

Tree Balancing Techniques

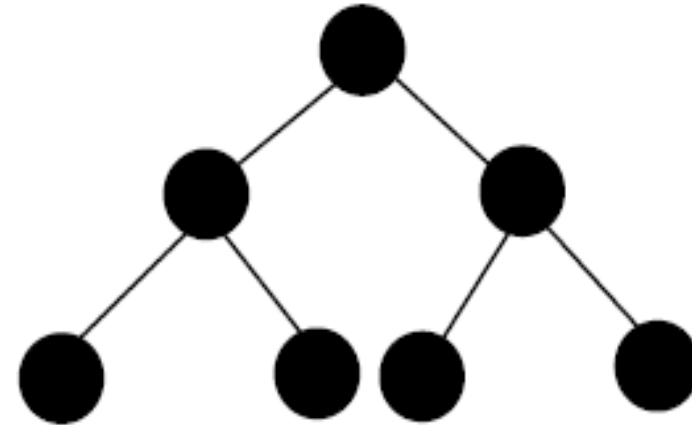
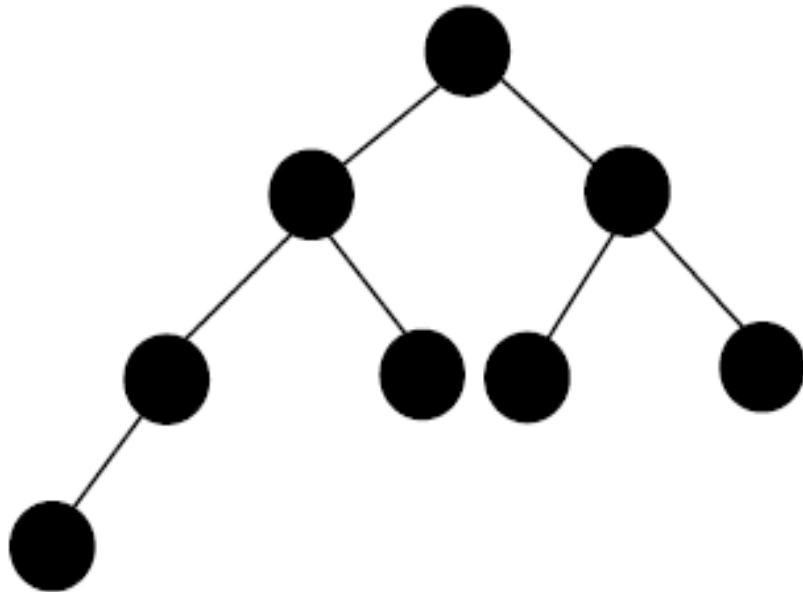
Dr. Manjusri Wickramasinghe



