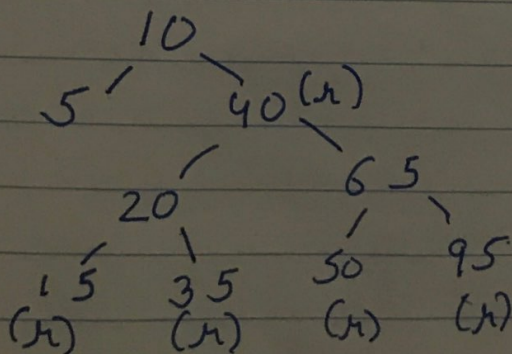
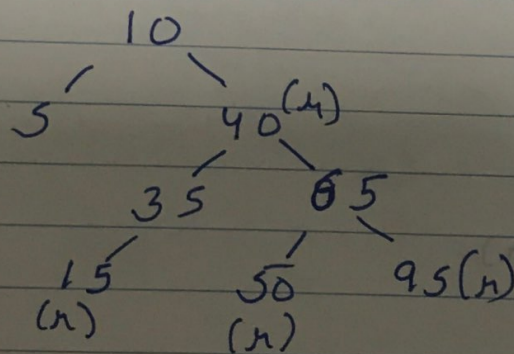
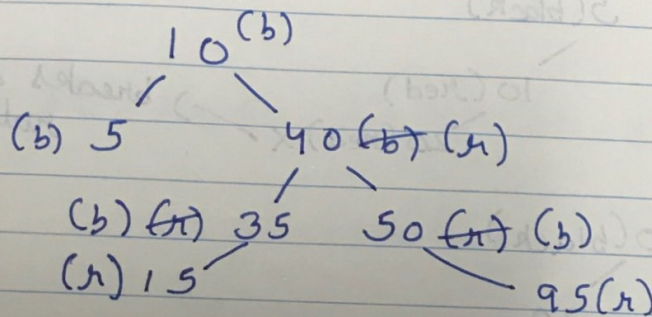
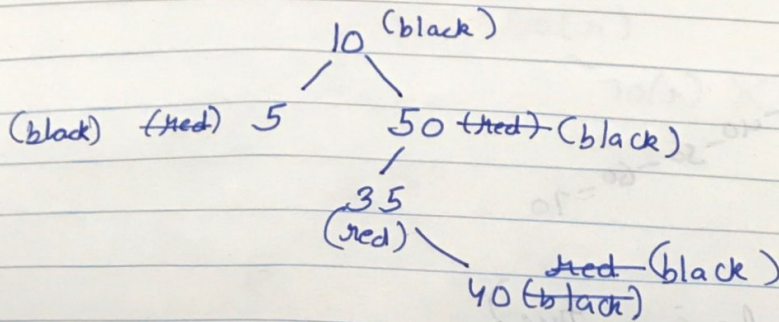


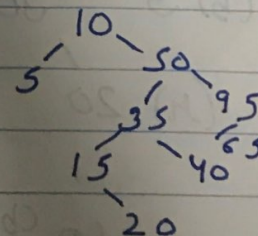
# Activity-1 RED-BLACK TREES

1. (10, 5, 50, 35, 40, 15, 95, 65, 20)



Self-balancing tree

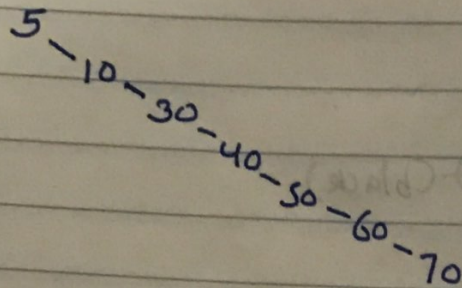
BST





2. (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70)

→ Normal bst.



→ Red-black (self balancing tree)

5(black)

10(red)

20(red) X

breaks r-b rules.

