

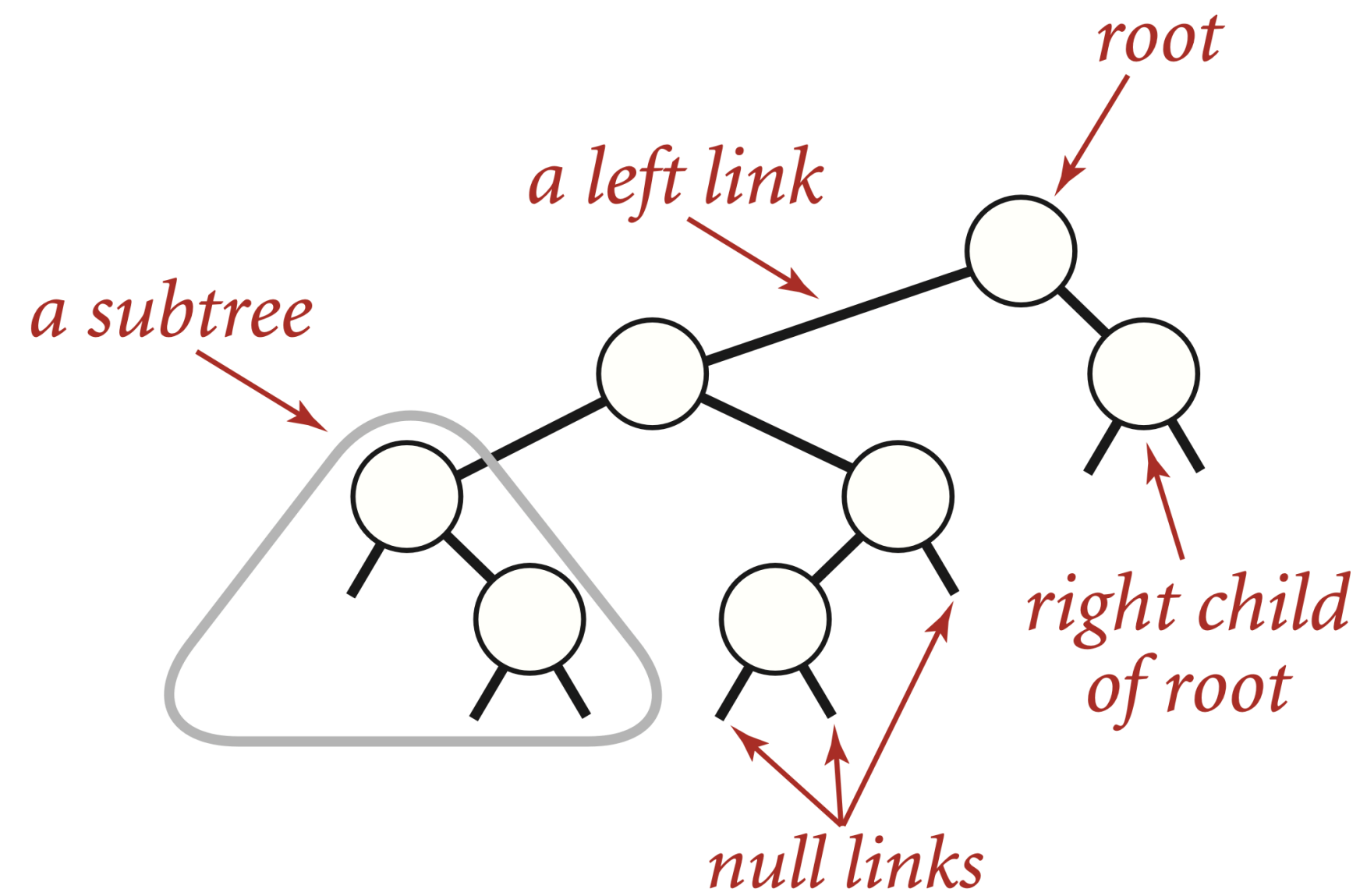
# Balanced Search Trees & LLRBs

## Discussion 08

# Agenda & Key Learning Outcomes

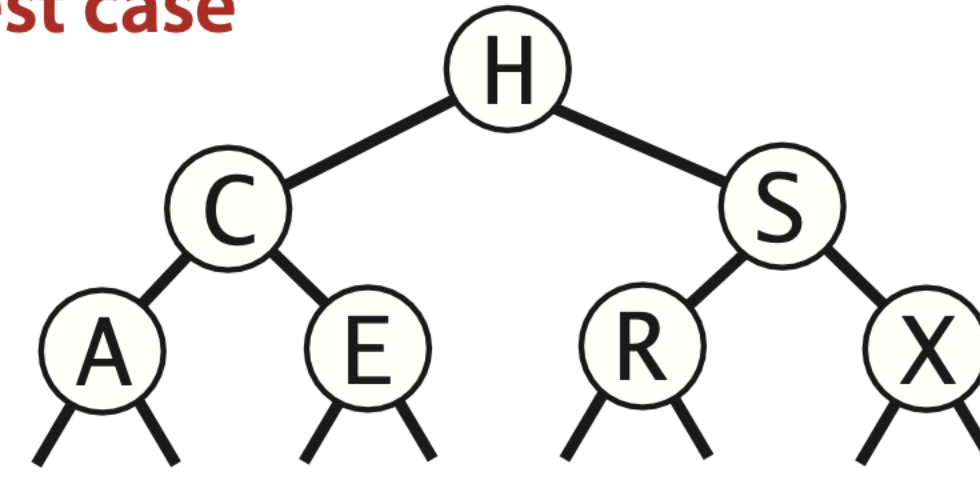
- Develop an appreciation of the foundational ideas of a Balanced Search Tree
- Discuss implementation and motivate the discovery of Red-Black BST
- Compare and contrast different implementations of BST, Balanced Search Tree, and Red-Black BST

