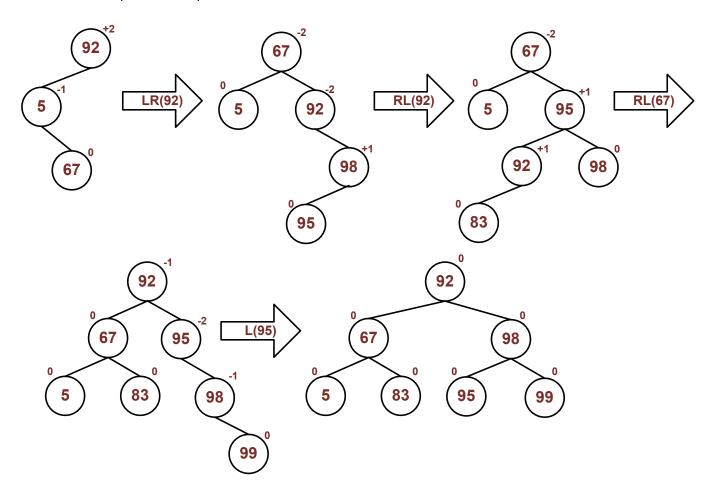
Review Activity 15 Solutions

AVL Trees, Tree-Based Algorithms: Additional Practice

1) Given an empty AVL tree, insert the following integer values into the tree: 92 5 67 98 95 83 99. Show the rotations used in deriving your solution, and write the avlBalance value for each node before rotations. Check the balancing in a bottom-up manner, by finding the first node starting from the bottom for which the |avlBalance| > 1.



2) Write the function performRRotation that performs the right AVL rotation at pNode. pNodeAddress is the address of a pointer to the pNode, such the parent node's left or right child, or the root node pointer. Update pNodeAddress value when appropriate.

To get you started, we have provided qNode as pNode->left. Use this pointer in your implementation. Adequately document your code.

```
void AVLTree::performRRotation(BSTNode* pNode, BSTNode** pNodeAddress) {
BSTNode* qNode = pNode->left;

// implement your code below

// adjust pNode and qNode
pNode->left = qNode->right;
qNode->right = pNode;

// adjust the parent node
*pNodeAddress = qNode;
```

3) Write the function performRLRotation that performs the right-left AVL rotation at pNode. The function first applies the right rotation at pNode's right child, and then it applies the left rotation at pNode. pNodeAddress is the address of a pointer to the pNode, such the parent node's left or right child, or the root node pointer. Update pNodeAddress value when appropriate.

To get you started, we have provided qNode as pNode->right and rNode as qNode->left. Use these pointers in your implementation. Adequately document your code.

```
void AVLTree::performRLRotation(BSTNode* pNode, BSTNode** pNodeAddress) {
BSTNode* qNode = pNode->right;
BSTNode* rNode = qNode->left;

// implement your code below

// adjust pNode and qNode
pNode->right = rNode->left;
qNode->left = rNode->right;

// adjust rNode
rNode->left = pNode;
rNode->right = qNode;

// adjust the parent node
*pNodeAddress = rNode;
```