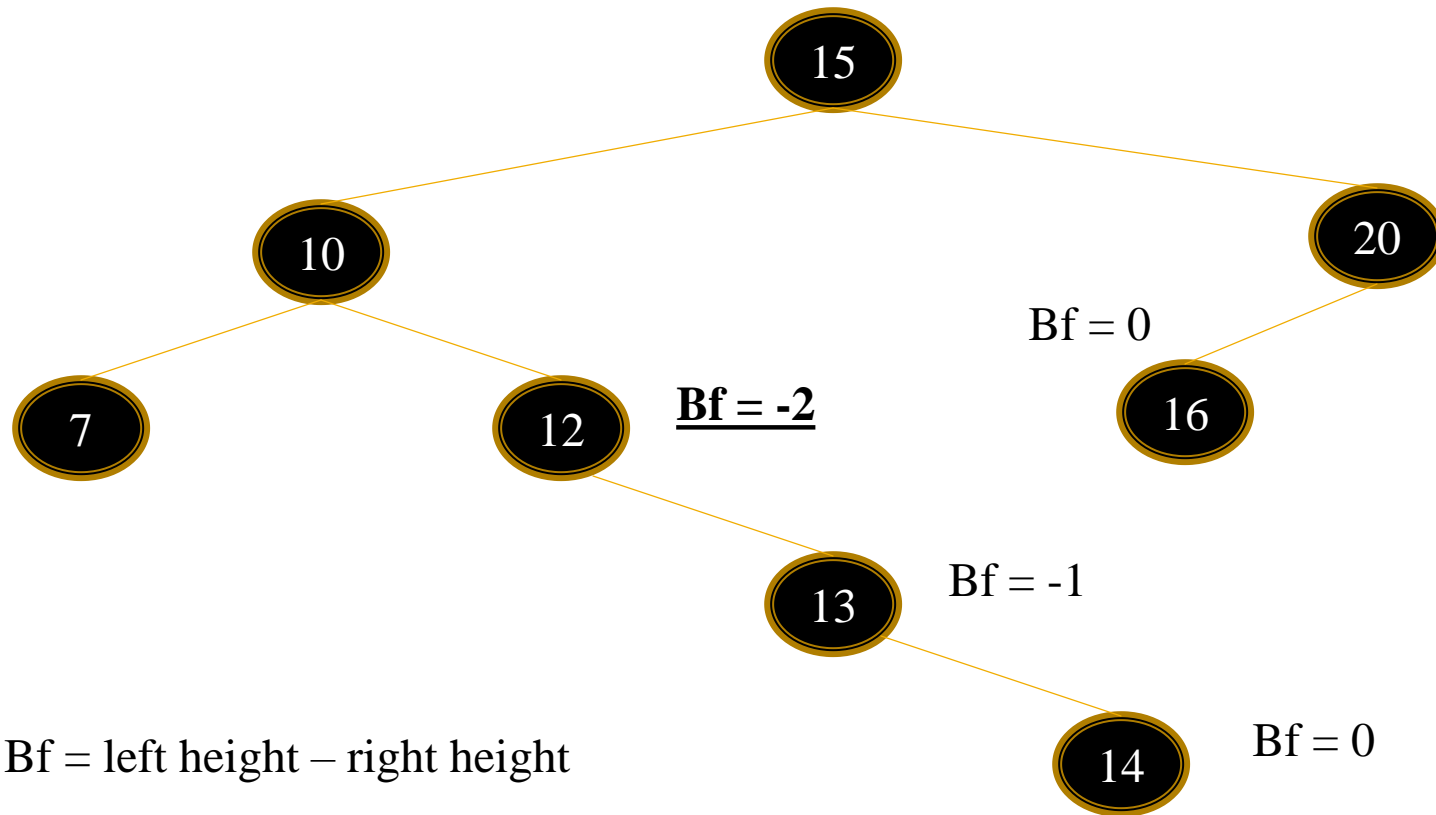


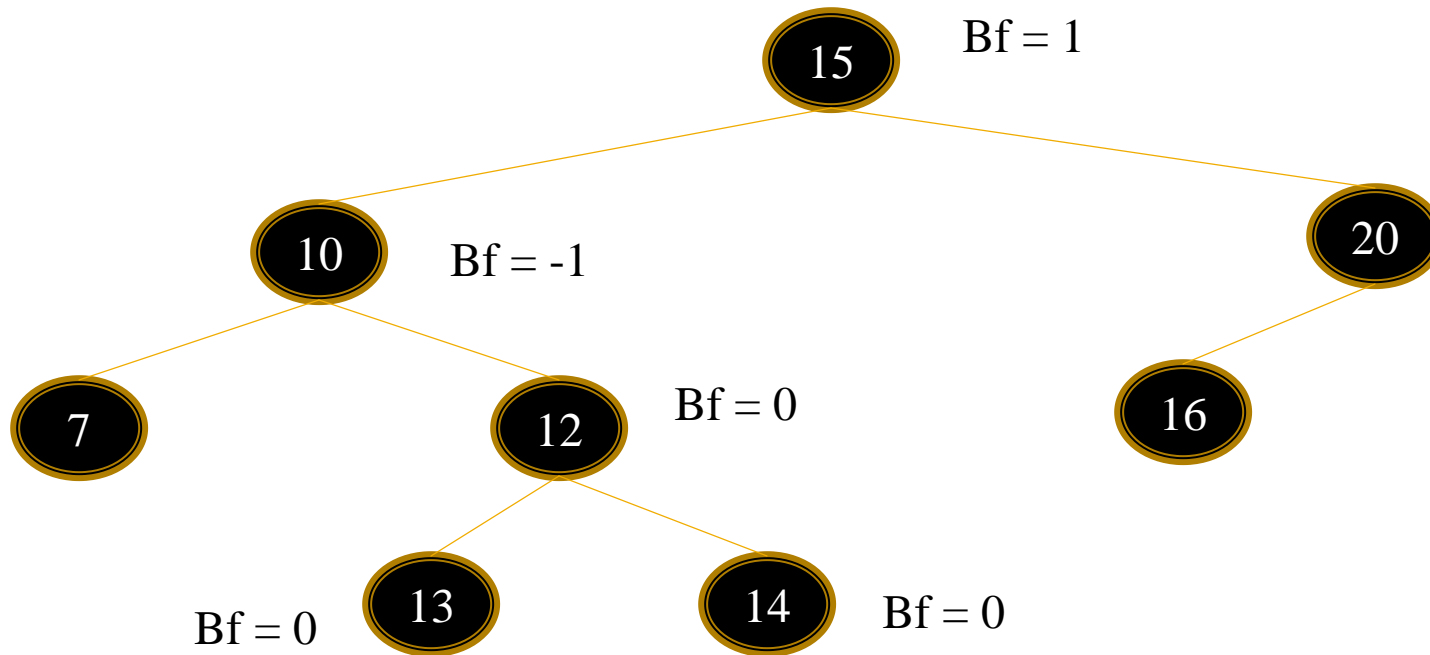
# AVL Tree

By Mostafa Saad

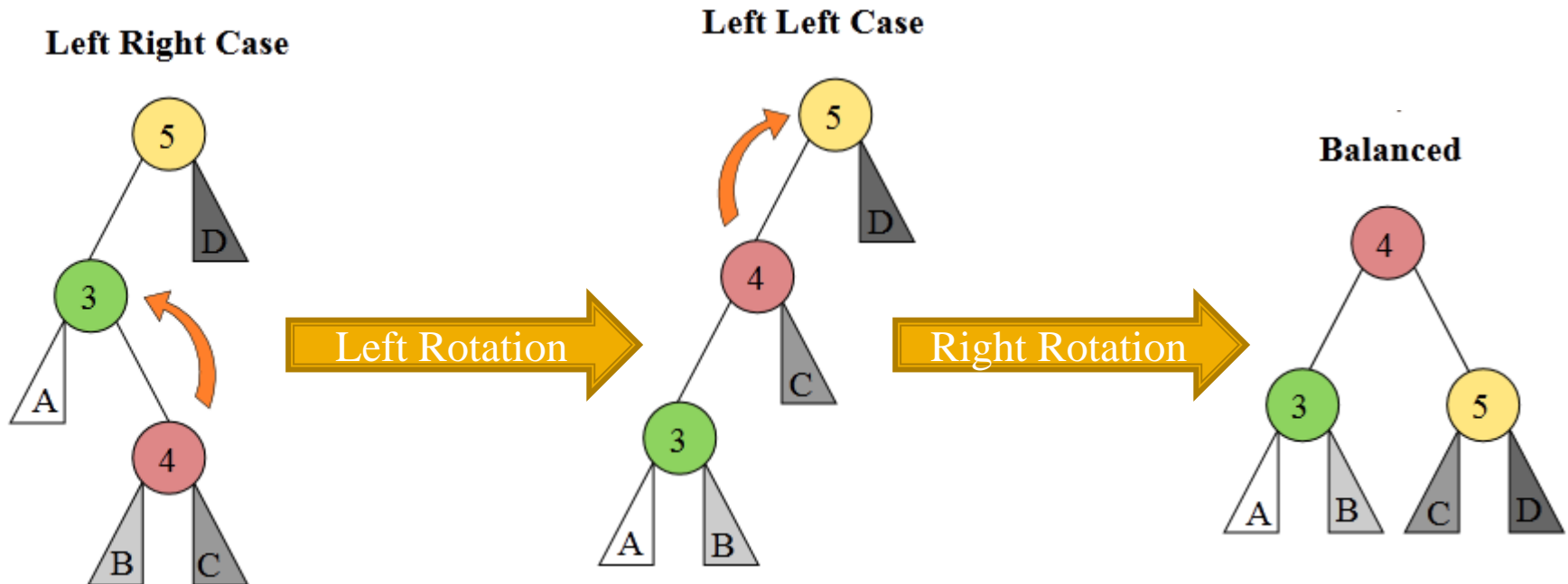
# AVL Balance Factor



# AVL Balance Factor



# LR $\Rightarrow$ LL $\Rightarrow$ B



Imagine that: A, B, C, D are possible 4 sub-trees

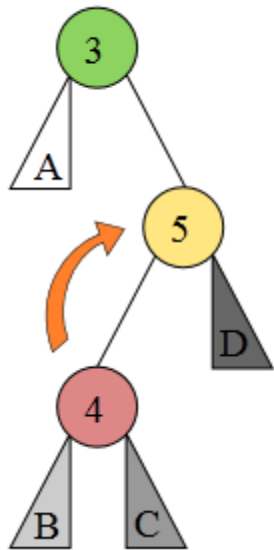
We would like to do rotations to balance the 3 nodes causing a problem

But keep the BST property correct

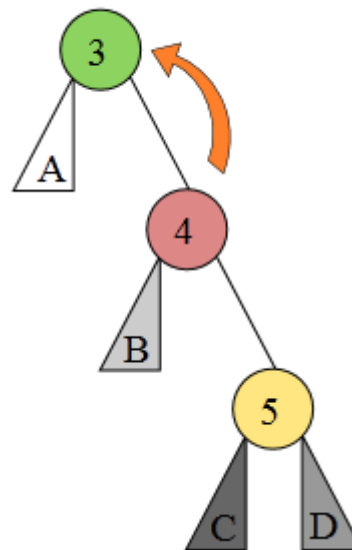
You may think: A = 2, B = 3.5, C = 4.5, D = 6

# RL $\Rightarrow$ RR $\Rightarrow$ B

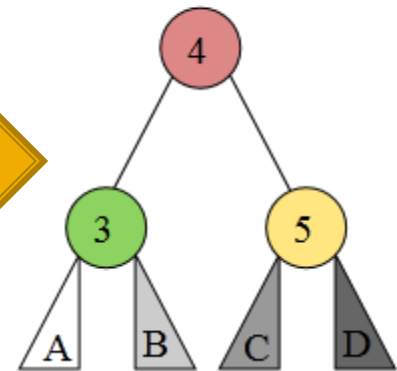
Right Left Case



Right Right Case



Balanced



If you checked to the A, B, C, D order in the 3 shapes, you will find them sorted

# The general flow

- 1- Add the element to the BST in normal way
- 2- Let current node = just added one
- 3- Calculate BF
- 4- if  $|\text{BF}| > 1$ , we have an AVL unbalance
  - If we are in case (3 or 4), convert to case (1 or 2)
  - If new in case 1 or 2, handle them
- Let current node = parent
- Go to 3

# Delete

- Same steps as in BST
- Start from where the node deleted (according to the 3 cases) and behave as the insertion in AVL( calc BF and do rotations if  $|BF| > 1$ )

