

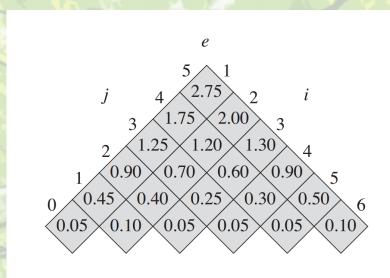


The Model

- BSTs are data structures reacting to a series of operations
 - Insert, search, delete, merge, etc.
 - Each operation has an argument
 - e.g. insert 10, delete 5, search 10, ...
- Each operation starts at the root
- At each step:
 - Move between adjacent vertices
 - Perform a rotation
- Eventually we access to argument of the operation
- Access: find & report back, insert, delete

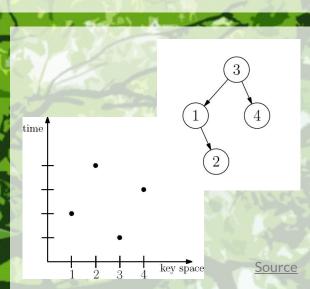
BST Optimality

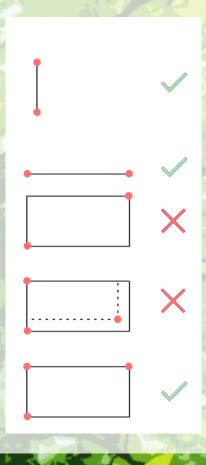
- Given a known set of operations, we can calculate
- But for an unknown set of operations, what tree reacts the best?
- Can be expressed mathematically...

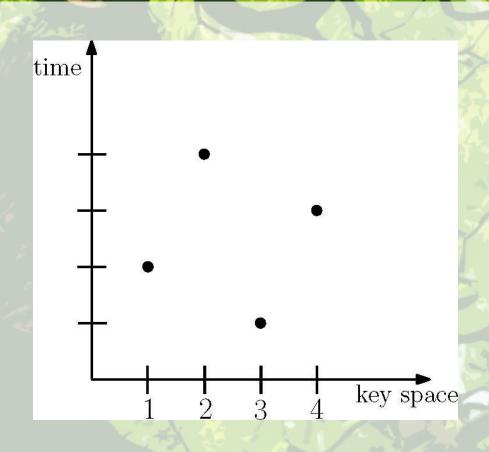


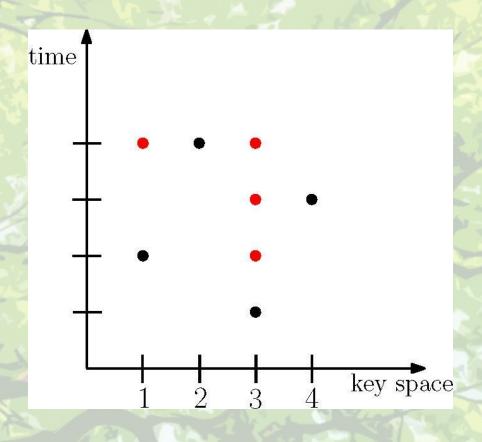
Source: CLRS, ch. 15.6

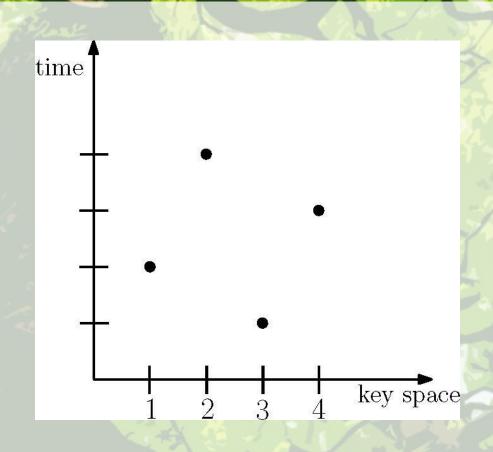
- For any pair of points:
 - If the two points form a rectangle:
 - There exists a third point inside or on the boundary of that rectangle
- Translation to BSTs:
 - ✓ In 2D
 - x-axis: values being accessed
 - y-axis: operation # of access

