



# RED-BLACK TREE

CSX3003 DATA STRUCTURE AND ALGORITHMS



# PROPERTIES

## red-black tree

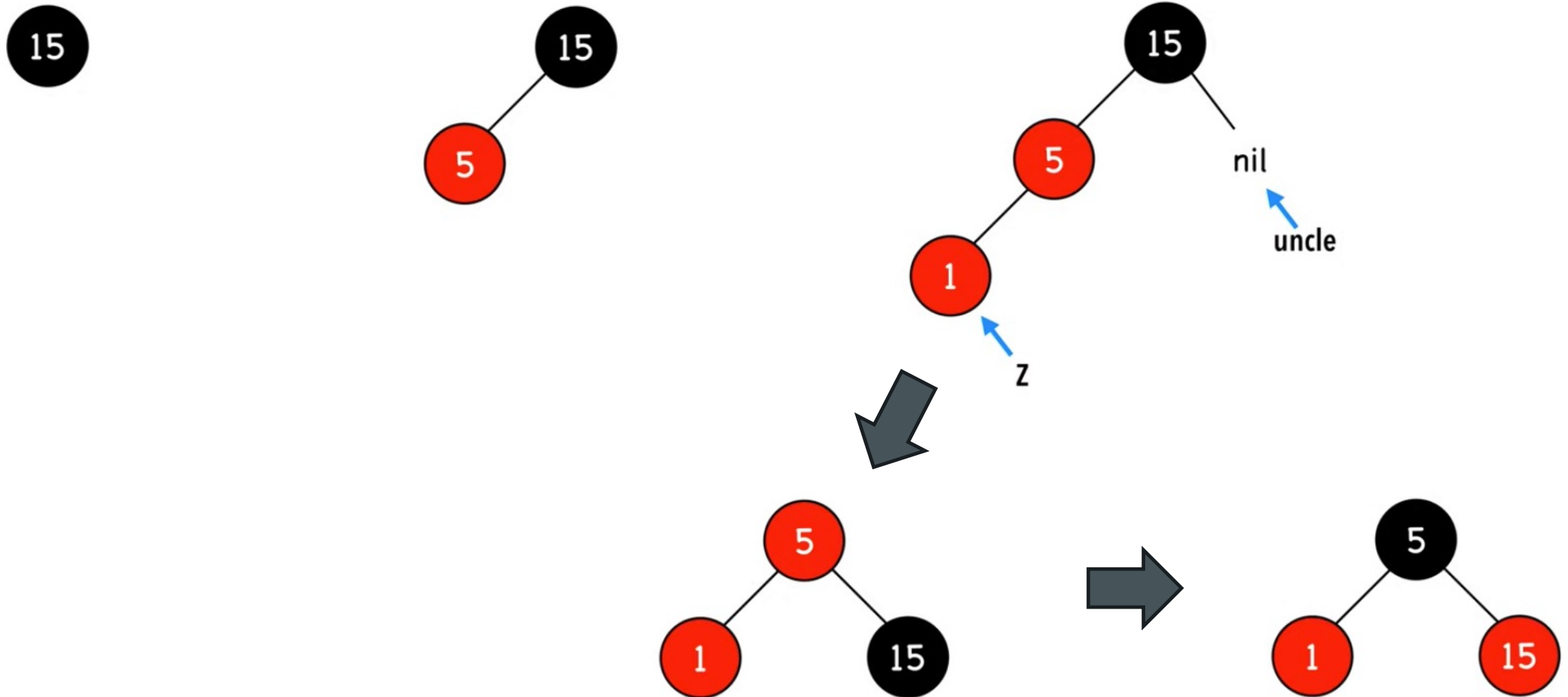
1. A node is either red or black.
2. The root and leaves (NIL) are black.
3. If a node is red, then its children are black.
4. All paths from a node to its NIL descendants contain the same number of black nodes.