# Reminder: BST

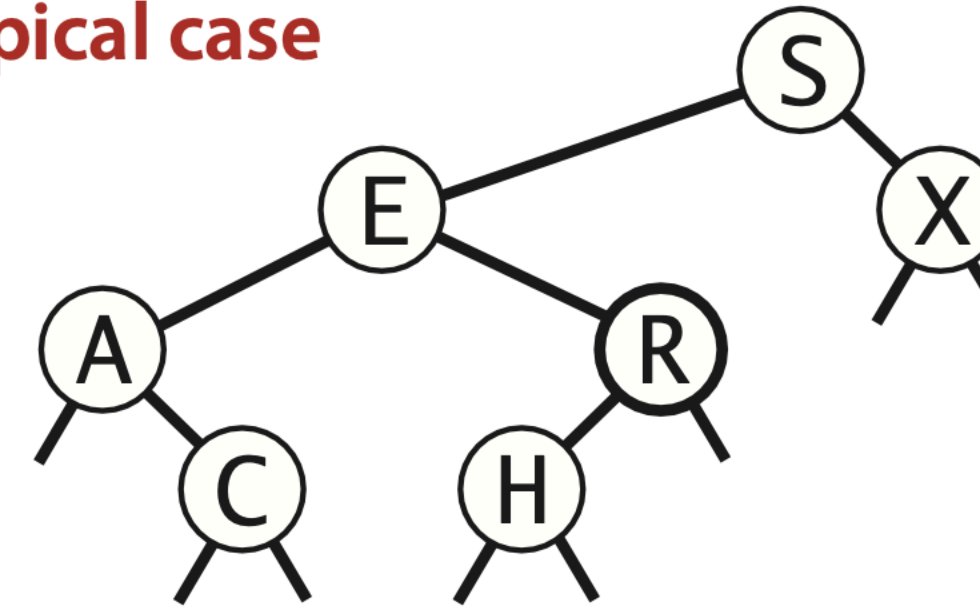


**Anatomy of a binary tree**

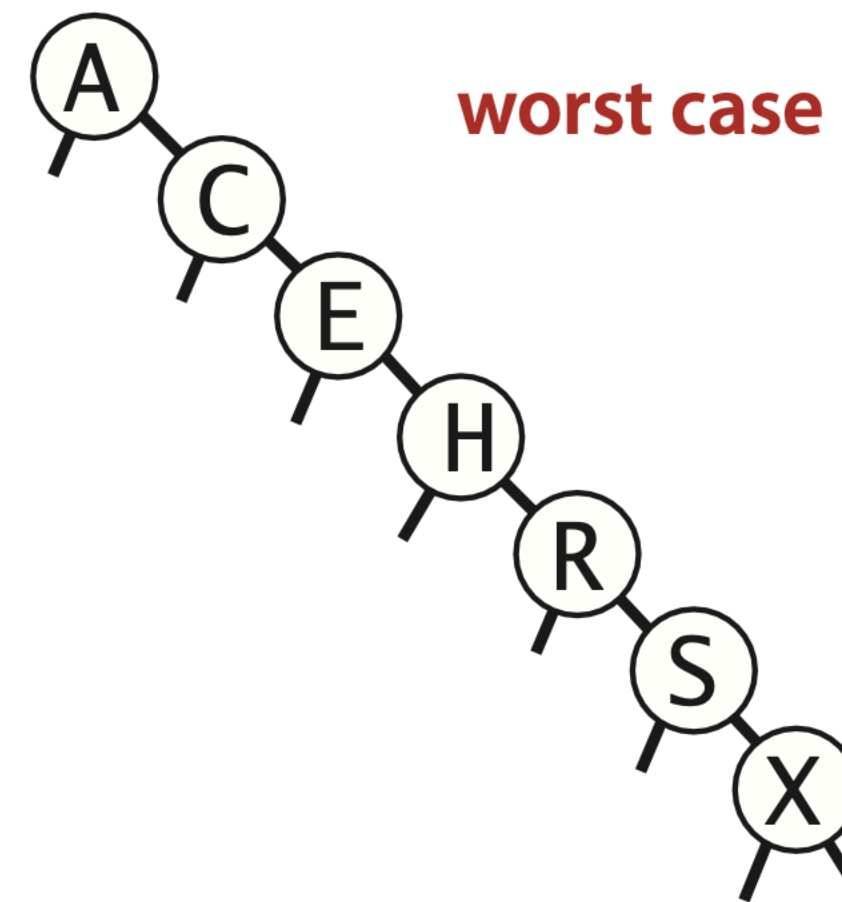
**best case**



**typical case**



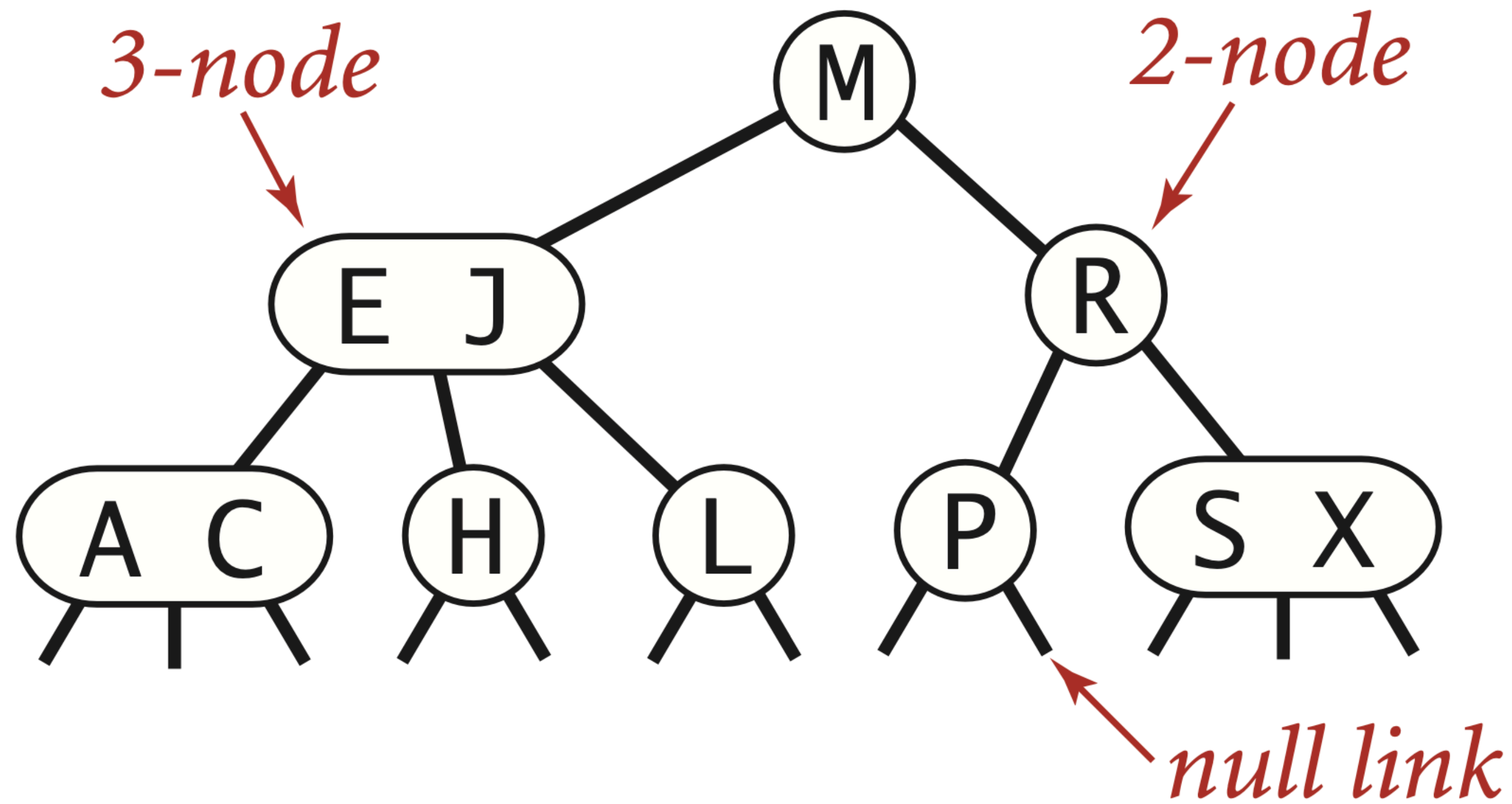
**worst case**



**BST possibilities**

# B-Trees

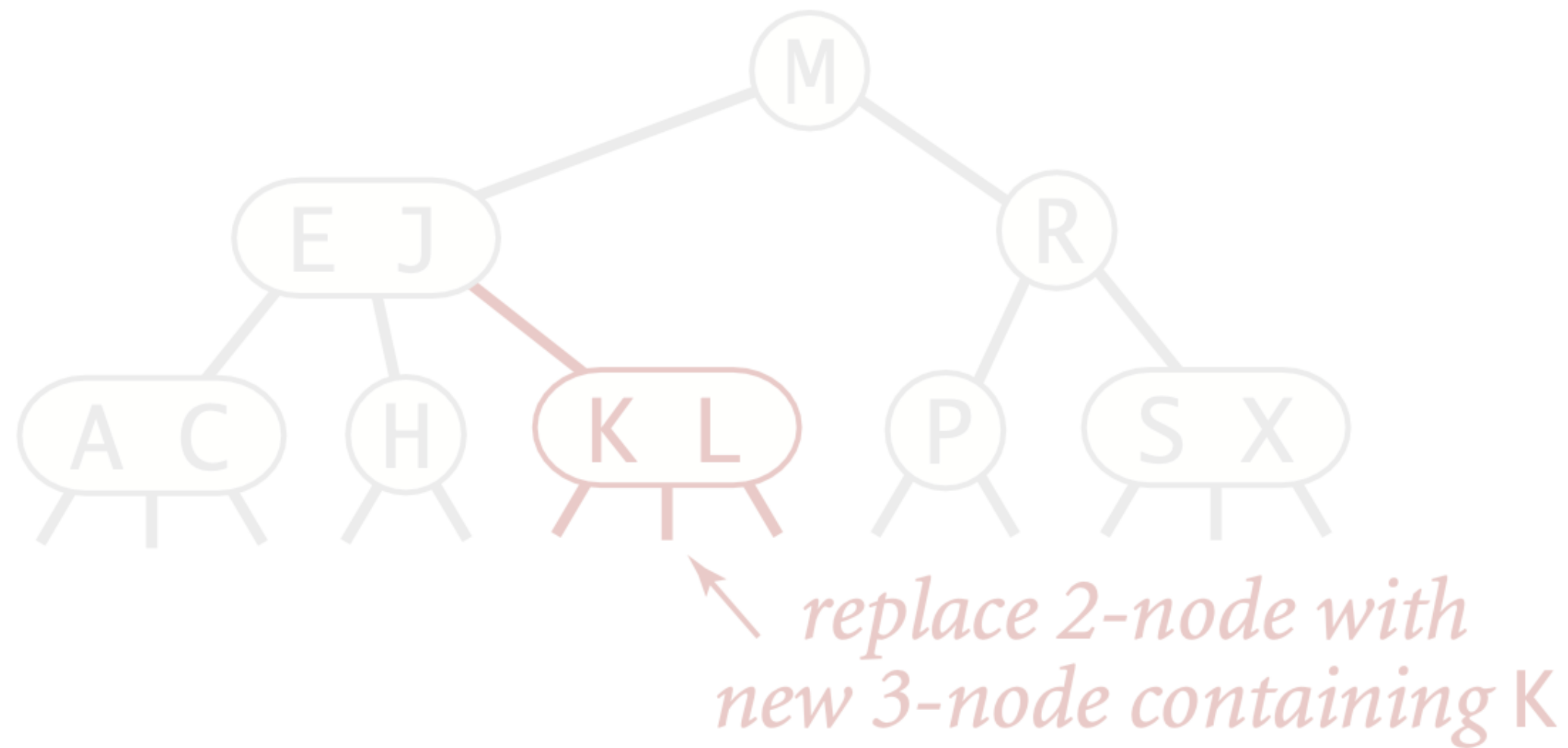
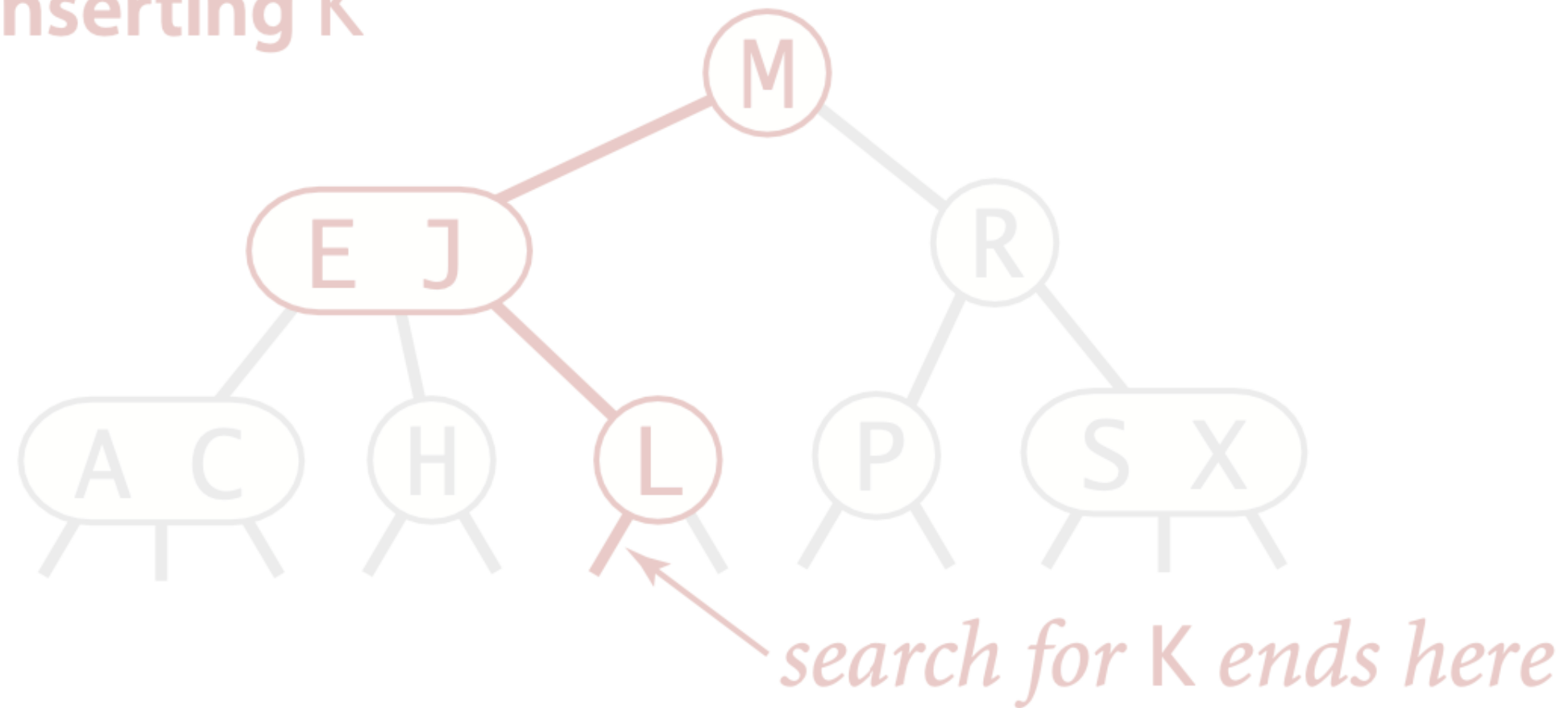
(a.k.a. 2-3 Trees)



- 2-node: one item, two children
- 3-node: two items, three children
- Guaranteed  $\theta(\log N)$  runtime