# Let's simulate a big example

- Build following AVL tree for input
- 3 5 9 1 0 2 6 10 7 4 8

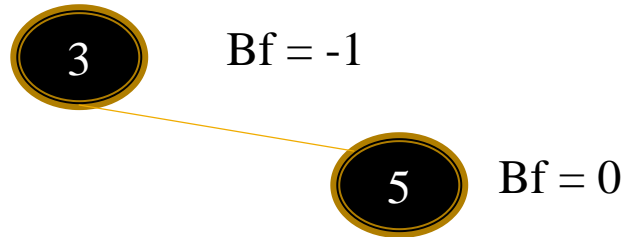


3 [5 9 1 0 2 6 10 7 4 8]

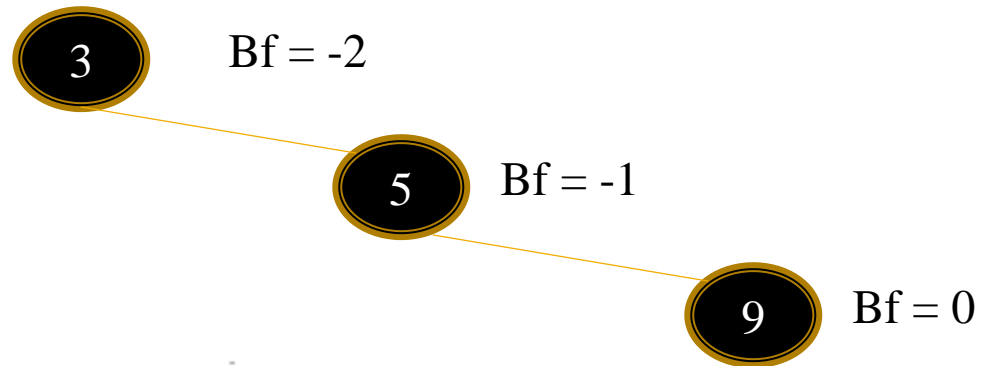


Bf = 0

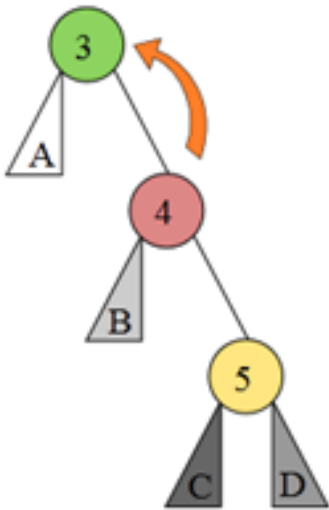
3 5 [9 1 0 2 6 10 7 4 8]