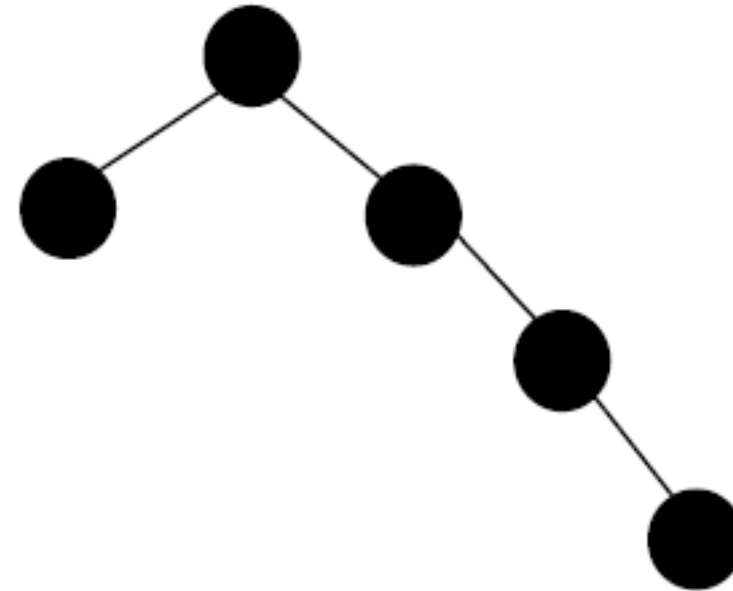
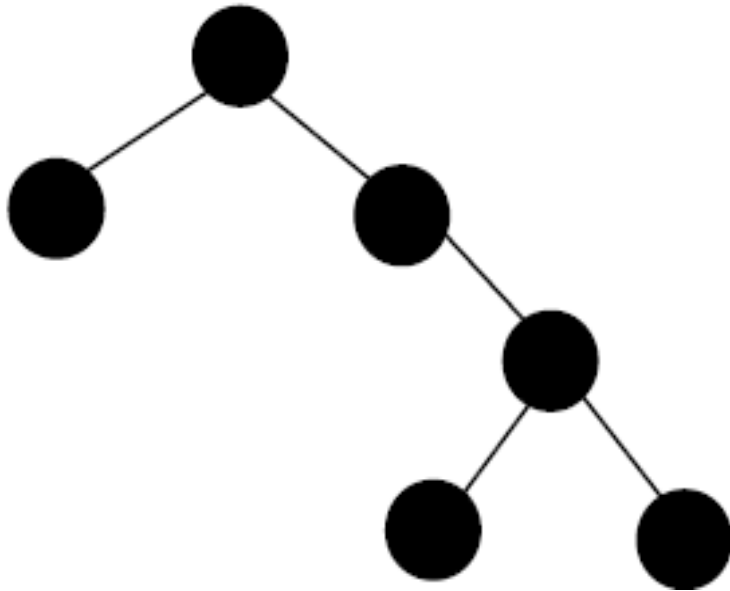
Preliminaries

- What is a tree data structure?
- What is the purpose of using a tree data structure?
- What is tree balancing?

Balanced trees



Unbalanced trees



Are there any issues with having unbalanced trees?

Tree Balancing...(1)

- The process of converting a tree structure into a one that is close to being full binary tree or is a full tree.
- Tree balancing methods fall into two categories as
 - Global balancing
 - Local balancing

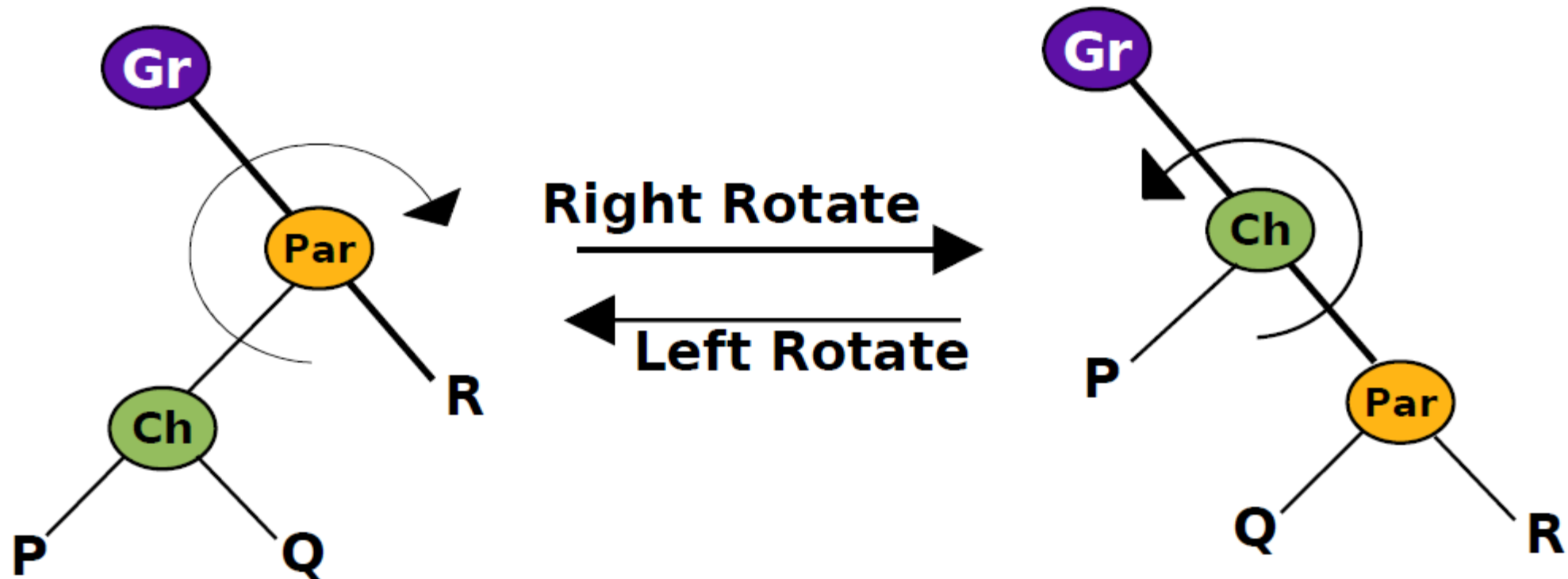
Tree Balancing...(2)

