Binary Tree

Function: construct a binary tree, which each node represents a value.

Input: there are a set of values.

Implement: Every time, insert a value to the binary tree.
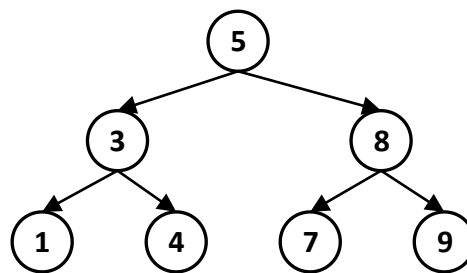
Require:

1. The value on any parent node is greater than values of the left-children.
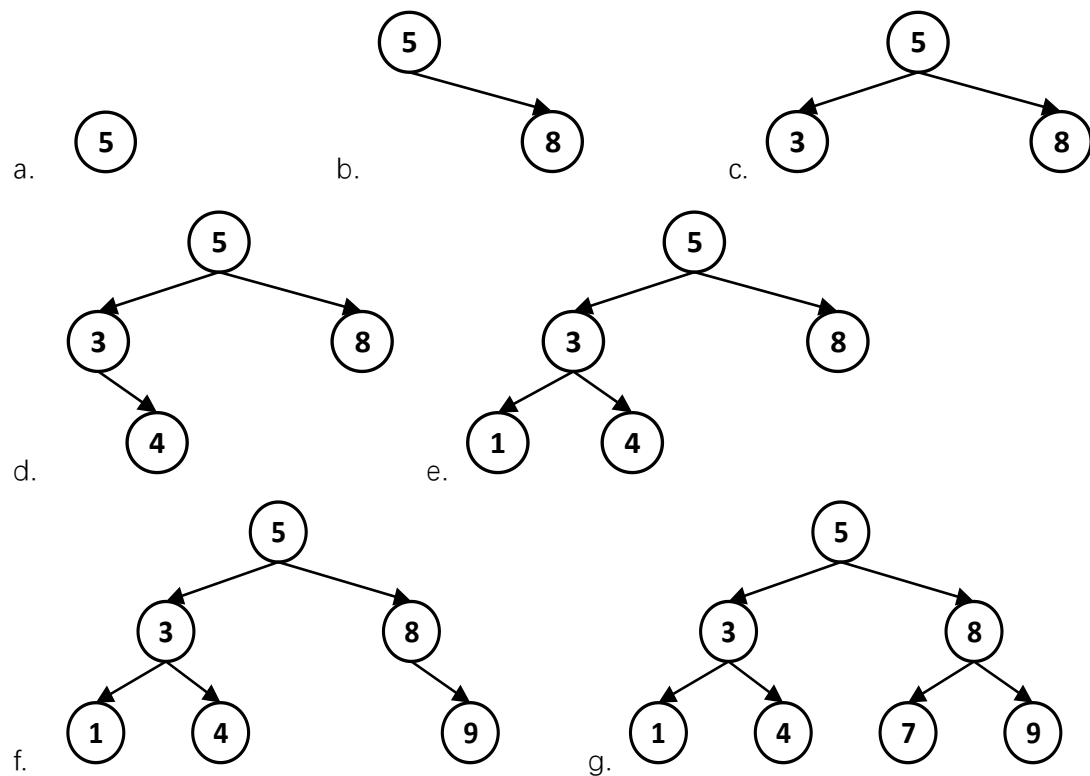2. The value on the parent node is less than or equal to values of the right-children.

Example:

Input: [5, 8, 3, 4, 1, 9, 7]

Result:

Steps:

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

g.

Continue …

1. Search the binary tree to list all the values
   a) Breadth first search
   b) Depth first search