

AQA Computer Science A-Level 4.3.2 Tree-traversal **Intermediate Notes**









Specification:

4.3.2.1 Simple tree-traversal algorithms

Be able to trace the tree-traversal algorithms:

- pre-order
- post-order
- in-order.

Be able to describe uses of tree-traversal algorithms. Pre-Order: copying a tree. In-Order: binary search tree, outputting the contents of a binary search tree in ascending order. Post-Order: Infix to RPN (Reverse Polish Notation) conversions, producing a postfix expression from an expression tree, emptying a tree.







Tree-Traversal

Synoptic Link

A tree is a connected acyclic graph.

Trees are covered in **Trees** under **Fundamentals of Data Structures**.

Algorithm

An algorithm is a set of instructions which completes a task in a finite time and always terminates.

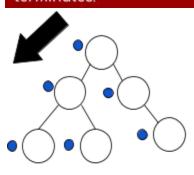
Tree-traversal is the process of visiting/updating/outputting each node in a tree - it is a form of algorithm. Unlike a graph-traversal, tree-traversals are unique to trees and must start at the root. From the root, they travel left, down the

Synoptic Link

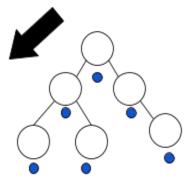
Graph-traversal is the process of visiting each vertex in a graph

Graph-traversal is covered in Graph-traversal under Fundamentals of Algorithms.

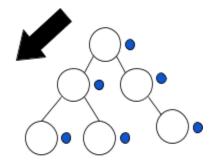
tree. There are three types of tree-traversals; pre-order, in-order and post-order. Pre-order and post-order tree-traversal can be performed on any tree including binary trees but an in-order traversal is only well defined for binary trees.



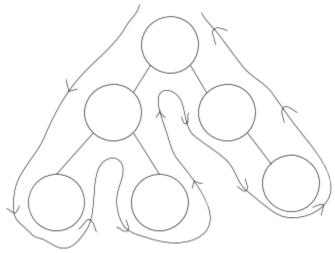
Pre-Order



In-Order



Pre-Order



The journey around a tree always occurs like this.



Pre-Order Traversal

Pre-order traversal is used for copying a tree. It can be performed on any tree.

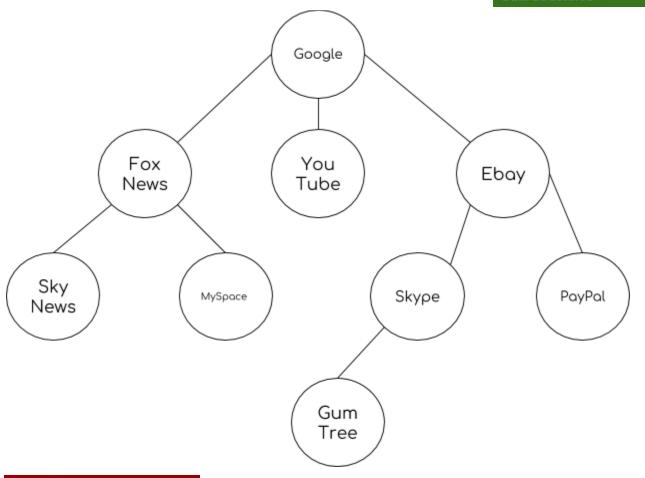
Example:

Here is a tree which shows the hierarchical relationships of companies owned by Google. This is **not** a binary tree because Google has more than two children. In this example, Google is the root.

Synoptic Link

A binary tree is a rooted tree where each node has at most two children. The root node has no parent.

Binary trees are covered in Trees under Fundamentals of Data Structures.