# 3 5 9 [1 0 2 6 10 7 4 8]

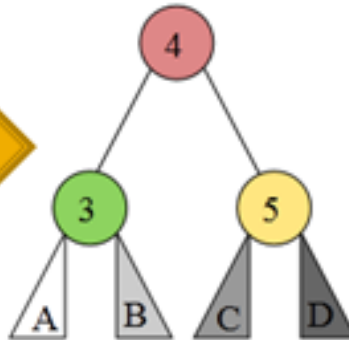


Right Right Case

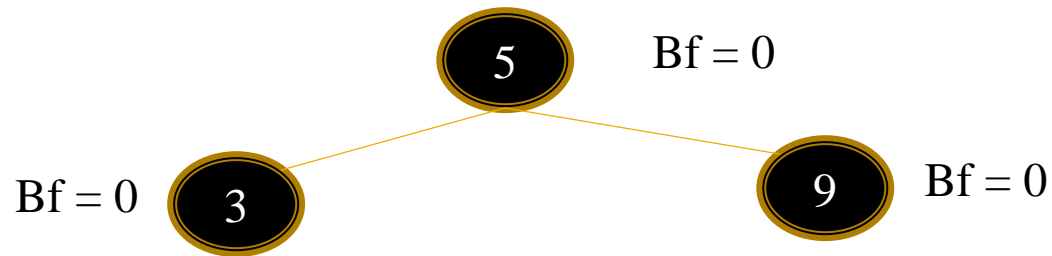


Left Rotation

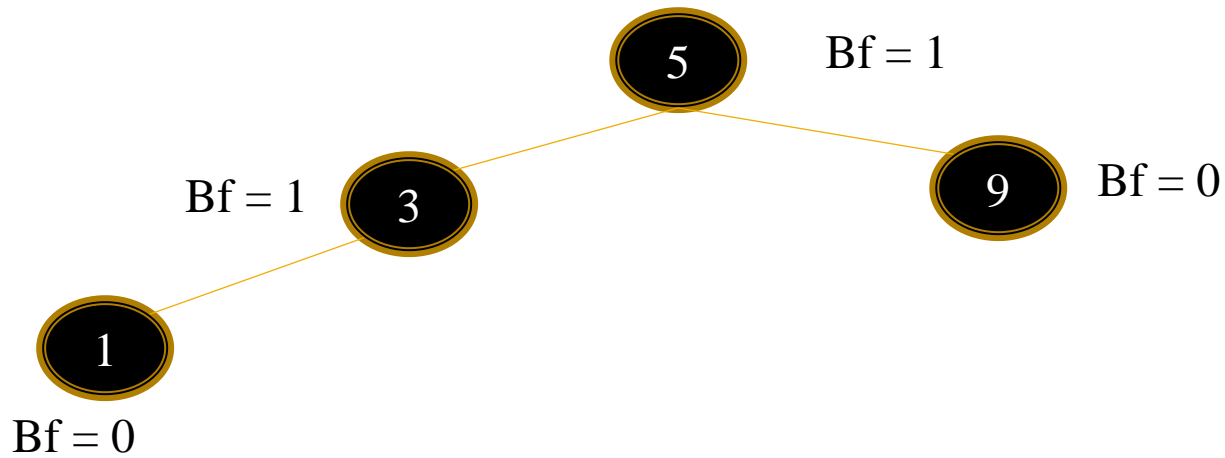
Balanced



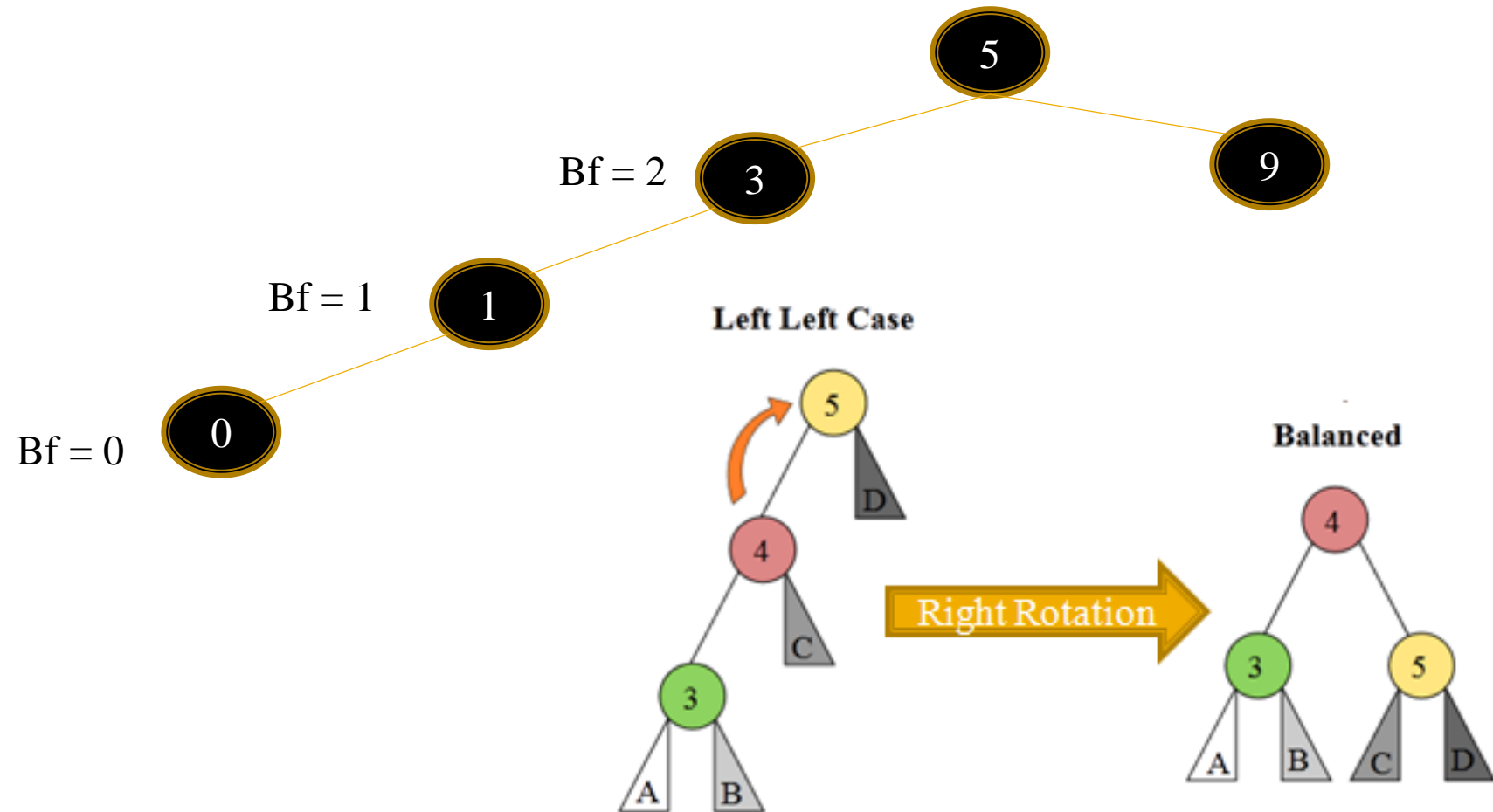
3 5 9 [1 0 2 6 10 7 4 8]



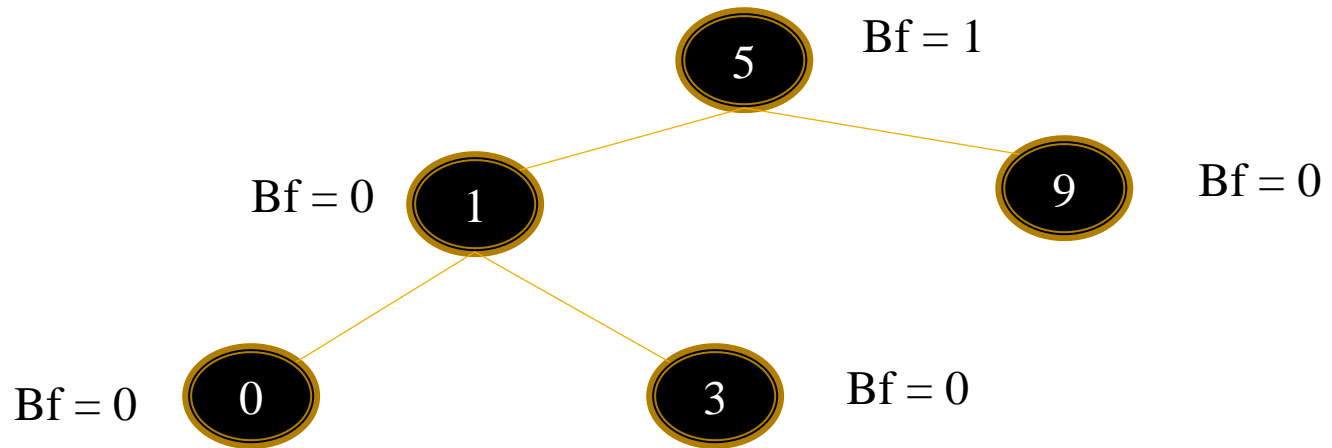
3 5 9 1 [0 2 6 10 7 4 8]



