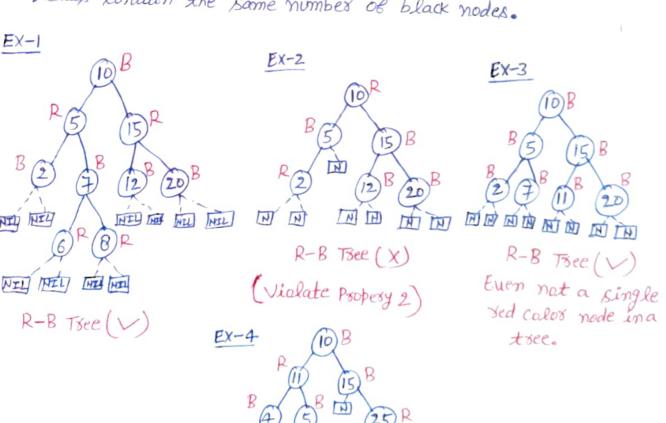
Red-Black Trees

A red-black tree is a binary search tree with one extra bit of storage per mode: its color, which can be either RED on BLACK. By Constraining the node colors on any simple path from the root to a leaf, red-black trees ensures that no such Path is more than twice as long as any other, so that the tree is approximately balanced.

A red-black tree is a bimary tree that satisfies the following red-black properties: -> Red-Black tree is a selb-balancing BST.

- 1. Every node is either red or black.
- 2. The doot is black.
- 3. Every leaf (NIL) is black.
- 4. It a node is sed, then both its children are black.
- 5. For each node, all simple Paths from the node to descendant leaves contain the same number of black nodes.



Even though it follows all the property of R-B+see but it's not a BST.

Insestion in Red-Black Tree	
Algorithm:	
1) It tree is empty, create Black.	new node as root node with color
2) It tree is not empty, create Red.	newnode as leas node with color
3) It Parent of neumode is blace	ck' then exit.
Sibling of new node:	d' then check the color of parents el then do suitable notation & recolor.
(b) It colors is sed then sexule	or both parent and Sibling & also
then recolor it & necheck	of new node is not roat node
Array: 10, 18, 7, 15, 16, 30,	25, 40,60, 211
Step 1: Insest element 10	Step 5: Insext element 16
(IO)B	TO B (10)B
Step 2: Insert element 18 10 B	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Step3: Insest element 7	Right
R TIDR	B F B
Step 4: Insest element 15 $R \neq 18$ $R \Rightarrow B \neq 18$ $R \Rightarrow B \Rightarrow $	E P
(15) R Recolor (15) R	

Step 6: Insext element 30 BF 16 B R Recolors BF 16 R Step7: Insert element 25 Step 8: Insert element 40