Leaf

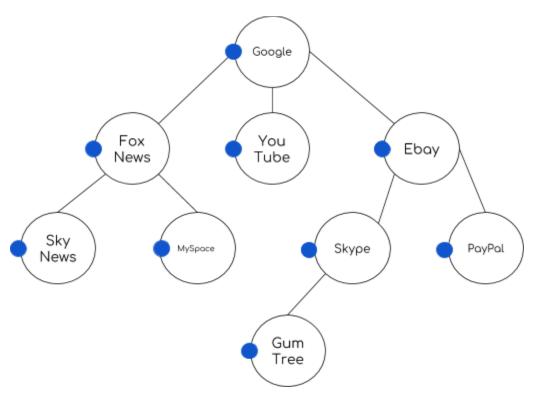
When performing a pre-order traversal the first step is to mark the left hand side of each leaf.

A vertex/node can also be known as a leaf when it is on a tree.

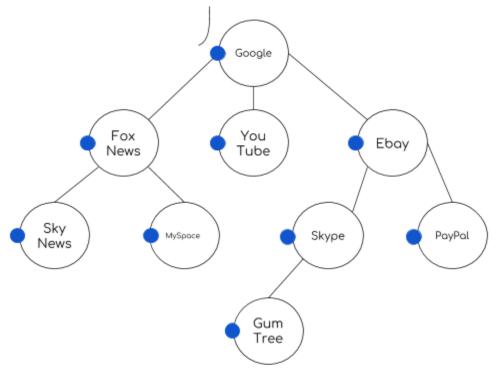








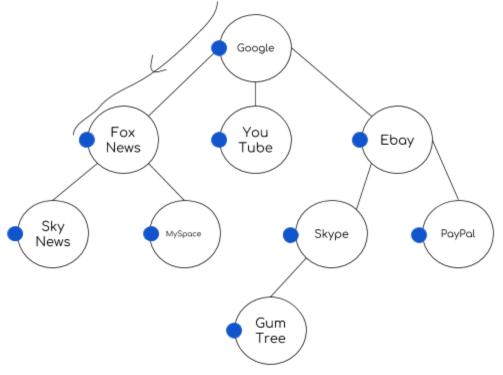
The traversal starts from the left and works down the tree. Whenever a blue spot is passed, the information on the node is outputted.



Output: Google

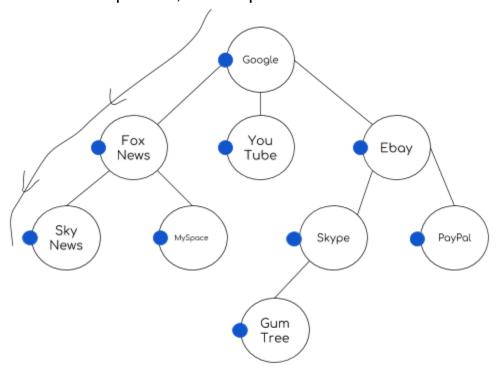
The blue spot on Google has been passed, so Google is outputted.





Output: Google, Fox News

Fox News has been passed, and outputted.

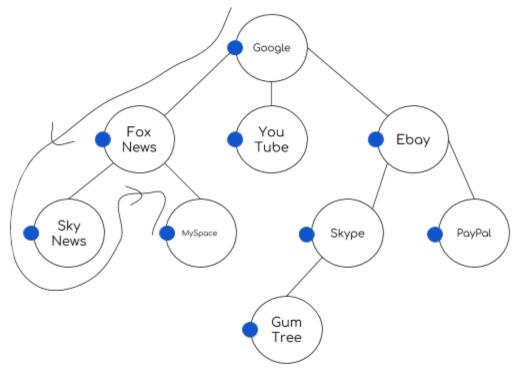


Output: Google, Fox News, Sky News

Sky News has been passed and outputted.