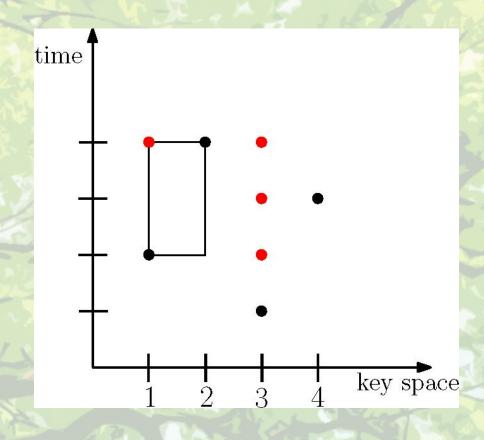


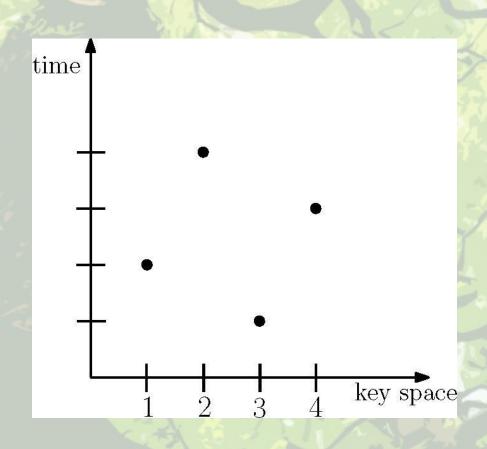


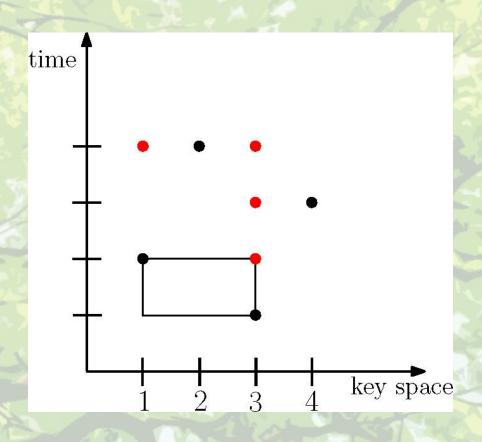


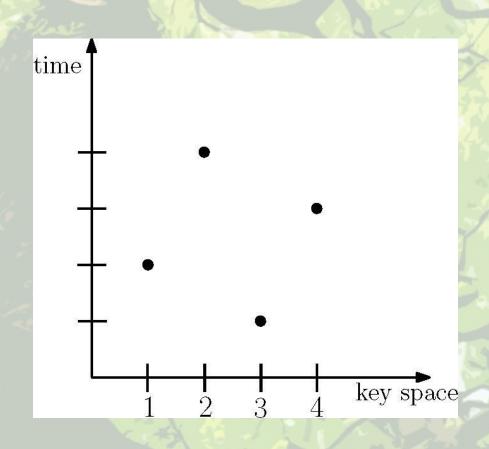


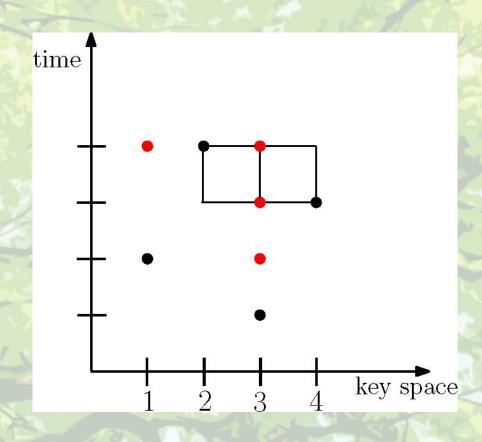












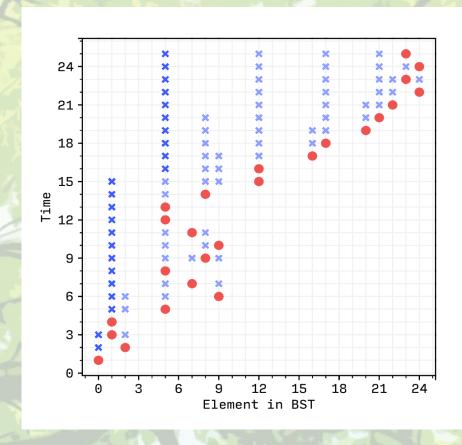
Dynamic Optimality

- A BST algorithm behaves deterministically on a sequence of operations
- A sequence of operations defines a set of points in a 2D space
- Plotting the accesses a BST makes along with the operations creates an arborally satisfied point set
- ✓ Then optimality is equivalent to a minimization problem
 - Finding the best BST execution for a sequence of operations is equivalent to finding the minimum cardinality set of points that is arborally satisfied

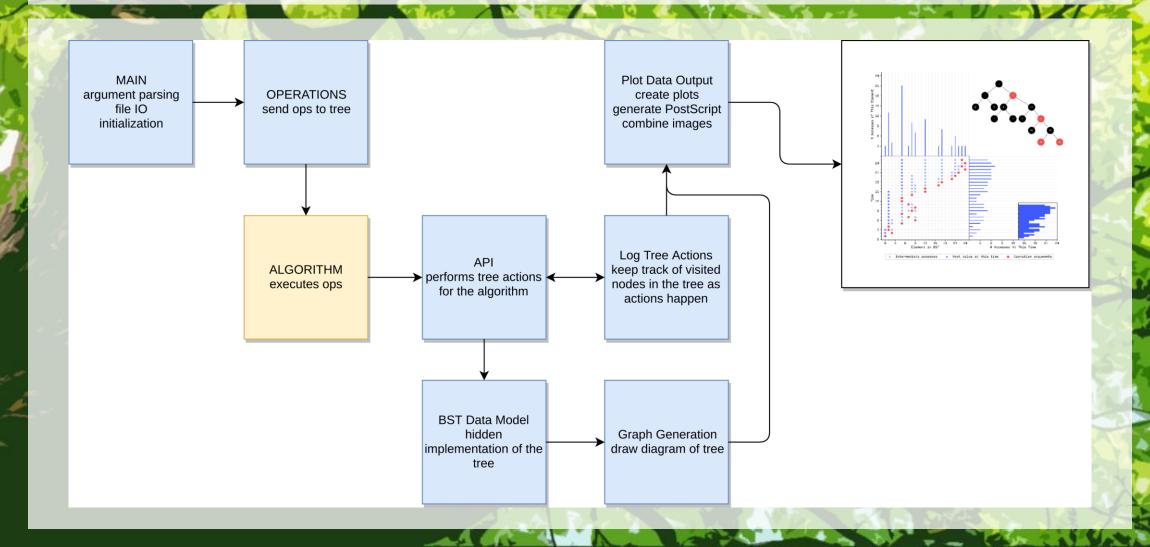


Generation of BST Plots

- Program to generate point set plots of BST operations & accesses
- Input: operations and their arguments
- Input: a BST algorithm
- Output: plots & analysis
- Simple, RB, Splay, AVL, WAVL, OPT, Greedy



