



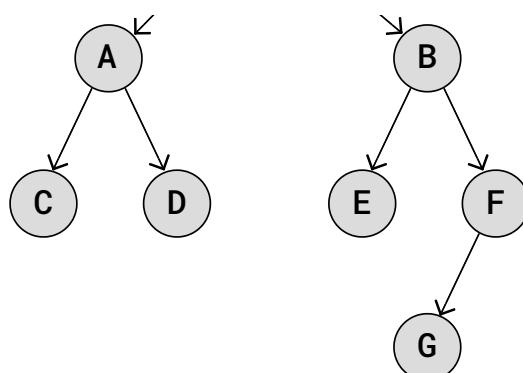
DSA In-order Traversal

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In-order Traversal of Binary Trees

In-order Traversal is a type of Depth First Search, where each node is visited in a certain order. Read more about Binary Tree traversals in general [here](#).

Run the animation below to see how an In-order Traversal of a Binary Tree is done.



Result:

In-order Traverse

In-order Traversal does a recursive In-order Traversal of the left subtree, visits the root node, and finally, does a recursive In-order Traversal of the right subtree. This traversal is mainly used for Binary Search Trees where it returns values in ascending order.

What makes this traversal "in" order, is that the node is visited in between the recursive function calls. The node is visited after the In-order Traversal of the left subtree, and before the In-order Traversal of the right subtree.

This is how the code for In-order Traversal looks like:

Example

Python:

```

1 | def inOrderTraversal(node):
2 |     if node is None:
3 |         return
4 |     inOrderTraversal(node.left)
5 |     print(node.data, end=", ")
6 |     inOrderTraversal(node.right)
  
```

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argument (C has no left child).

After that, the `data` part of node C is printed (line 5), which means that 'C' is the first thing that gets printed.

Then, node C's right child is given as an argument (line 6), which is `None`, so the function call returns without doing anything else.

After 'C' is printed, the previous `inOrderTraversal()` function calls continue to run, so that 'A' gets printed, then 'D', then 'R', and so on.

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