

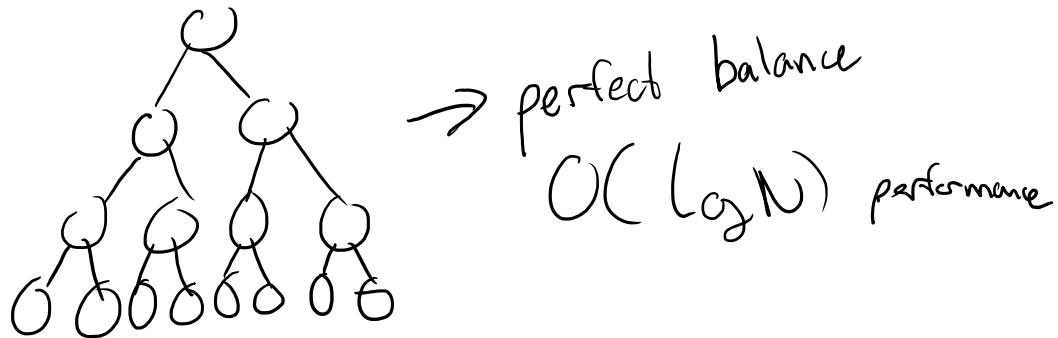
# 2018-02-22 AVL Trees

Thursday, February 22, 2018 9:05 AM

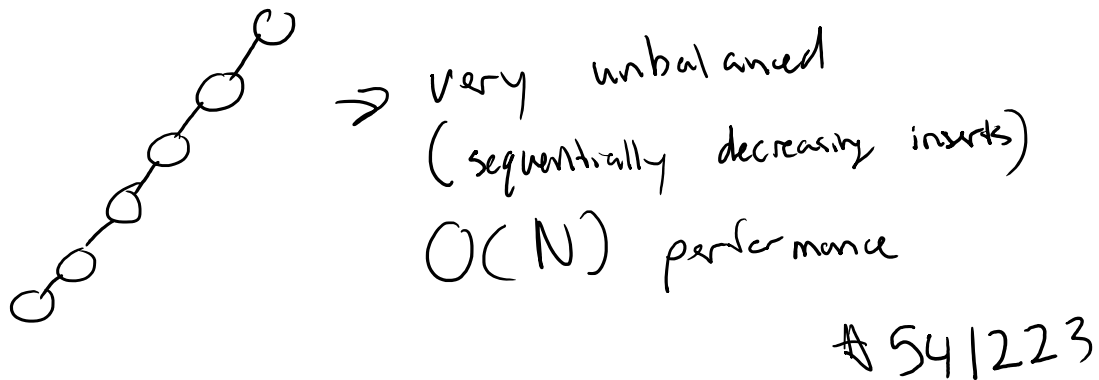
## Visualization Resources

- BST Visualization: <http://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/BST.html>
- AVL Visualization: <http://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/AVLtree.html>
- Visualization homepage: <http://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/Algorithms.html>

- In an ideal world, a BST looks like this:



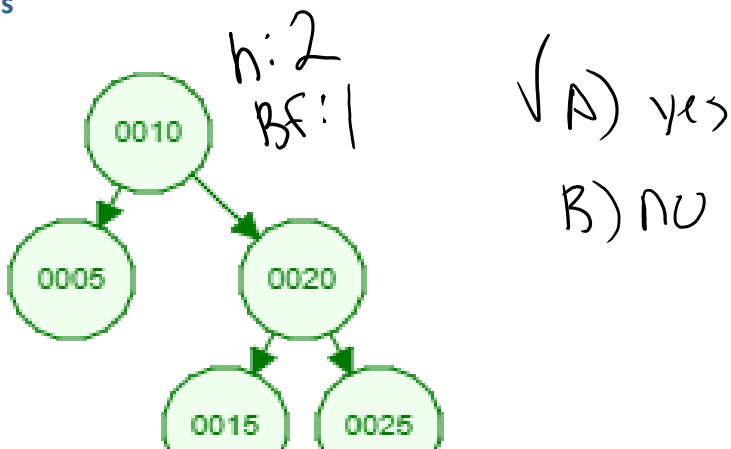
- However, it is very possible to end up with the following tree:

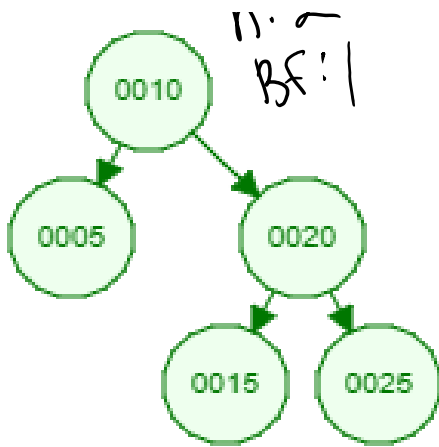


## AVL Tree Properties

- An AVL tree is a BST that has one additional rule:
  - For each node, the absolute value of the difference between the height of right subtree and left subtree cannot be greater than one

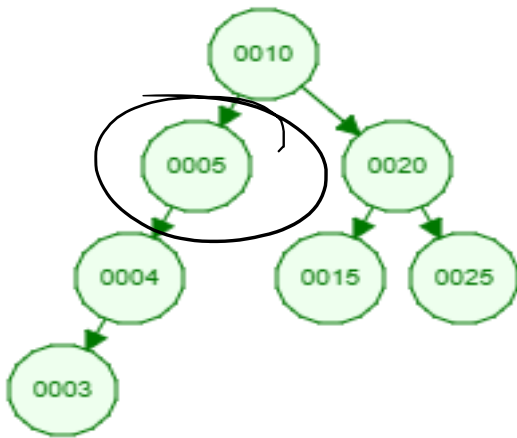
## Examples





✓ A) yes  
B) no

- This is an AVL tree?

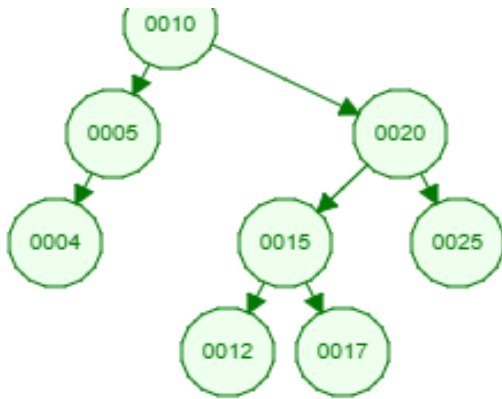


- This is an AVL tree?

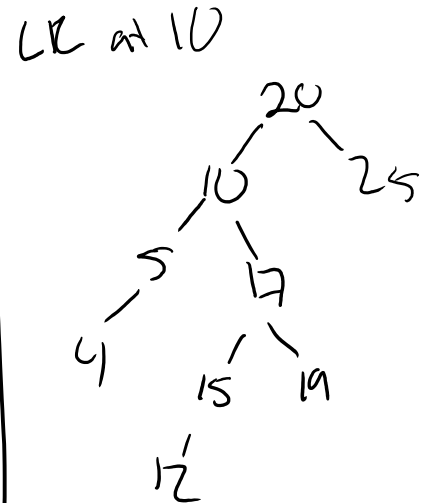
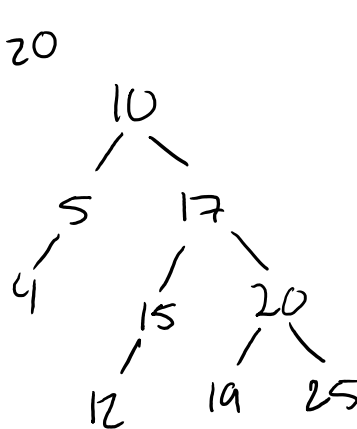
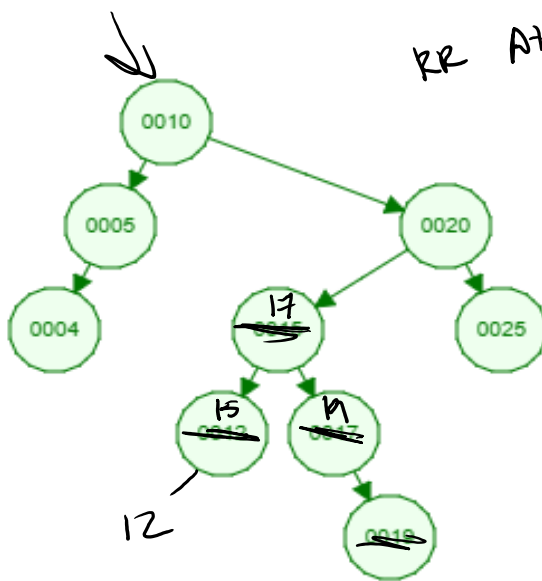


- Is this an AVL tree?



