AVL Trees AVL Tree is the perfectly balanced Binary Search Tree (BST). AVL is named after its two Soviet inventors, Georgy Adelson - Velsky & Ergenis Landis. If we have a BSI and the nodes are in ascending / clesending order
the time complexity of seashing / doletion will be
by O of h O(h) and if is imbalance from
left or right [left-heaver | Right-heavy], to make
this more optimize we check balance factor
[height of left sub tree - height of right sub tree]
and is it is equal to [-1, 0, 1] the tree is
Delenced is RT does not lies in that range
Tree is imbalance to make tree balance we Dexform rotations. -> Operations: is Insertan: The insertion in AVL Trees is Same as BST compare data with root if
gocater insert in right if has insert in left.

The mode became imbalance perform

The total on critical mode.

ANI T . The displicates are not allowed in AYL Frees.

Deletion: The deletion in All Toccs is also some as BST there are 3 cases: Deletings leaf node: To delete a leaf node we make if null and check BF is imbalance perform sofation. Case 2:

Possibility-I: Deleting node have only left child,

we link lef child to the parent of deletage

made. Possibility-II: Deleting mode have right child, we lank roight child to parent of deleting mode. Thom we find the inorders producessor or invade in order successor of the deleting made and link it with parent of deleting mode. In last we check BF por porforming rotation.

Botation:
The rotation in AVL Frees in performed when any nodes of tree become imbalance which is checked by balance factor of every mode there are four rotations and notations are performed on three modes only: 1. IL (left to left) Rotation:
The ILL Rotation is performed when any node is inserted in (left sub tree's left) or deleted that affect the height of the tree. 2. RR (Right to Right) Rotation:
The RR Rotation is performed when any node is insected in (right subtree's right) or deleted that affect the height of the tree. For LL and RR Refetion: We make a single rotation in II and RR Rotation-The right and in RR Retation we votate to left. In LL Retation middle node will be the root and upper mode will be the right sub tree and lower will be left sub tree and lower will be left sub tree and in RR Rotation middle node will be the root and upper

made will be the left subtree and lower will be right subtree. is performed when any node is inserted in (right of left subtree) or deleted that affect the height of the tree. 4- RL (Right to left) Rotation):

The RL Rotation is

performed when any node is inserted in (left

of right sub tree) or deleted that affect the

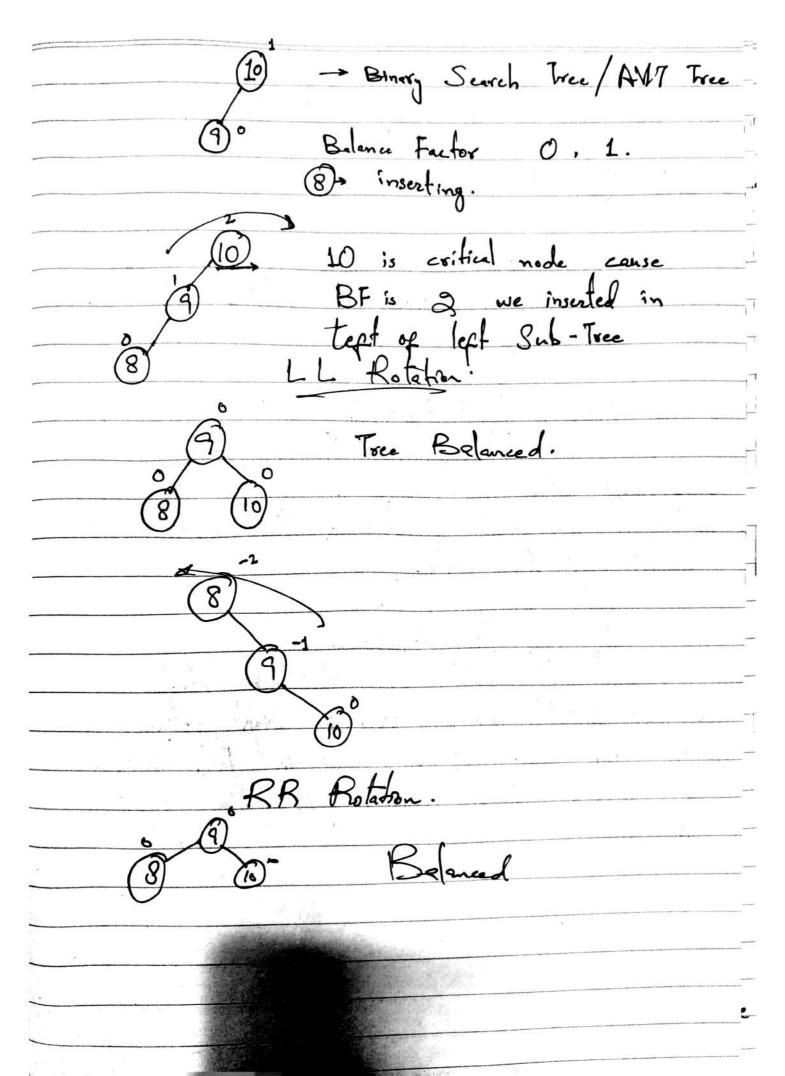
height of the tree. For LR and RL Retation:

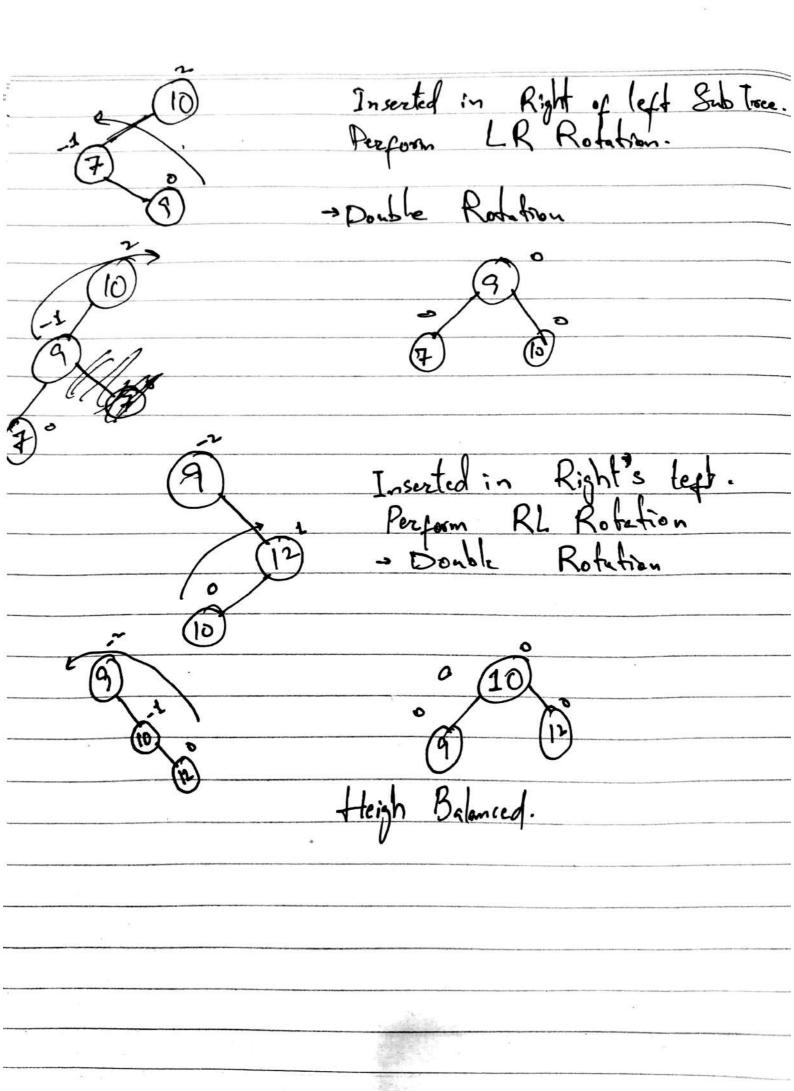
We make double

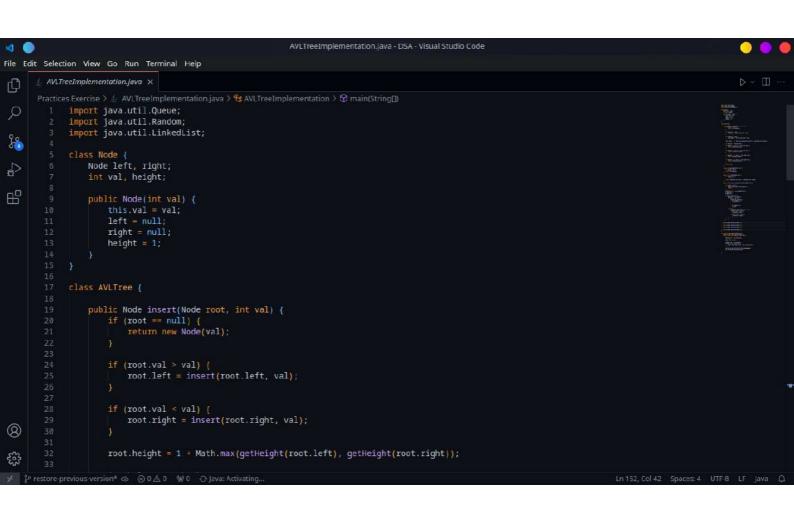
rotations for LR are we perform right rotation

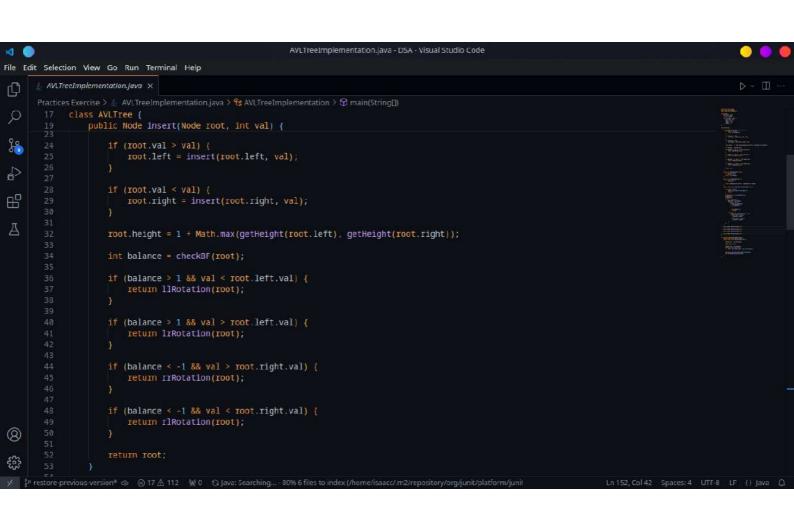
first than left rotation and in RL rotation

we perform left rotation first than right.









```
AVLTreeImplementation.java - DSA - Visual Studio Code
×I ·
File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
0
         public int getHeight(Node root) {
 H
                           if (root == null)
return 0;
                             return root.height;
                       public int checkBF(Node root) {
   if (root == null)
      return 0;
          63
                            return getHeight(root.left) - getHeight(root.right);
                       public static void levelOrderTraversal(Node root) {
                            if (root == null) {
    System.out.println("Tree Empty!");
    return;
                           Queue<Node> q = new LinkedList<>();
q.add(root);
                            q.add(null);
                            while (!q.isEmpty()) {
   Node curr = q.remove();
   if (curr == null) {
8
                                       System.out.println();
if (!q.isEmpty()) {
    q.add(null);
```