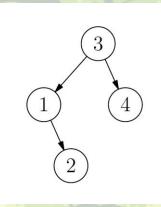
Architecture

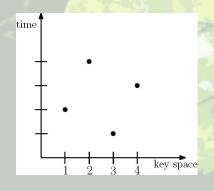


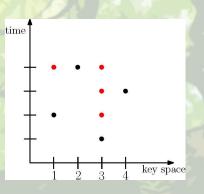
Output Format × Intermediate accesses Root value at this time

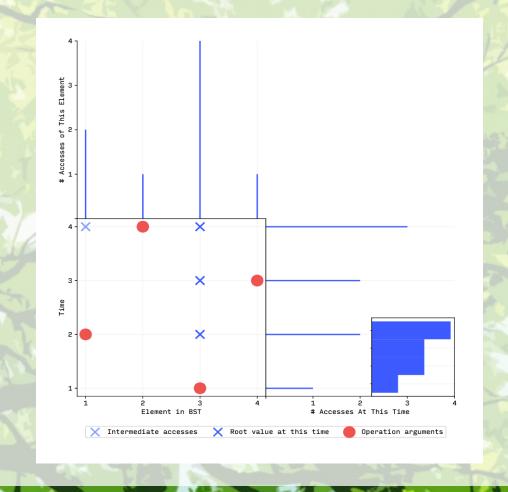
Arboral Satisfaction

input
ins 3
ins 4
ins 1
ins 2

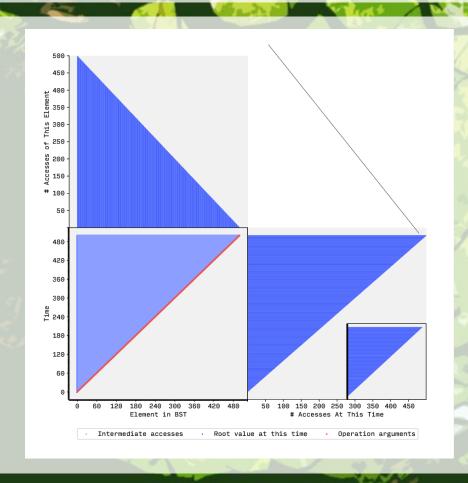


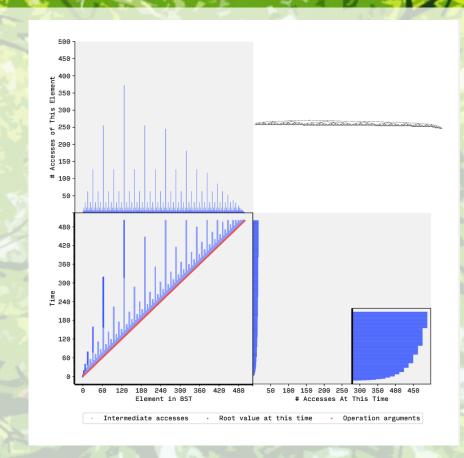




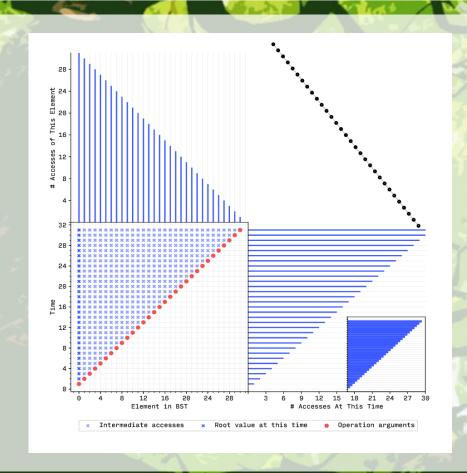


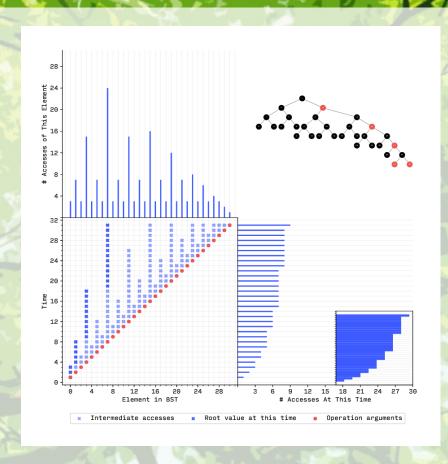
Time Complexity



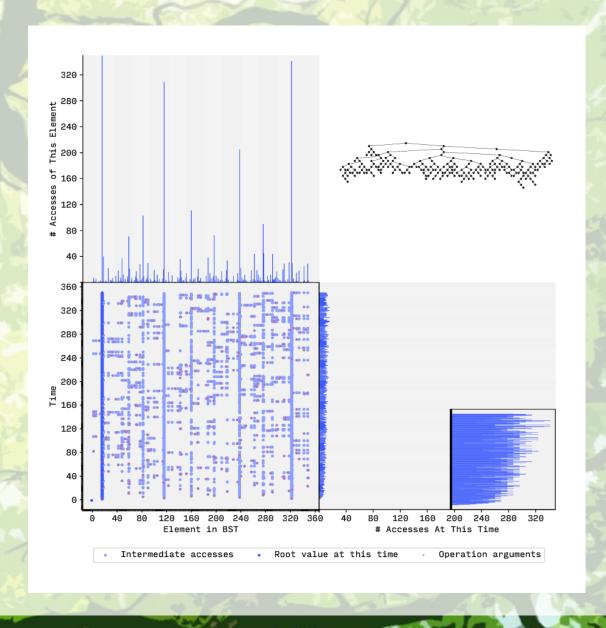


Time Complexity

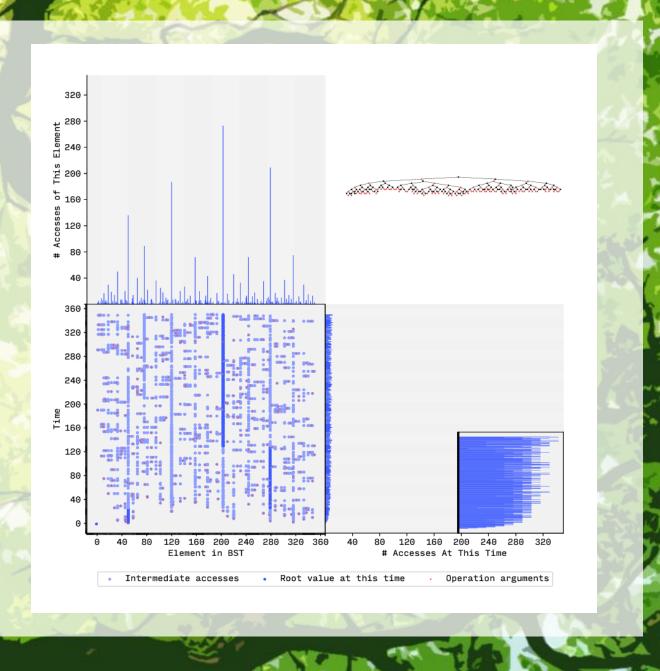




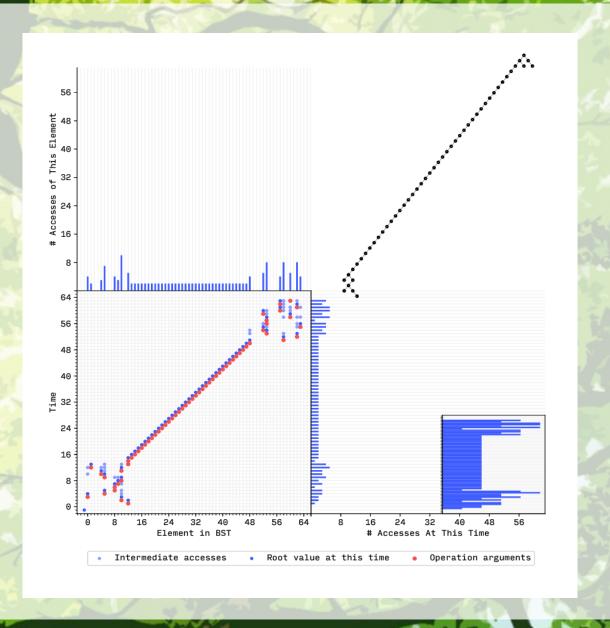
Simple BST, Random Inserts



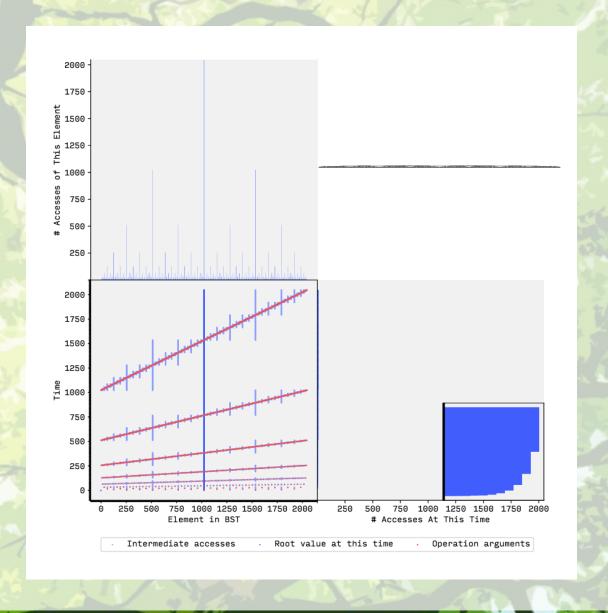
Red-Black Tree, Random Inserts



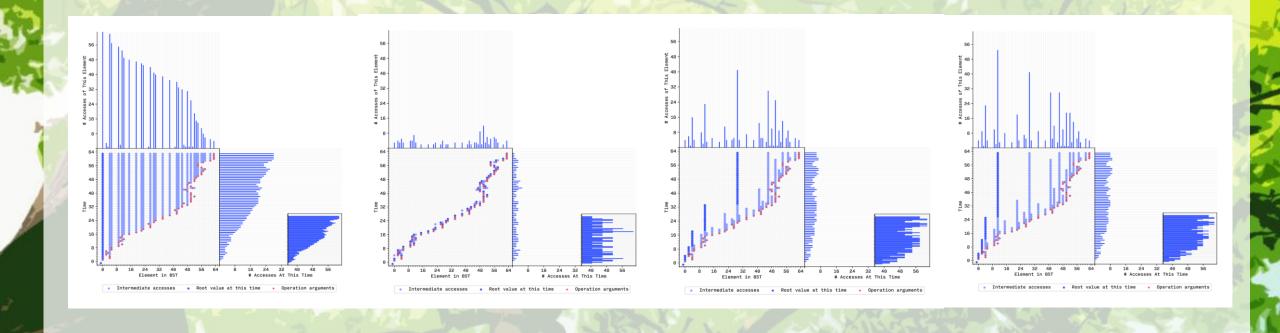
Splay Tree: Random Inserts, Then Increasing Inserts, Then Random