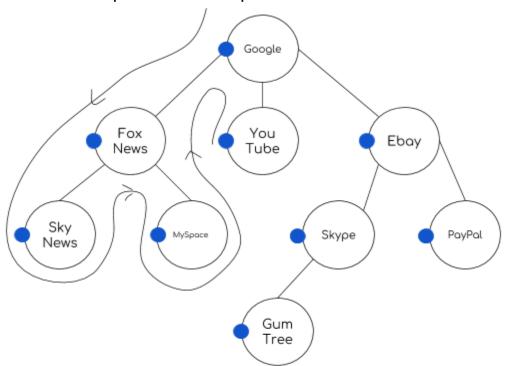






Output: Google, Fox News, Sky News, MySpace

MySpace has been passed and outputted.

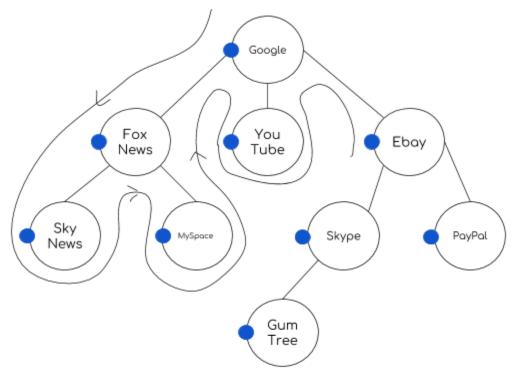


Output: Google, Fox News, Sky News, MySpace, YouTube

Youtube has been passed and outputted.

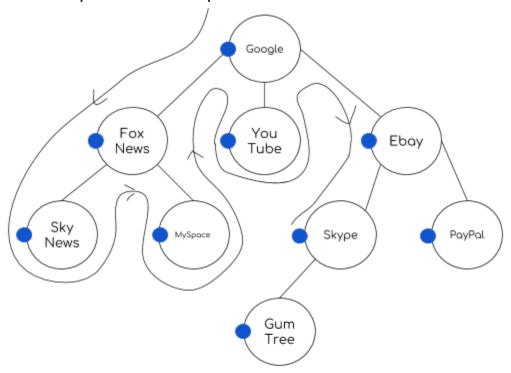






Output: Google, Fox News, Sky News, MySpace, YouTube, Ebay

Ebay has been passed and outputted.

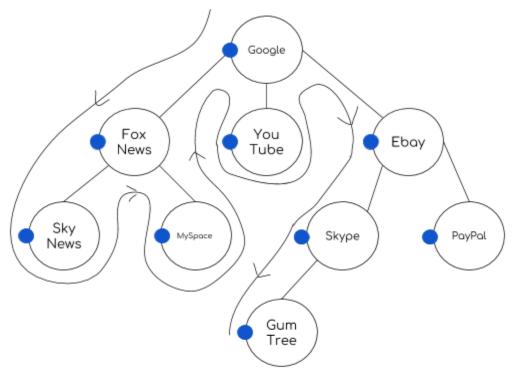


Output: Google, Fox News, Sky News, MySpace, YouTube, Ebay, Skype

Skype has been passed and outputted.

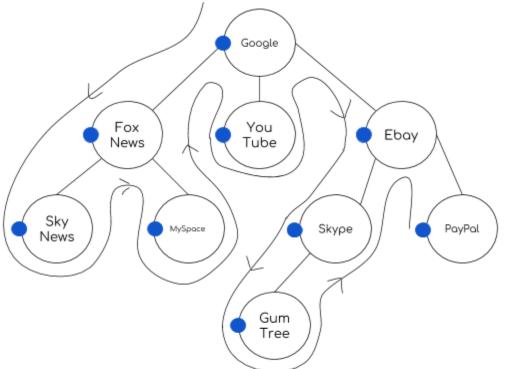






Output: Google, Fox News, Sky News, MySpace, YouTube, Ebay, Skype, GumTree

GumTree has been passed and outputted.