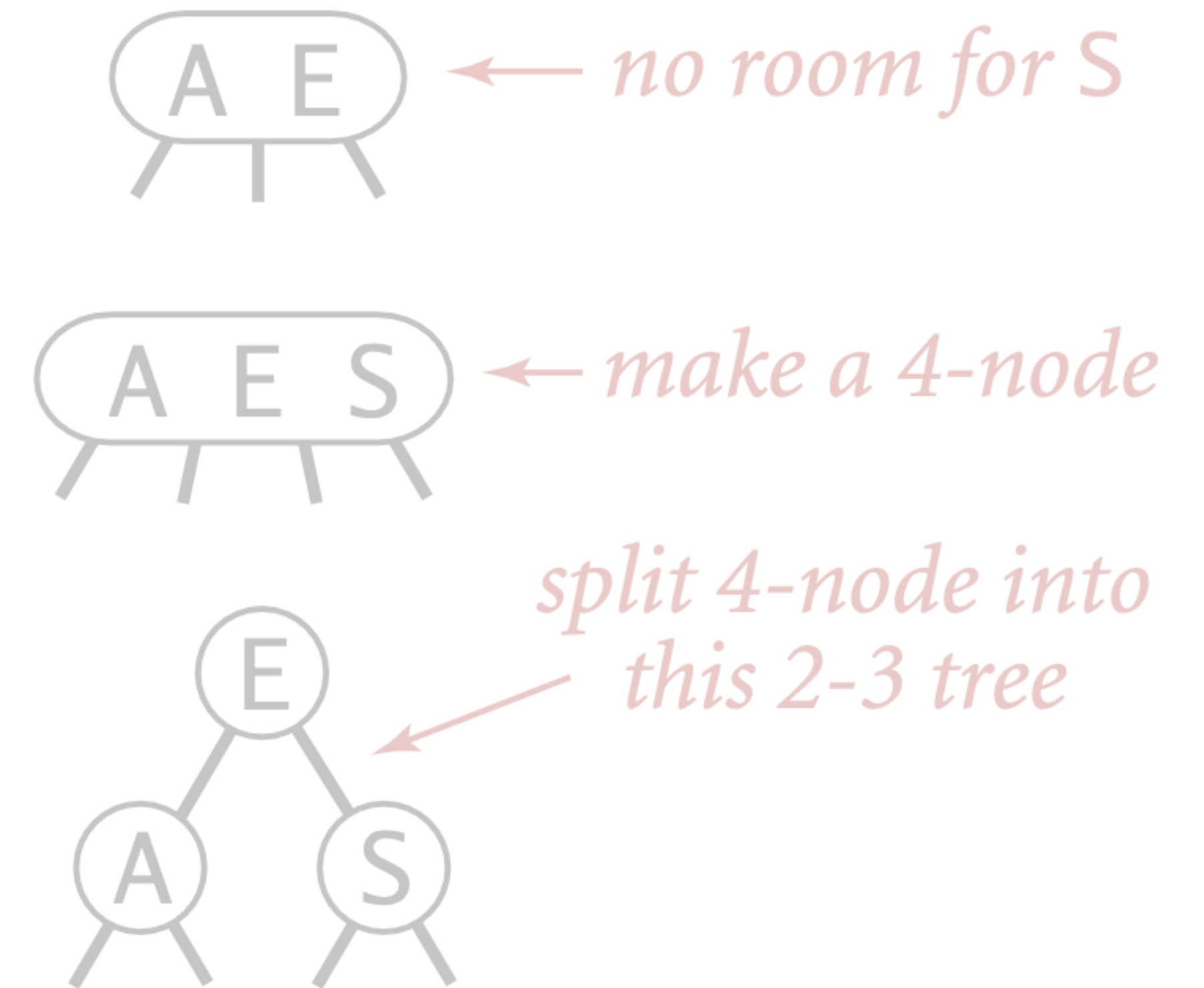
# Insert Into a 2-node

inserting K



# Insert Into a 3-node

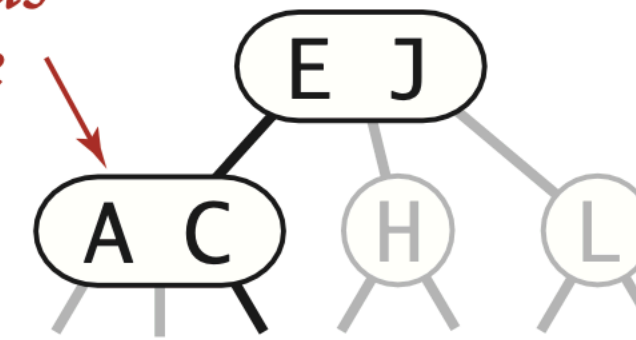
inserting S



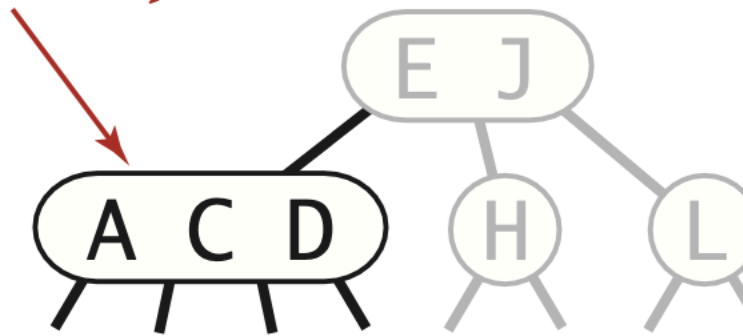
Insert into a single 3-node

## inserting D

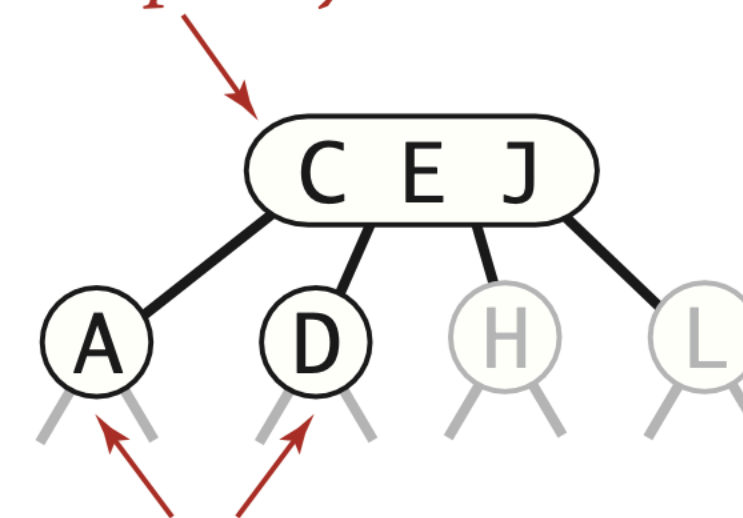
*search for D ends  
at this 3-node*



*add new key D to 3-node  
to make temporary 4-node*

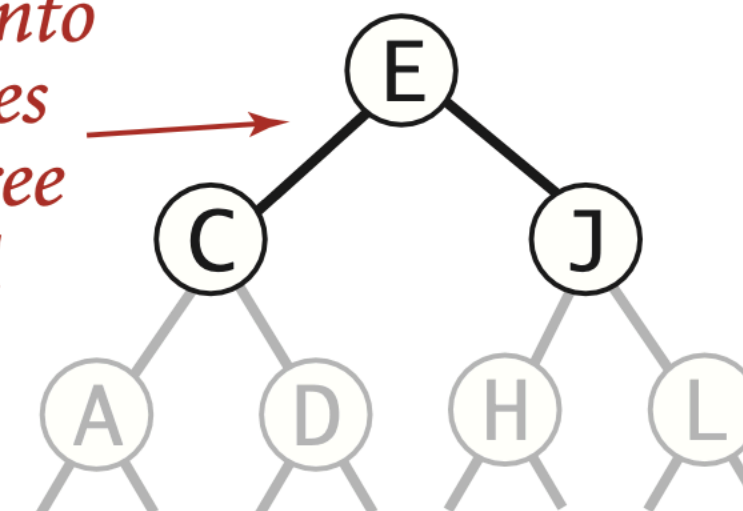


*add middle key C to 3-node  
to make temporary 4-node*



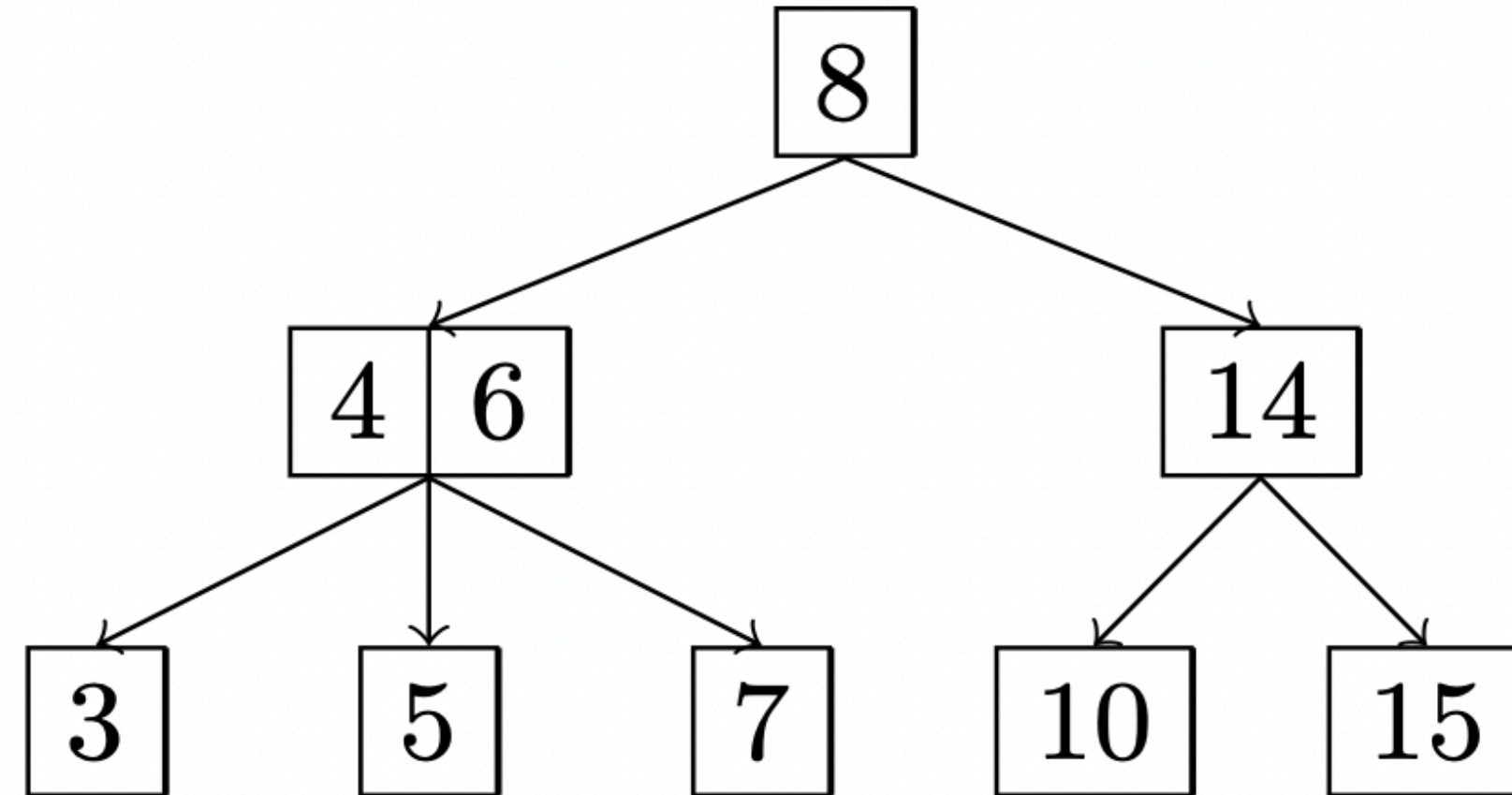
*split 4-node into two 2-nodes  
pass middle key to parent*

*split 4-node into  
three 2-nodes  
increasing tree  
height by 1*



# 1 2-3 Trees and LLRB's

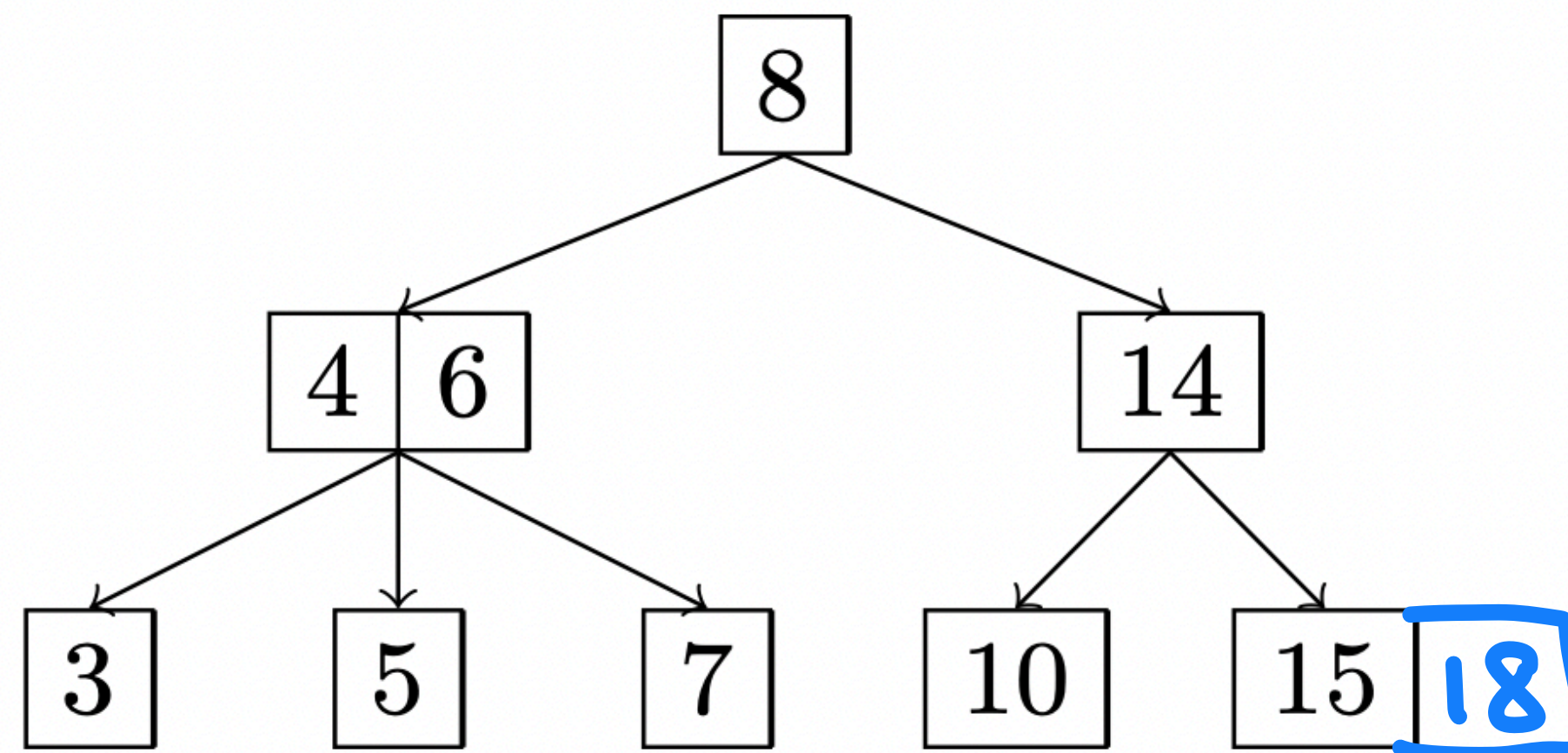
- (a) Draw what the following 2-3 tree would look like after inserting 18, 38, 12, 13, and 20.





