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# **BST Implementation using Dynamic Allocation: Insertion**

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## **Binary Search Tree – An Application of Binary Tree**



# Background

Problem: find a target key in a list of elements

Sequential: Potentially enumerate every key

Ordered List: Searching can be done on logn

Frequent insertions and deletions: Ordered List is much slower

Solution: Binary Trees provide an excellent solution to this by

organizing every element in the list as a node in the tree

**Binary Search Tree: Definition** 

A Binary Search Tree is a binary tree which has the following properties:

- all the elements in the left subtree of a node **n** are less than the contents of node **n**
- all the elements in the right subtree of a node **n** are greater than or equal to the contents of node **n**

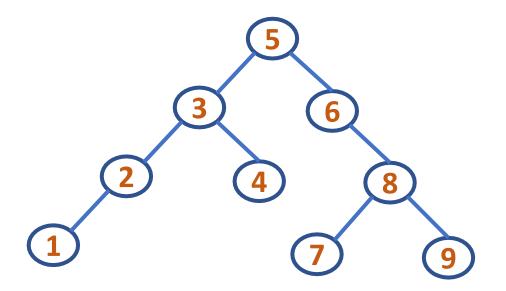


# Binary Search Tree – An Application of Binary Tree

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A Binary Search Tree with the nodes inserted in the order: 5, 3, 6, 4, 2, 8, 1,7, 9





## **Binary Search Tree - Implementation**



Linked implementation

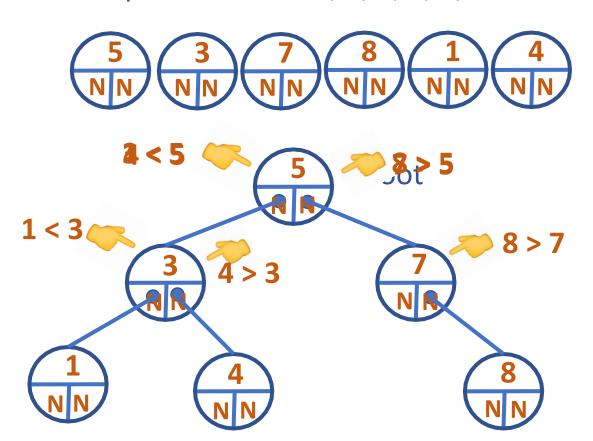
Here every node will have its own **info** along with the **links**to left child and right child

```
typedef struct tree_linked
{
  int info;
  struct tree_linked *left,*right;
}NODE;
```

NODE \*root=NULL; //root points to Root of the tree and initially it is null

# **Binary Search Tree - Implementation**

Linked implementation: 5, 3, 7, 8, 1, 4







# **THANK YOU**

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