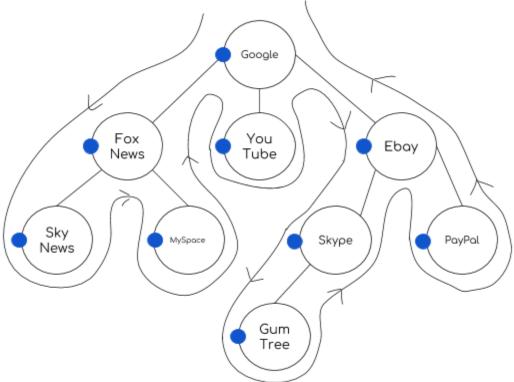
Output: Google, Fox News, Sky News, MySpace, YouTube, Ebay, Skype, GumTree, Paypal PayPal has been passed and outputted.











Output: Google, Fox News, Sky News, MySpace, YouTube, Ebay, Skype, GumTree, Paypal

Note

The traversal has completed.

Traversals are algorithms and algorithms always terminate.

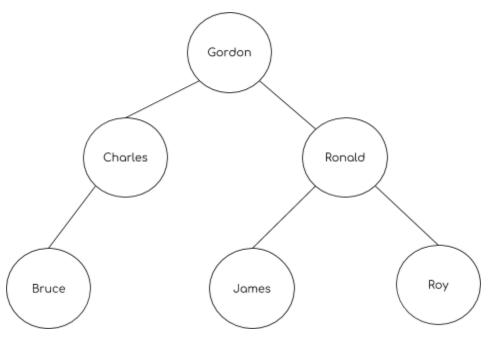
In-Order Traversal

In-order traversal is useful for a binary search tree and because it will output the contents of a binary search tree in ascending order. It can only be performed on binary trees.

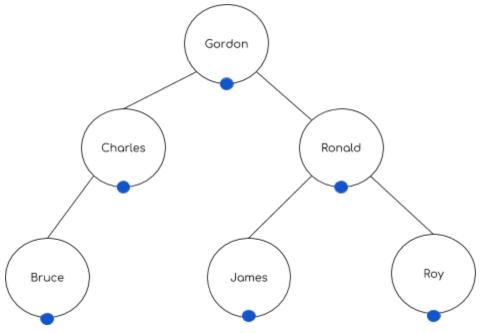
Example:

Here is a binary tree.



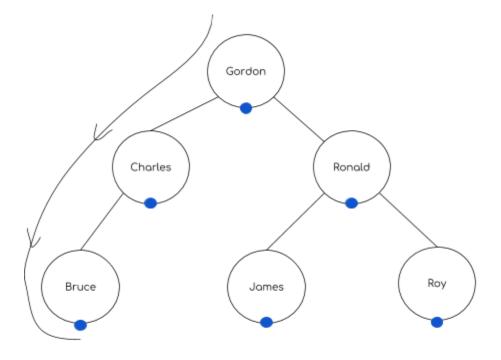


The first step in an in-order traversal is to mark the bottom of the children and parents.



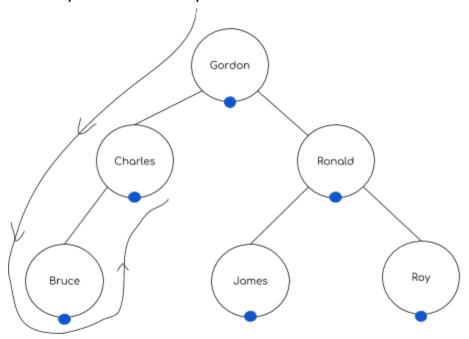
The traversal starts from the left and works around the tree. When a blue spot is passed, the node is outputted.





Bruce has been passed and outputted.

Output: Bruce



Output: Bruce, Charles

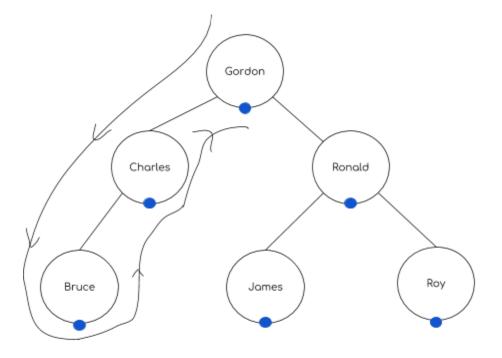
Charles has been passed and outputted.