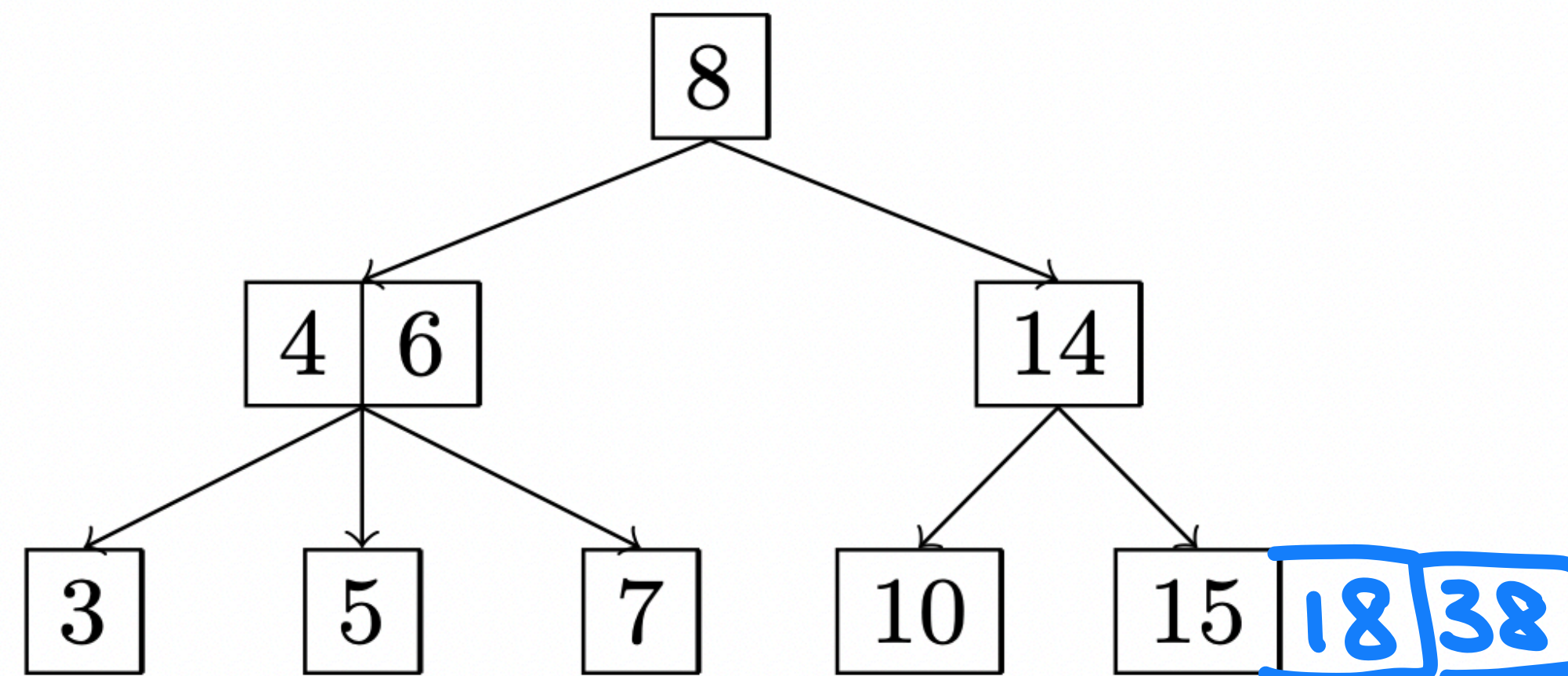
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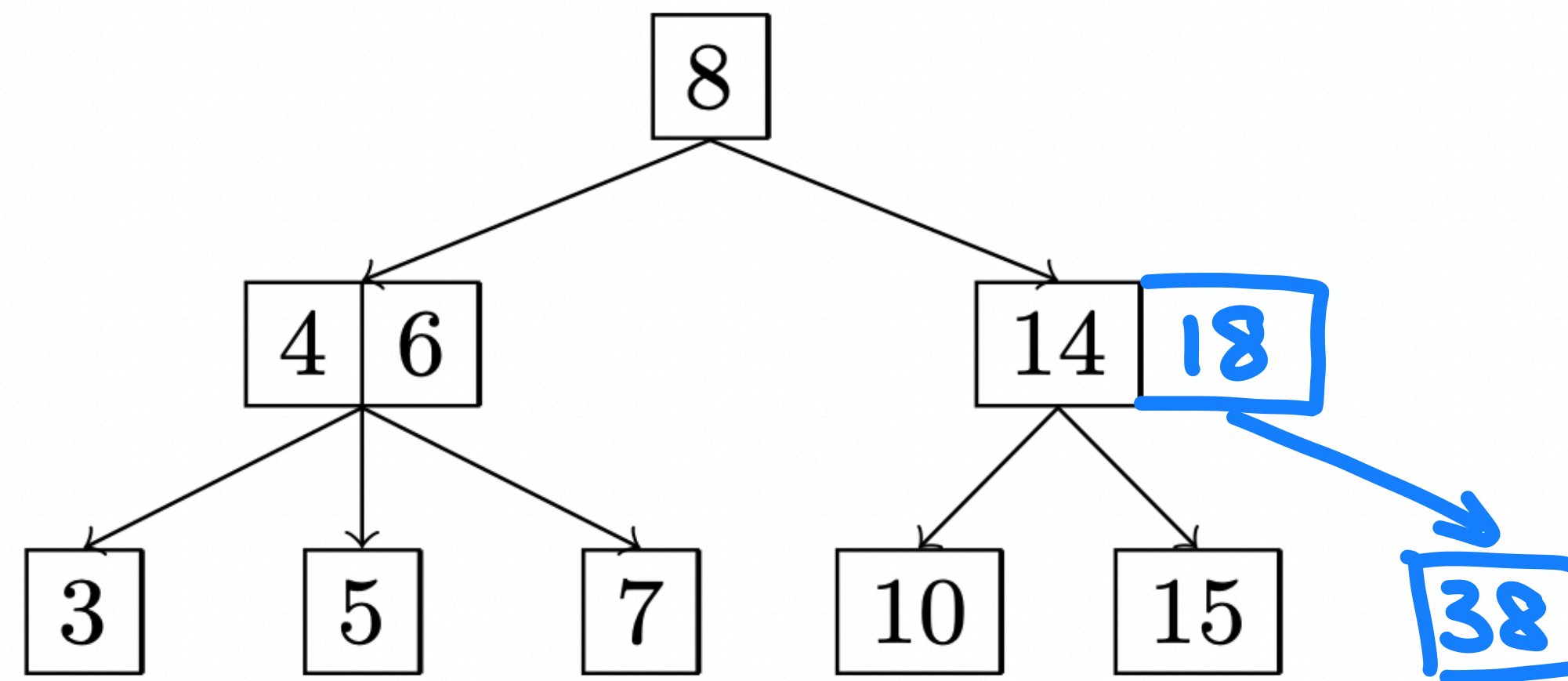
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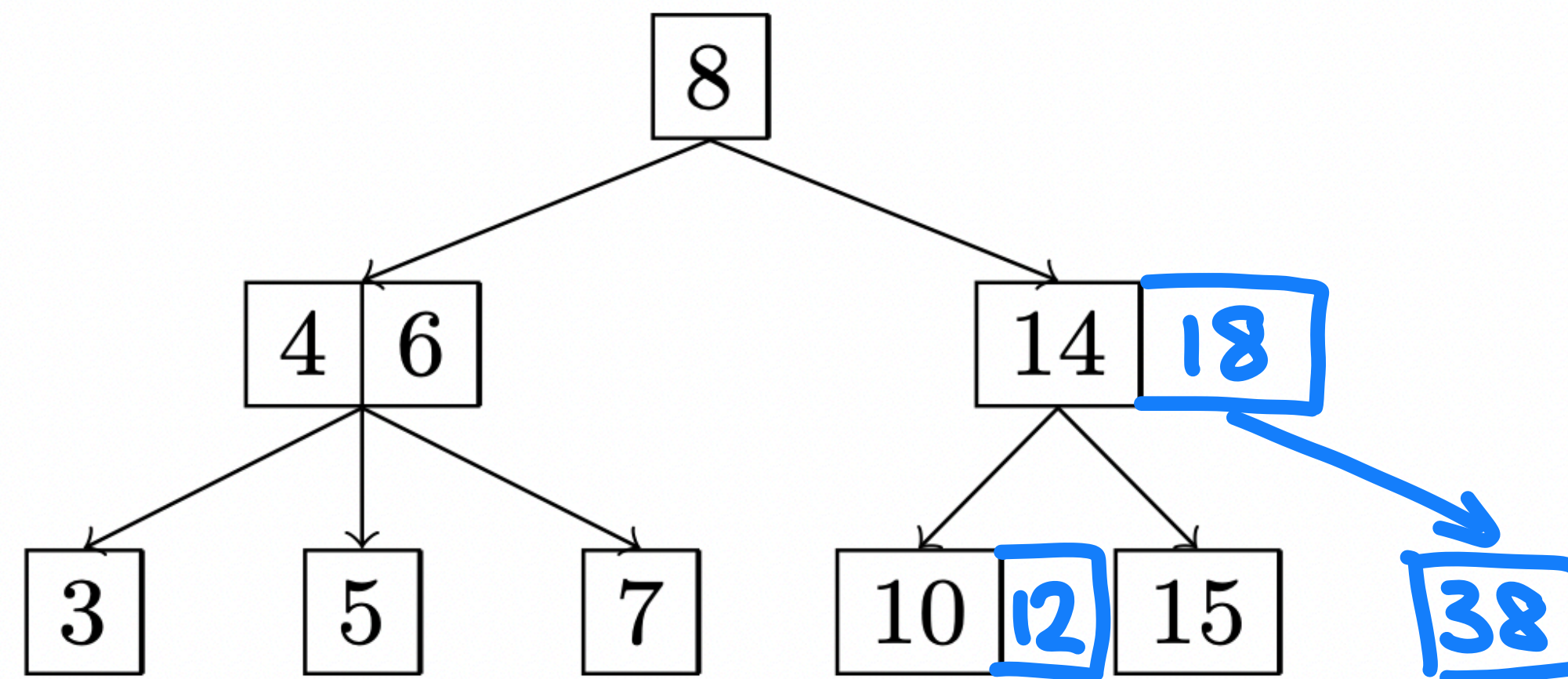
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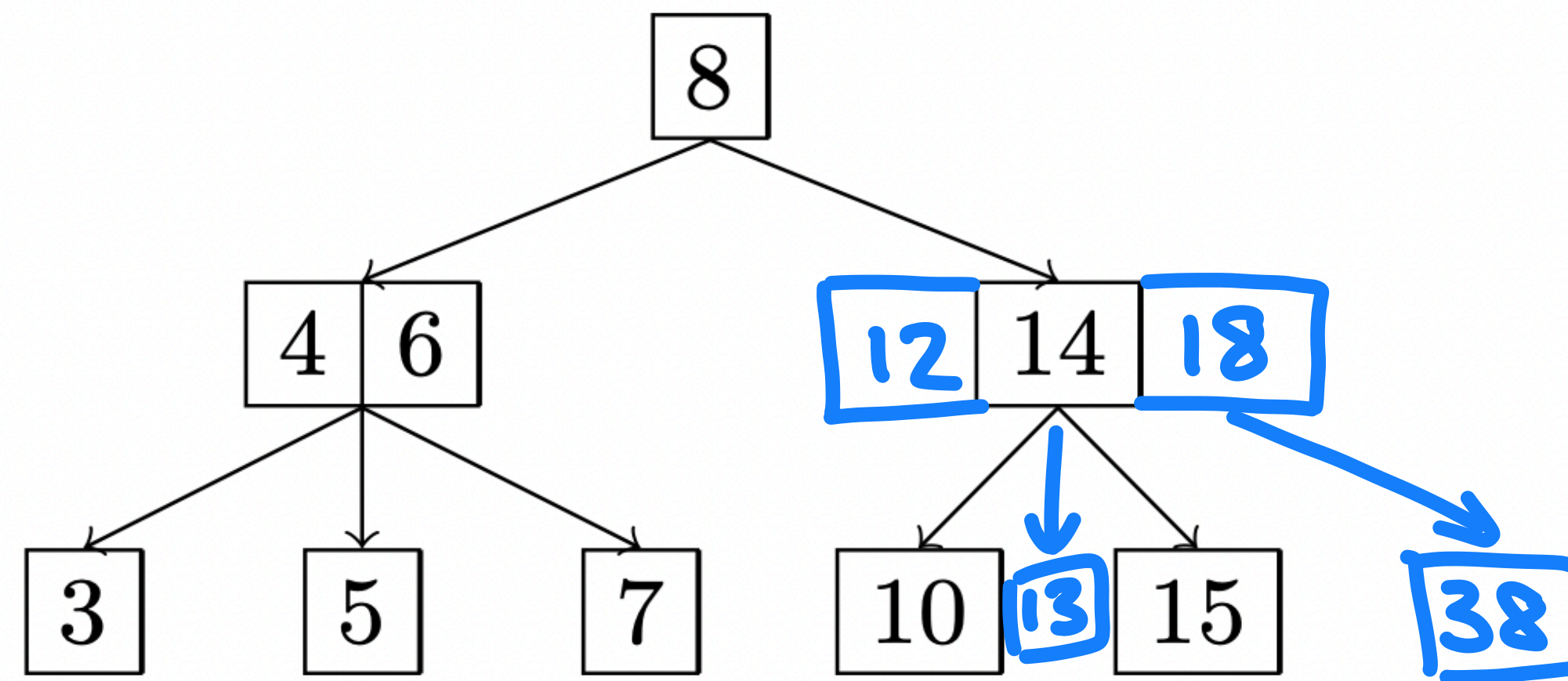
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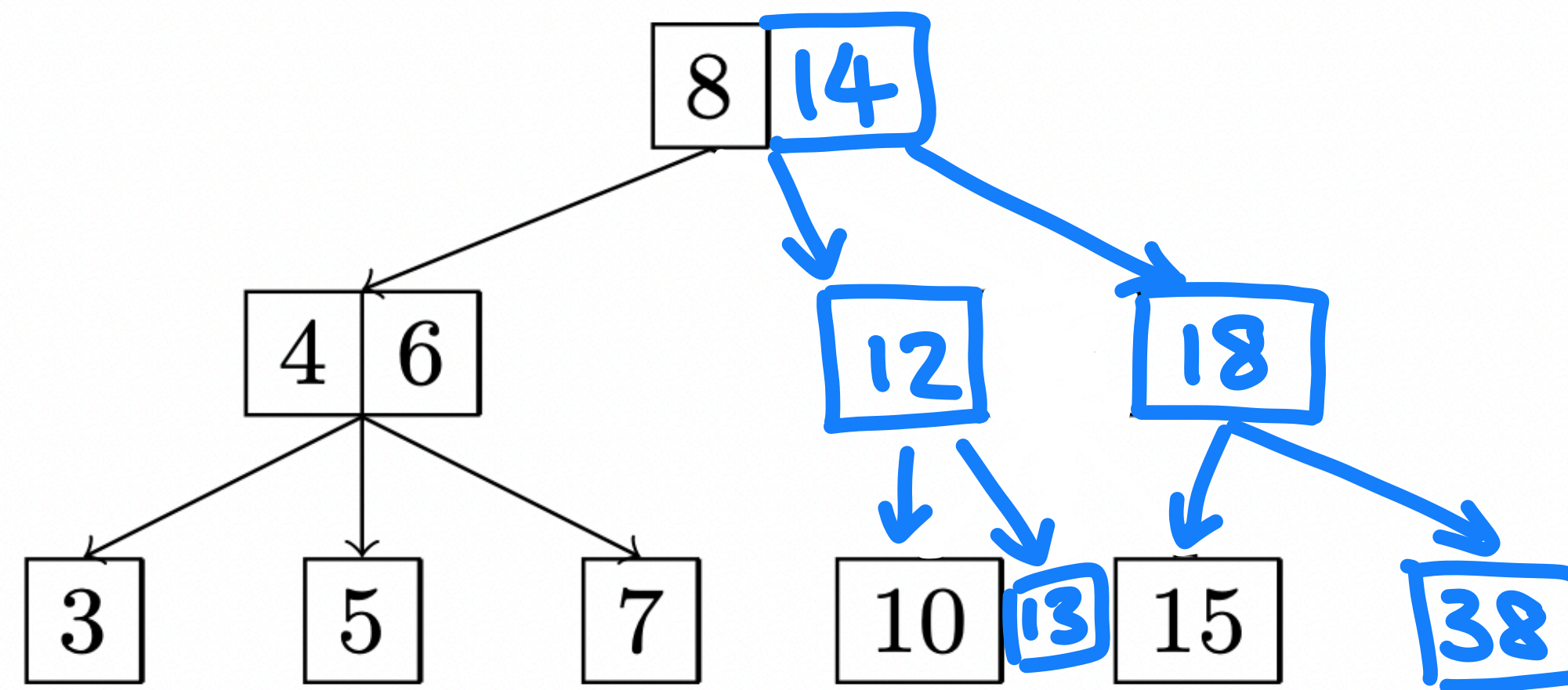
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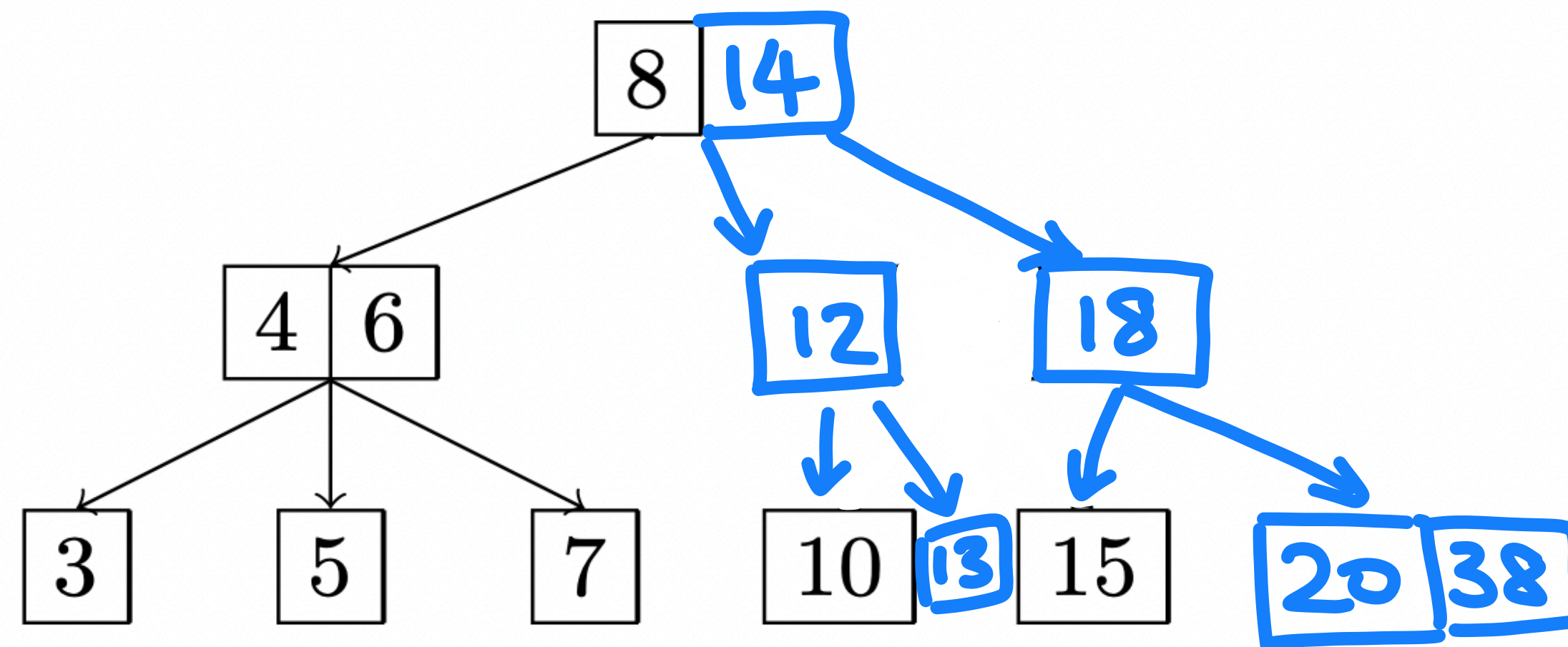
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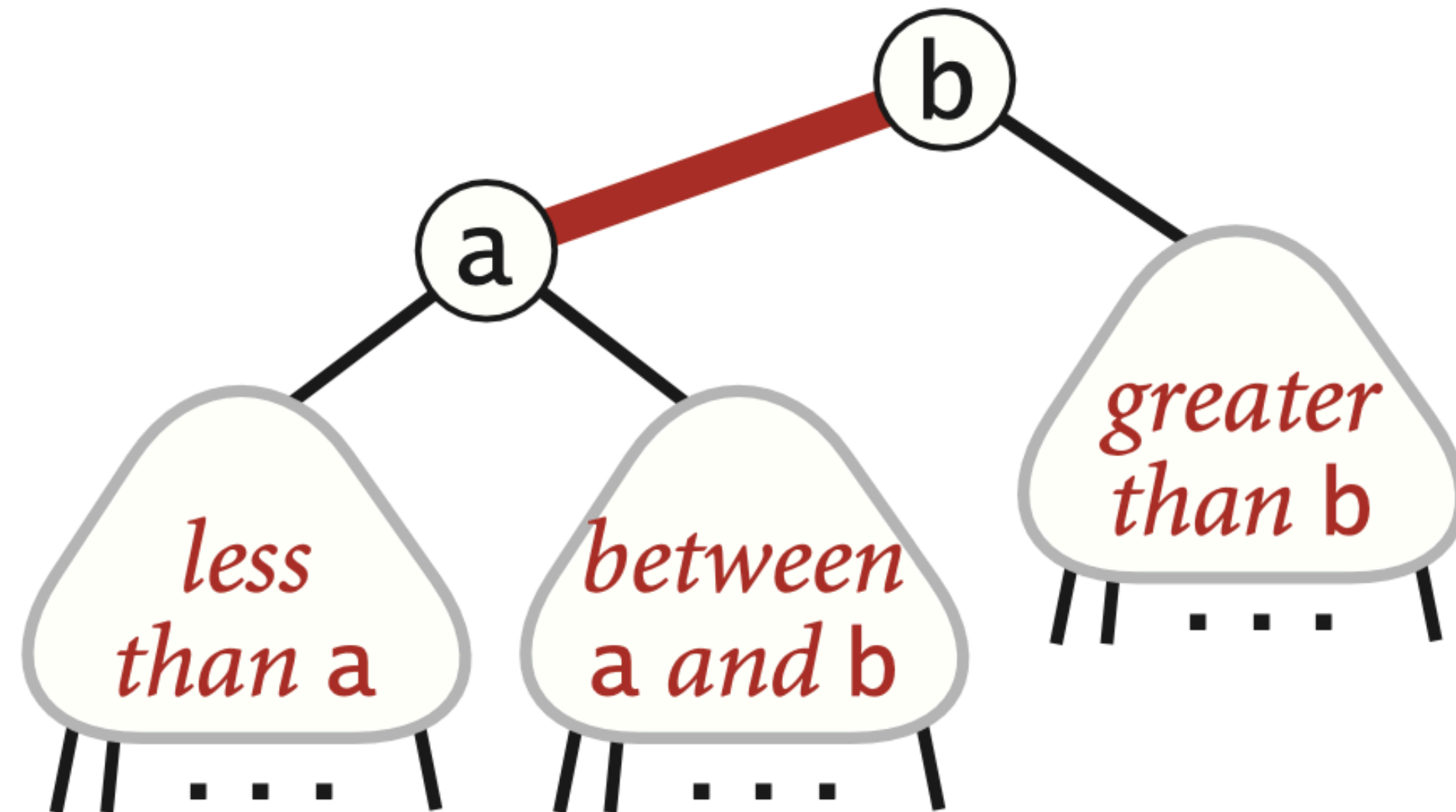
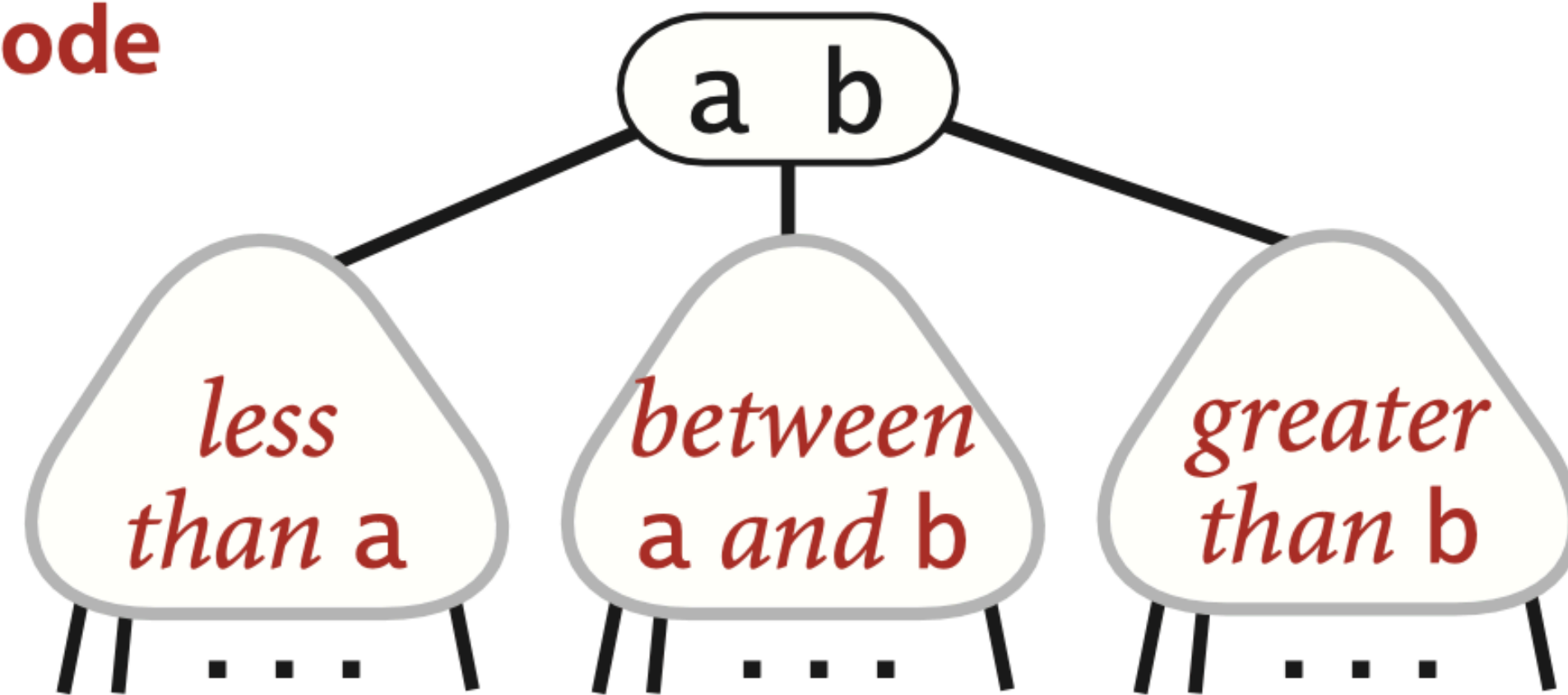
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# Red-Black BST