# INSERTION

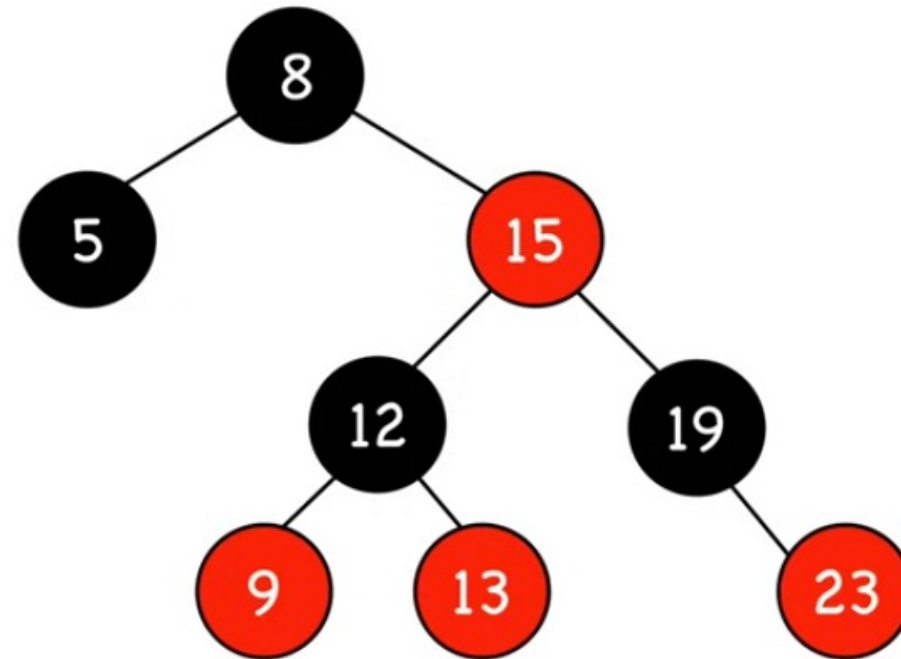
## 4 scenarios

0.  $Z = \text{root} \rightarrow \text{color black}$
1.  $Z.\text{uncle} = \text{red} \rightarrow \text{recolor}$
2.  $Z.\text{uncle} = \text{black (triangle)} \rightarrow \text{rotate } Z.\text{parent}$
3.  $Z.\text{uncle} = \text{black (line)} \rightarrow \text{rotate } Z.\text{grandparent} \text{ \& recolor}$

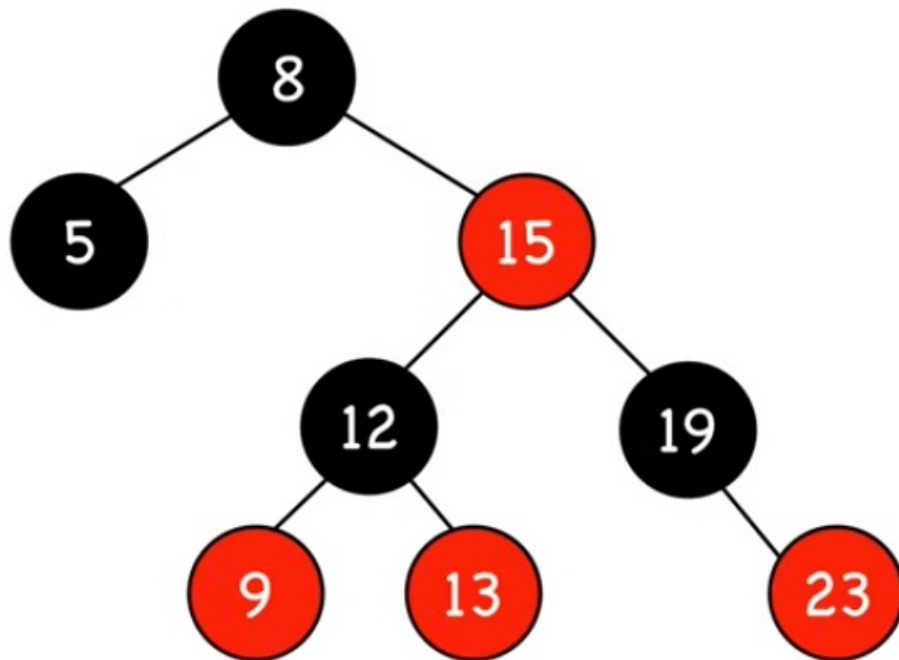
## EXAMPLE 1: INSERT 15, 5, 1



## EXAMPLE 2: INSERT 10

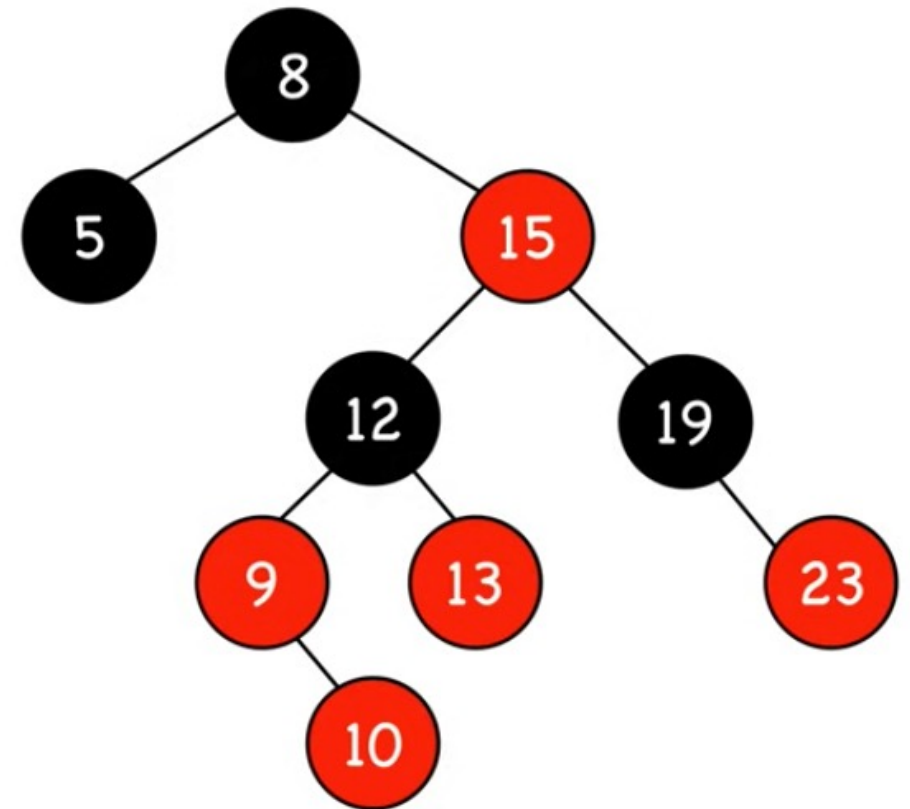


# STEP 1: INSERT 10 AND COLOR THE NODE RED



## steps

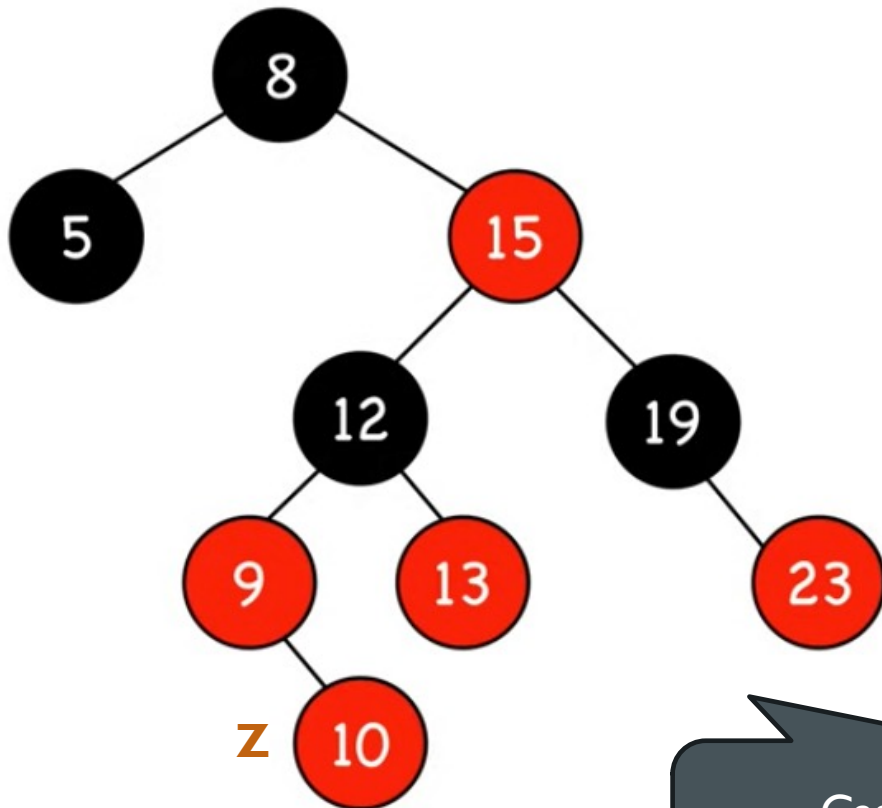
1. Insert **10** and color it **red**



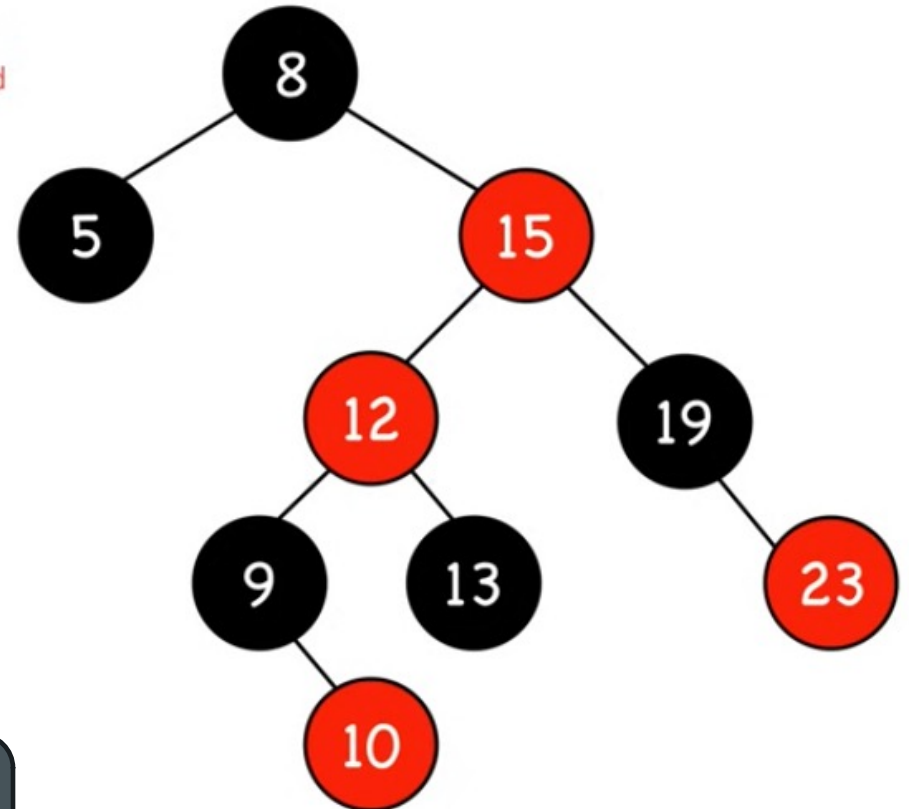
## STEP 2: RECOLOR 9 & 13 BLACK AND 12 RED