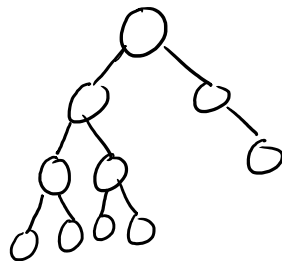


- Is this an AVL tree?

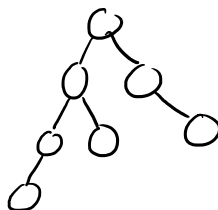


- Is this an AVL tree?

Draw the most unbalanced tree of height 3 that you can that is AVL



Draw the most unbalanced height 3 AVL tree using the fewest nodes possible



- On every insert and removal from a BST, we apply the AVL algorithm whenever

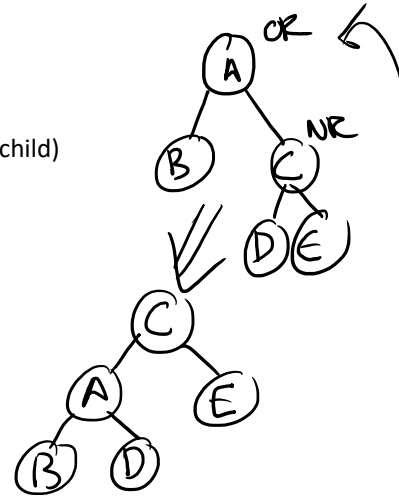
the tree becomes unbalanced (non-AVL compliant)

## Converting a non-AVL tree into an AVL tree using simple (i.e. single) rotations

- Balance factor = right height - left height

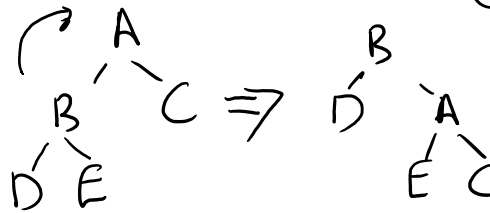
### Left (counter-clockwise) Rotation

- Occur when the balance factor is greater than 1
- At the node whose left and right height differ by more than 1:
  - Let OriginalRoot = node identified in step #1
  - Let NewRoot = OriginalRoot->rightChild
  - OriginalRoot->rightChild = NewRoot->leftChild (reassign OR's right child)
  - NewRoot->leftChild = OriginalRoot

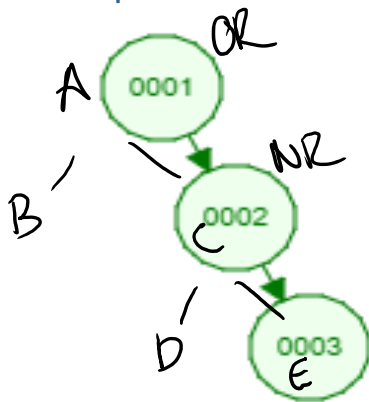


### Right (clockwise) Rotation

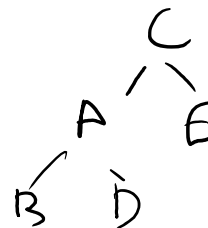
- Occur when the balance factor is less than -1
- At the node whose left and right height differ by less than -1:
  - Let OriginalRoot = node identified in step #1
  - Let NewRoot = OriginalRoot->leftChild
  - OriginalRoot->LeftChild = NewRoot->rightChild
  - NewRoot->rightChild = OriginalRoot



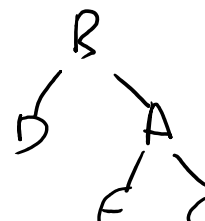
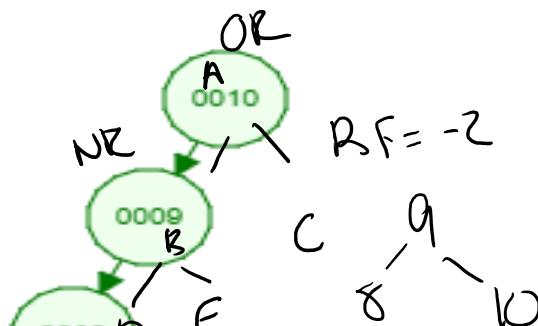
### Rotation Examples:

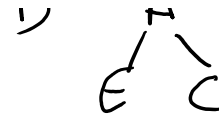
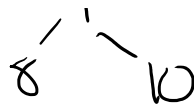
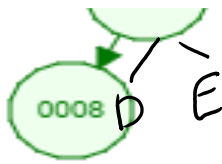


right heavy (BF:2).  
We need to pull nodes  
from right to left  
(counterclockwise direction)

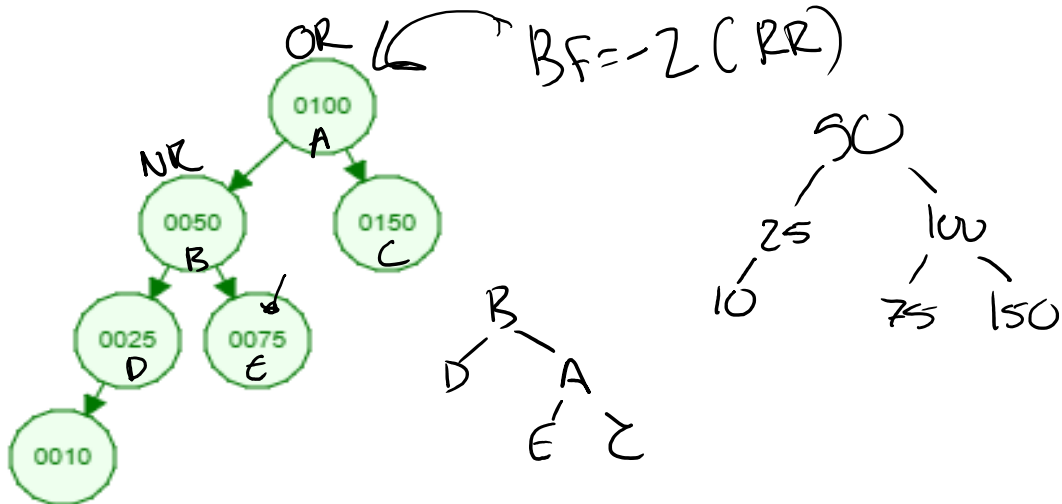


- What is the balance factor?
- What is the type of rotation needed?
- What is the final result?