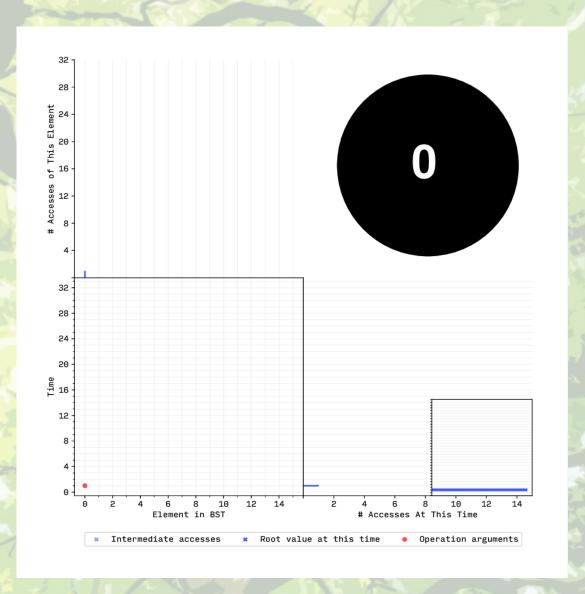


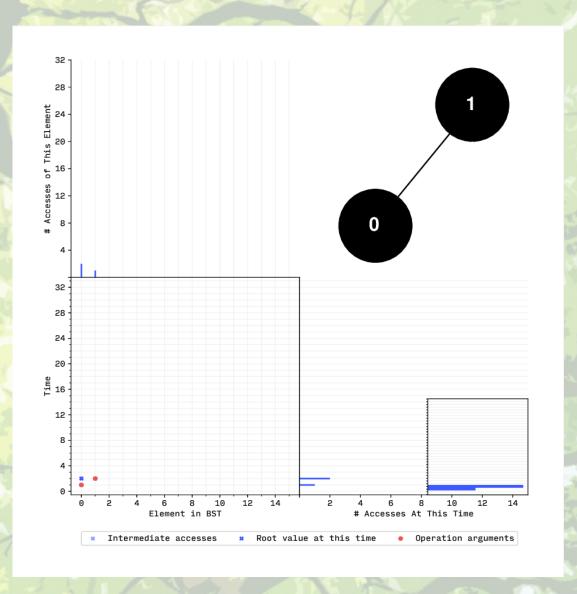
Simple BST: Perfectly Balanced Inserts

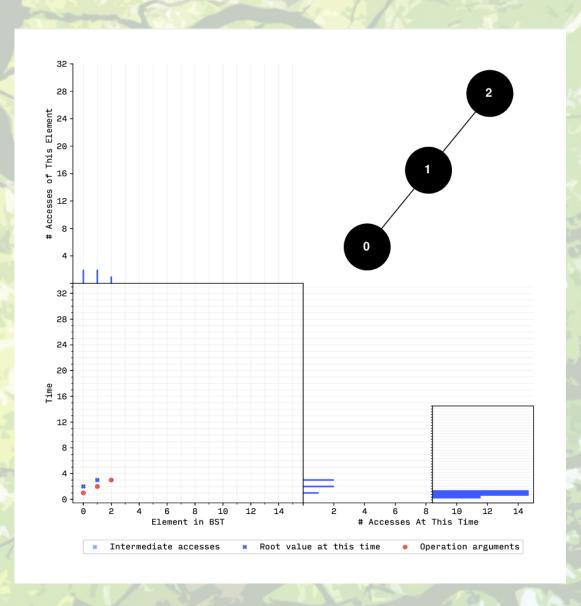


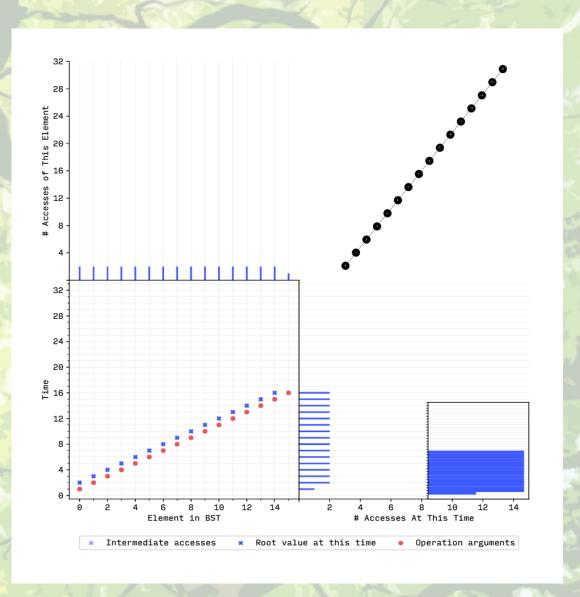
A Game: AVL, Splay, Simple, Red-Black