### steps

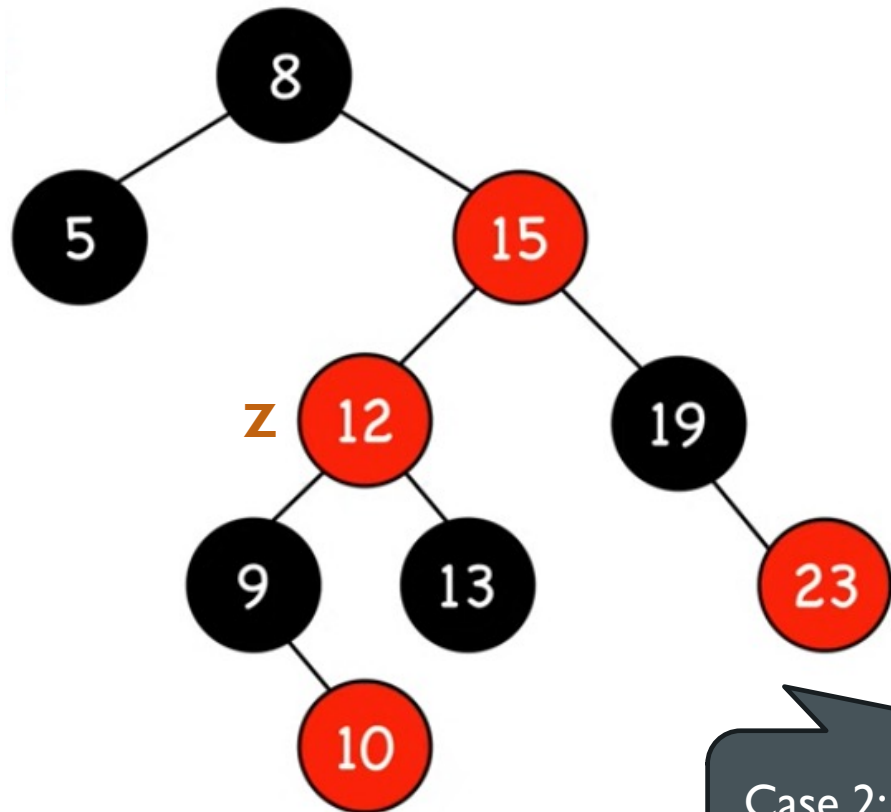
1. Insert **10** and color it **red**
2. Recolor **9** & **13** black and **12** **red**



