

BINARY TREES USING ARRAYSAIM

Write a menu driven C program to implement binary trees using arrays and perform insertion, deletion and search.

ALGORITHM

1 Start

2 Enter tree height,  $h$ .

3 compute  $size = 2^{h+1} - 1$ , all elements are initialized to -1

4 Enter data for root, create tree from root.

5 Buildtree( $i$ , item)

5.1 set  $a[i] = item$

5.2 If  $a[i]$  has left child

5.2.1 Enter data of left child, newL

5.2.2 call buildtree( $2i$ , newL), go to step 5

5.3 If  $a[i]$  has right child

5.3.1 Enter data of right child, newR

5.3.2 call buildtree( $2i+1$ , newR), go to step 5

6 search( $i$ , key)

6.1 If  $a[i] = -1$  or  $a[i] = key$

6.1.1 If  $a[i] = key$

6.1.1.1 set  $loc = i$

6.1.2 return  $i$

6.2 Else If  $a[\text{search}(2i, key)] = -1$

6.2.1 call search ( $2i+1$ , key), go to step 6

7 Enter choice for menu

8 case 1: insertion

8.1 Enter parent node of new node.

8.2 call search ( $i$ , parent), go to step 6, store location of parent in loc

8.3 if  $a[loc] \neq \text{key}$

8.3.1 parent node not found, return

8.4 if  $a[2 \times loc] = -1$  or  $a[2 \times loc + 1] = -1$

8.4.1 if insertion as left child

8.4.1.1 if  $a[2 \times loc] = -1$

8.4.1.1.1 Enter data to insert

8.4.1.1.2 if  $2 \times loc > \text{size}$

8.4.1.1.2.1 set  $h++$ ,  $\text{size} = 2^{h+1} - 1$

8.4.1.1.3 set  $a[2 \times loc] = \text{data}$

8.4.1.2 Else left child is not empty

8.4.2 if insertion as right child

8.4.2.1 if  $a[2 \times loc + 1] = -1$

8.4.2.1.1 Enter data to insert

8.4.2.1.2 if  $2 \times loc + 1 > \text{size}$

8.4.2.1.2.1 set  $h++$ ,  $\text{size} = 2^{h+1} - 1$

8.4.2.1.3 set  $a[2 \times loc + 1] = \text{data}$

8.4.2.2 Else right child is not empty

8.5 else left and right children are not empty

9 Case 2: Deletion.

9.1 enter data to delete.

9.2 call search (1, node), goto step 6, store location.

9.3 if  $a[loc] = data$

9.3.1.1 set  $a[loc] = -1$

9.3.1.2 if no element exist at same level.

9.3.1.2.1 set  $h--$ ,  $size = 2^{h+1} - 1$

9.3.2 Else data is not a leaf node

9.4 Else, node doesnot exist.

10 Case 3: Search.

10.1 Enter node to search.

10.2 call search (1, node), goto step 6, store location.

10.3 if  $a[loc] = node$ .

10.3.1 Node found.

10.4 Else not not found.

11 stop

### CONCLUSION

The program has been executed correctly and the output has been verified.