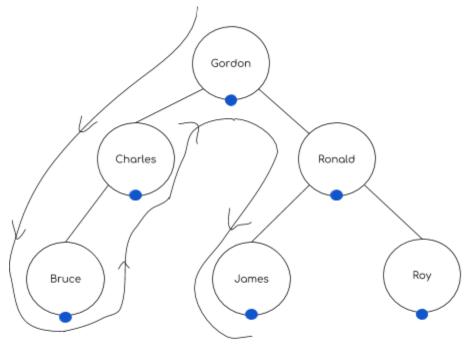






Output: Bruce, Charles, Gordon

Gordon has been passed and outputted.



Output: Bruce, Charles, Gordon, James

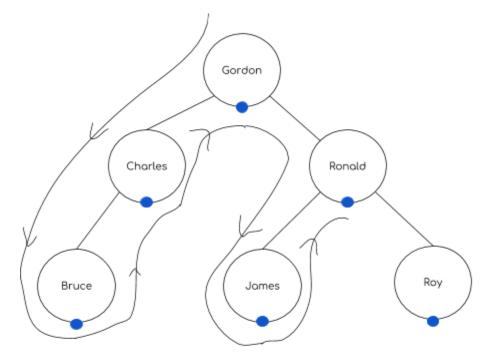
James has been passed and outputted.





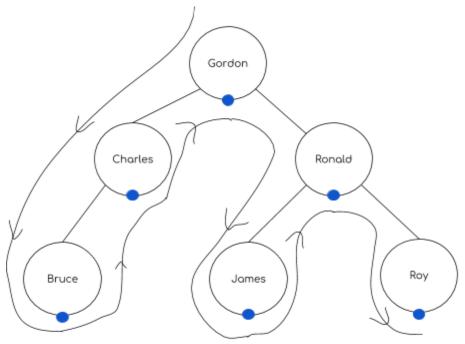






Output: Bruce, Charles, Gordon, James, Ronald

Ronald has been passed and outputted.



Output: Bruce, Charles, Gordon, James, Ronald, Roy

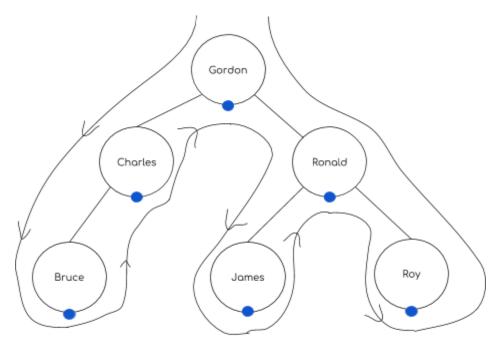
Roy has been passed and outputted.











Output: Bruce, Charles, Gordon, James, Ronald, Roy

The traversal has completed.

Synoptic Link

Reverse Polish Notation is a postfix way of writing expressions. RPN eliminates confusion over the order of execution and the need for brackets.

Reverse Polish Notation is covered in Reverse Polish under Fundamentals of Algorithms.

Post-Order Traversal

Post-order traversals can be performed on any tree. They are useful for Infix to RPN (Reverse Polish Notation) conversions, producing a postfix expression from an expression tree and emptying a tree.