- Global balancing is the process of restructuring the tree once all the operations on it is complete. These type of techniques affect the entire tree.
 - E.g. DSW Algorithm
- Local balancing restructures the tree at each insert and delete operation if a height imbalance occurs. These type of techniques affect only a local part of the tree.
 - E.g. AVL Trees, Red Black Trees

Tree Balancing...(3)

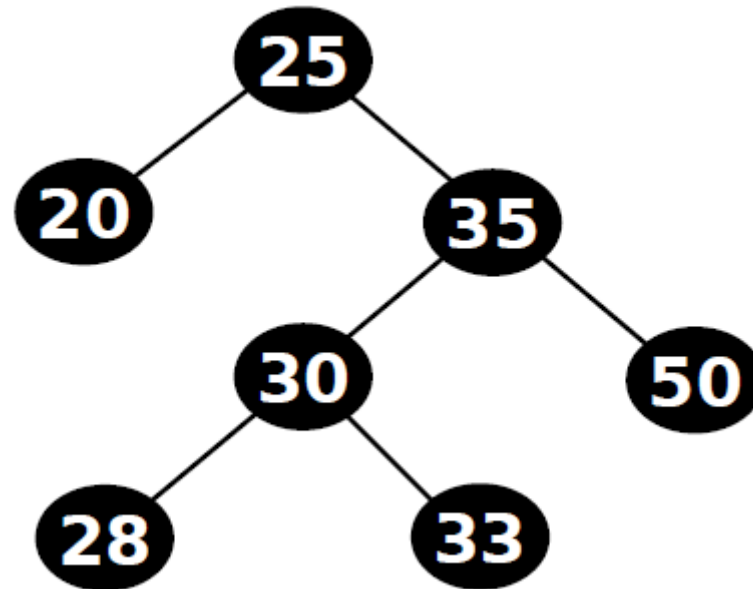
- How are trees balanced?

Rotations...(1)



Rotations...(2)

- Exercise :- Rotation 30 about its parent.



Rotations...(3)

```
function rightRotate (Node child, Node GP, Node Par)
{
    if (Par != root)
        set GP as parent of child
        set right subtree of child as left child of Par
        set Par as right subtree of child
}
```

Rotations...(4)

- Rotations are symmetrical, so the right rotation can be converted to a left rotation and vice versa.
- A tree can be balanced using the single rotation once or multiple times. Sometimes the multiple case is also called with other names such as the double rotation.

DSW Algorithm

Overview...(1)

- DSW stands for Day, Stout and Warren which attribute to the inventors of this algorithm
- This is a global balancing algorithm
- Works on a tree which has no pending operations. The algorithm always creates trees that are perfectly balanced or close to being perfectly balance.