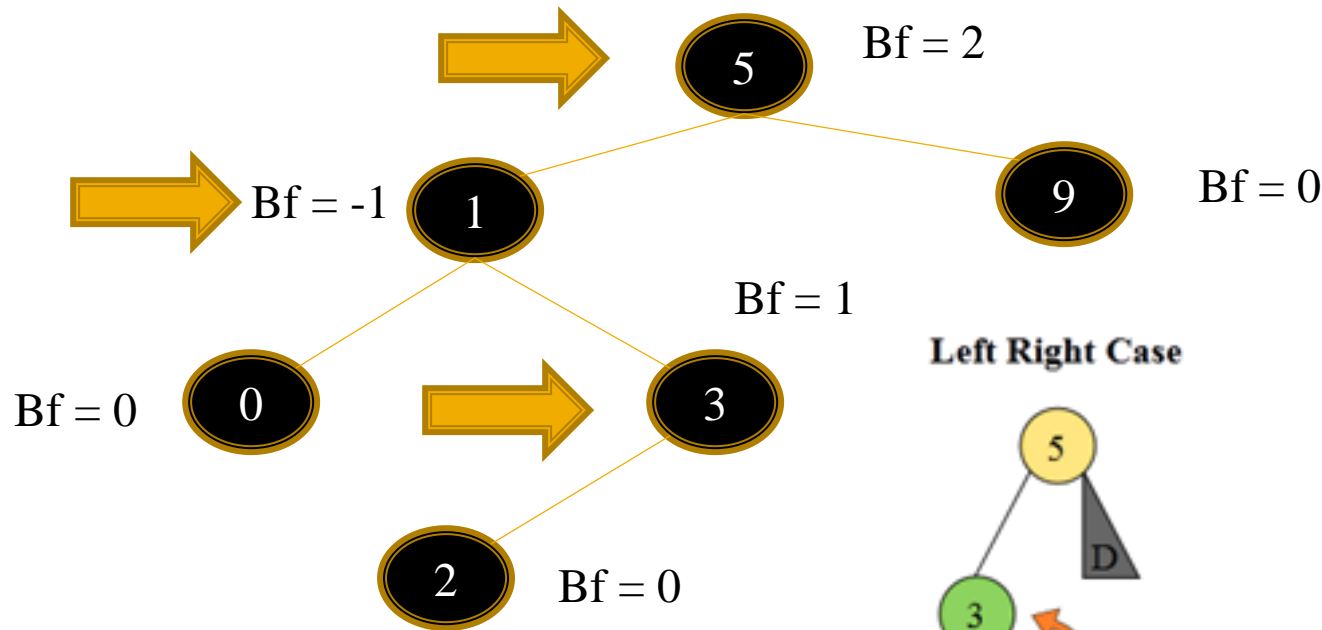
3 5 9 1 0 [2 6 10 7 4 8]



3 5 9 1 0 [2 6 10 7 4 8]

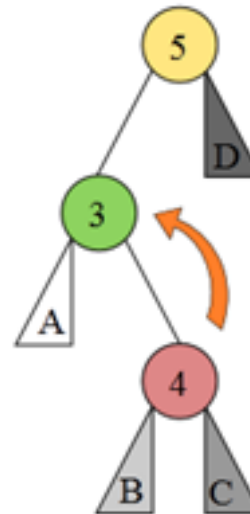


# 3 5 9 1 0 2 [6 10 7 4 8]



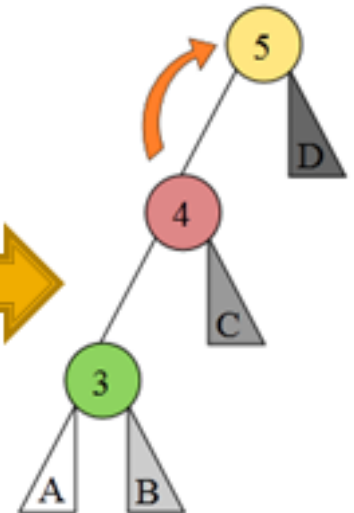
A = 0  
B = 2  
C = NULL  
D = 9

Left Right Case



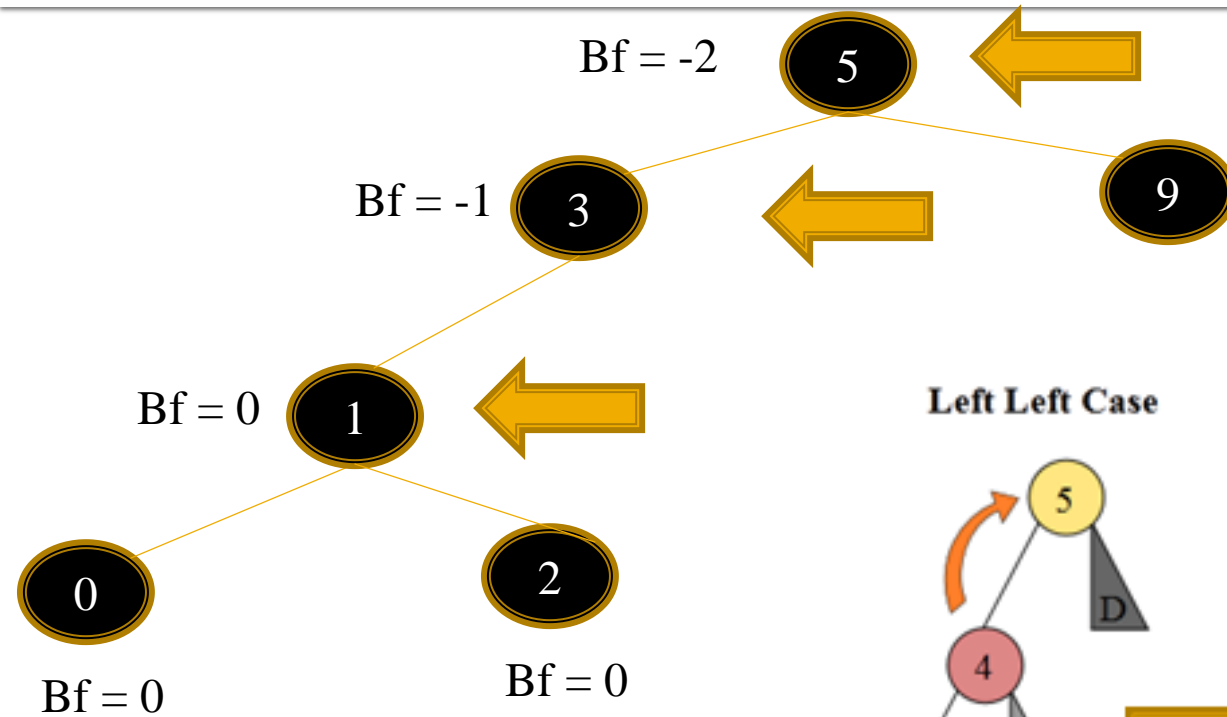
Left Rotation

Left Left Case



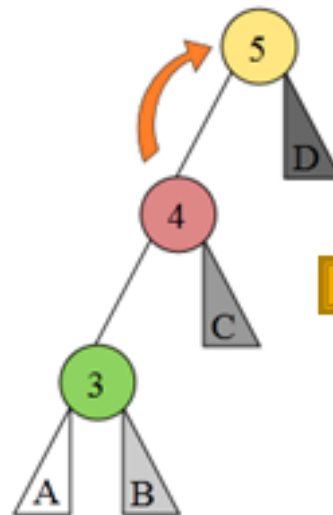


3 5 9 1 0 2 [6 10 7 4 8]

