Insertion in BST

```
New = (struct node *) malloc(sizeof (struct node));
 New -> data = item;
 New -> left = NULL;
 New -> right = NULL;
 if(root == NULL)
    root = New;
    root -> left = NULL;
    root -> right = NULL;
 else
    parentptr = NULL;
    nodeptr = root;
    while(nodeptr != NULL)
      parentptr = nodeptr;
      if(item < nodeptr->data)
         nodeptr = nodeptr -> left;
      else
         nodeptr = nodeptr -> right;
    if(item < parentptr -> data)
      parentptr -> left = New;
    else
      parentptr -> right = New;
```

Deletion in BST

```
void searchKey(Node* &curr, int key, Node* &parent)
     while (curr != nullptr && curr->data != key)
          parent = curr;
          if (key < curr->data)
                curr = curr->left;
          else
                curr = curr->right;
}
Node* minimumKey(Node* curr)
     while (curr->left != nullptr) {
          curr = curr->left;
     return curr;
void deleteNode(Node*& root, int key)
     Node* parent = nullptr;
     Node* curr = root;
     searchKey(curr, key, parent);
     if (curr == nullptr)
          return;
```

```
// Case 1: node to be deleted has no children i.e. it is a leaf node
     if (curr->left == nullptr && curr->right == nullptr)
          if (curr != root)
                if (parent->left == curr)
                     parent->left = nullptr;
                else
                     parent->right = nullptr;
          else
                root = nullptr;
          free(curr);
     }
     // Case 2: node to be deleted has two children
     else if (curr->left && curr->right)
          Node* successor = minimumKey(curr->right);
          int val = successor->data;
           deleteNode(root, successor->data);
          curr->data = val;
     // Case 3: node to be deleted has only one child
     else
          Node* child = (curr->left)? curr->left: curr->right;
```