Case I: Z.uncle = red  
→ recolor

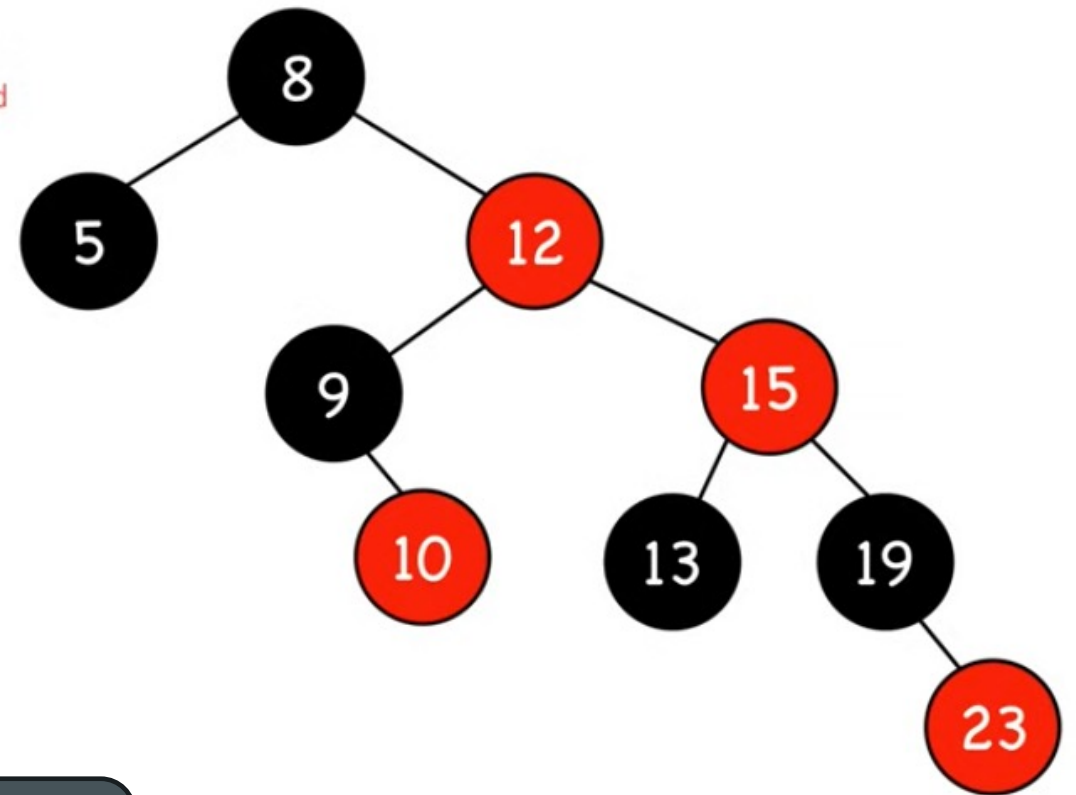


## STEP 3: RIGHT ROTATE ON 15



### steps

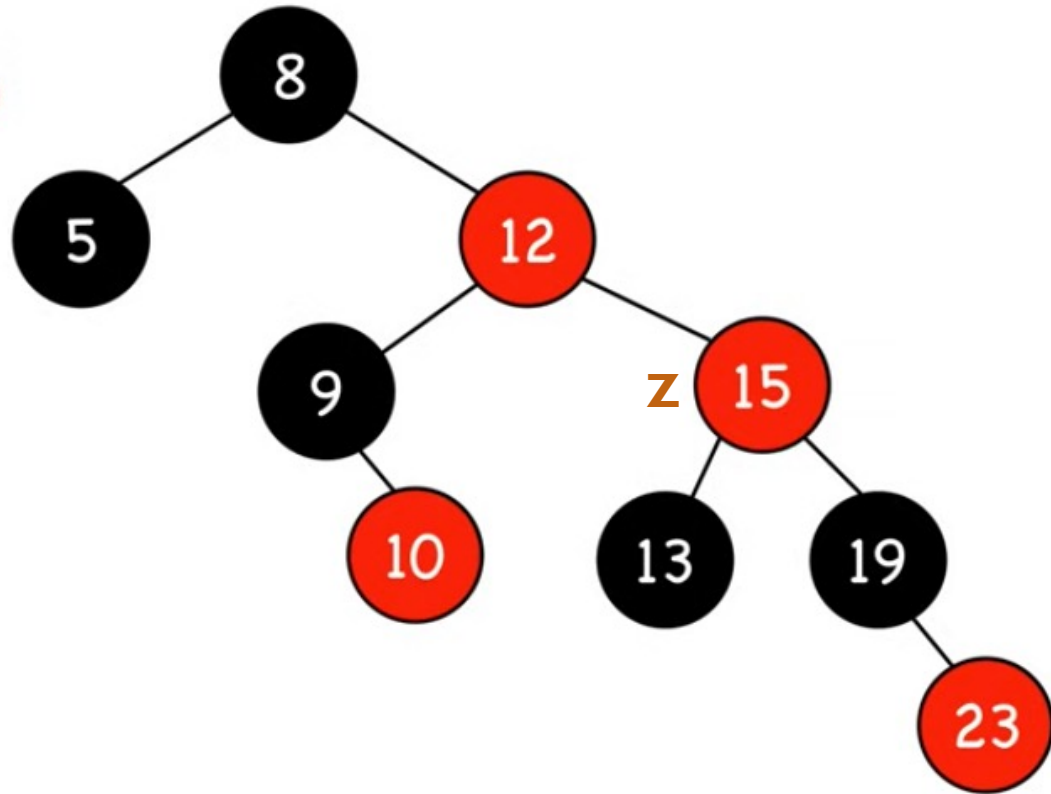
1. Insert **10** and color it **red**
2. Recolor **9** & **13** black and **12** **red**
3. Right-rotate on **15**