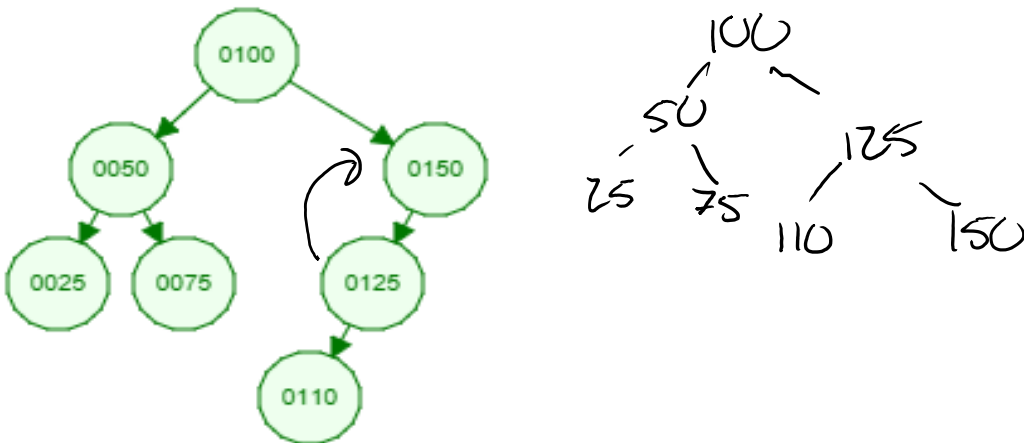




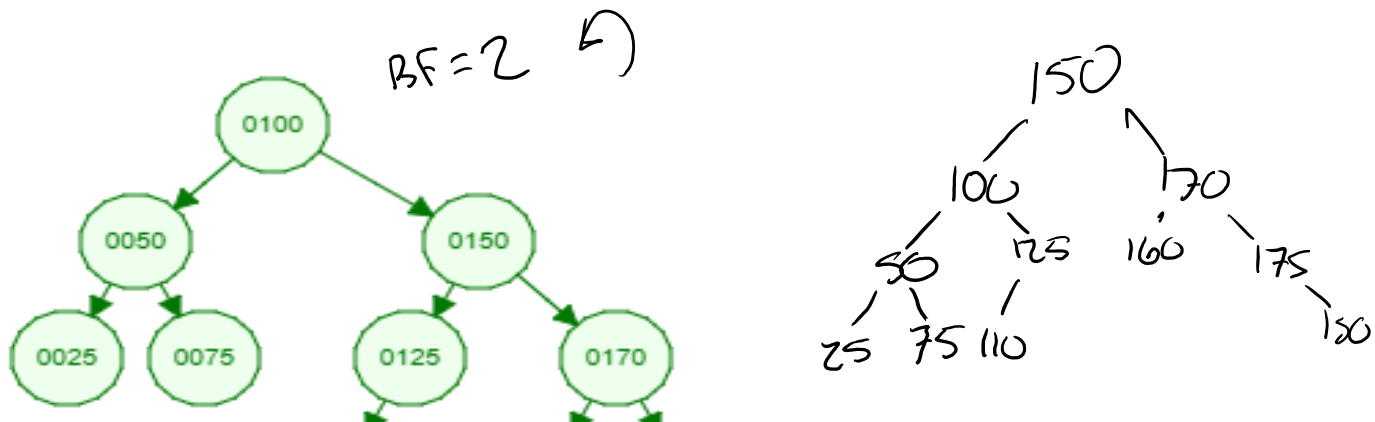
- What is the type of rotation needed?
- What is the final result?

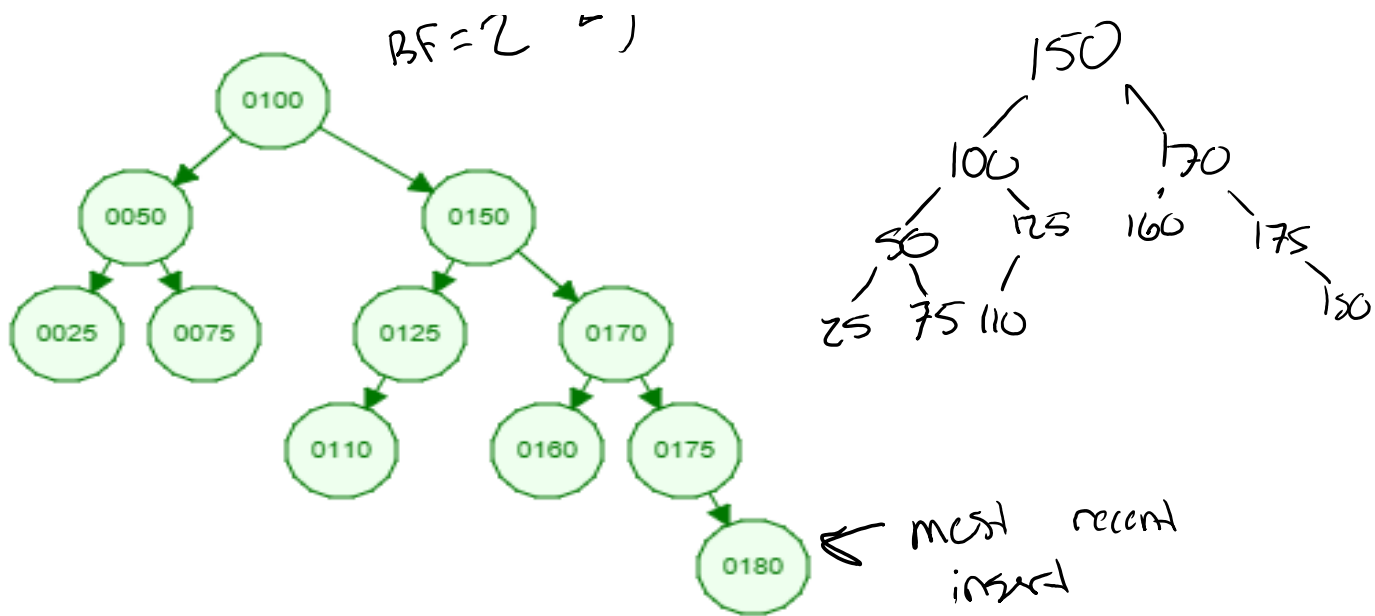


- What is the type of rotation needed?
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- What is the final result?

(time permitting) Add values 1-10, remove 10-1