Binary Search Tree

March 16, 2021

Binary Search Tree

```
[]: class Binary_Search_Tree:
         11 11 11
         Constructor with vaue we are going
         to insert in tree with assigning
         left and right child with default None
         n n n
         def __init__(self, data):
             self.data = data
             self.Left_child = None
             self.Right_child = None
         11 11 11
         If the data we are inserting already
         present in tree it will not add it
         to avoid the duplicate values
         n n n
         def Add_Node(self, data):
             if data == self.data:
                  return # node already exist
             If the data we are inserting is Less
             than the value of the current node, then
             data will insert in Left node
              n n n
             if data < self.data:</pre>
                  if self.Left_child:
                      self.Left_child.Add_Node(data)
                  else:
                      self.Left_child = Binary_Search_Tree(data)
                  11 11 11
```

```
If the data we are inserting is Greater
        than the value of the current node, then
        data will insert in Right node
    else:
        if self.Right_child:
            self.Right_child.Add_Node(data)
        else:
            self.Right_child = Binary_Search_Tree(data)
def Find_Node(self, val):
    n n n
    If current node is equal to
    data we are finding return true
    if self.data == val:
        return True
    If current node is lesser than
    data we are finding we have search
    in Left child node
    n n n
    if val < self.data:</pre>
        if self.Left_child:
            return self.Left_child.Find_Node(val)
        else:
            return False
    If current node is Greater than
    data we are finding we have search
    in Right child node
    HHHH
    if val > self.data:
        if self.Right_child:
            return self.Right_child.Find_Node(val)
        else:
            return False
11 11 11
```

```
First it will visit Left node then
it will visit Root node and finally
it will visit Right and display a
list in specific order
11 11 11
def In_Order_Traversal(self):
    elements = []
    if self.Left_child:
        elements += self.Left_child.In_Order_Traversal()
    elements.append(self.data)
    if self.Right_child:
        elements += self.Right_child.In_Order_Traversal()
    return elements
First it will visit Left node then
it will visit Right node and finally
it will visit Root node and display a
list in specific order
def Post_Order_Traversal(self):
    elements = []
    if self.Left_child:
        elements += self.Left_child.Post_Order_Traversal()
    if self.Right_child:
        elements += self.Right_child.Post_Order_Traversal()
    elements.append(self.data)
    return elements
First it will visit Root node then
it will visit Left node and finally
it will visit Right node and display a
list in specific order
def Pre_Order_Traversal(self):
    elements = [self.data]
    if self.Left_child:
        elements += self.Left_child.Pre_Order_Traversal()
```

```
if self.Right_child:
                 elements += self.Right_child.Pre_Order_Traversal()
             return elements
         This method will give
         the Max value of tree
         def Find_Maximum_Node(self):
             if self.Right_child is None:
                 return self.data
             return self.Right_child.Find_Maximum_Node()
         HHHH
         This method will give
         the Min value of tree
         def Find_Minimum_Node(self):
             if self.Left_child is None:
                 return self.data
             return self.Left_child.Find_Minimum_Node()
[]: """
     This method helps to build the tree
     whith the element we inserted in it
     11 11 11
     def Build_Tree(elements):
         root = Binary_Search_Tree(elements[0])
         for i in range(1,len(elements)):
             root.Add_Node(elements[i])
         return root
[]: T=Build_Tree([10,99,1,55,26])
[]: T.Find_Maximum_Node()
[]: T.In_Order_Traversal()
[]:
```