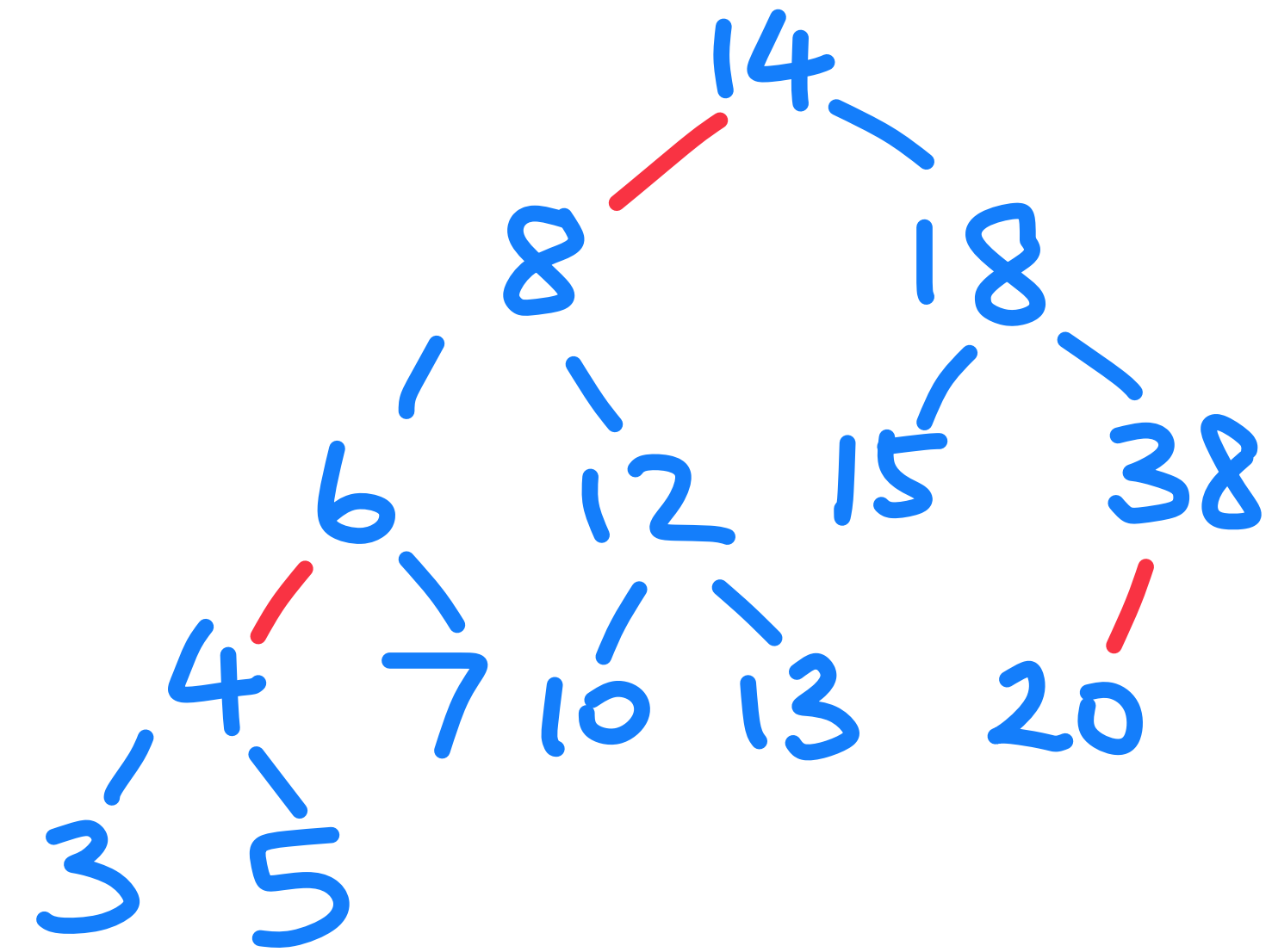
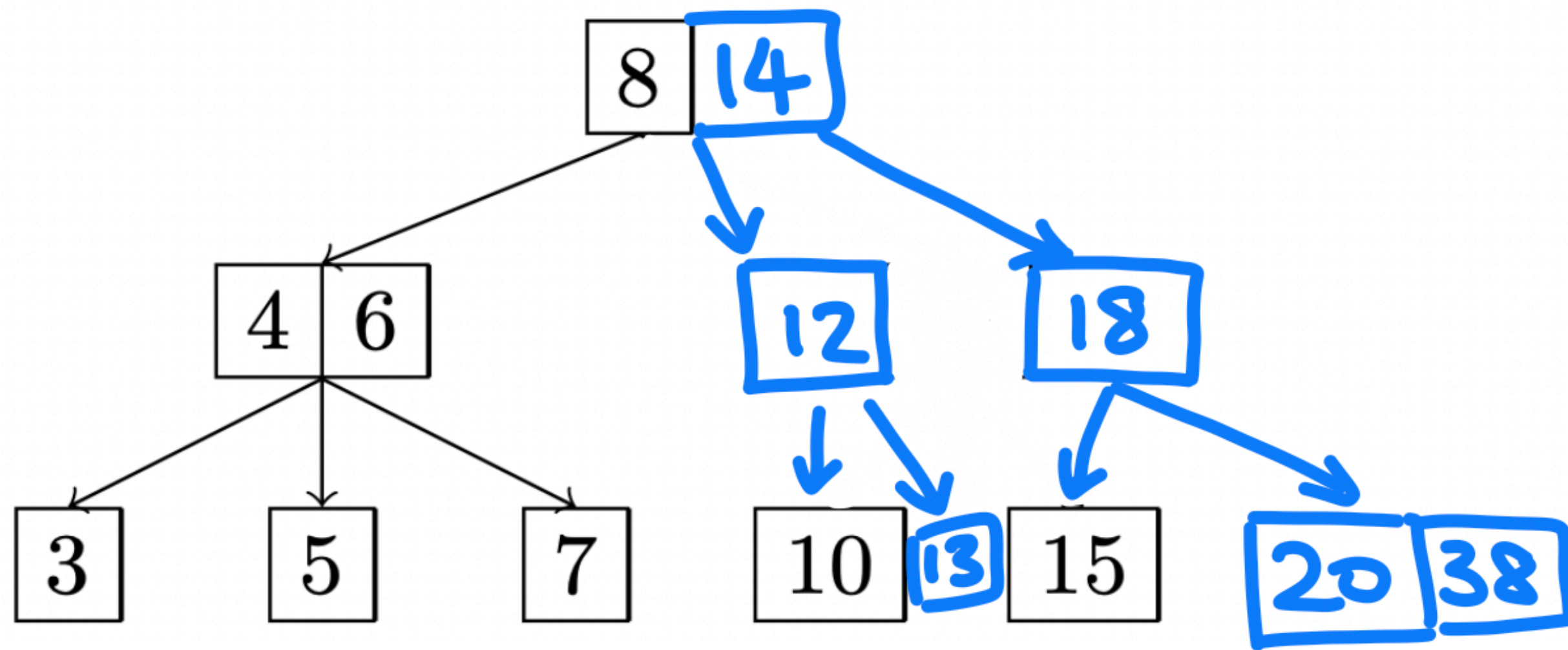
3-node



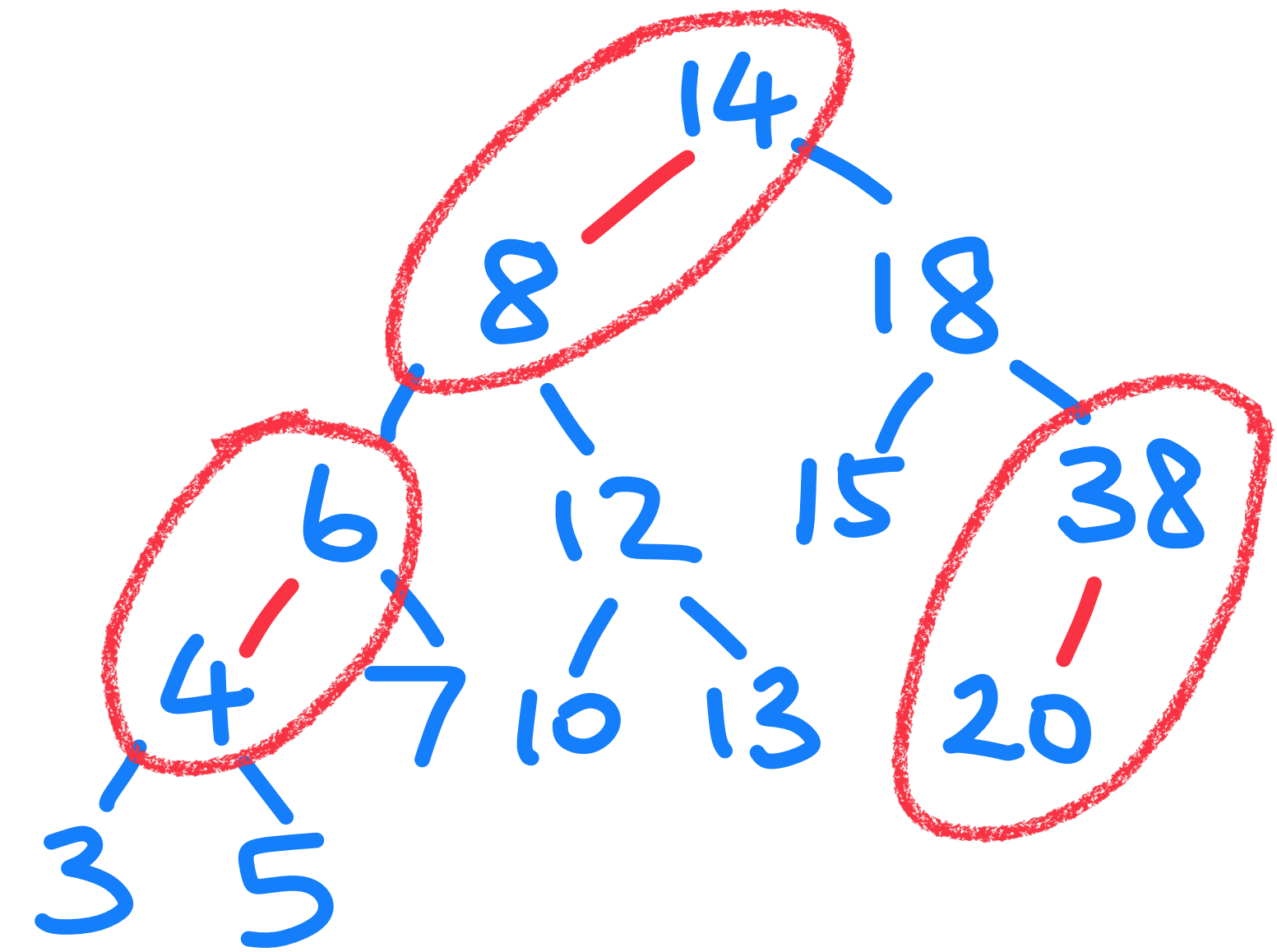
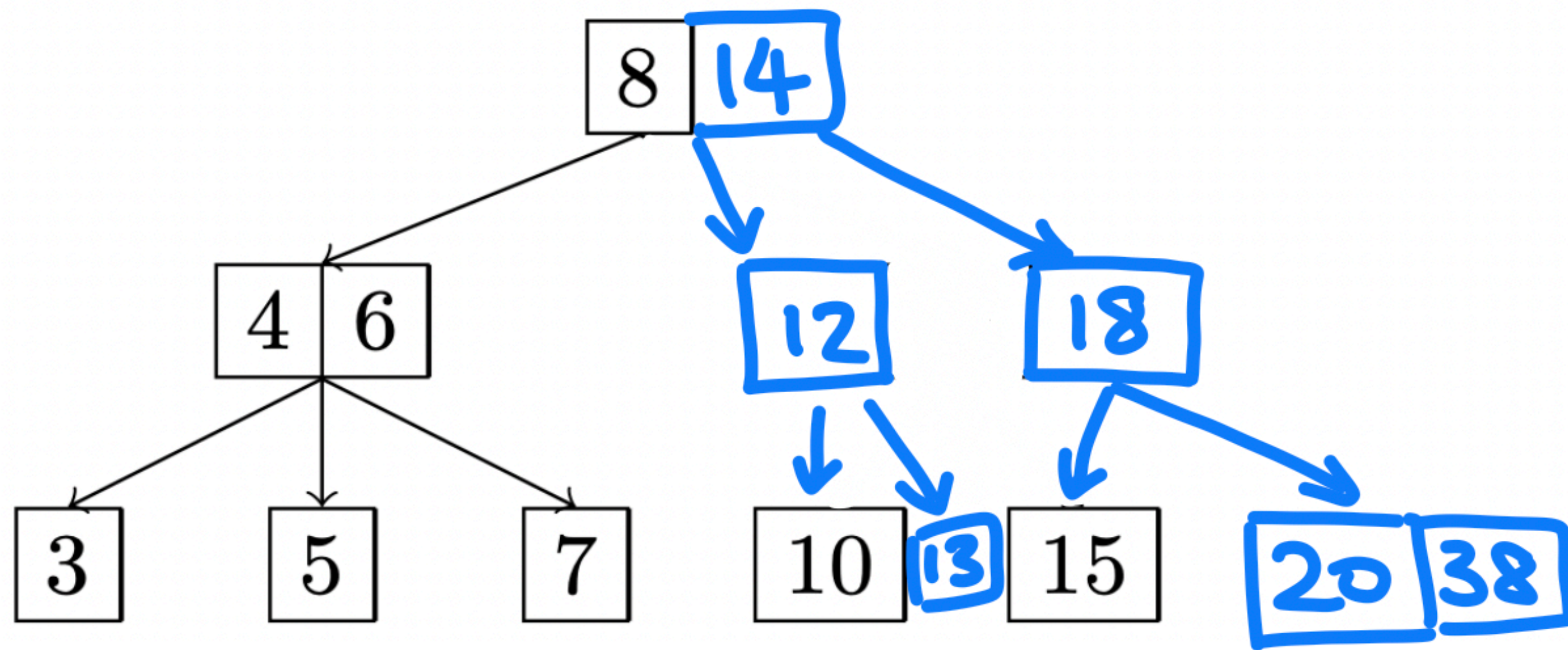
- Red links lean left
- No node has two red links connected to it
- **Perfect black balance:** every path from the root to a null link has the same number of black links



