

Binary Search Tree

```
1. #include <iostream>
2. #include <stack>
3. #include <queue>
4. using namespace std;
5. template<class DT>
6. class BNode
7. {
8. public:
9.     BNode();
10.    void setLeftChild(BNode<DT>* n);
11.    BNode<DT>* getLeftChild();
12.    void setRightChild(BNode<DT>* n);
13.    BNode<DT>* getRightChild();
14.    void setData(DT pdate);
15.    DT getData();
16. private:
17.    DT data;
18.    BNode* leftchild;
19.    BNode* rightchild;
20. };
21. template<class DT>
22. class BinarySearchTree
23. {
24. public:
25.     //part1: constructor
26.     BinarySearchTree();
27.
28.     //part2: Create and insert a BNode carrying data
29.     //in the binary search tree. It return true if
30.     //insertion takes place successfully and false otherwise
31.     bool insert(const DT data);
32.
33.     //part3: Search for data in the binary search tree
34.     // and return the pointer of the node carrying data
35.     //return null/0 if data doesn't exist
36.     BNode<DT>* search(const DT data);
37.
38.     //part4: prints all the data present in the tree
39.     //sorted in ascending order
40.     void printSorted();
41.
42.
43.     //part5: delete the BNode carrying data from the
44.     //binary search tree. It return true if
45.     //deletion takes place successfully and false otherwise
46.     bool Delete(const DT data);
47.
48.
49.     //part6: destructor, delete all nodes
50.     ~BinarySearchTree();
51.
52.
53. private:
54.     BNode<DT>* root;
55.
56. };
57.
58. template<class DT>
59. BNode<DT>::BNode()
```

```
60. {
61.     leftchild = NULL;
62.     rightchild = NULL;
63. }
64. template<class DT>
65. void BNode<DT>::setLeftChild(BNode<DT>* n)
66. {
67.     leftchild = n;
68. }
69. template<class DT>
70. BNode<DT>* BNode<DT>::getLeftChild()
71. {
72.     return leftchild;
73. }
74. template<class DT>
75. void BNode<DT>::setRightChild(BNode<DT>* n)
76. {
77.     rightchild = n;
78. }
79. template<class DT>
80. BNode<DT>* BNode<DT>::getRightChild()
81. {
82.     return rightchild;
83. }
84. template<class DT>
85. void BNode<DT>::setData(DT pdate)
86. {
87.     data = pdate;
88. }
89. template<class DT>
90. DT BNode<DT>::getData()
91. {
92.     return data;
93. }
94.
95. template<class DT>
96. BinarySearchTree<DT>::BinarySearchTree()
97. {
98.     root = NULL;
99. }
100. template<class DT>
```

```

101. bool BinarySearchTree<DT>::insert(const DT data)
102. {
103.     BNode<DT>* node = new BNode<DT>();
104.     node->setData(data);
105.     BNode<DT>* p = NULL;
106.     BNode<DT>* current = root;
107.     if (root == NULL)
108.     {
109.         root = node;
110.         root->setLeftChild(NULL);
111.         root->setRightChild(NULL);
112.         return true;
113.     }
114.     else
115.     {
116.         current = root;
117.         while (current != NULL)
118.         {
119.             p = current;
120.             if (data > current->getData())
121.             {
122.                 current = current->getRightChild();
123.             }
124.             else if (data < current->getData())
125.             {
126.                 current = current->getLeftChild();
127.             }
128.             else if (data == current->getData())
129.             {
130.                 cout << "Already exists" << endl;
131.                 return false;
132.             }
133.         }
134.         if (data < p->getData())
135.         {
136.             p->setLeftChild(node);
137.             return true;
138.         }
139.         else if (data > p->getData())
140.         {
141.             p->setRightChild(node);
142.             return true;
143.         }
144.     }
145.     return false;
146. }

```

```

147. template<class DT>
148. void BinarySearchTree<DT>::printSorted()
149. {
150.     BNode<DT>* temp = root;
151.     stack<BNode<DT>*>* s = new stack<BNode<DT>*>();
152.     if (temp)
153.     {
154.         while (true)
155.         {
156.             if (temp != NULL)
157.             {
158.                 s->push(temp);
159.                 temp = temp->getLeftChild();
160.             }
161.             else
162.             {
163.                 if (!s->empty())
164.                 {
165.                     temp = s->top();
166.                     s->pop();
167.                     cout << temp->getData() << " ";
168.                     temp = temp->getRightChild();
169.                 }
170.                 else
171.                 {
172.                     break;
173.                 }
174.             }
175.         }
176.     }
177. }
178. template<class DT>
179. BNode<DT>* BinarySearchTree<DT>::search(const DT data)
180. {
181.     BNode<DT>* node = new BNode<DT>();
182.     node->setData(data);
183.     BNode<DT>* temp = root;
184.
185.     if (data == root->getData())
186.     {
187.         return root;
188.     }
189.     else
190.     {
191.         while (temp != NULL)
192.         {
193.             if (data > temp->getData())
194.             {
195.                 temp = temp->getRightChild();
196.             }
197.             else if (data < temp->getData())
198.             {
199.                 temp = temp->getLeftChild();
200.             }
201.             else if (data == temp->getData())
202.             {
203.                 return temp;
204.             }
205.             else
206.             {
207.                 return 0;
208.             }
209.         }
210.     }
211. }

