

## Lab5: Binary Search Tree

### Partially Implement Binary Search Tree (BST)

Implement the following operations for a Binary Search Tree class starting from the template provided. Use the Class `TreeNode` that is provided. You may implement helper methods that make your code easier to write, read, and understand. Test cases will be provided later but you should write test cases of your own as you develop the methods. You may use iterative or recursive functions in your implementation.

You will likely want to add setters and getters for the tree node fields other than the key field. Changing the key of a node is equivalent to removing and inserting it and that is the safer way to do the implementation rather than trying to move the node to reflect the change in the key.

To implement BST use two classes, because you must be able to create and work with a BST that is empty. The class `BinarySearchTree` has a reference to the class `TreeNode` that is the root of the BST. The class `TreeNode` provides many helper functions that make implementation in class `BinarySearchTree` much easier.

#### class `TreeNode`:

```
def __init__(self, key):
    self.left = None
    self.right = None
    self.key = key
    self.data = None
```

```
def insert(self, key): inserts a node with key into the correct position if not a duplicate.
```

```
def find_successor(self): # returns the node that is the inorder successor of the node
```

```
def find_min(self): # returns min value in the tree
```

```
def find_max(self): # returns max value in the tree
```

```
def inorder_print_tree(self) # print inorder the subtree of self
```

```
def print_levels(self) #inorder traversal prints list of pairs, [key, level of the node] where root is level 0
```

#### class `BinarySearchTree`:

```
def find (self, key): # returns True if key is in a node of the tree, else False
```

```
def insert(self, newkey):
```

```
def delete(self, key) # deletes the node containing key, assumes such a node exists
```

```
def print_tree(self) # print inorder the entire tree
```

```
def is_empty(self): #returns True if tree is empty, else False
```

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1. `binary_search_tree.py`