Case 2: Z.uncle = black (triangle)  
→ rotate Z.parent

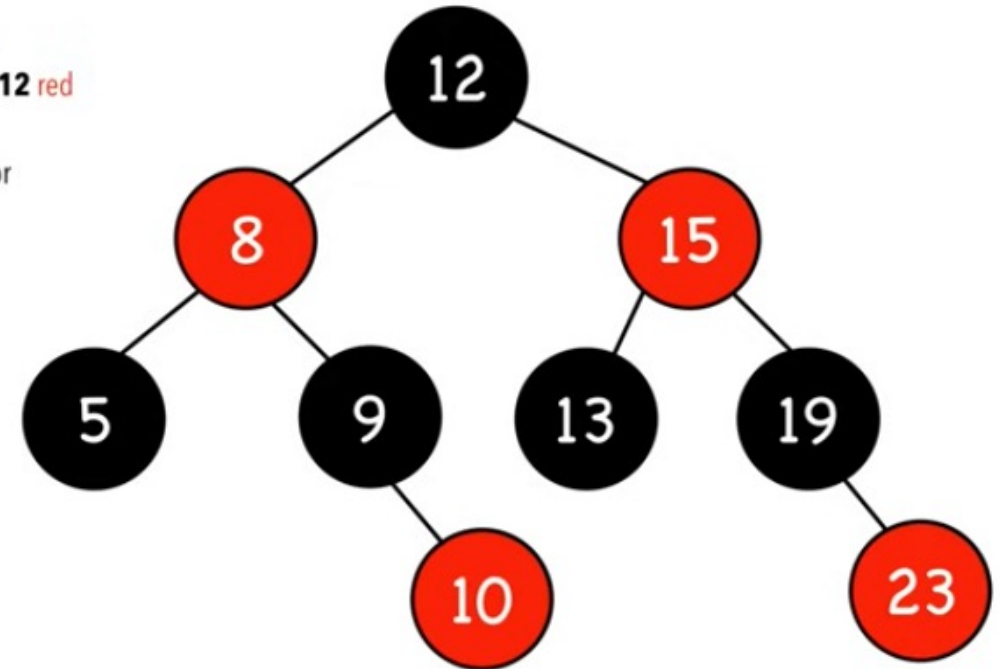


## STEP 4: LEFT ROTATE ON 8 AND RECOLOR



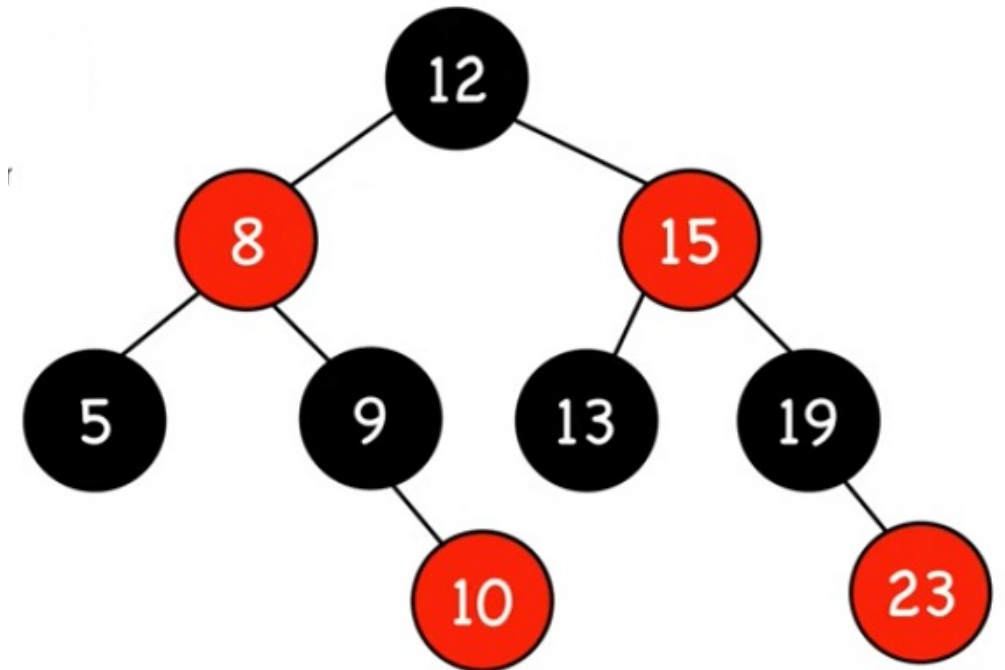
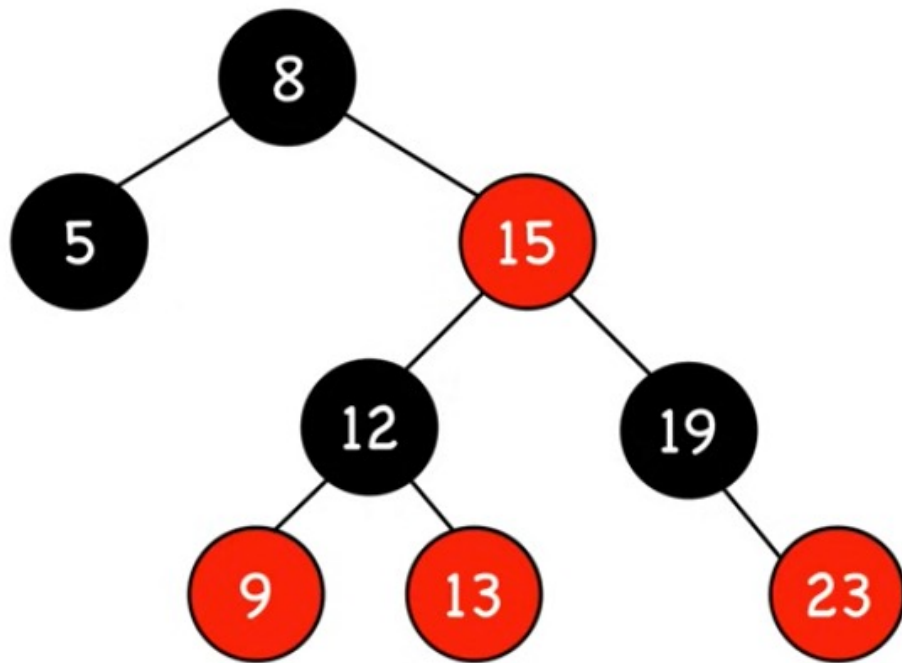
### steps

1. Insert **10** and color it **red**
2. Recolor **9** & **13** black and **12** **red**
3. Right-rotate on **15**
4. Left-rotate on **8** and recolor



Case 3: Z.uncle = black (line)  
→ rotate Z.grandparent  
& recolor

## FINAL TREE: AFTER INSERTING 10



# DELETION

- transplant
  - Move subtree
- delete
  - Delete the node
- delete\_fixup
  - Fix red-black violations

