









In-Order Traversal

In this lesson, we will cover In-Order Traversal and implement it in Python

We'll cover the following

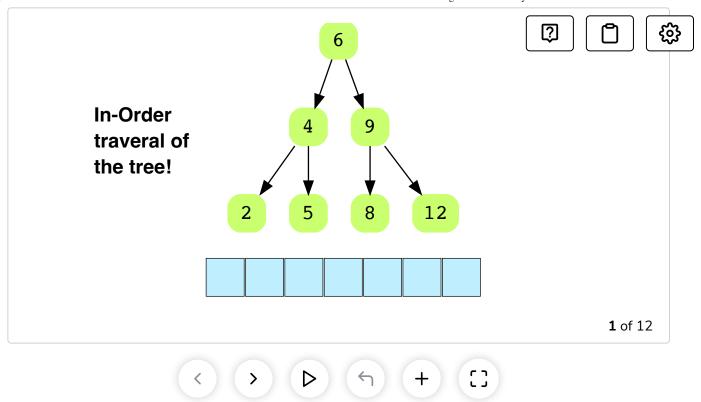
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Introduction

In In-order traversal, the elements are traversed in "left-root-right" order so they are traversed *in order*. In other words, elements are printed in sorted ascending order with this traversal. We first visit the left child, then the root/parent node, and then the right child. Here is a high-level description of the in-order traversal algorithm,

- Traverse the left sub-tree of the 'currentNode' recursively by calling the inOrderPrint() function on it.
- 2. Visit the current node and print its value
- 3. Traverse the right sub-tree of the 'currentNode' recursively by calling the inOrderPrint() function on it.





Implementation in Python

```
main.py
 BinarySearchTree.py
 Node.py
from Node import Node
from BinarySearchTree import BinarySearchTree
def inOrderPrint(node):
    if node is not None:
        inOrderPrint(node.leftChild)
        print(node.val)
        inOrderPrint(node.rightChild)
BST = BinarySearchTree(6)
BST.insert(4)
BST.insert(9)
BST_insert(5)
BST.insert(2)
BST.insert(8)
```



Explanation#

First, we create an object of the <code>BinarySearchTree</code> class and insert some values into it. We then pass the tree's root to the <code>inOrderPrint()</code> function. If the node given is not <code>None</code>, this function calls <code>inOrderPrint()</code> on the left child first, then on the root, and then finally on the right child.

If you run the code for the BST above, it will print out the following

This lesson marks the end of our study of binary search trees. We will now move on to other kinds of trees.