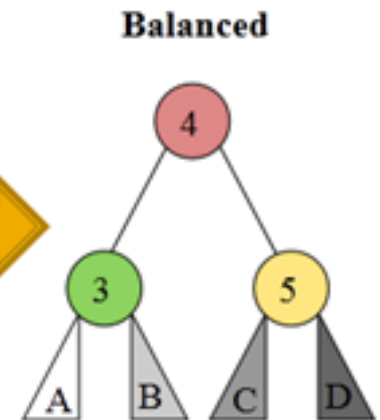


A=0  
B=2  
C=NA  
D=9

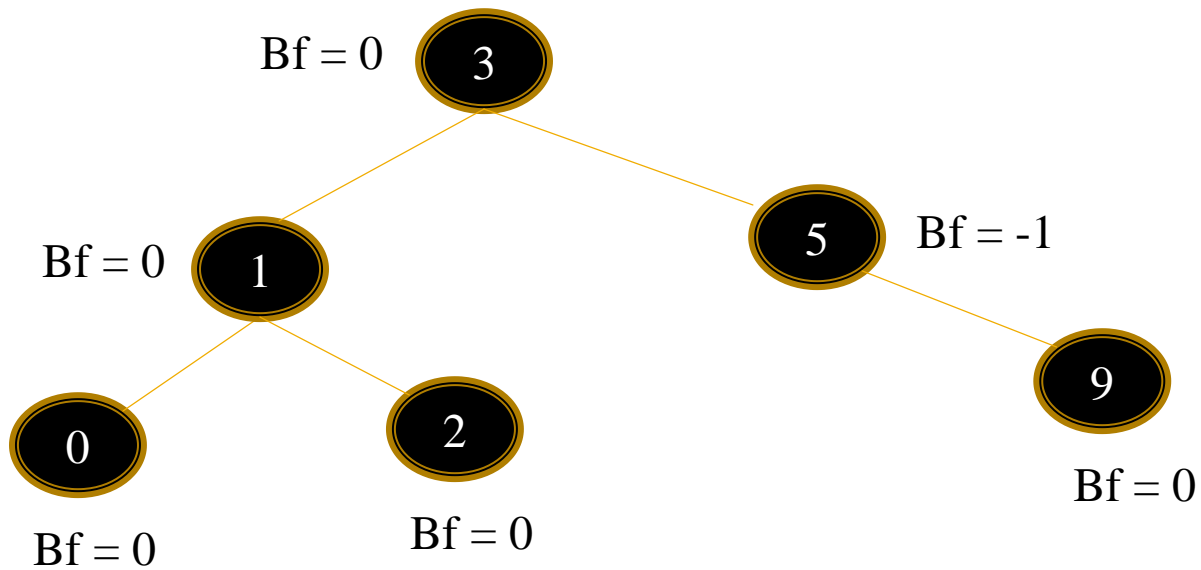
Left Left Case



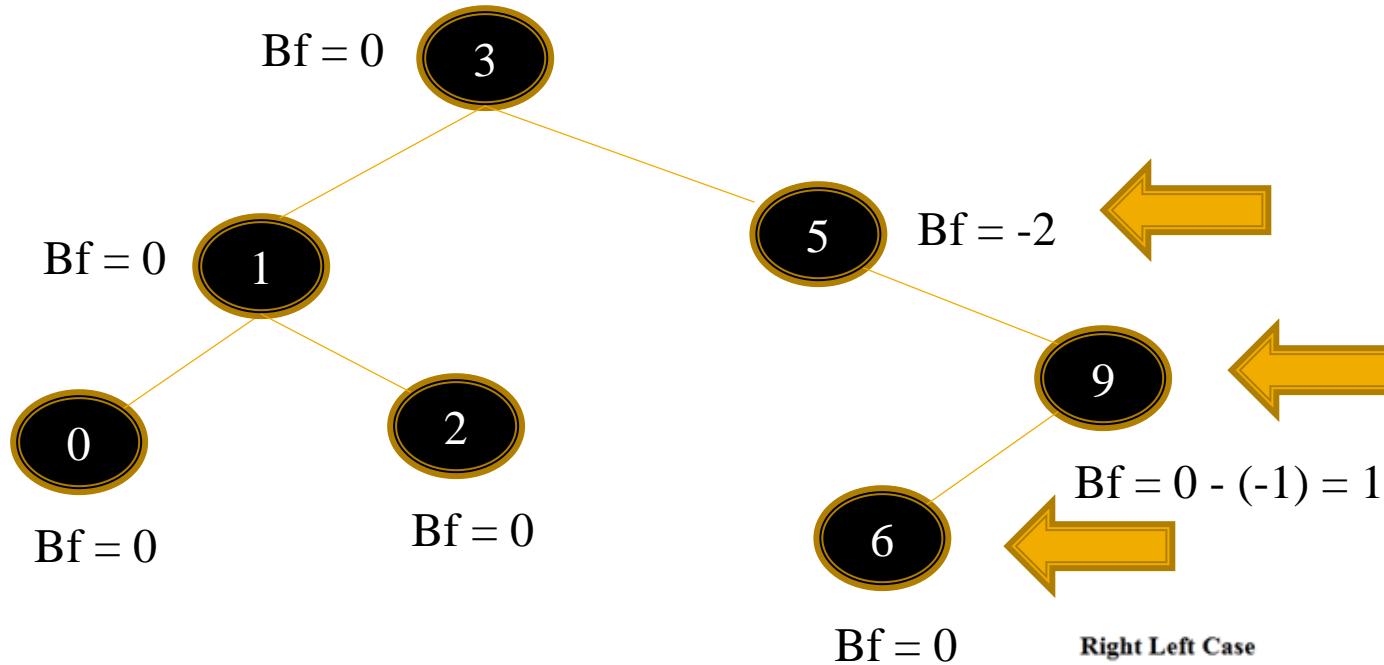
Right Rotation



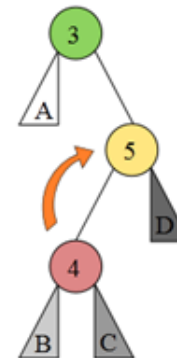
3 5 9 1 0 2 [6 10 7 4 8]