10(black)

5(red)

20(red)

10(b)

(b) 5

20(b)

30(r)

(b) 5

30(b)

(r) 20

40(r)

(b) 5

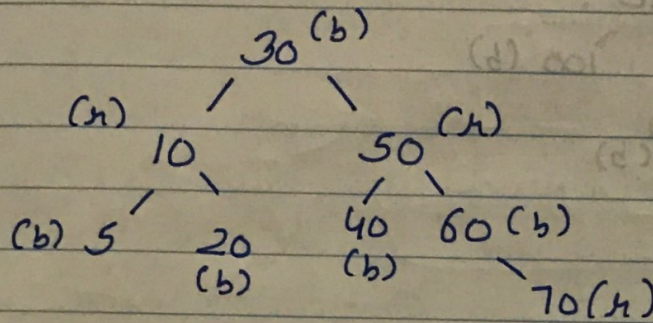
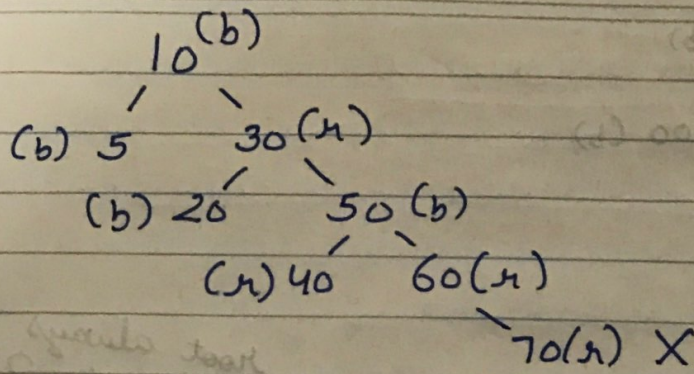
30(r)

(b) 20

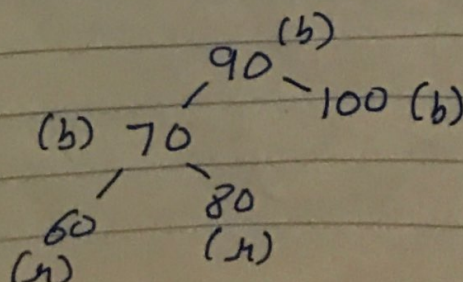
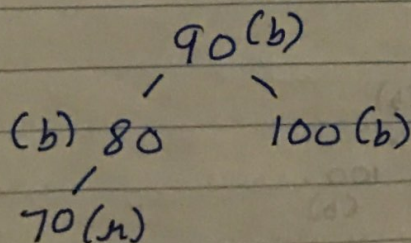
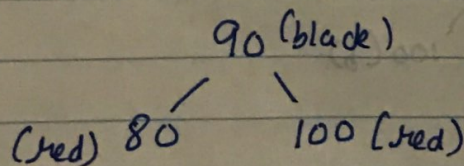
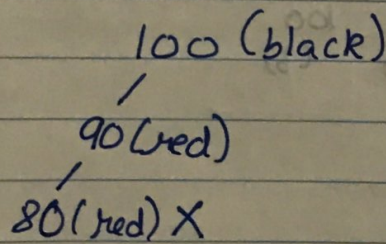
40(b)

50(r)