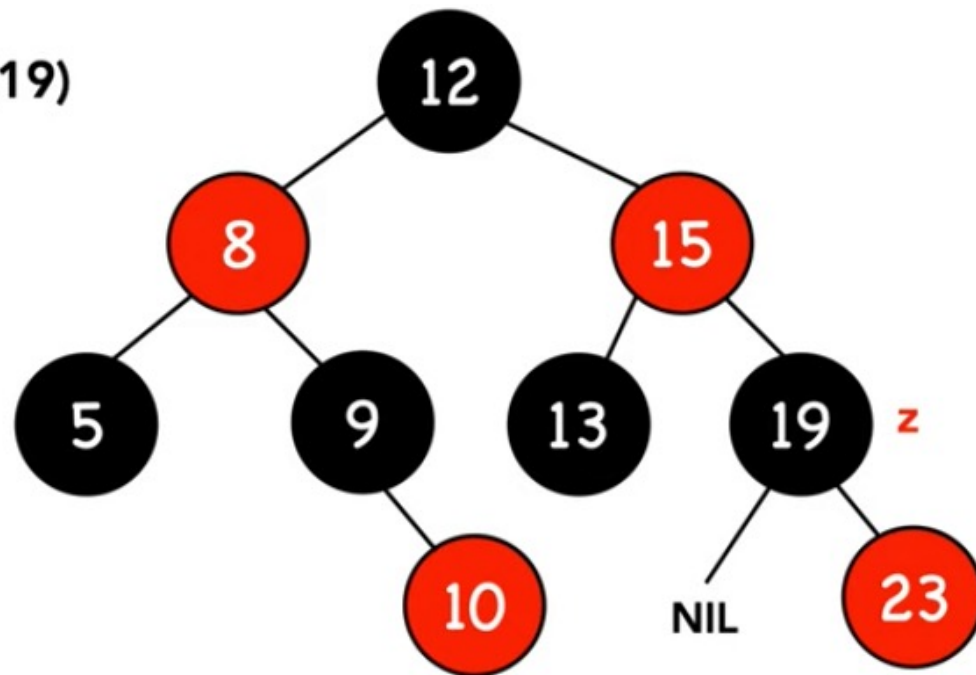
# DELETION

## 3 scenarios

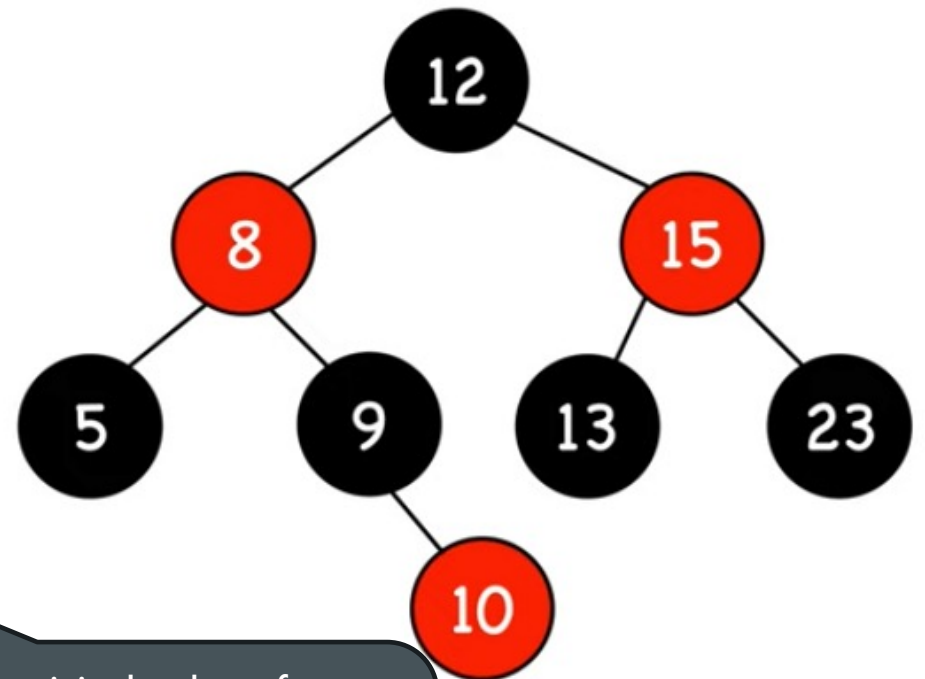
1. **Left** child is NIL
  - save the original color of z
  - transplant(z, x)
  - delete\_fixup(x)
  - recolor x with z's original color
2. **Right** child is NIL
3. **Neither** is NIL

# EXAMPLE: DELETE 19

delete(19)