Overview...(2)

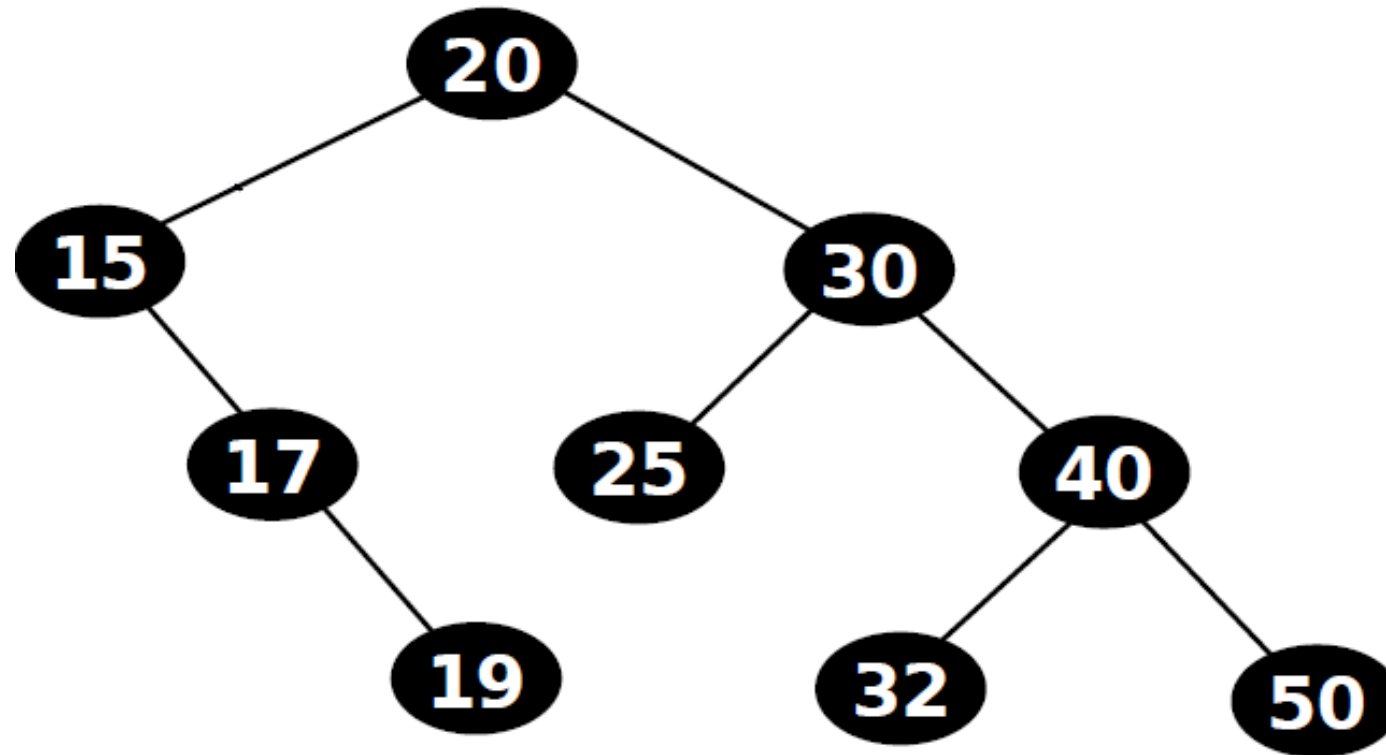
- The DSW algorithm consists of two phases as given below
 1. Create vine
 2. Create a balanced tree

Creating a Vine (Backbone)...(1)

```
function createVine (Node root) {  
    tmp = root;  
    while (tmp != null) {  
        if (tmp has left child)  
            right rotate left child around tmp  
            update tmp to the child which just became parent  
        else  
            tmp = tmp.right  
    }  
}
```

Creating a Vine (Backbone)...(2)

- Exercise :- Convert to a backbone



Create a Balanced Tree

```
function CreateBalancedTree (int numOfNodes) {  
    int m = 2^(lg2(numOfNodes + 1)) - 1;  
    make n - m right rotations  
    while (m > 1)  
        m = m/2  
        make m left rotations starting top of vine  
}
```

Questions ?