Example:

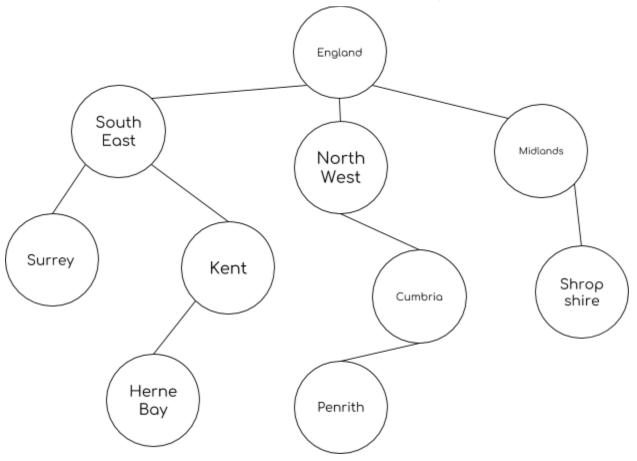






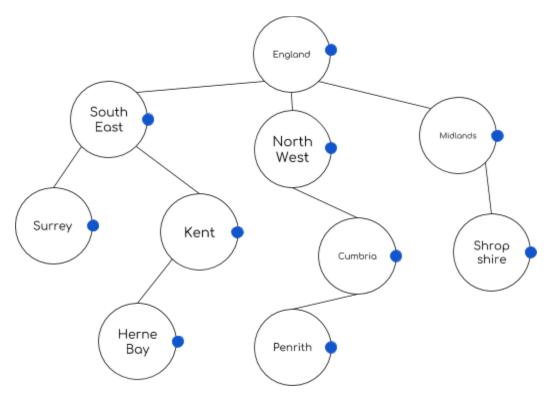


Here is a tree for some of the constituent parts of England.

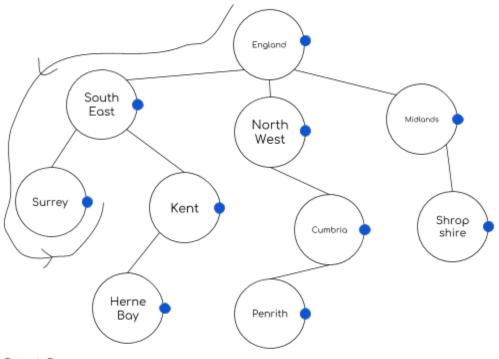


The first step in post-order traversal is to mark the right hand side of the nodes.





The traversal starts from the left and works its way around the nodes. As the traversal passes the blue dots the node is outputted.



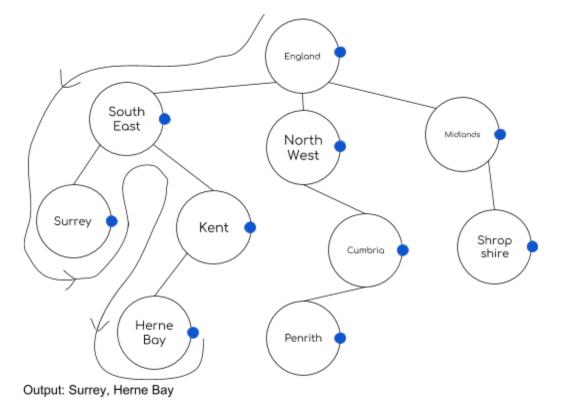
Output: Surrey

Surrey has been passed and outputted.

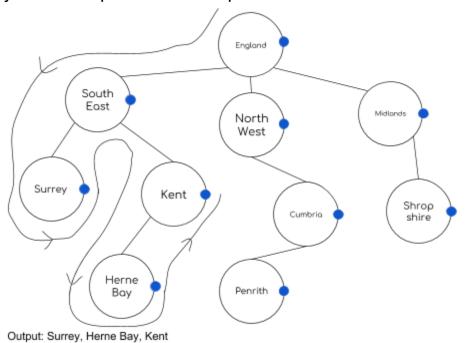






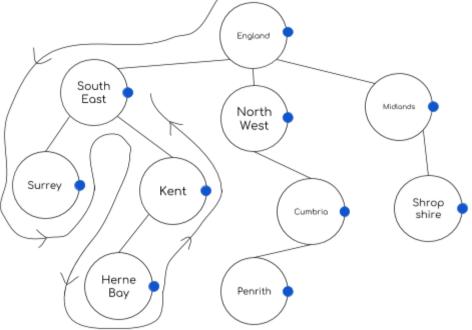


Herne Bay has been passed and outputted.



