Red-Black Tree Pseudocode

Here are the procedures for red-black trees discussed in the book.

```
LEFT-ROTATE(T, x)
 1 y = x. right // set y
 2 x. right = y. left // turn y's left subtree into x's right subtree
 3 if y.left \neq T.nil
         y. left. p = x
 4
   y.p = x.p // \text{link } x's parent to y
 5
 6 if x. p == T. nil
 7
         T.root = y
    elseif x == x. p. left
9
         x.p.left = y
10 else
11
         x. p. right = y
12 y.left = x // put x on y's left
13 x.p = y
RIGHT-ROTATE(T, x)
 1 x = y. left // set x
 2 y.left = x.right // turn x's left subtree \beta into y's right subtree
 3 if x. right \neq T. nil // if \beta is a populated subtree, y points to x
         x.right.p = y
   x. p = y. p // \text{link } y's parent to x
 6 if y.p == T.nil // make x new root if y was the root
 7
         T.root = x
 8
    elseif y == y. p. right
 9
         y. p. right = x
10 else
         y.p.left = x
11
12 x.right = y // put y \text{ on } x's right
13 y.p = x
TREE-MINIMUM(x)
  while x. left \neq NIL
        x = x. left
3 return x
```

```
\operatorname{rb-insert}(T,z)
 1 y = T.nil
 2 \quad x = T.\mathit{root}
 3 while x \neq T.nil // perform regular binary search
          y = x
 5
          if z. key < x. key
 6
                x = x.left
 7
          else
 8
               x = x.right
 9 z.p = y \# make y the parent, insert z in the appropriate place
10 if y == T. nil
          T.root = z
11
12 elseif z. key < y. key
          y.left = z
13
14 else
15
          y.right = z
16 \quad z. \, left = T. \, nil
17 \quad z. \, right = T. \, nil
18 \quad z. \, color = \text{Red}
19 RB-INSERT-FIXUP(T, z)
```

```
RB-INSERT-FIXUP(T, z)
 1
    while z. p. color == RED
 2
         if z.p == z.p.p.left
 3
              y = z. p. p. right
 4
              if y.color = RED // case 1
 5
                   z.p.color = black
 6
                   y.color = black
 7
                   z.p.p.color = RED
 8
                   z = z. p. p
 9
              else
10
                   if z == z. p. right // case 2
11
                       z = z.p
12
                       LEFT-ROTATE(T, z)
                   z.p.color = BLACK \# case 2 leads into case 3
13
14
                   z.p.p.color = RED
                   RIGHT-ROTATE(T, z. p. p)
15
         else
16
              y = z. p. p. left
17
18
              if y.color = RED // case 1
19
                   z.p.color = black
20
                   y.color = black
21
                   z.p.p.color = RED
22
                   z = z.p.p
23
              else
24
                   if z == z. p. left // case 2
                       z = z.p
25
26
                       RIGHT-ROTATE(T, z)
27
                   z.p.color = BLACK \# case 2 leads into case 3
28
                   z.p.p.color = RED
29
                   LEFT-ROTATE(T, z. p. p)
30
   T. root. black == BLACK
RB-TRANSPLANT(T, u, v)
  if u.p == T.nil
        T.root = v
3
   elseif u == u. p. left
4
        u.p.left = v
5
  else
6
        u.p.right = v
7 v.p = u.p
```

```
\operatorname{RB-DELETE}(T,u,v)
 1 \quad y = z
 2 \quad \textit{y-original-color} = \textit{y.color}
 3 if z. left == T. nil
          x = z. right
 5
          RB-TRANSPLANT(T, z, z. right) // replace z with right non-nil subtree
 6
    elseif z. right == T. nil
 7
          x = z.left
 8
          RB-TRANSPLANT(T, z, z. left) // replace z with left non-nil subtree
 9
    \mathbf{else}
10
          y = \text{TREE-MINIMUM}(z.right)
11
          y-original-color = y. color
12
          x = y.right
          if y. p == z
13
14
               x.p = y
          else RB-TRANSPLANT(T, y, y. right)
15
16
               y.right = z.right
17
               y.right.p = y
          RB-TRANSPLANT(T, z, y)
18
19
          y. left = z. left
20
          y.left.p = y
21
          y.color = z.color
22
   if y-original-color == BLACK
          RB-DELETE-FIXUP(T, x)
23
```

```
RB-DELETE-FIXUP(T, u, v)
 1
    while x \neq T. root and x. color == BLACK
 2
         if x == x. p. left
 3
              w = x. p. right
              if w. color == RED // case 1 in then clause
 4
 5
                  w.color = black
 6
                  x.p.color = red
 7
                  LEFT-ROTATE(T, x. p)
 8
                  w = x.p.right
 9
              if w.left.color == BLACK and w.right.color == BLACK // case 2
10
                  w.color = red
                  x = x.p
11
              else
12
                  if w.right.color == BLACK // case 3
13
14
                       w.left.color = black
                       w.color = red
15
                       RIGHT-ROTATE(T, w)
16
                       w = x. p. right
17
                  w.color = x.p.color \# case 4
18
19
                  x. p. color = BLACK
20
                  w.right.color = Black
21
                  LEFT-ROTATE(T, x. p)
                  x = T.root
22
23
         else
24
              w = x. p. left
25
              if w.color == RED // case 1 in then clause
26
                  w.color = black
27
                  x.p.color = red
28
                  RIGHT-ROTATE(T, x. p)
29
                  w = x.p.left
30
              if w.right.color == BLACK and w.left.color == BLACK // case 2
31
                  w.color = red
32
                  x = x.p
33
              else
                  if w.left.color == BLACK // case 3
34
                       w.right.color = Black
35
                       w.color = red
36
37
                       LEFT-ROTATE(T, w)
38
                       w = x.p.left
39
                  w.color = x.p.color \# case 4
40
                  x.p.color = BLACK
                  w.left.color = black
41
42
                  RIGHT-ROTATE(T, x. p)
43
                  x = T.root
   x.color = black
```