## Binary search tree and Traversals - Dr. Saleena

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#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
struct node {
 int data;
 struct node *leftChild;
 struct node *rightChild;
struct node *root = NULL;
void insert(int data)
 struct node *newnode = (struct node*) malloc(sizeof(struct node));
 struct node *current;
 struct node *parent;
 newnode->data = data;
 newnode->leftChild = NULL;
 newnode->rightChild = NULL;
 //if tree is empty
 if(root == NULL) {
   root = newnode;
  } else
   current = root;
   parent = NULL;
   while(1)
     parent = current;
    //go to to left of the tree
     if(data < parent->data)
       current = current->leftChild;
       //insert to the left
       if(current == NULL)
         parent->leftChild = newnode;
         return;
     } //go to right of the tree
     else
       current = current->rightChild;
       //insert to the right
       if(current == NULL)
         parent->rightChild = newnode;
         return;
     } //end of else
   } //end of while
  } // if tree not empty
```

```
} // End of Insert Function
void pre_order_traversal(struct node* root)
  if(root != NULL)
   printf("%d ",root->data);
   pre_order_traversal(root->leftChild);
   pre_order_traversal(root->rightChild);
}
void inorder_traversal(struct node* root)
  if(root != NULL)
   inorder_traversal(root->leftChild);
   printf("%d ",root->data);
   inorder_traversal(root->rightChild);
void post_order_traversal(struct node* root)
 if(root != NULL)
   post_order_traversal(root->leftChild);
   post_order_traversal(root->rightChild);
   printf("%d", root->data);
}
int main()
 int i;
  int array[7] = { 27, 14, 35, 10, 19, 31, 42 };
  for(i = 0; i < 7; i++)
   insert(array[i]);
  printf("\nPreorder traversal: ");
  pre_order_traversal(root);
  printf("\nInorder traversal: ");
  inorder_traversal(root);
  printf("\nPost order traversal: ");
  post_order_traversal(root);
  return 0;
```