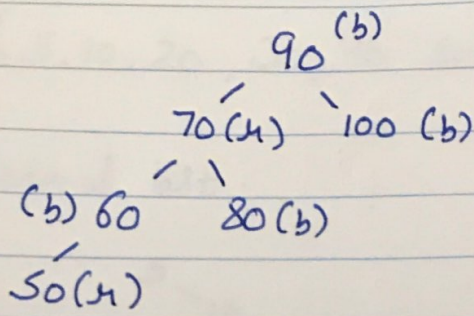




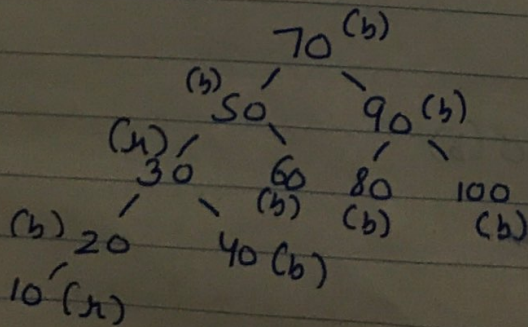
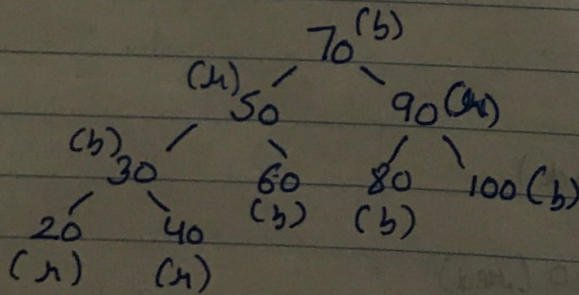
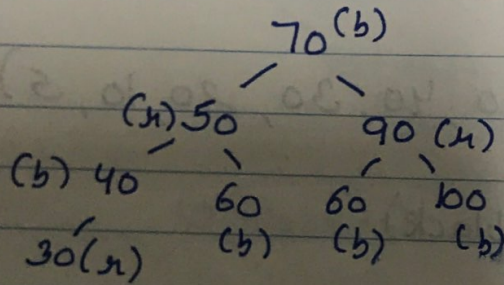
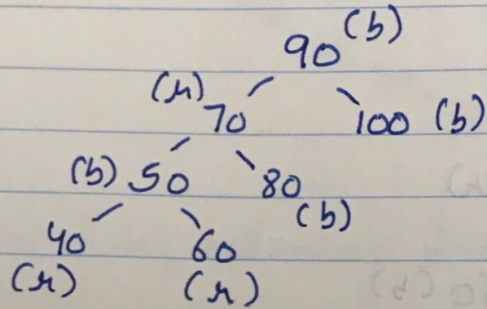
3. (100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5)



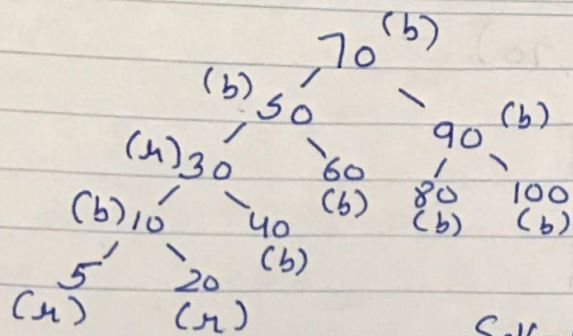




root always rotating?



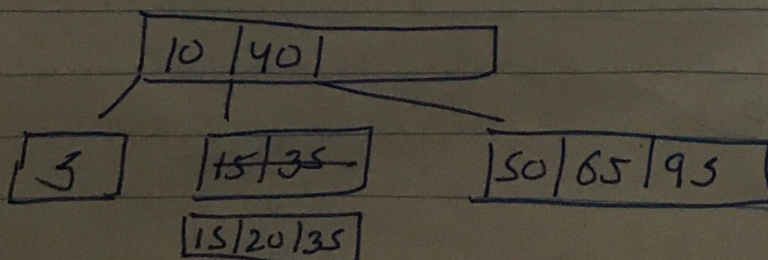
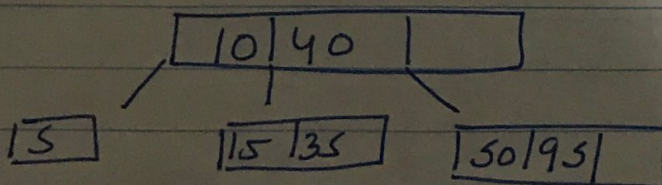
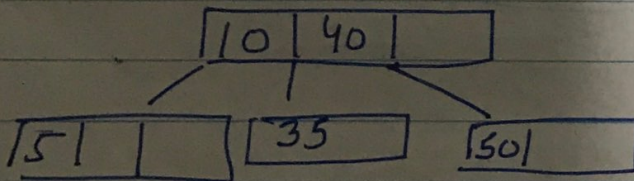
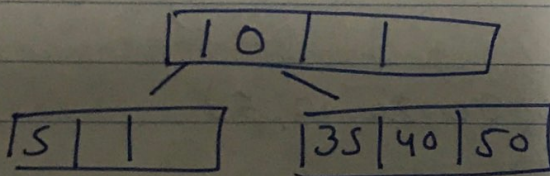
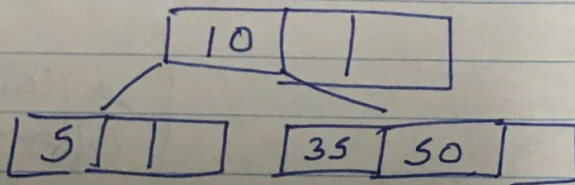
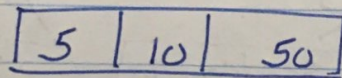




Self-balancing tree.