```

```

212.
213. template<class DT>
214. bool BinarySearchTree<DT>::Delete(const DT data)
215. {
216.     BNode<DT>* current = root;
217.     BNode<DT>* parent = nullptr;
218.
219.     // Find the node to delete and its parent
220.     while (current != nullptr && current->getData() != data) {
221.         parent = current;
222.         if (data < current->getData()) {
223.             current = current->getLeftChild();
224.         }
225.         else {
226.             current = current->getRightChild();
227.         }
228.     }
229.
230.     if (current == nullptr) {
231.         // Node not found
232.         return false;
233.     }
234.
235.     // Case 1: Node to delete is a leaf node *
236.     if (current->getLeftChild() == nullptr && current->getRightChild() == nullptr) {
237.         if (current == root) {
238.             root = nullptr;
239.         }
240.         else if (parent->getLeftChild() == current) {
241.             parent->setLeftChild(nullptr);
242.         }
243.         else {
244.             parent->setRightChild(nullptr);
245.         }
246.         delete current;
247.     }
248.
249.     // Case 2: Node to delete has one child
250.     else if (current->getLeftChild() == nullptr) { // Only right child
251.         if (current == root) {
252.             root = current->getRightChild();
253.         }
254.         else if (parent->getLeftChild() == current) {
255.             parent->setLeftChild(current->getRightChild());
256.         }
257.         else {
258.             parent->setRightChild(current->getRightChild());
259.         }
260.         delete current;
261.     }
262.     else if (current->getRightChild() == nullptr) { // Only left child
263.         if (current == root) {
264.             root = current->getLeftChild();
265.         }
266.         else if (parent->getLeftChild() == current) {
267.             parent->setLeftChild(current->getLeftChild());
268.         }
269.         else {
270.             parent->setRightChild(current->getLeftChild());
271.         }
272.         delete current;
273.     }

```

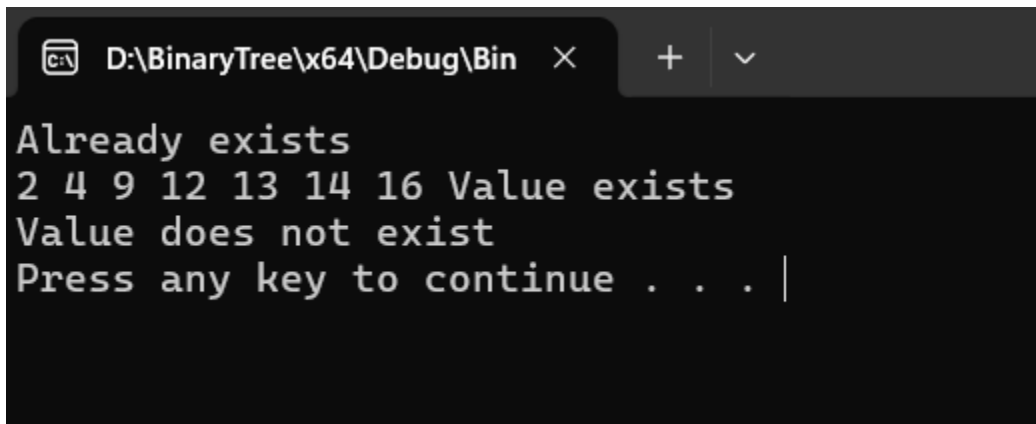
```

273. // Case 3: Node to delete has two children
274. else {
275.     BNode<DT>* successor = current->getRightChild();
276.     BNode<DT>* successorParent = current;
277.
278.     // Find the inorder successor (smallest in the right subtree)
279.     while (successor->getLeftChild() != nullptr) {
280.         successorParent = successor;
281.         successor = successor->getLeftChild();
282.     }
283.
284.     // Copy the successor's data to the current node
285.     current->setData(successor->getData());
286.
287.     // Delete the successor (which is now a leaf or has only a right child)
288.     if (successorParent->getLeftChild() == successor) {
289.         successorParent->setLeftChild(successor->getRightChild());
290.     }
291.     else {
292.         successorParent->setRightChild(successor->getRightChild());
293.     }
294.     delete successor;
295. }
296.
297. return true;
298. }
299.
300. int main()
301. {
302.     //creating an object of binary search tree
303.     BinarySearchTree<int>* BST = new BinarySearchTree<int>();
304.
305.     //following insertions should happen successfully as we are inserting unique values
306.     BST->insert(12);
307.     BST->insert(4);
308.     BST->insert(9);
309.     BST->insert(2);
310.     BST->insert(14);
311.     BST->insert(16);
312.     BST->insert(13);
313.     //this insertion should fail as 12 already exists in the Binary Search tree
314.     BST->insert(12);
315.
316.     //prints data carried by the BST in sorted manner
317.     BST->printSorted();
318.
319.     //the first search would be successful and second would fail
320.     BNode<int>* n = BST->search(12);
321.     if (n)
322.     {
323.         cout << "Value exists" << endl;
324.     }
325.     else
326.     {
327.         cout << "Value does not exist" << endl;
328.     }
329.
330.     BNode<int>* w = BST->search(23);
331.     if (w)
332.     {
333.         cout << "Value exists" << endl;
334.     }
335.     else
336.     {
337.         cout << "Value does not exist" << endl;

```

```
338.     }  
339.  
340.  
341.     system("pause");  
342.     return 0;  
343. }  
344.
```

Output

A screenshot of a Windows command prompt window. The title bar shows the file path "D:\BinaryTree\x64\Debug\Bin" and standard window controls. The command prompt displays the following text:

```
Already exists  
2 4 9 12 13 14 16 Value exists  
Value does not exist  
Press any key to continue . . . |
```