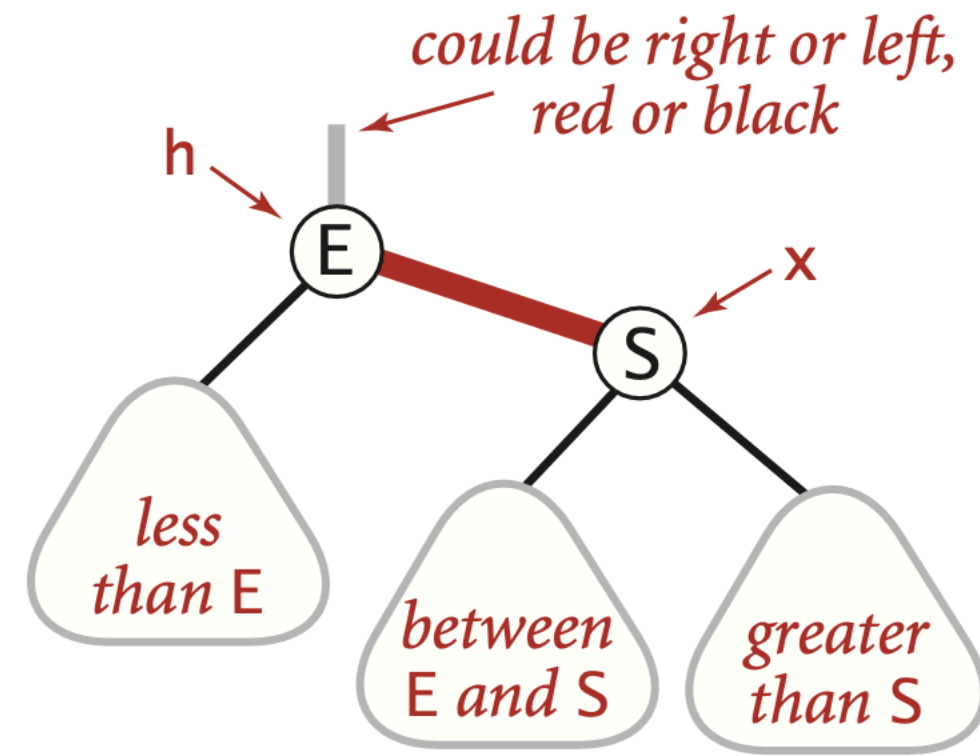
(b) Now, convert the resulting 2-3 tree to a left-leaning red-black tree.



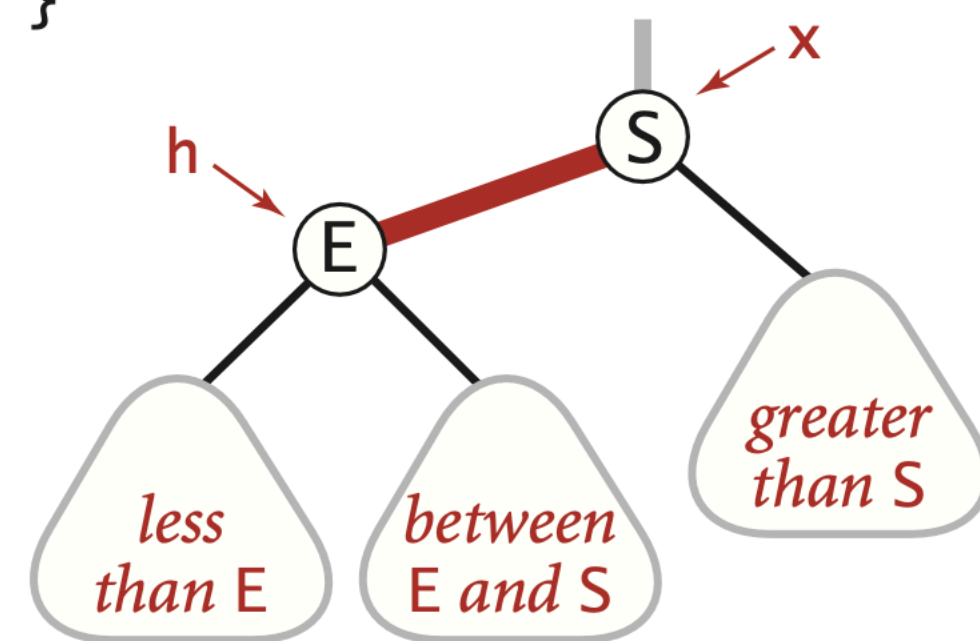
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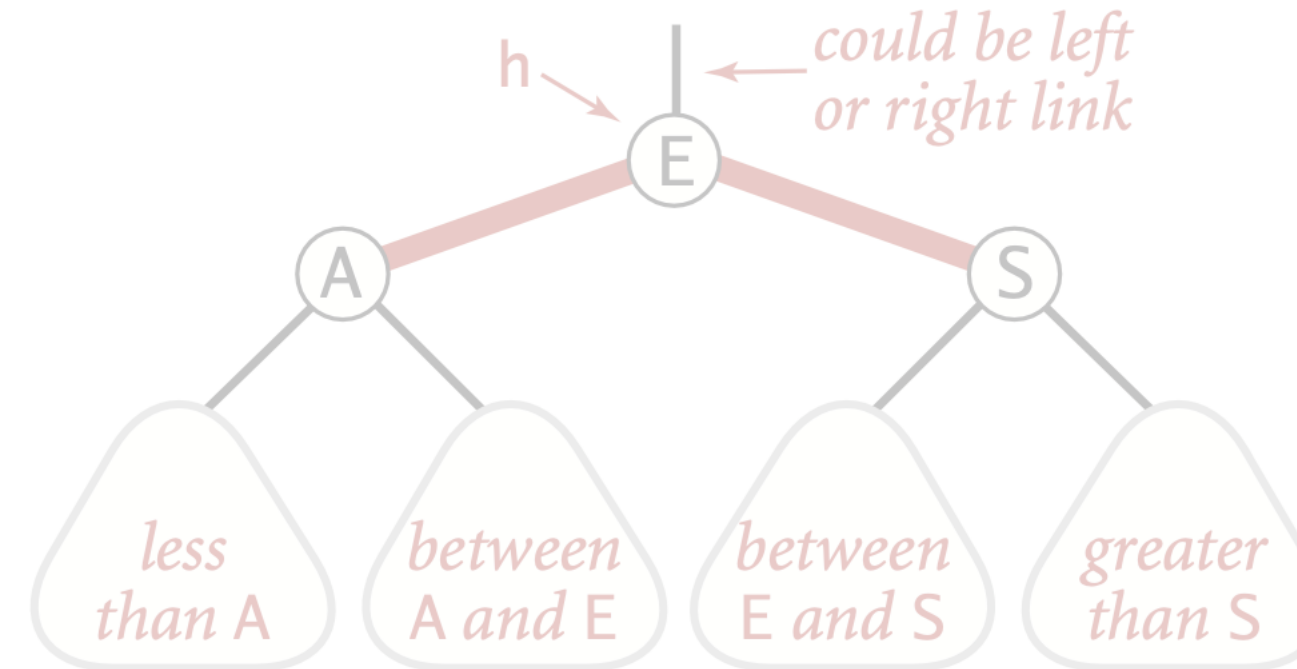
# LLRB Operations



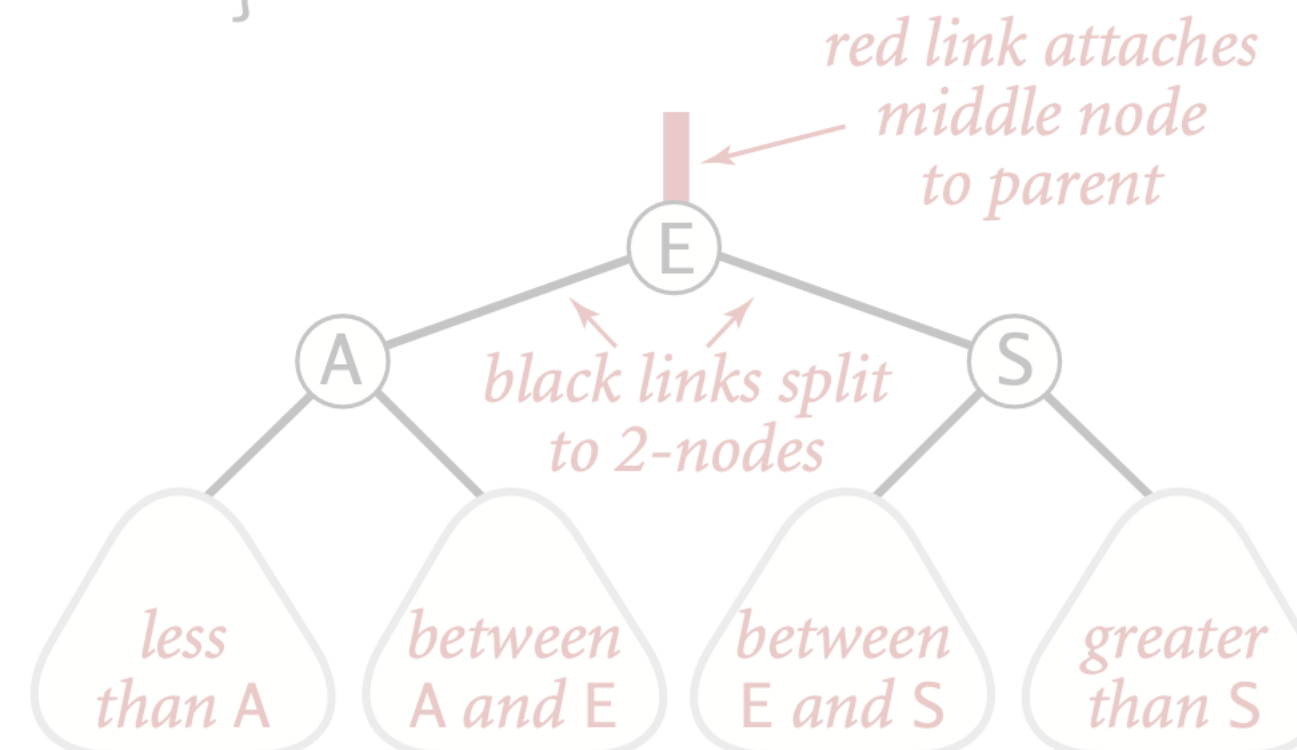
```
Node rotateLeft(Node h)
{
    Node x = h.right;
    h.right = x.left;
    x.left = h;
    x.color = h.color;
    h.color = RED;
    x.N = h.N;
    h.N = 1 + size(h.left)
        + size(h.right);
    return x;
}
```



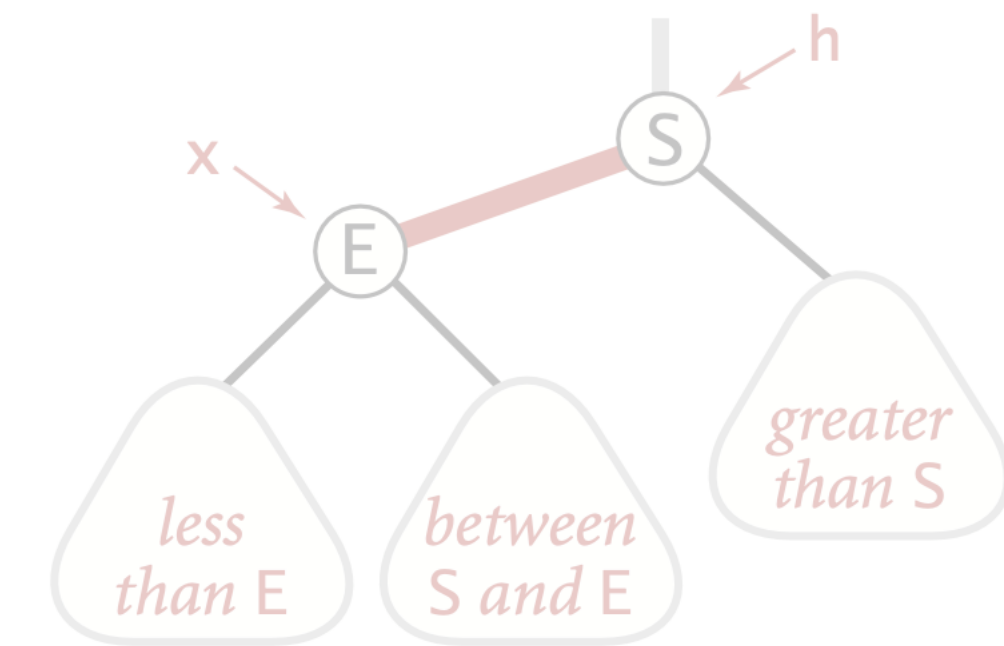
Left rotate (right link of h)



```
void flipColors(Node h)
{
    h.color = RED;
    h.left.color = BLACK;
    h.right.color = BLACK;
}
```