## • Activity - 2 : 2-3-4 Trees

1) (10, 5, 50, 35, 40, 15, 95, 65, 20)

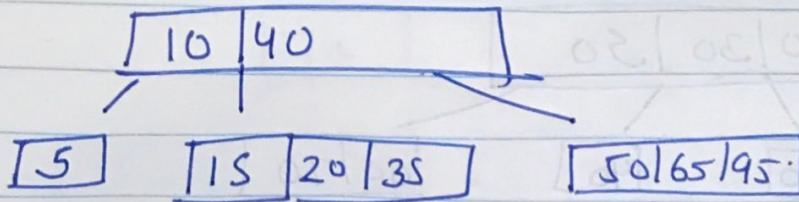


Demo app  
always inserts  
first in last node.

Whereas, algorithm in  
lectures, new Keys  
are always added  
to the tree in a  
leaf.

(Top-down  
insertion.)



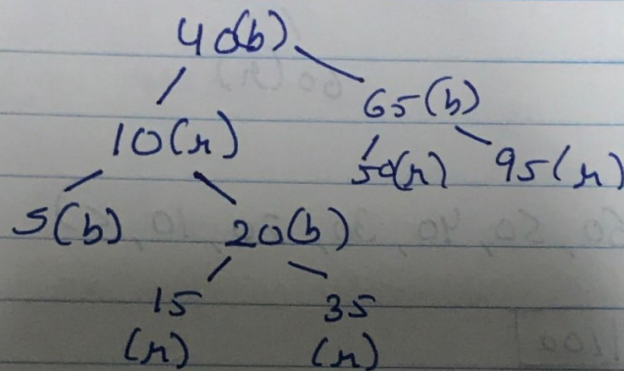


⇒ Converting to red-black tree.

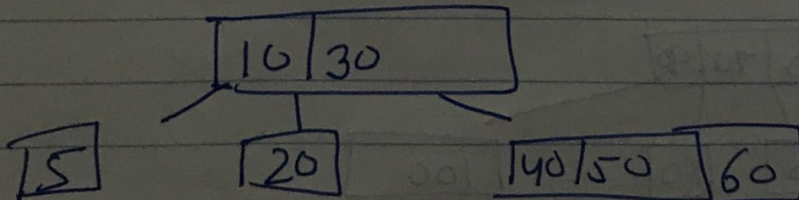
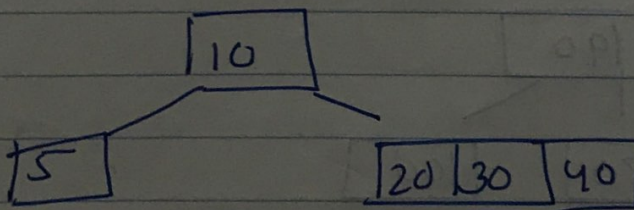
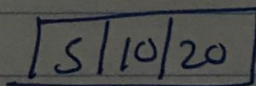
A 1-Key node is a black node

A 2-Key node is a black node with a red child.

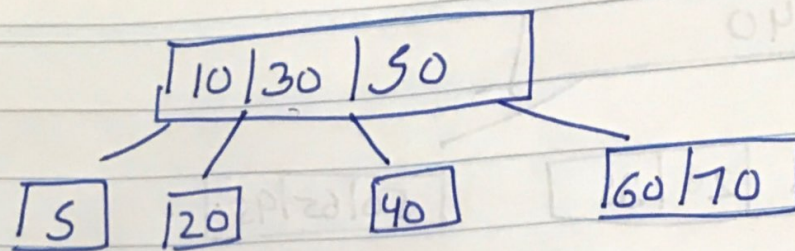
A 3-Key node is a black node with 2 red children.