3 5 9 1 0 2 6 [10 7 4 8]

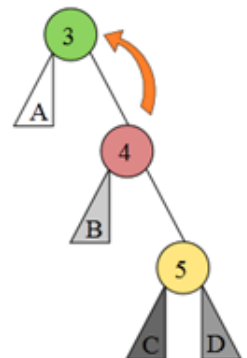


Right Left Case

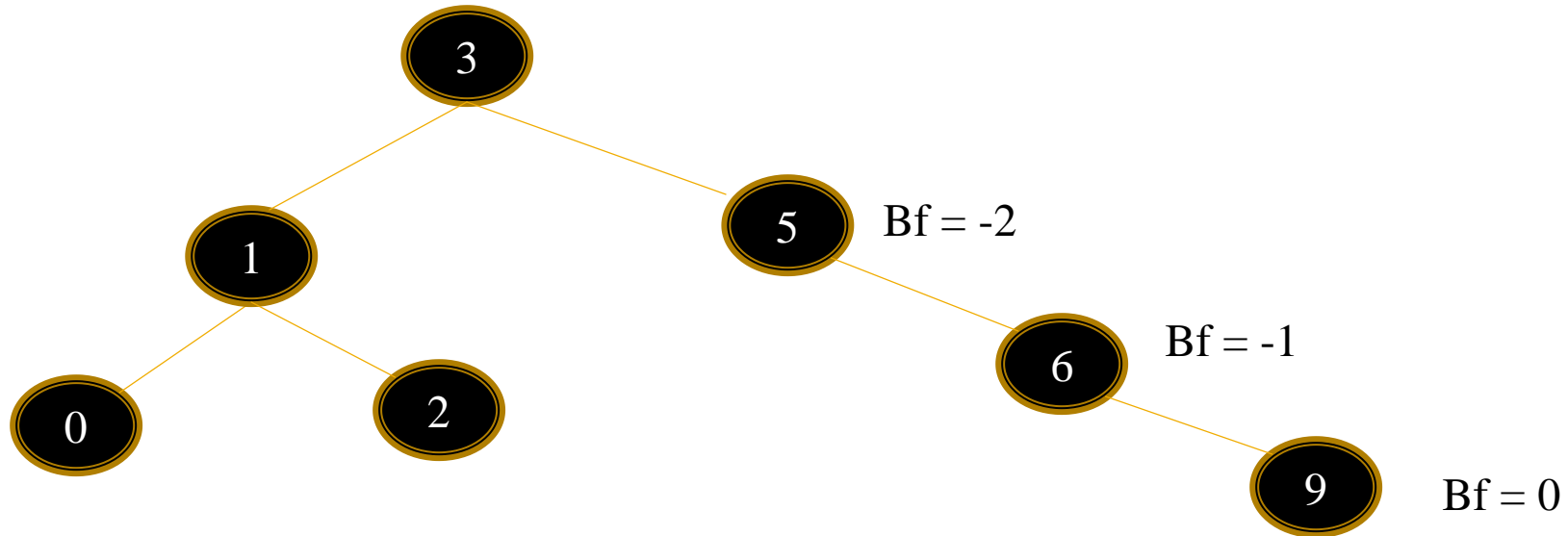


Right Rotation

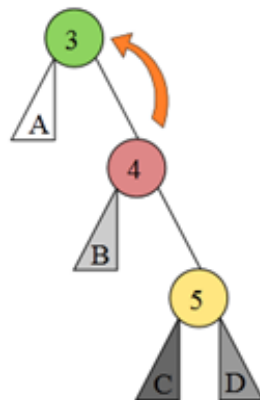
Right Right Case



3 5 9 1 0 2 6 [10 7 4 8]

