



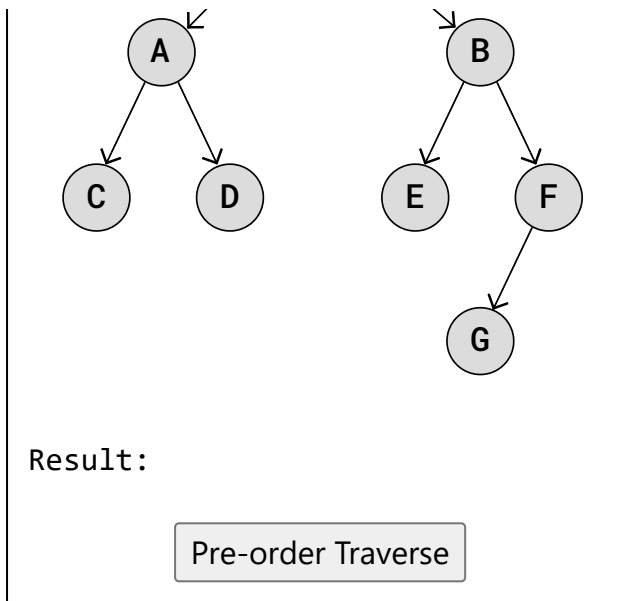
# DSA Pre-order Traversal

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## Pre-order Traversal of Binary Trees

Pre-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](#).

Pre-order traversal of a Binary Tree looks like this:



Pre-order Traversal is done by visiting the root node first, then recursively do a pre-order traversal of the left subtree, followed by a recursive pre-order traversal of the right subtree. It's used for creating a copy of the tree, prefix notation of an expression tree, etc.

This traversal is "pre" order because the node is visited "before" the recursive pre-order traversal of the left and right subtrees.

This is how the code for pre-order traversal looks like:

## Example

Python:

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

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The `preOrderTraversal()` function keeps traversing the left subtree recursively (line 5), before going on to traversing the right subtree (line 6). So the next nodes that are printed are 'A' and then 'C'.

The first time the argument `node` is `None` is when the left child of node C is given as an argument (C has no left child).

After `None` is returned the first time when calling C's left child, C's right child also returns `None`, and then the recursive calls continue to propagate back so that A's right child D is the next to be printed.

The code continues to propagate back so that the rest of the nodes in R's right subtree gets printed.

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