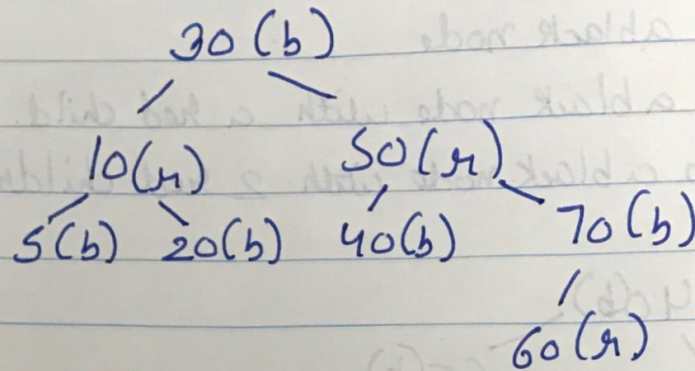
2) (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70)



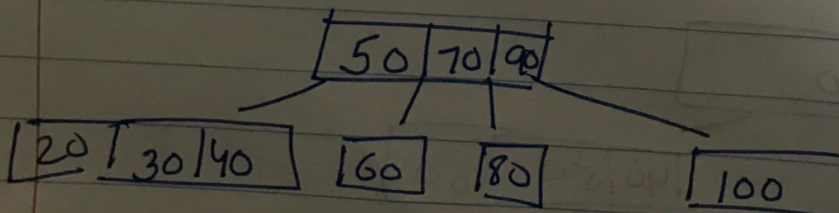
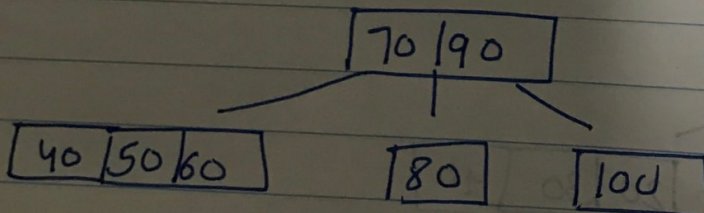
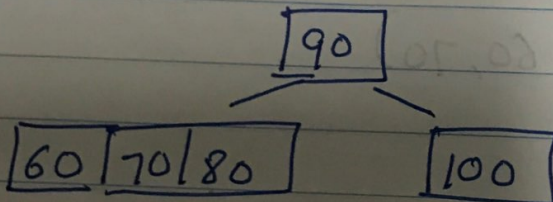
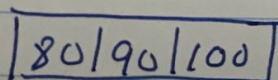




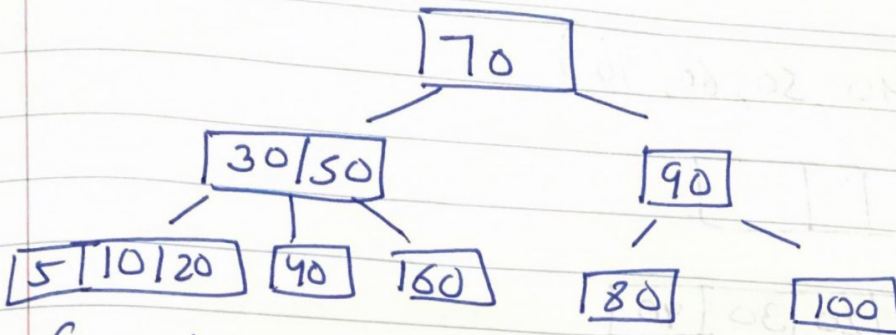
• Converting to red black tree



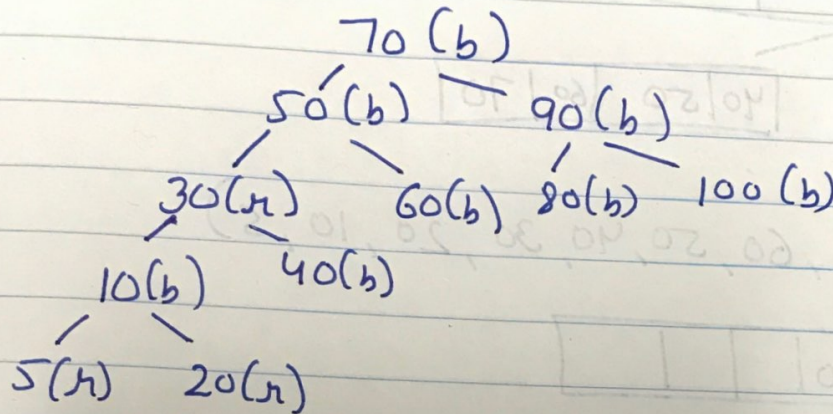
3) (100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5)







