

1. Implement all functions required for Red-Black Trees as stubbed out in the boilerplate section.
  - a. Files are attached in the submitted email.
2. Students should test the different functions for correctness thoroughly, which includes testing the red-black properties that make the tree balanced.
  - a. The balanced property was tested by creating a new function called “int red\_black\_tree\_is\_balanced(const red\_black\_tree\_t \*);” which compares the number of black nodes between subtrees. This is because red-black trees only guarantee that the bigger sub-tree is no more than twice the height of the smaller sub-tree.
  - b. Such function was called for every insertion made in the red-black tree.
  - c. The red-black tree was created with  $2^{20}$  nodes where each key was of length 6 generated at random by selecting a character with replacement from an array with 89 distinct characters.

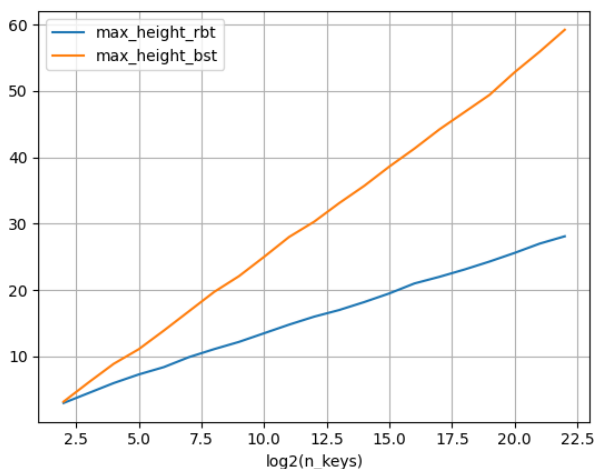
3. Students must include a description of their testing strategy, with a comparison of classical and red-black binary search trees.

Description:

- a. Red-black trees and classical BST were created with sizes of  $2^2, 2^3, \dots, 2^{22}$ .
- b. Each node was created with keys of size 6 where each character was chosen at random with replacement from a set of 89 distinct characters.
- c. Time comparisons were made for tree height, insertion, search valid keys, search invalid keys, and node removal.
- d. The previous 3 steps were executed 10 times with a different seed per iteration so distinct trees were created based on the key.
- e. The average of all iterations was taken per tree size to make inferences from the results.

Results:

- a. The red-black trees and BST times for the search with valid keys, the search with invalid keys, and node removal, showed no significant difference in the logarithmic base 10 scale.
- b. Height graph:



- c. Insertion time graph:

