

Using the author's Ch. 6 algorithms for finding and removing nodes of a binary search tree, fill in the missing code for the find and remove functions below.

```
struct node
{
    int data;
    node * left;
    node * right;
};

node * find(node * root, const int &target)
{
    if (!root)
        return _____ ;

    if (target == _____ )
        return root;

    else if (target < _____ )
        return _____ ;

    else
        return _____ ;
}

bool remove(node * &p, const int &data)
{
    if (!p)
    {
        return false;
    }

    if (data == p->data)
    {
        // Case 1 - p has no children

        if (p->right == NULL && p->left == NULL)
        {
            node *x = p;
            p = 0;
            delete x;
            return true;
        }

        // Case 2 - p has a right child that has no left child

        if (_____)
        {
            node *x = p;
            p = x->right;
            delete x;
        }
    }
}
```

```

        return _____;
    }

    // Case #3 - p has a left child w/ no right child
    //           (Subcase #1 at top of p. 409)
    if ( _____ )
    {
        node *x = p;
        p = x->left;
        p->right = x->right;

        _____

        _____
    }

    // Case #3 - p has left child that has a right child
    //           (Subcase #2 at bottom of p. 409)
    else
    {
        node *x = p;
        node *q = x->left->right;
        node *qParent = x->left;

        while (q->right != 0)
        {
            _____

            _____
        }

        q->right = x->right;
        p = q;
        qParent->right = q->left;
        q->left = x->left;
        delete x;
        return true;
    }
}
else if (data < p->data) // finding node to remove
{
    return _____
}
else
{
    return _____
}
}
}

```