# Day 22: Binary Search Trees

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**Objective**

Today, we're working with Binary Search Trees (BSTs). Check out the Tutorial tab for learning materials and an instructional video!

**Task**

The height of a binary search tree is the number of edges between the tree's root and its furthest leaf. You are given a pointer, *root*, pointing to the root of a binary search tree.

Complete the *getHeight* function provided in your editor so that it returns the height of the binary search tree.

**Input Format**

The locked stub code in your editor reads the following inputs and assembles them into a binary search tree:

The first line contains an integer, *n*, denoting the number of nodes in the tree.

Each of the  subsequent lines contains an integer, data, denoting the value of an element that must be added to the BST.

**Output Format**

The locked stub code in your editor will print the integer returned by your *getHeight* function denoting the height of the BST.

**Sample Input**

```
7
3
5
2
1
4
6
```

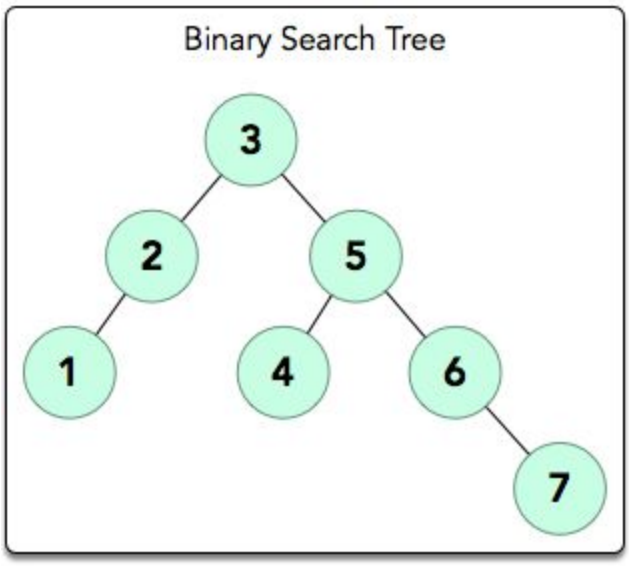
7

### Sample Output

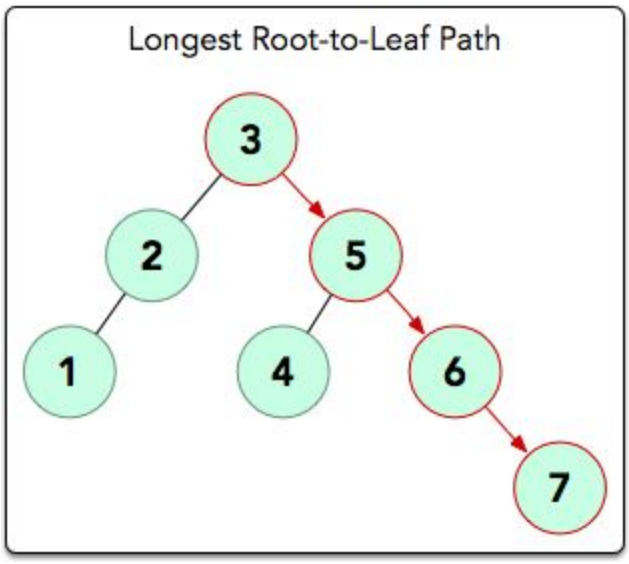
3

### Explanation

The input forms the following BST:




The longest root-to-leaf path is shown below:




There are 4 nodes in this path that are connected by 3 edges, meaning our BST's *height* = *3*. Thus, we print 3 as our answer.

Submissions:

1837

Max Score:

30

Difficulty:

Easy