**Experiment Number: 6c**

**Title:** Implementation of Search operation in Binary tree Using C++.

**Problem Statement:** Write a C++ program to implement the search operation in Binary **tree.**

**Algorithm:**

* Whenever an element is to be searched, start searching from the root node
* Then if the data is less than the key value, search for the element in the left subtree.
* Otherwise, search for the element in the right subtree.
* **Follow the same steps for each node.**

**Code:**

#include<iostream>

using namespace std;

struct node {

int d;

node \*left;

node \*right;

};

node\* CreateNode(int d) {

node \*newnode = new node;

newnode->d = d;

newnode->left = NULL;

newnode->right = NULL;

return newnode;

}

node\* InsertIntoTree(node\* root, int d) {

node \*temp = CreateNode(d);

node \*t = new node;

t = root;

if(root == NULL)

root = temp;

else {

while(t != NULL) {

if(t->d < d) {

if(t->right == NULL) {

t->right = temp;

break;

}

t = t->right;

} else if(t->d > d) {

if(t->left == NULL) {

t->left = temp;

break;

}

t = t->left;

}

}

}

return root;

}

void Search(node \*root, int d) {

int depth = 0;

node \*temp = new node;

temp = root;

while(temp != NULL) {

depth++;

if(temp->d == d) {

cout<<"\nitem found at depth: "<<depth;

return;

} else if(temp->d > d)

temp = temp->left;

else

temp = temp->right;

}

cout<<"\n item not found";

return;

}

int main() {

char ch;

int n, i, a[10] = {91, 23, 85, 22, 79, 7, 72, 96, 11, 46};

node \*root = new node;

root = NULL;

for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)

root = InsertIntoTree(root, a[i]);

up:

cout<<"\nEnter the Element to be searched: ";

cin>>n;

Search(root, n);

cout<<"\n\n\tDo you want to search more...enter choice(y/n)?";

cin>>ch;

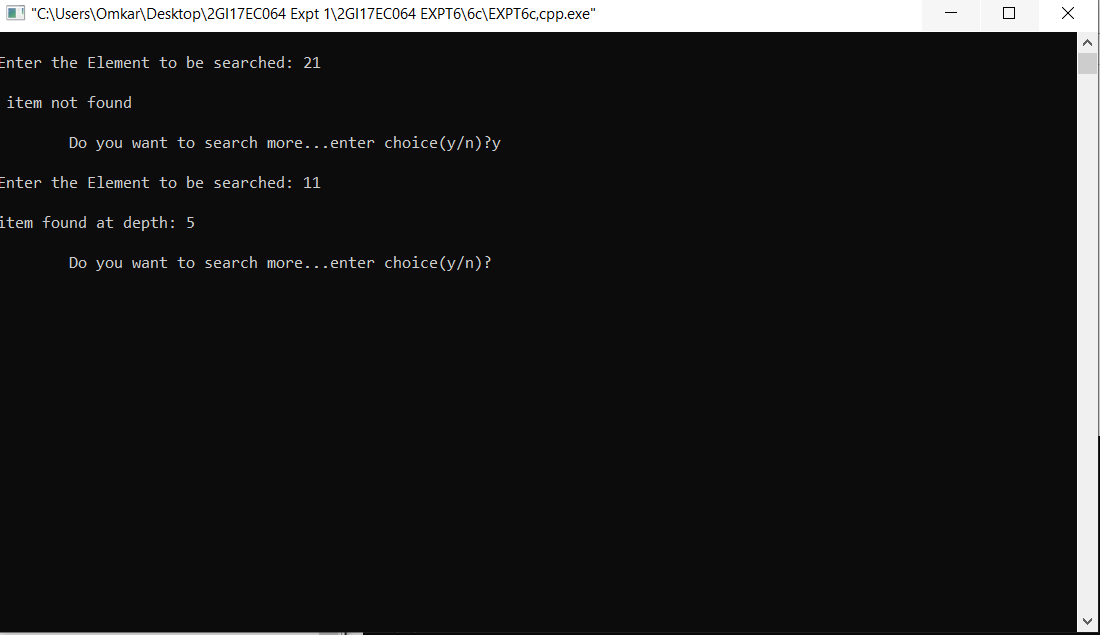
if(ch == 'y' || ch == 'Y')

goto up;

return 0;

}

**Output:**

**ANALYSIS (LIMITATIONS):**

Slower **insertion**/deletion of elements.

Not a great choice for linear **trees** (degenerate **tree** - more or less a sorted linked list)