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Binary Search Tree (BST) for Buildings — Complete Notes

STEP 1 — BST Node Structure

Each node holds:

- BuildingID (used for ordering)
- BuildingName
- LocationDetails
- left child pointer
- right child pointer

Node Structure (Language-Neutral)

class TreeNode:

```
    int BuildingID  
    string BuildingName  
    string LocationDetails  
    TreeNode* left  
    TreeNode* right
```

STEP 2 — BST Insertion Logic

Insert LEFT if newID < node.BuildingID

Insert RIGHT if newID > node.BuildingID

Pseudocode:

```

function insert(node, data):
    if node is NULL:
        return new Node(data)
    if data.BuildingID < node.BuildingID:
        node.left = insert(node.left, data)
    else:
        node.right = insert(node.right, data)
    return node

```

Example BST (40,20,60,10,30,50,70):

```

      40
     /   \
   20     60
  / \   / \
10  30  50  70

```

STEP 3 — Searching

```

function search(node, keyID):
    if node is NULL: return "Not Found"
    if keyID == node.BuildingID: return node
    if keyID < node.BuildingID: return search(node.left, keyID)
    else: return search(node.right, keyID)

```

STEP 4 — Traversals

Inorder (sorted):

10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70

Preorder:

40, 20, 10, 30, 60, 50, 70

Postorder:

10, 30, 20, 50, 70, 60, 40