• Converting to red black tree



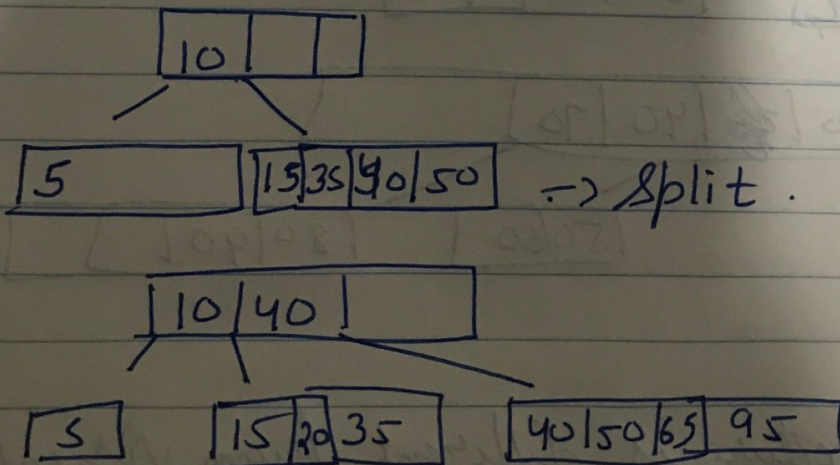
Rules:-

- 1 Key node is black.
- 2 Key node is black with red child.
- 3 Key node is black with 2 red children.

### • ACTIVITY-3 B-TREES

1) (10, 5, 50, 35, 40, 15, 95, 65, 20)

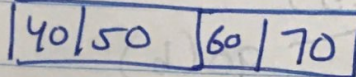
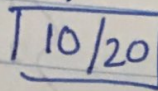
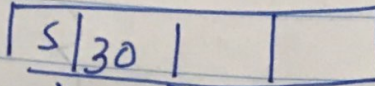
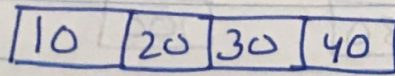
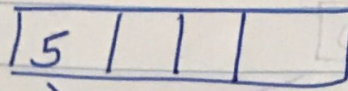
Sol.



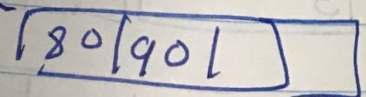
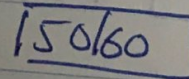
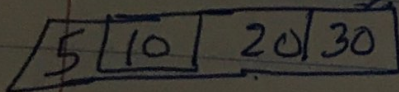
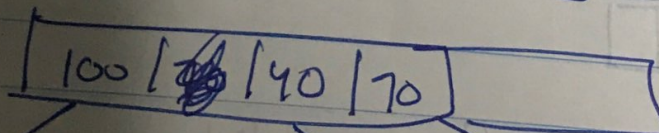
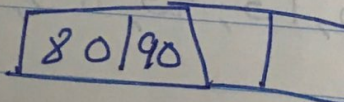
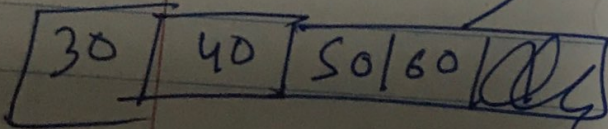
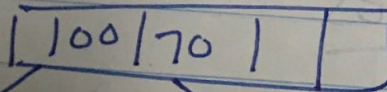
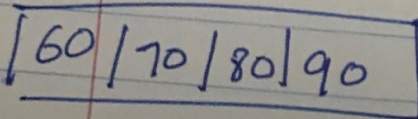
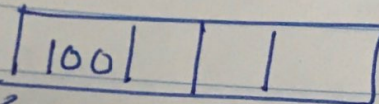


2.

2) (5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70)



3) (100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 5)



\* Algorithm in lecture is different from visualization as splits are performed from the bottom up and in demo app/website, it fills up root node first.