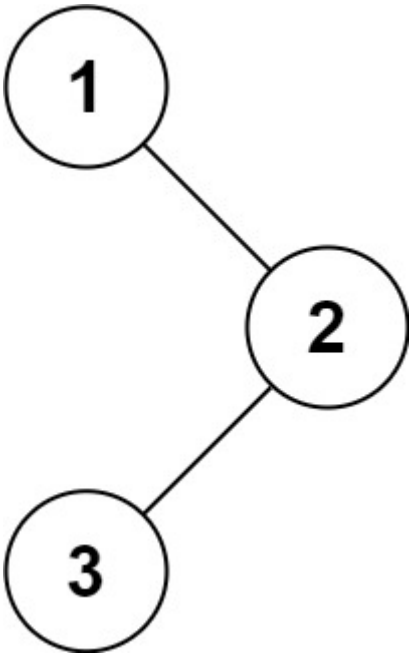
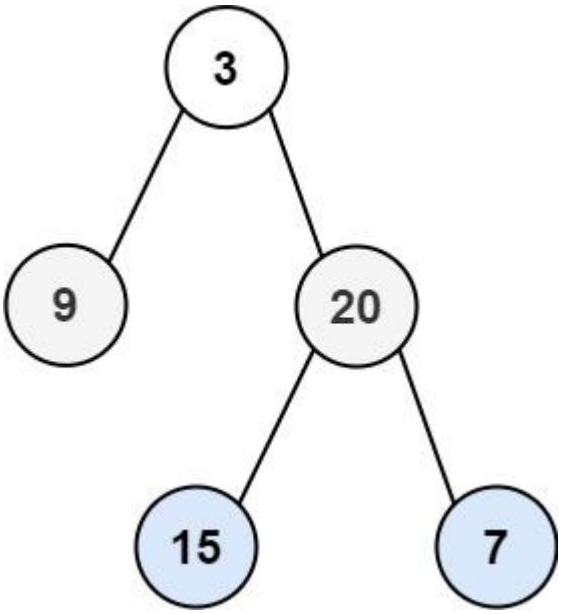
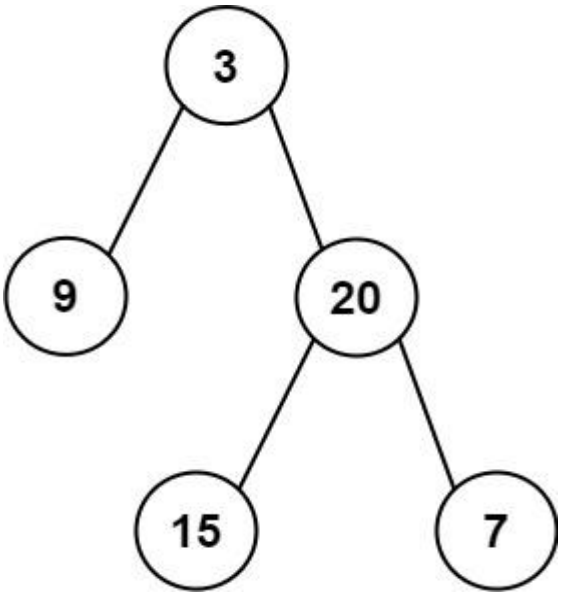
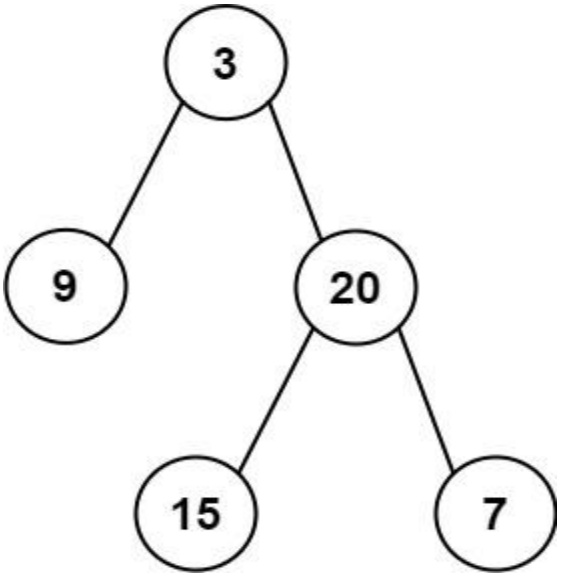
Q	Batch – S2
1	**Binary Tree Inorder, Preorder and Postorder Traversal** Given the root of a binary tree, return the inorder, Preorder and Postorder traversal of its nodes' values.
	Example 1:  Input: root = [1, null, 2, 3] Output: Inorder - [1, 3, 2], Preorder – [1, 2, 3], Postorder – [3, 2, 1]
	Example 2: Input: root = [] Output: []
	Example 3: Input: root = [1] Output: [1]

Q	Batch - S3
2	**Binary Tree Level Order Traversal** Given the root of a binary tree, return the level order traversal of its nodes' values. (i.e., from left to right, level by level).
	Example 1:  Input: root = [3, 9, 20, null, null,15,7] Output: [[3], [9,20], [15,7]]
	Example 2: Input: root = [1] Output: [[1]]
	Example 3: Input: root = [] Output: []

Q	Batch – S4
3	**Construct Binary Tree from Preorder and Inorder Traversal** Given two integer arrays preorder and inorder where preorder is the preorder traversal of a binary tree and inorder is the inorder traversal of the same tree, construct and return the binary tree.
	 Example 1: Input: preorder = [3,9,20,15,7], inorder = [9,3,15,20,7] Output: [3, 9, 20, null, null, 15, 7]
	Example 2: Input: preorder = [-1], inorder = [-1] Output: [-1]
Q	**Batch – S4**
4	**Construct Binary Tree from Postorder and Inorder Traversal** Given two integer arrays postorder and inorder where postorder is the postorder traversal of a binary tree and inorder is the inorder traversal of the same tree, construct and return the binary tree.



Example 1:

Input: postorder= [9, 15, 7, 20, 3], inorder = [9, 3, 15, 20, 7]

Output: [3, 9, 20, null, null, 15, 7]

Example 2:

Input: preorder = [-1], inorder = [-1]

Output: [-1]