**Binary search tree:**

Go Left: Before (smaller)  
Go Right: After (bigger)

Balancing the tree: Restricting height.

Removals: we can follow inorder successor or predecessors.  
This is where the removed eg root, will be replaced by the next biggest, or smallest key. Ie predecessor (go left from root, then most right), or successor (go right from root, then most left).  
  
Worst Case Performance Search: **O(**n) – in the case where it is just one long list, no branches.  
Additions/Removals: O(n)

**However:** There is a difference between expected and worst case performance.