[TAP:JBFKC] Binary Search Tree

public boolean contains(E value){

```
if (root.isEmpty()) return false;//1
```

```
BinaryTree<E> possibleLocation = locate(root,value);//2
return value.equals(possibleLocation.value());//3
```

- Here's an implementation of contains(). Are there any errors in the code?
 - A. Line 1

}

- B. Line 2
- C. Line 3
- D. None
 - E. Whatever

Today's Outline

- Binary Search Tree
 - Basics
 - Operations
- Implementation
 - Balanced Binary Search Trees
 - AVL Tree
 - RB Tree

add(E value)

public void add(E value) { Binary Tree (E) node = new Banary The (E) (value, EMPTY, EMPTY); if (bot is Empty ()) host = node; elsel BinanyTree(E) loc = locate (hoot, value); E loc Value = loc. valuel); if (ordering compare (lockable, value) (0) loe. set Right (node); 1/2 { if (bc. left), is Empty ()) he setleft (mode); else predecessor(loc).setRight(hode); count++:

Predecessor

```
// return node with largest value in root's left subtree
protected BinaryTree<E> predecessor(BinaryTree<E> root) {
   BinaryTree<E> result = root.left();
   while (!result.right().isEmpty())
      result = result.right();
```

return result;

}

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BST Observations

- The same data can be represented by many BST shapes
- Observations:
 - Additions to a BST happen at nodes missing at least one child
 - Removing from a BST can involve *any* node
 - Searching for a value in a BST takes time proportional to the height h of the tree

Shallow Binary Search Trees

- Strategy: Define a notion of "balance" and enforce balance via rotation.
- There are many strategies for tree balancing to preserve O(log n) height, including
 - AVL Trees: guaranteed O(log n) height
 - Red-black trees: guaranteed O(log n) height
 - B-trees (not binary): guaranteed O(log n) height
 - 2-3 trees, 2-3-4 trees, red-black 2-3-4 trees, ...
 - Splay trees: Amortized O(log n) time operations
 - Randomized trees: O(log n) expected height

AVL Trees

 An AVL Tree is a binary search tree in which every node is balanced (balance factor = 1, 0, or -1)



Single Rotation (Left)





Double Rotation (Right-Left) RL Welation



Double Rotation (Left-Right)



Double Rotation (Left-Right)



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Red-Black Trees

Red-Black tree is a binary search tree with the following characteristics

- Each node is colored *red* or *black*
- The following properties hold:
 - The root is black
 - The leaves (EMPTY) are black.
 - The children of red nodes are black
 - All paths from a given node to it's descendent leaves have the same <u>number</u> of black nodes

black height



- Steps
 - Add node k to the tree
 - Color k red
 - Enforce Red-Black tree property
 - If k's parent p is black
 do nothing
 - If *k*'s parent *p* is red

do comething

Case 1: P's sibling S is red



• Case 2: P's sibling S is black









Black height still 2, color violation moved up



Right rotation at 20, black height broken, need to recolor

Color conditions restored, black-height restored.