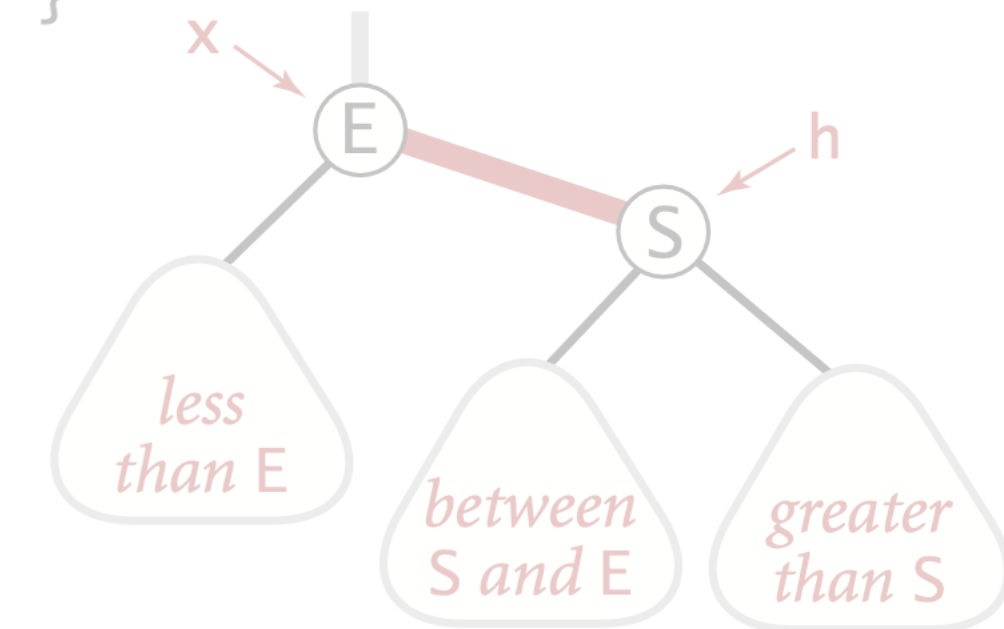


Flipping colors to split a 4-node



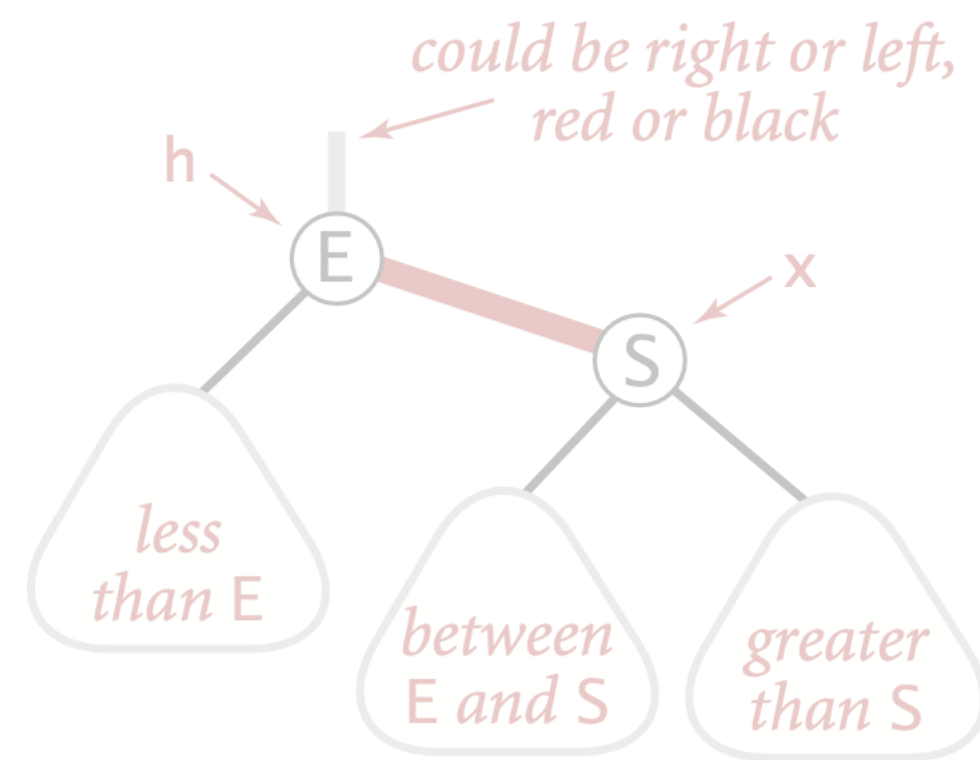
```
Node rotateRight(Node h)
```

```
{
    Node x = h.left;
    h.left = x.right;
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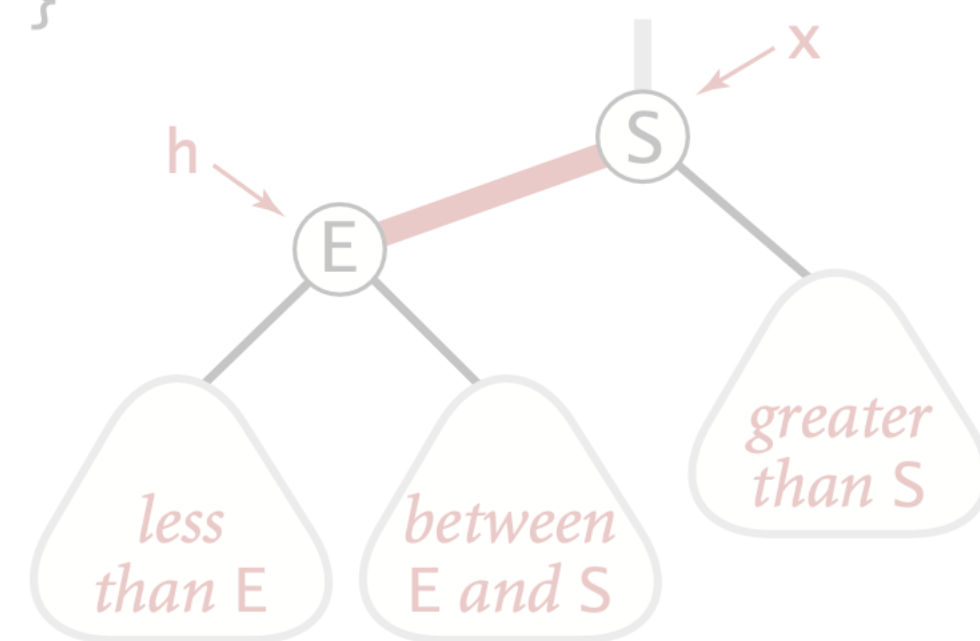


Right rotate (left link of h)

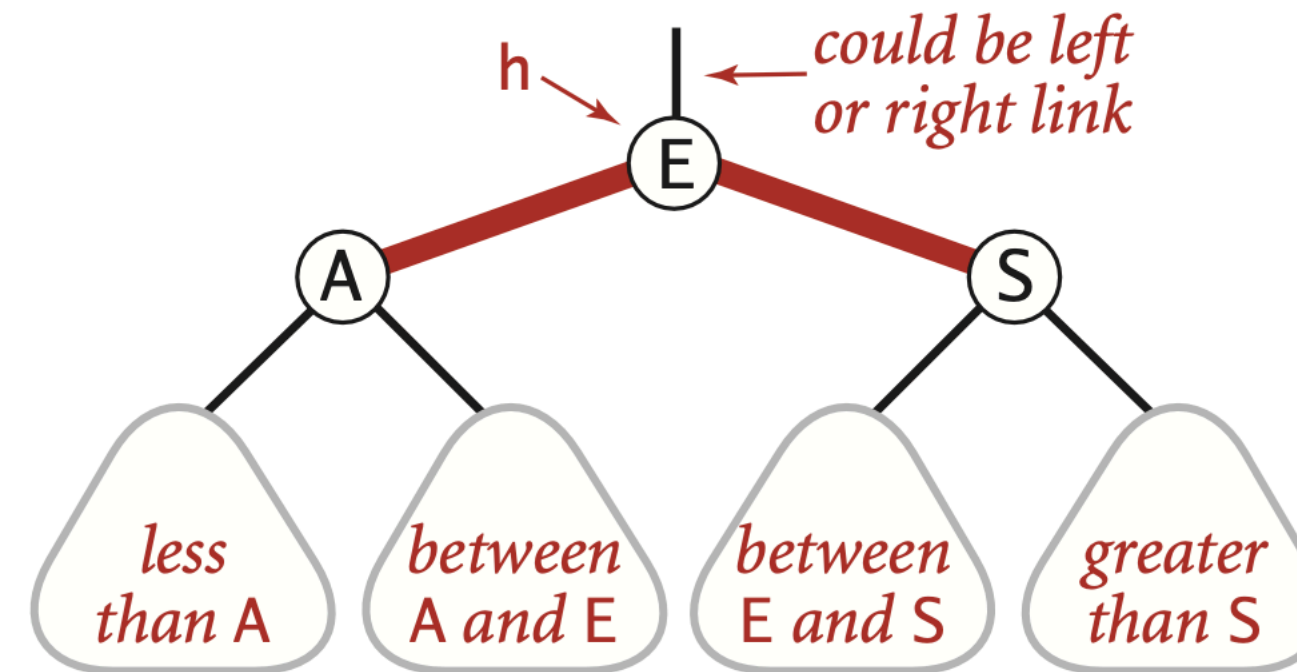
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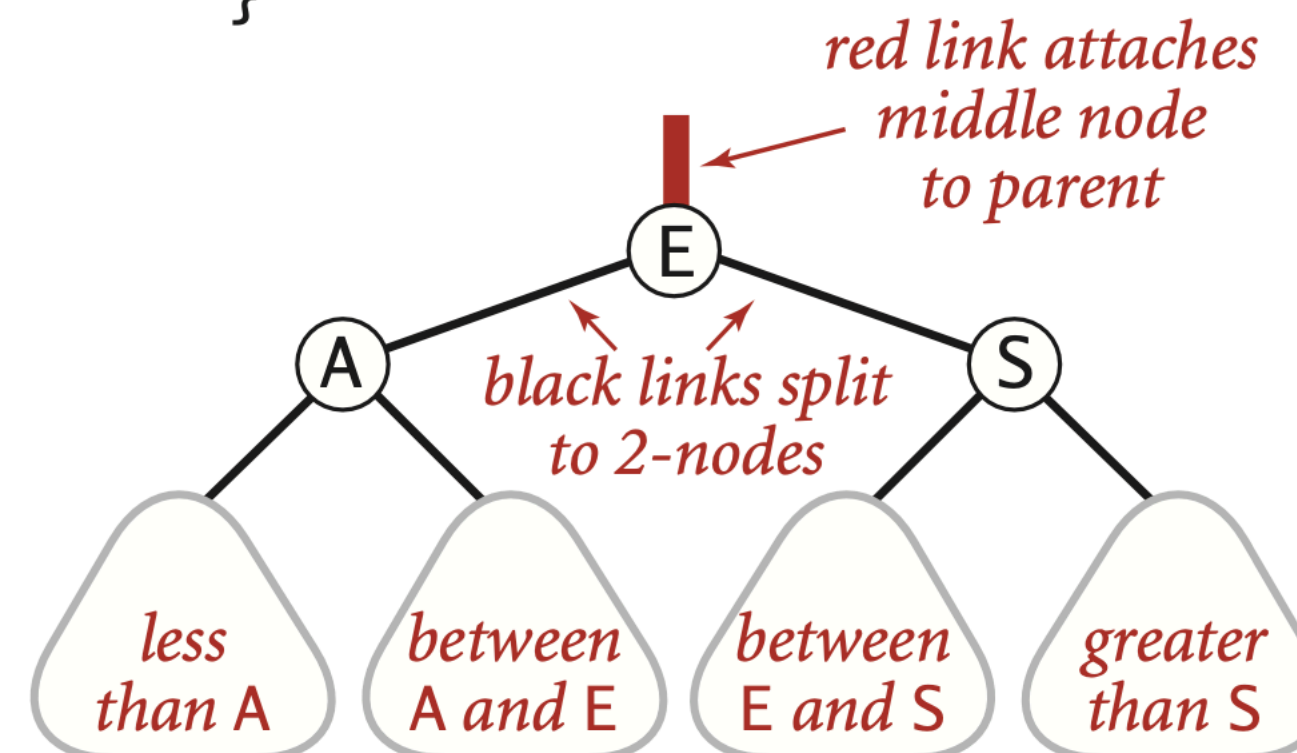
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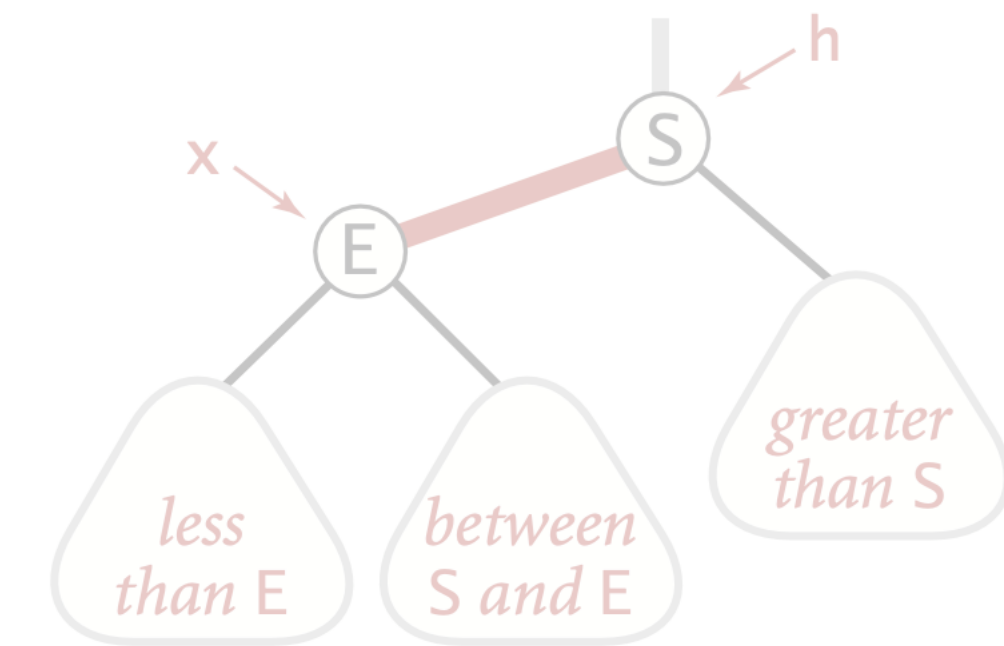
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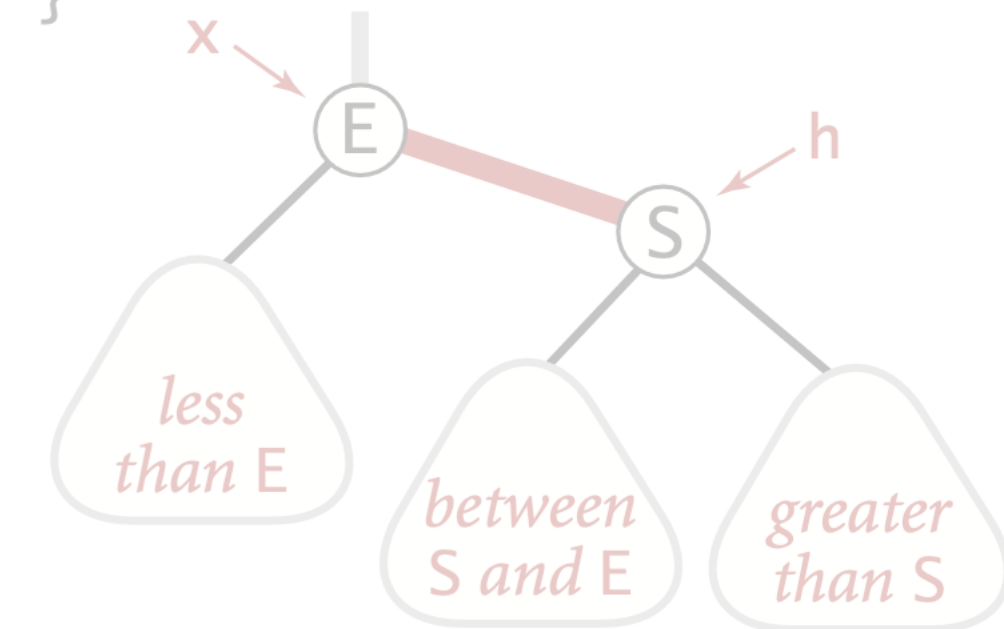


