N叉树

思路

- 跟二叉树的前序遍历相似, 不同在于处理 (children)
- 迭代法中, 将children压入栈中, 注意顺序, 从后往前压入栈中
- 递归法中,自动从最左边的children开始遍历

递归

```
1 class Solution {
2
   public:
       vector<int> res;
3
4
       vector<int> preorder(Node* root) {
            if(!root) return res;
5
            res.push_back(root -> val);
6
 7
            for(auto i : root -> children){
                preorder(i);
8
9
            }
10
            return res;
11
       }
12 };
13
```

迭代

```
1 class Solution {
2
   public:
       vector<int> preorder(Node* root) {
3
            vector<int> res;
4
5
            if(!root) return res;
 6
            stack<Node*> stk;
7
            stk.push(root);
           while(!stk.empty()){
8
9
                Node* tmp = stk.top();
10
                stk.pop();
                res.push_back(tmp -> val);
11
                for(int i = tmp -> children.size()-1; i >= 0; --i){
12
                    stk.push(tmp -> children[i]);
13
14
                }
15
            return res;
16
17
       }
18 };
```