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You may assume each node to also have a pointer to the parent node (along with pointer to right and left sub-trees). Hence, the structure of Node will be

```
struct Node
{
    int data;
    Node* lptr;    // pointer to the left subtree
    Node* rptr;    // pointer to the right subtree
    Node* parent;  // Pointer to the parent Node (null for root of tree)
};
```

For example: if we have the below binary tree, then



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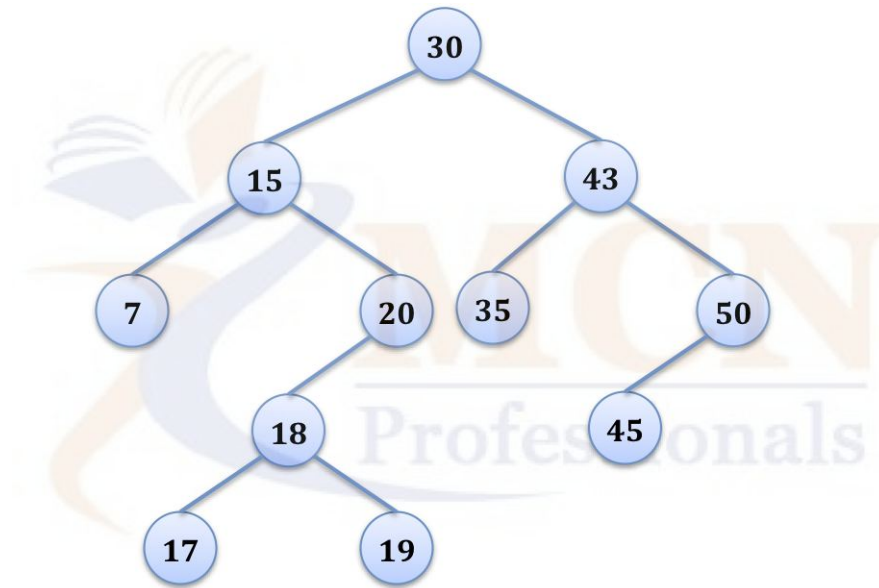
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Node	Inorder Successor
15	17
18	19
50	NULL
20	30
7	15

Solution:

If the Node has right child, then the in-order successor of the node can be found by

- Move to the right child
- keep moving to the left child until the left child becomes NULL. When we get a node for which the left child is null, return that node.

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For example:

1. To find the in-order successor of 18
 - Move to the right child, i.e 19
 - Since the left child of 19 is NULL, return 19
2. To find the in-order successor of 15
 - Move to the Right child, i.e 20
 - Move to the left child, i.e 18 and keep moving to left child till we get a NULL pointer as left child, i.e 17. Return 17.

If the Right child is NULL, then in-order successor can be found using the parent Node,

- Move to the parent Node, until the Node becomes the left child of the parent.
- If Parent becomes NULL then return NULL, else return the parent

For Example:

1. In-order successor of 35 is 40 because 35 is itself the left child
2. In-order successor of 20 will be 30.
 - Parent of 20 is 15, but 20 is the right child of 15 so move to the parent (i.e 15).
 - Parent of 15 is 30 and 15 is the left child of 30 so return 30.
3. In-order successor of 50 will be NULL.
 - Parent of 50 is 43 and 50 is the right child of 43. So move to the parent
 - Parent of 43 is 30 and 43 is also the right child of 30. So move to the parent
 - Parent of 30 is NULL, so return NULL. (i.e 50, does not have an in-order successor)



Code:

```
// Returns the in-order successor of node pointed to by d
Node* successor(Node * d)
{
    if(d == NULL)
        return NULL;
    // If d has a Right Child
    if(d->rptr != NULL)
    {
        // Move to Right Node
        d = d->rptr;
        // Move to the extreme left
        while(d->lptr != NULL)
            d = d->lptr;
        return d;
    }
    while(d)
    {
        Node* p = d->parent;
        if(p == NULL)
            break;
        if(p->lptr == d)
            return p;
        else
            d = p;
    }
    return NULL;
}
```

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