## Preorder Traversal (Root → Left → Right)

* In this traversal, the root node is always visited first.
* After the root, the algorithm moves to the left subtree and visits all its nodes.
* Finally, it goes to the right subtree.
* Preorder is often used when you want to make a **copy of the tree** because it starts with the root.

Example: If the tree is

**A  
 /\  
 B C**

**Preorder: A B C**

## 2. Inorder Traversal

* Visit the Left subtree first.
* Then visit the Root node.
* Finally, visit the Right subtree.

Example:

**A  
 /\  
 B C**

**Inorder: B A C**

## 3. Postorder Traversal

* Visit the Left subtree first.
* Then visit the Right subtree.
* Finally, visit the Root node.

Example:

**A  
 /\  
 B C**  
**Postorder: B C A**

**Importance of Traversals:**

* Traversals are used to process all tree elements in different orders.
* Preorder → Used for creating a copy of the tree.
* Inorder → In a Binary Search Tree (BST), it gives the nodes in ascending order.
* Postorder → Useful for deleting or freeing the tree.