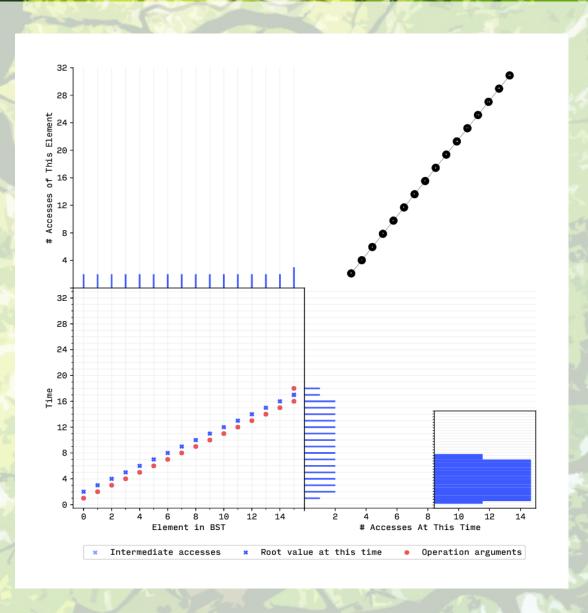


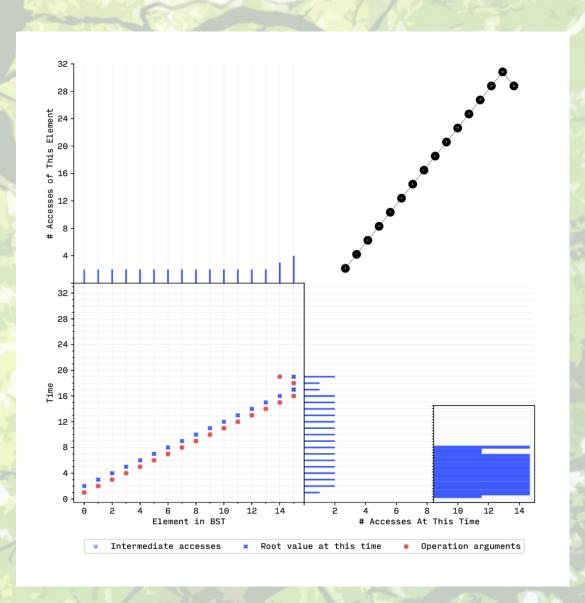


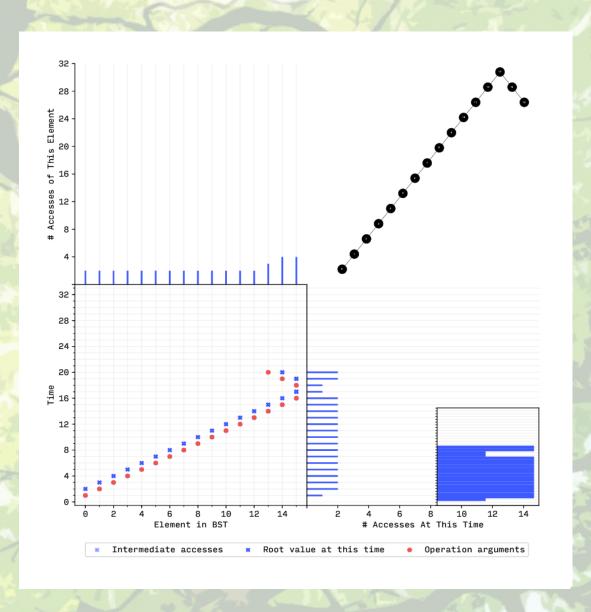


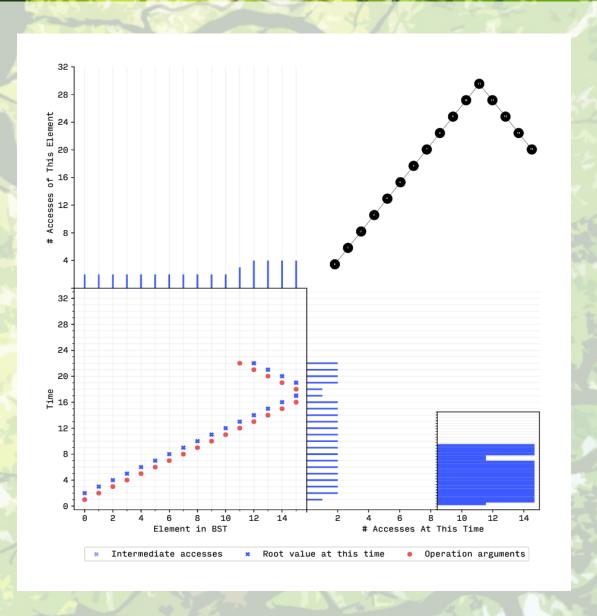


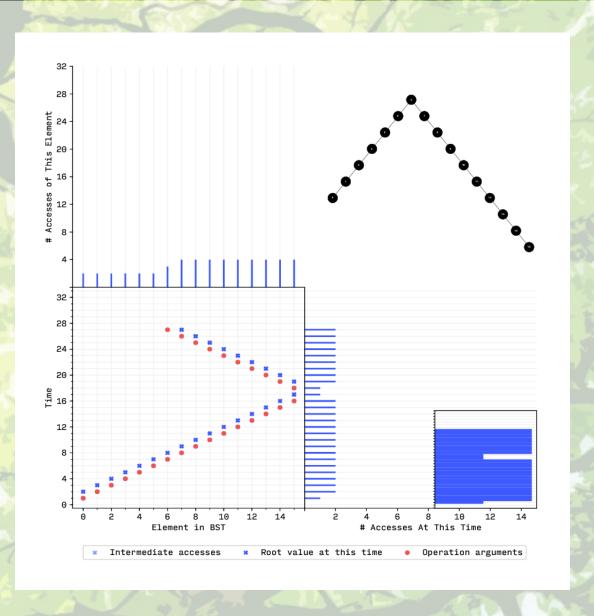


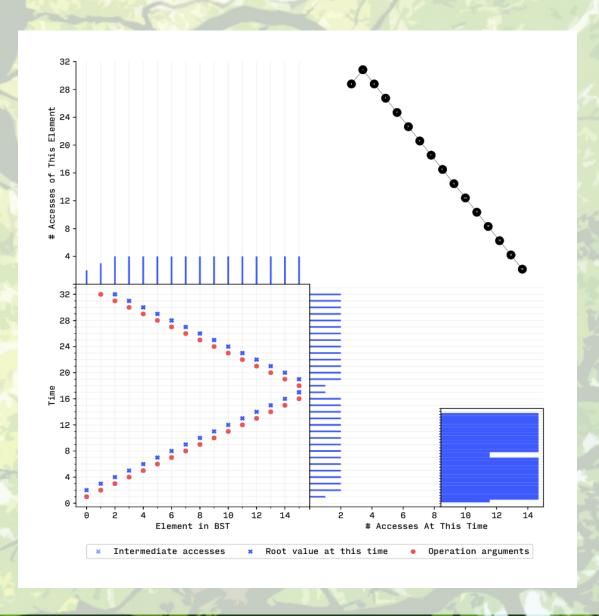