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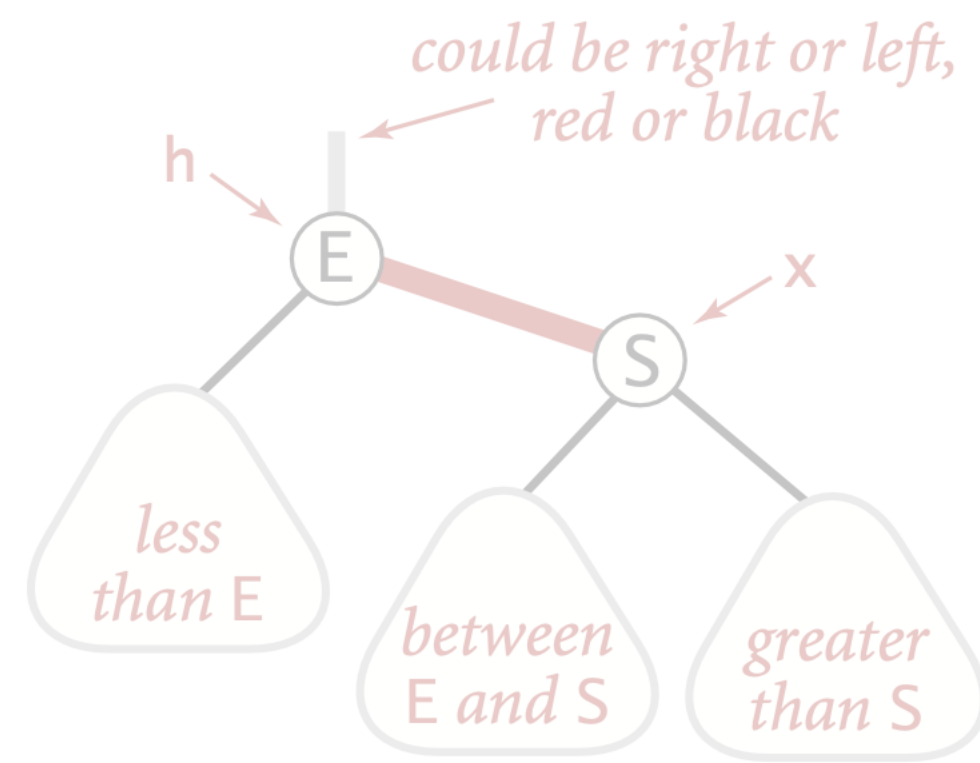
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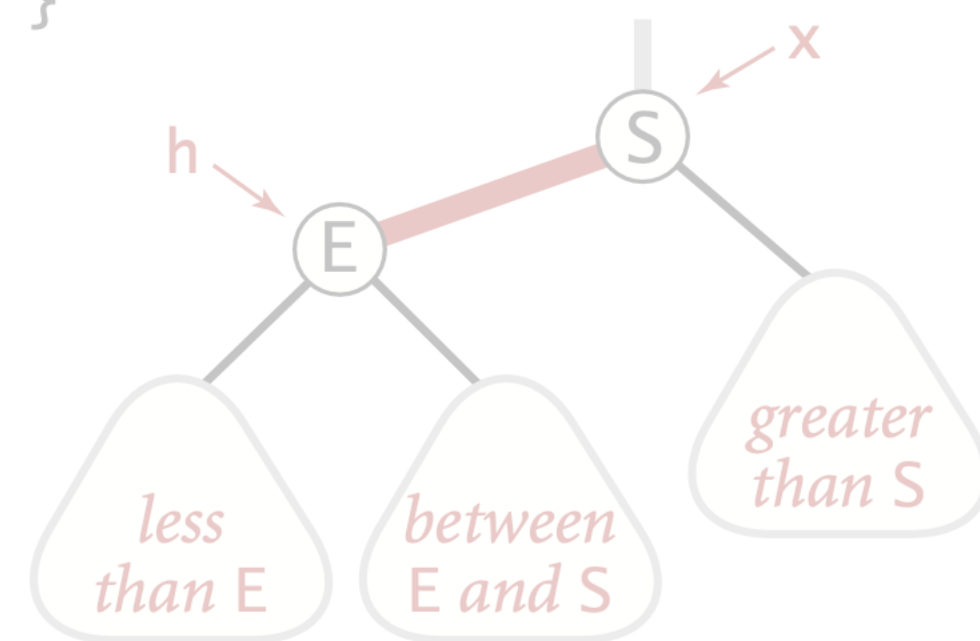


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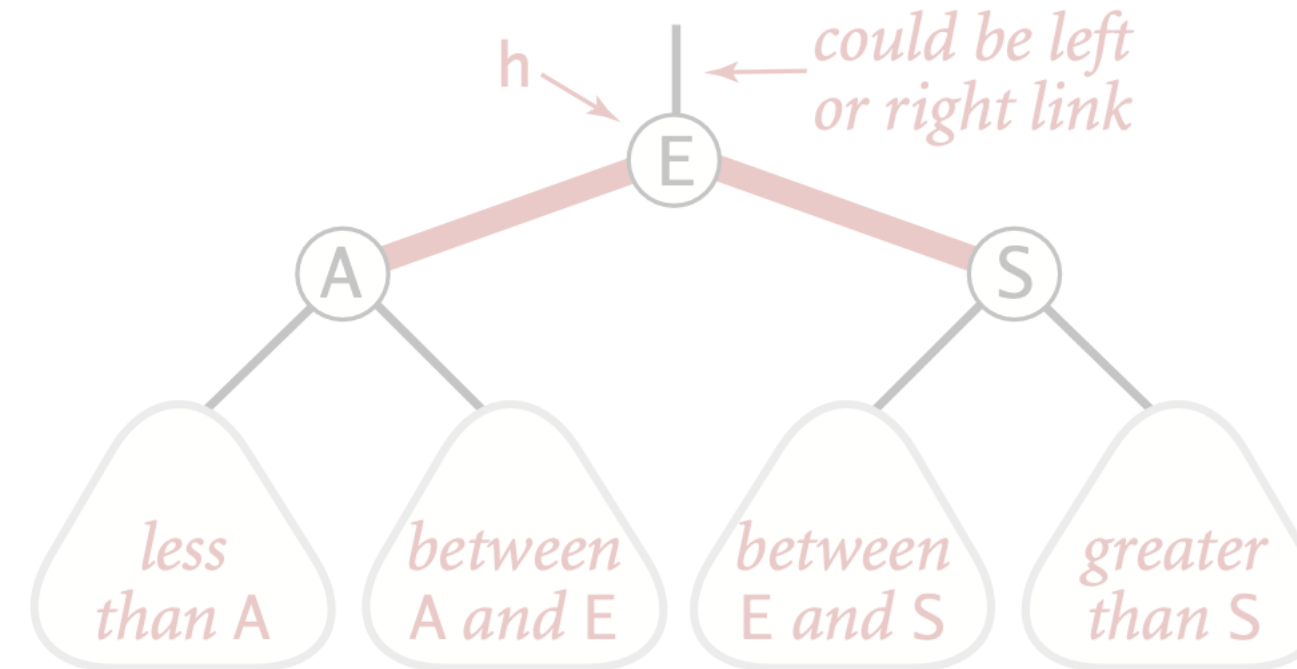
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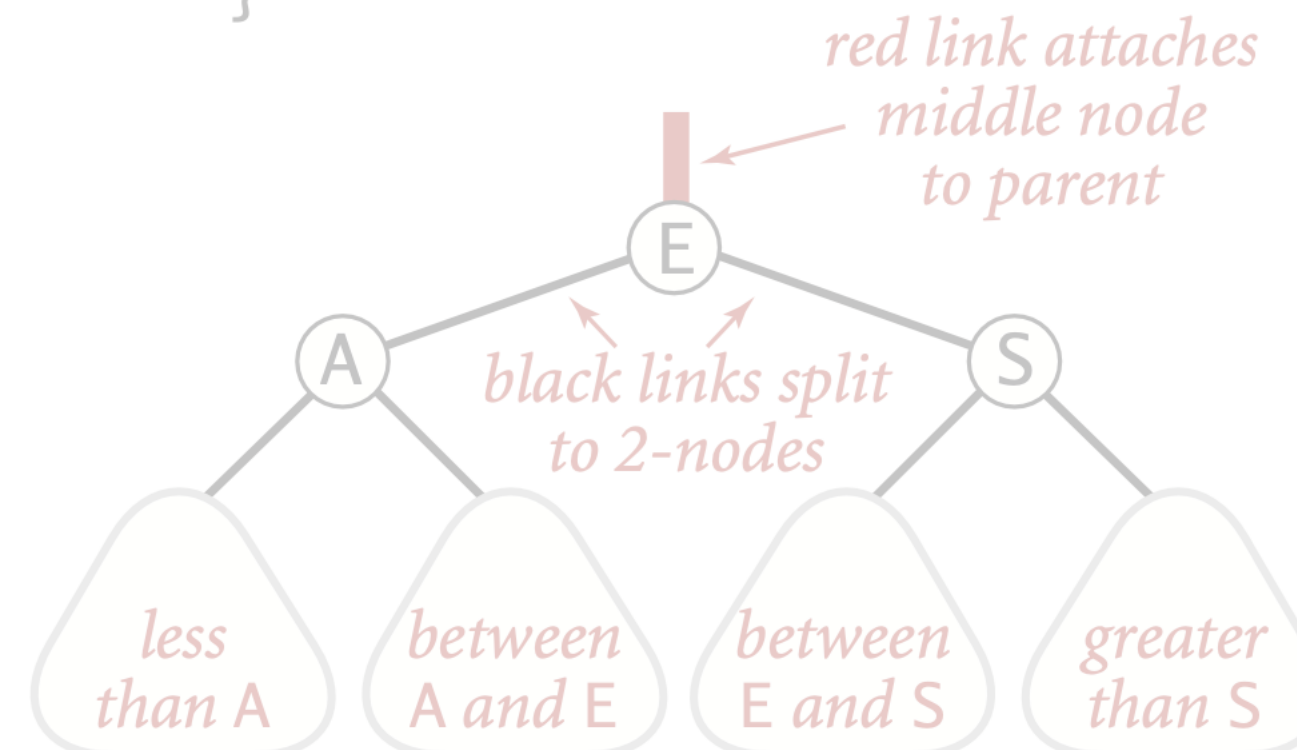
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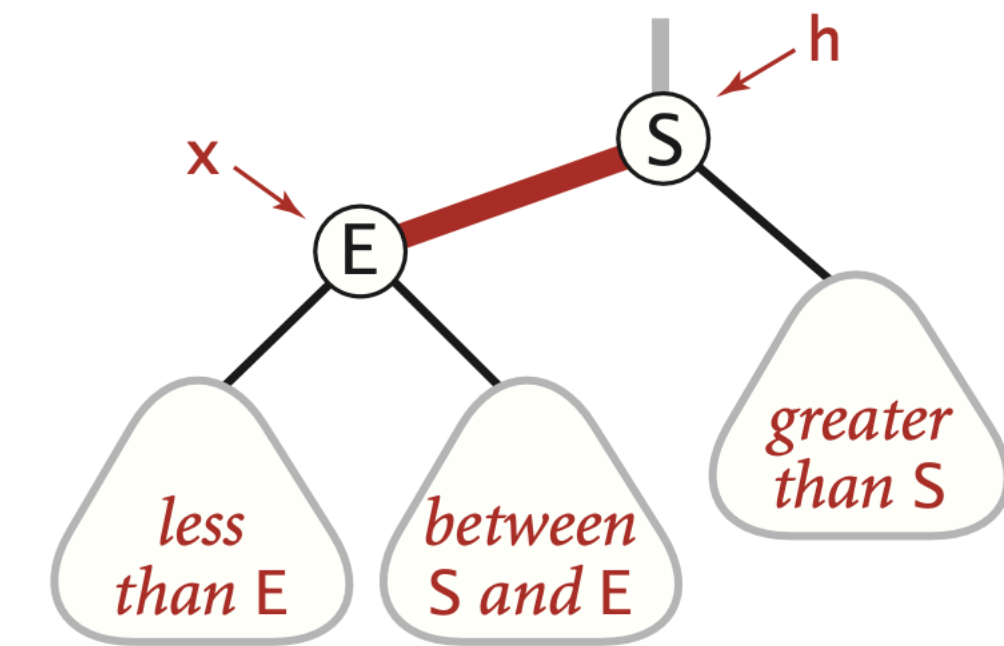
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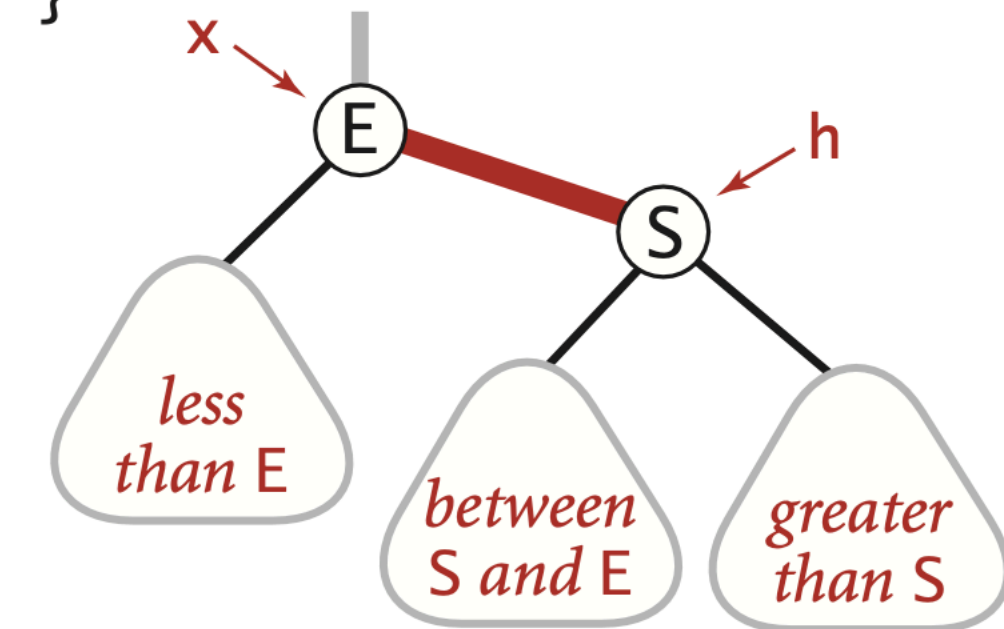
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# Putting it Together

**Compare & Contrast:** BST, Balanced Search Tree, and Red-Black BST