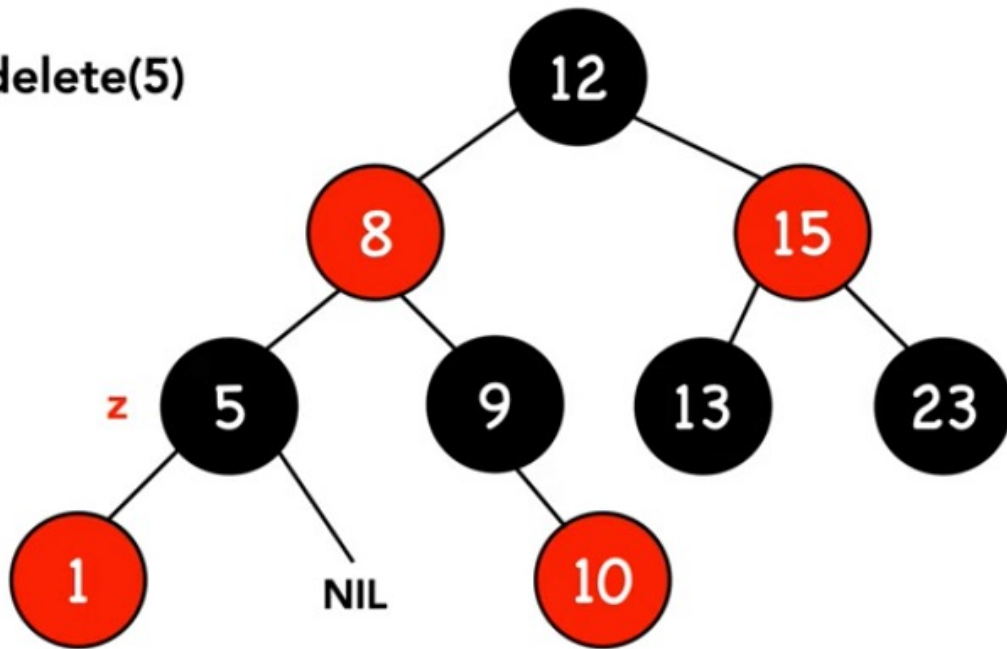
Case 1: Left child is NIL



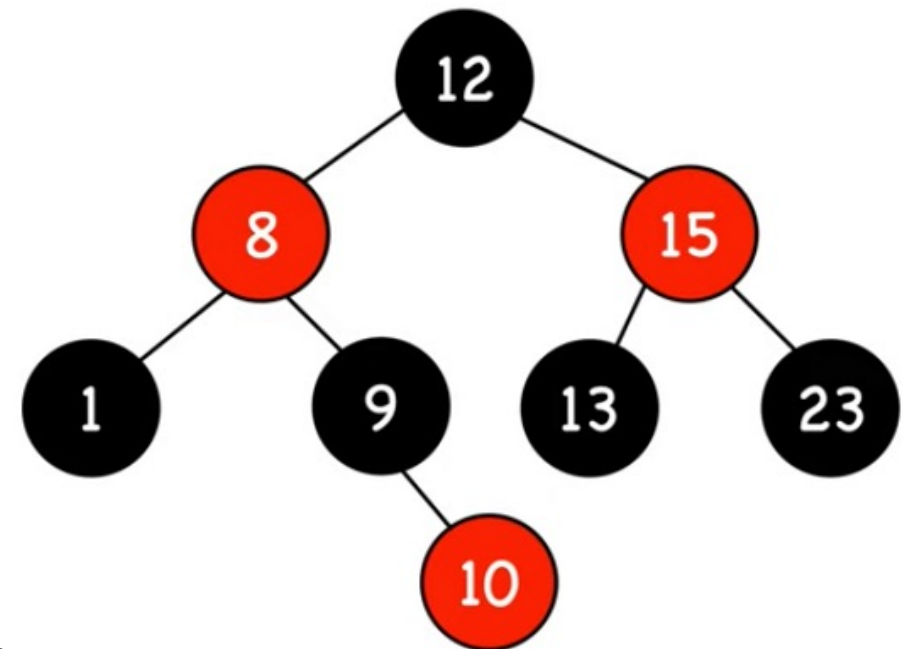
1. save the original color of z
2.  $x = z.\text{right}$
3.  $\text{transplant}(z, x)$
4.  $\text{delete\_fixup}(x)$
5. recolor x with z's original color

# EXAMPLE: DELETE 5

delete(5)



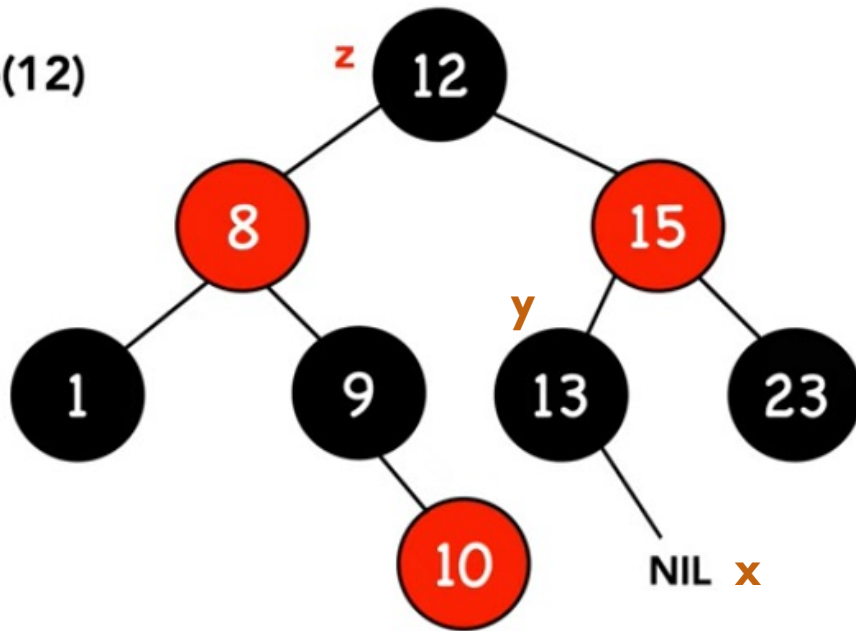
Case 2: Right child is NIL



1. save the original color of z
2.  $x = z.\text{left}$
3.  $\text{transplant}(z, x)$
4.  $\text{delete\_fixup}(x)$
5. recolor x with z's original color

# EXAMPLE: DELETE 12

delete(12)



Case 3: Neither is NIL