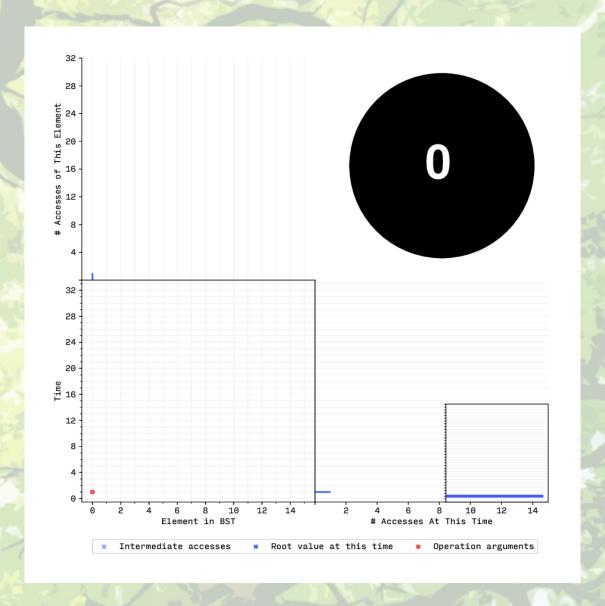


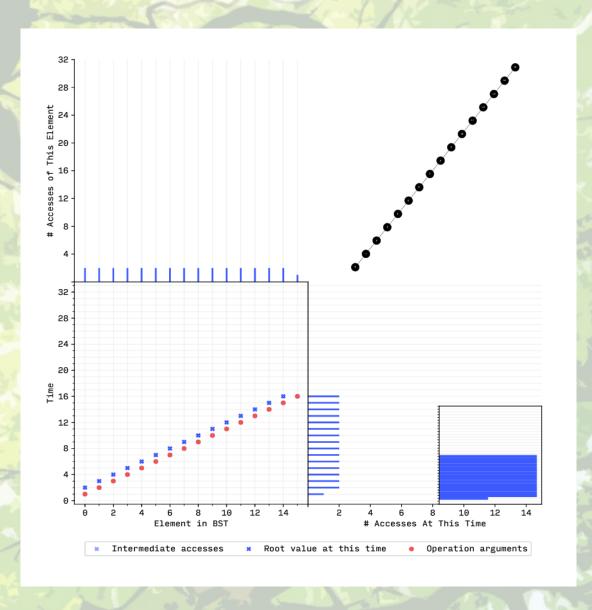


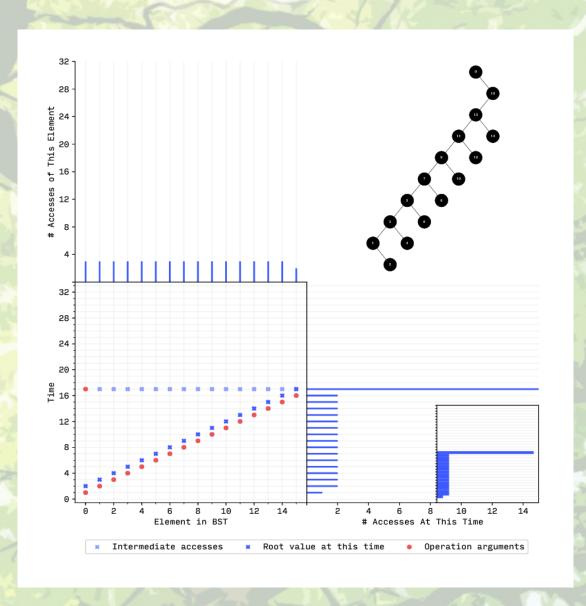


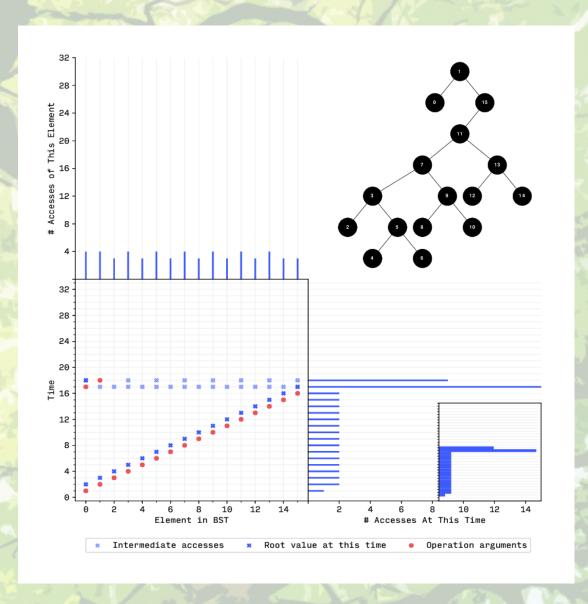


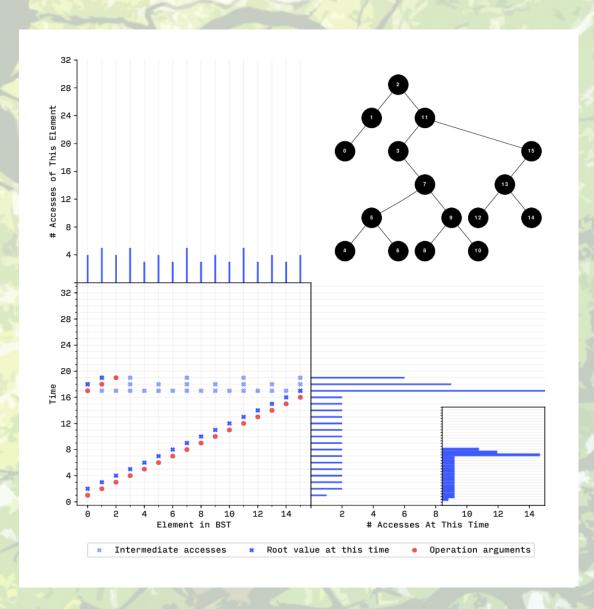


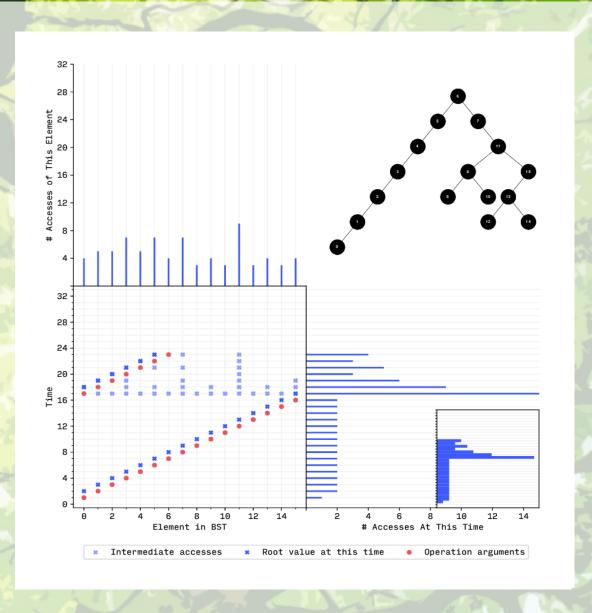


