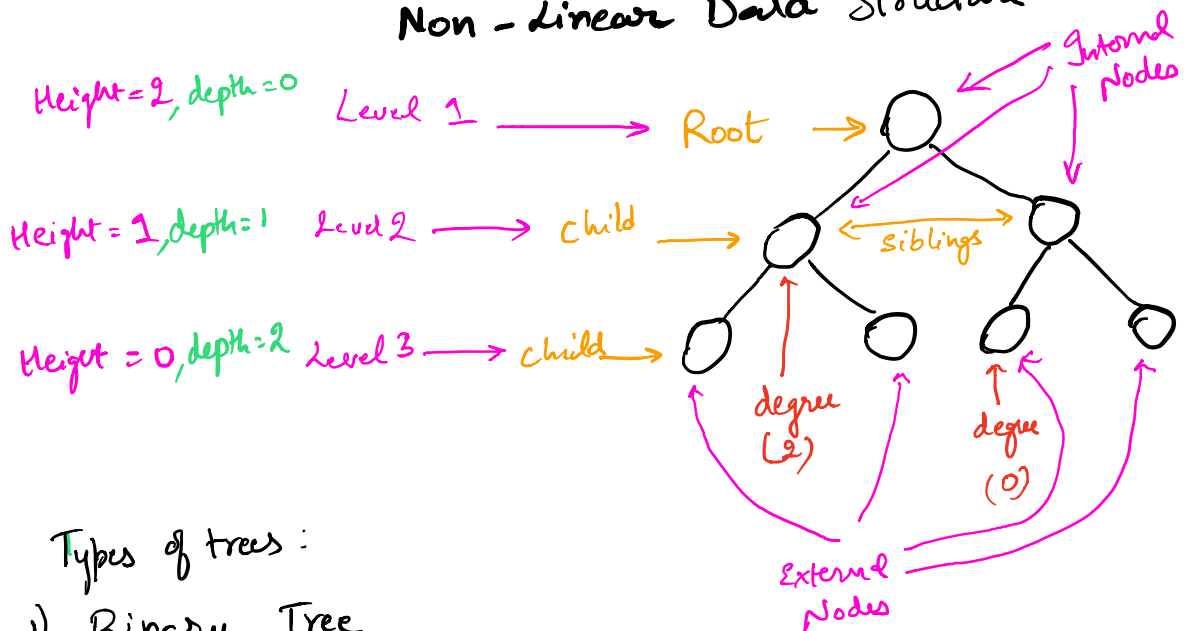


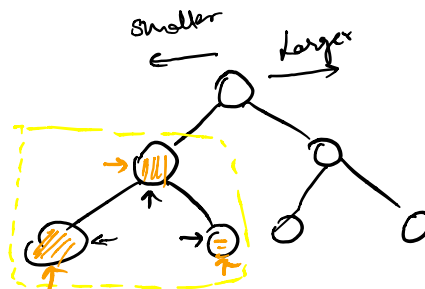
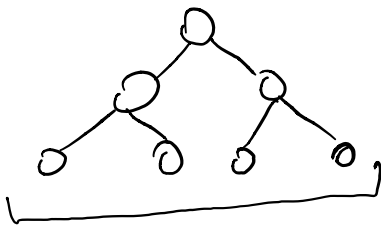
Trees

↓
Non - Linear Data Structure



Types of trees :

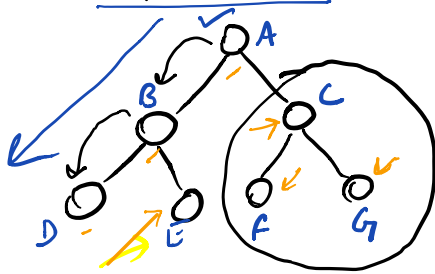
- 1) Binary Tree
- 2) Binary Search Tree



TREE TRAVERSAL

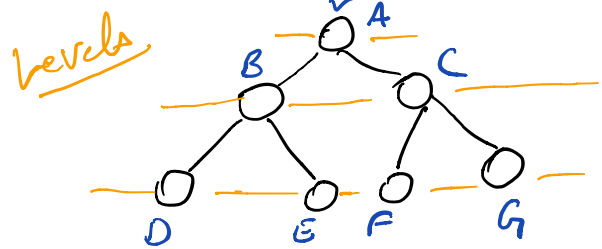
- 1) Depth First Search (DFS)
- 2) Breadth First Search (BFS) (Levelling Search)

Depth First Search



A B D E C F G
(STACKS)

Breadth First Search



A B C D E F G
(QUEUES)

Depth First Search

Types:

1) IN ORDER

Traverse left subtree
visit Root Node
Traverse Right subtree

[D B E A F C G]

2) PRE ORDER

3) POST ORDER

L → Traverse left subtree
R → Traverse Right subtree
Root → Root (visit)

visit Root node ✓
Traverse left subtree ✓
Traverse Right subtree ✓

[A B D E C F G]

[D E B F G C A]

Algorithm : INORDER (ROOT)

1. $P = \text{ROOT}$
2. Initialize Stack
3. Repeat while Stack is not empty or $P \neq \text{NULL}$
4. Repeat while $P \neq \text{NULL}$
 - a) $\text{PUSH}(\text{Stack}, P)$
 - b) $P = P \rightarrow \text{LCHILD}$[End of loop]
5. If Stack is not empty then
 - a) $P = \text{POP}(\text{Stack})$
 - b) Print : $P \rightarrow \text{Info}(\text{data})$
 - c) $P = P \rightarrow \text{RCHILD}$[End of loop]
6. Return

