

# Binary Search Tree Exercises

[Download Starter Code <../dsa-bsts.zip>](#)

We've supplied you with a **Node** class and a constructor for the **BinarySearchTree** class. Here are descriptions of the methods you should write for instances of **BinarySearchTree**:

## insert

This function should insert a node in a binary tree. It should return the BinarySearchTree and should be solved using iteration.

```
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();
binarySearchTree.insert(15);
binarySearchTree.insert(20);
binarySearchTree.insert(10);
binarySearchTree.insert(12);
binarySearchTree.root.value // 15
binarySearchTree.root.right.value // 20
binarySearchTree.root.left.right.value // 12

var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();
binarySearchTree.insert(15)
binarySearchTree.insert(20)
binarySearchTree.insert(10)
binarySearchTree.insert(12);
binarySearchTree.root.value // 15
binarySearchTree.root.right.value // 20
binarySearchTree.root.left.right.value // 12
```

## insertRecursively

This function should insert a node in a binary tree. It should return the BinarySearchTree and should be solved using recursion.

```
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();
binarySearchTree.insertRecursively(15);
binarySearchTree.root.value // 15
binarySearchTree.root.left // null
binarySearchTree.root.right // null

var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();

binarySearchTree.insertRecursively(15);
binarySearchTree.insertRecursively(20);
binarySearchTree.insertRecursively(10);
binarySearchTree.insertRecursively(12);
binarySearchTree.root.value // 15
binarySearchTree.root.right.value // 20
binarySearchTree.root.left.right.value // 12

var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();
```

```
binarySearchTree.insertRecursively(15)
binarySearchTree.insertRecursively(20)
binarySearchTree.insertRecursively(10)
binarySearchTree.insertRecursively(12);
binarySearchTree.root.value // 15
binarySearchTree.root.right.value // 20
binarySearchTree.root.left.right.value // 12
```

## find

This function should find a node in a binary tree. It should return the node if found, otherwise return **undefined**. This should be solved using iteration.

```
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();
binarySearchTree.insert(15)
binarySearchTree.insert(20)
binarySearchTree.insert(10)
binarySearchTree.insert(12);
var foundNode = binarySearchTree.findIteratively(20);
foundNode.value // 20
foundNode.left // null
foundNode.right // null

var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();

binarySearchTree.insert(15)
binarySearchTree.insert(20)
binarySearchTree.insert(10)
binarySearchTree.insert(12);
var foundNode = binarySearchTree.findIteratively(120);
foundNode // undefined
```

## findRecursively

This function should find a node in a binary tree. It should return the node if found, otherwise return **undefined**. This should be solved using recursion.

```
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();
binarySearchTree.insert(15)
binarySearchTree.insert(20)
binarySearchTree.insert(10)
binarySearchTree.insert(12);
var foundNode = binarySearchTree.findRecursively(20);
foundNode.value // 20
foundNode.left // null
foundNode.right // null

var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();
binarySearchTree.insert(15)
binarySearchTree.insert(20)
binarySearchTree.insert(10)
```

```
binarySearchTree.insert(12);  
var foundNode = binarySearchTree.findRecursively(120);  
foundNode // undefined
```

## dfsPreOrder

This function should search through each node in the binary search tree using pre-order depth first search and return an array containing each node's value.

```
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();  
binarySearchTree.insert(15)  
binarySearchTree.insert(20)  
binarySearchTree.insert(10)  
binarySearchTree.insert(12)  
binarySearchTree.insert(1)  
binarySearchTree.insert(5)  
binarySearchTree.insert(50);  
binarySearchTree.dfsPreOrder() // [15, 10, 1, 5, 12, 20, 50]
```

## dfsInOrder

This function should search through each node in the binary search tree using in-order depth first search and return an array containing each node's value.

```
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();  
binarySearchTree.insert(15)  
binarySearchTree.insert(20)  
binarySearchTree.insert(10)  
binarySearchTree.insert(12)  
binarySearchTree.insert(1)  
binarySearchTree.insert(5)  
binarySearchTree.insert(50);  
binarySearchTree.dfsInOrder() // [1, 5, 10, 12, 15, 20, 50]
```

## dfsPostOrder

This function should search through each node in the binary search tree using post-order depth first search and return an array containing each node's value.

```
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();  
binarySearchTree.insert(15)  
binarySearchTree.insert(20)  
binarySearchTree.insert(10)  
binarySearchTree.insert(12)  
binarySearchTree.insert(1)  
binarySearchTree.insert(5)
```

```
binarySearchTree.insert(50);  
binarySearchTree.dfsPostOrder() // [5, 1, 12, 10, 50, 20, 15]
```

## bfs

This function should search through each node in the binary search tree using breadth first search and return an array containing each node's value.

```
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();  
binarySearchTree.insert(15)  
binarySearchTree.insert(20)  
binarySearchTree.insert(10)  
binarySearchTree.insert(12)  
binarySearchTree.insert(1)  
binarySearchTree.insert(5)  
binarySearchTree.insert(50);  
binarySearchTree.bfs() // [15, 10, 20, 1, 12, 50, 5]
```

## Further Study

## remove

This function should remove a node from a binary search tree. Your remove function should be able to handle removal of the root node, removal of a node with one child and removal of a node with two children. The function should return the node removed.

```
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();  
binarySearchTree.insert(15)  
binarySearchTree.insert(20)  
binarySearchTree.insert(10)  
binarySearchTree.insert(12)  
binarySearchTree.insert(1)  
binarySearchTree.insert(5)  
binarySearchTree.insert(50);  
binarySearchTree.remove(50);  
binarySearchTree.root.right.value // 20  
binarySearchTree.root.right.right // null  
  
binarySearchTree.remove(5);  
binarySearchTree.root.left.left.value // 1  
binarySearchTree.root.left.left.right // null  
  
var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();  
binarySearchTree.insert(15)  
binarySearchTree.insert(20)  
binarySearchTree.insert(10)  
binarySearchTree.insert(12)  
binarySearchTree.insert(1)  
binarySearchTree.insert(5)  
binarySearchTree.insert(50);
```

```
binarySearchTree.remove(1);
binarySearchTree.root.left.left.value // 5
binarySearchTree.root.left.left.left // null
binarySearchTree.root.left.left.right // null

binarySearchTree.remove(20);
binarySearchTree.root.right.value // 50
binarySearchTree.root.right.right // null
binarySearchTree.root.right.left // null

var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();
binarySearchTree.insert(15)
binarySearchTree.insert(20)
binarySearchTree.insert(10)
binarySearchTree.insert(12)
binarySearchTree.insert(1)
binarySearchTree.insert(5)
binarySearchTree.insert(50)
binarySearchTree.insert(60)
binarySearchTree.insert(30)
binarySearchTree.insert(25)
binarySearchTree.insert(23)
binarySearchTree.insert(24)
binarySearchTree.insert(70);

binarySearchTree.remove(10);
binarySearchTree.root.left.value // 12
binarySearchTree.root.left.left.value // 1
binarySearchTree.root.left.left.right.value // 5

binarySearchTree.remove(50);
binarySearchTree.root.right.value // 20
binarySearchTree.root.right.right.value // 60
binarySearchTree.root.right.right.left.value // 30

var binarySearchTree = new BinarySearchTree();
binarySearchTree.insert(22)
binarySearchTree.insert(49)
binarySearchTree.insert(85)
binarySearchTree.insert(66)
binarySearchTree.insert(95)
binarySearchTree.insert(90)
binarySearchTree.insert(100)
binarySearchTree.insert(88)
binarySearchTree.insert(93)
binarySearchTree.insert(89)

binarySearchTree.remove(85);
binarySearchTree.root.right.right.value // 88
binarySearchTree.root.right.right.right.left.left.value // 89
```

## isBalanced

Write a function which accepts a binary search tree and returns true if the tree is balanced, otherwise returns false.

## findSecondHighest

Write a function which accepts a BST and returns the second highest value.

## dfsInOrder Iteratively

Write another version of the dfsInOrder function but do not use recursion. This can be challenging. Think about what the computer is doing for you when you make a recursive call.

## Solution

[View our solutions <solution/index.html>](https://curric.springboard.com/software-engineering-career-track/default/exercises/dsa-bsts/)