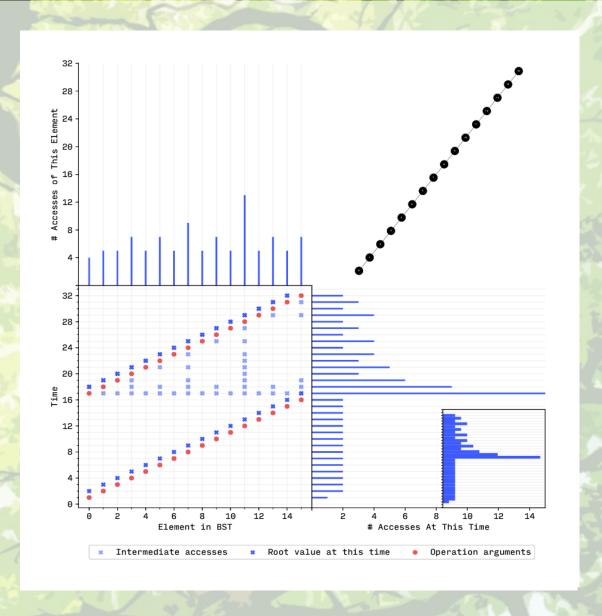




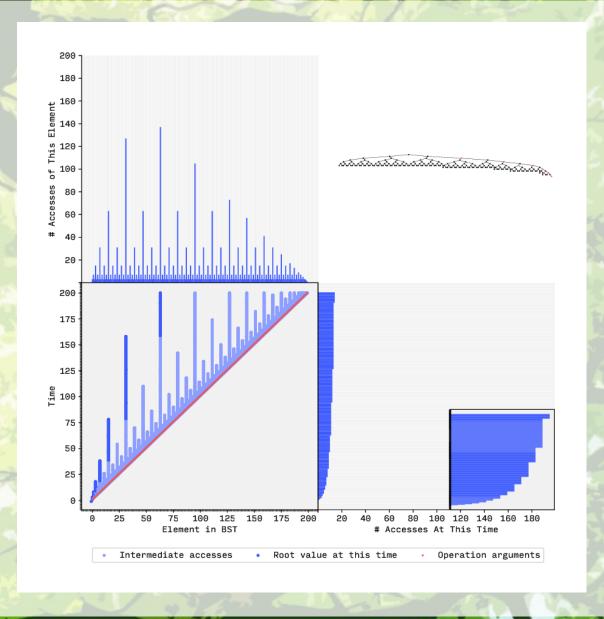




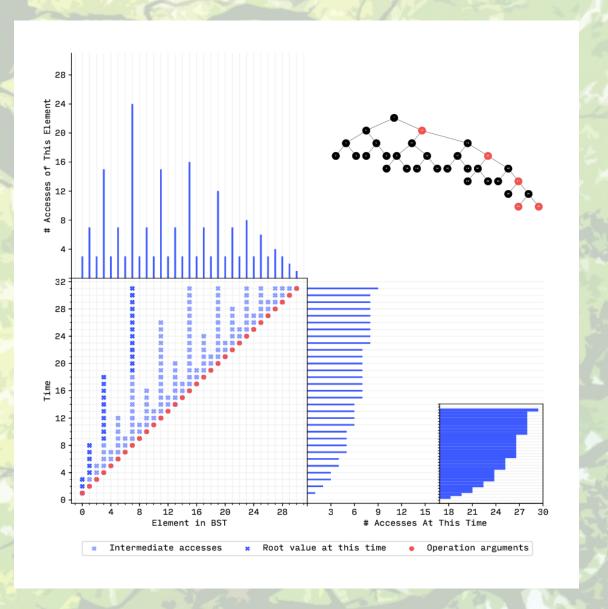




Red-Black Tree: Increasing Inserts



Red-Black Tree: Increasing Inserts



Simple BST: Balanced Inserts