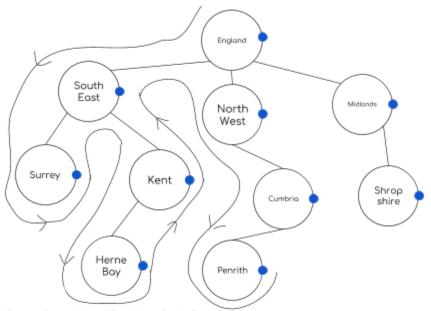
Kent has been passed and outputted.





Output: Surrey, Herne Bay, Kent, South East

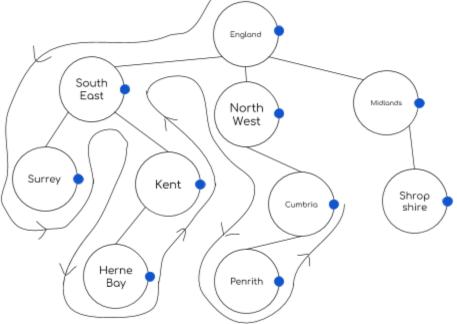
South East has been passed and outputted.



Output: Surrey, Herne Bay, Kent, South East, Penrith

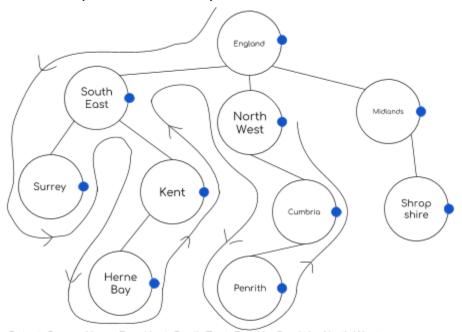
Penrith has been passed and outputted.





Output: Surrey, Herne Bay, Kent, South East, Penrith, Cumbria

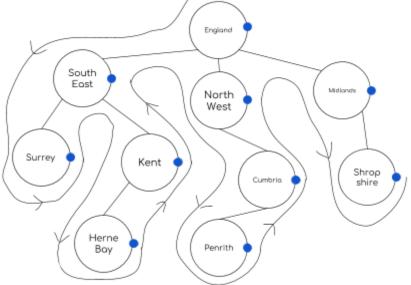
Cumbria has been passed and outputted.



Output: Surrey, Herne Bay, Kent, South East, Penrith, Cumbria, North West

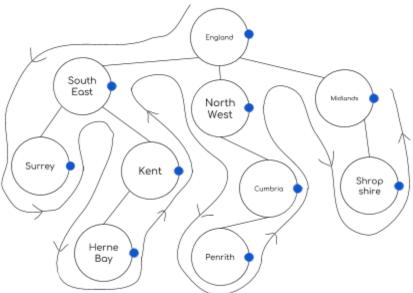
North West has been passed and outputted.





Output: Surrey, Herne Bay, Kent, South East, Penrith, Cumbria, North West, Shropshire

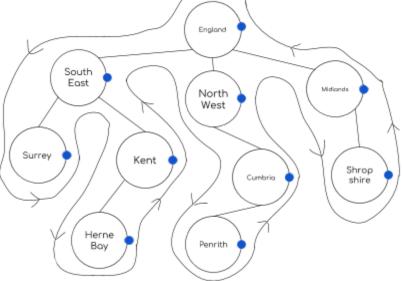
Shropshire has been passed and outputted.



Output: Surrey, Herne Bay, Kent, South East, Penrith, Cumbria, North West, Shropshire, Midlands

Midlands has been passed and outputted.





Output: Surrey, Herne Bay, Kent, South East, Penrith, Cumbria, North West, Shropshire, Midlands. England

England has been passed and outputted. The traversal has finished.