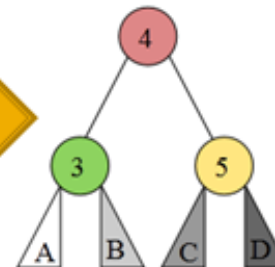


Right Right Case

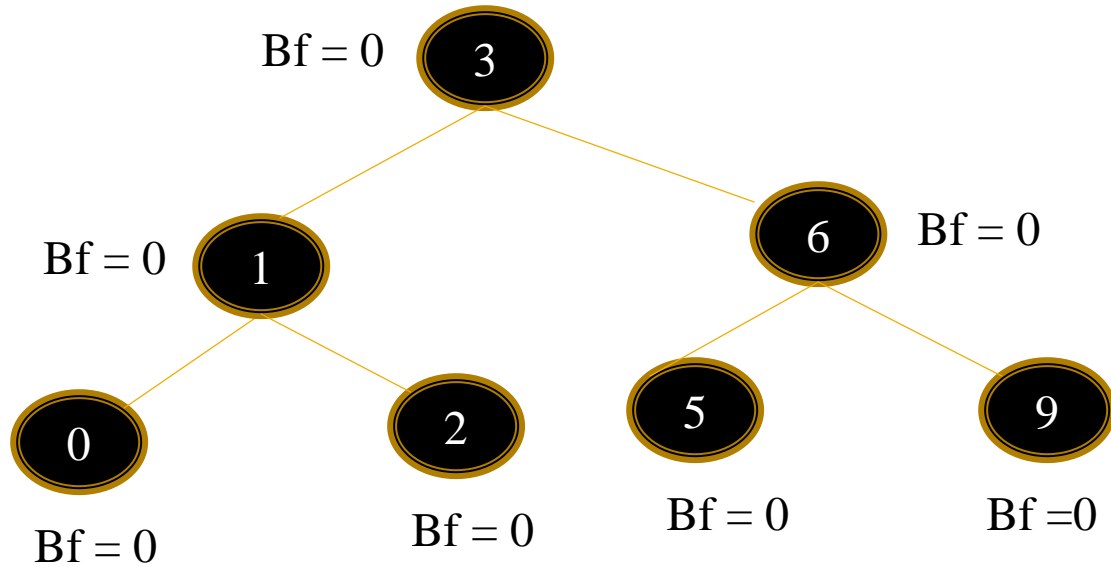


Left Rotation

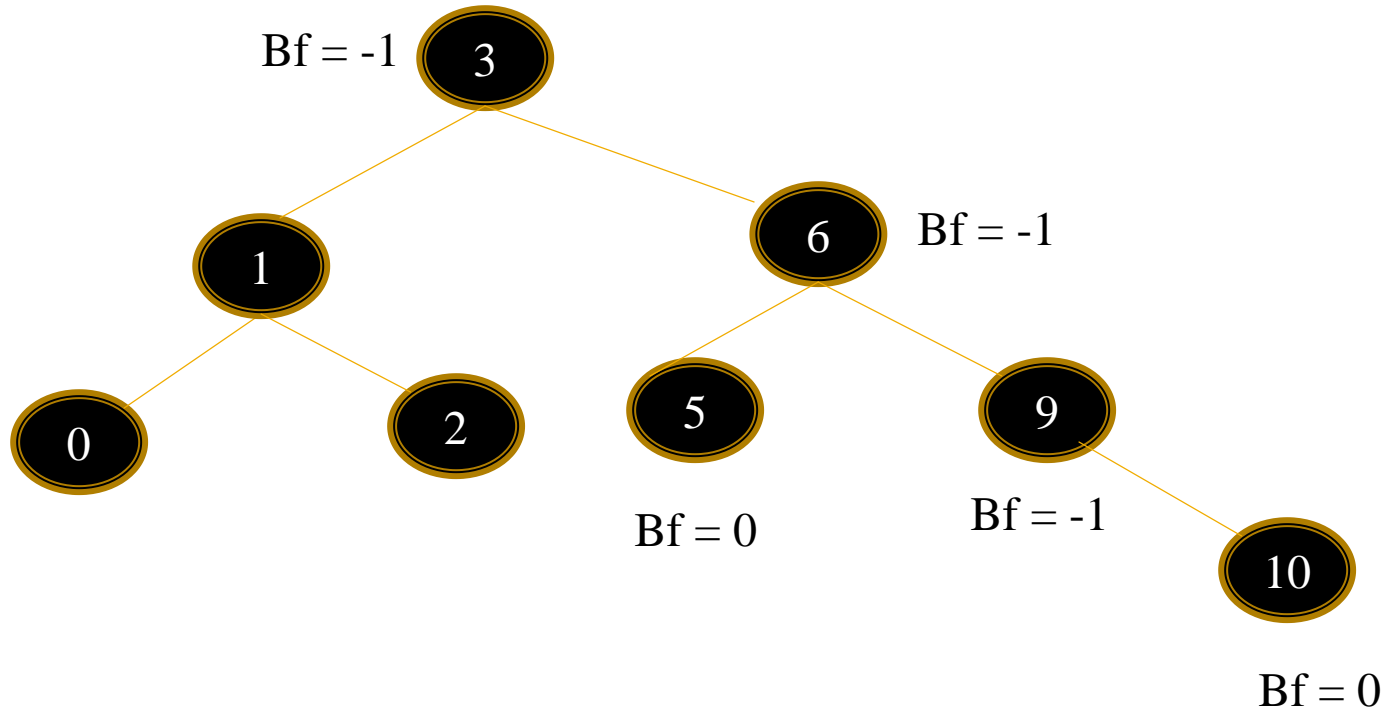
Balanced



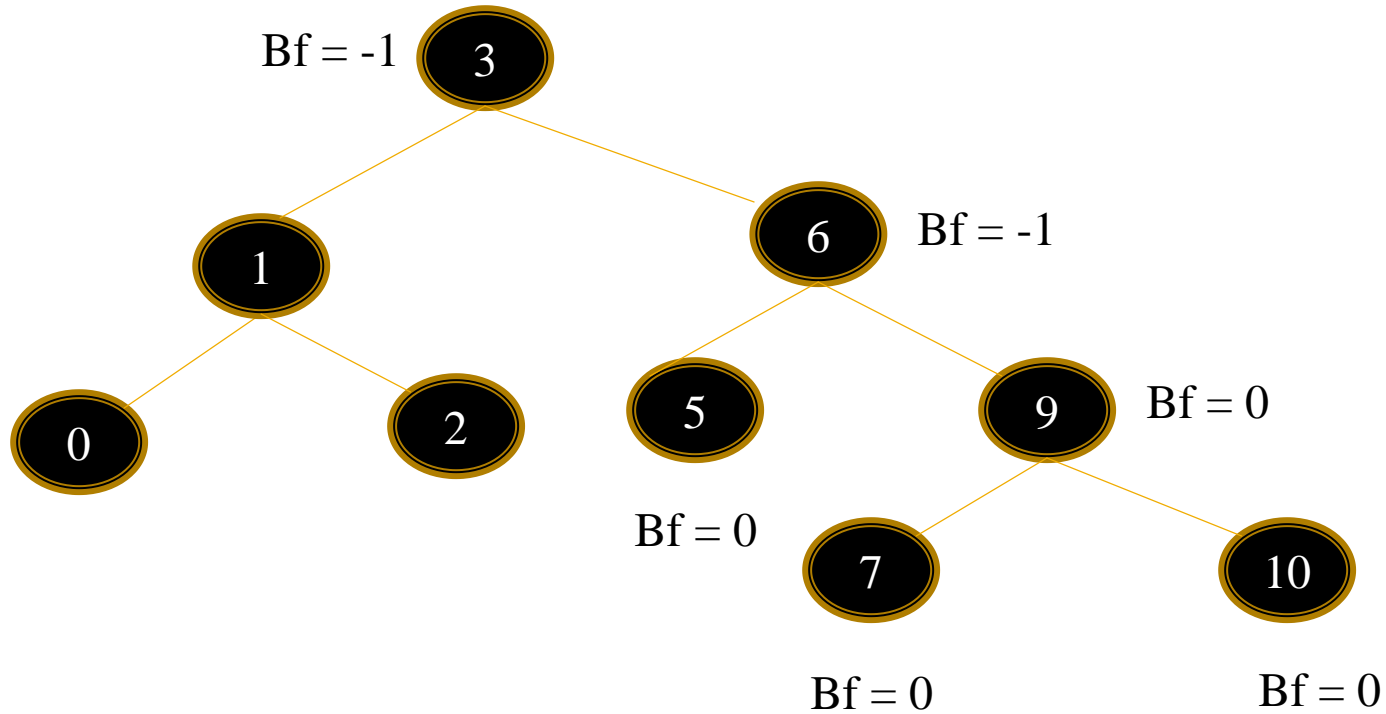
3 5 9 1 0 2 6 [10 7 4 8]



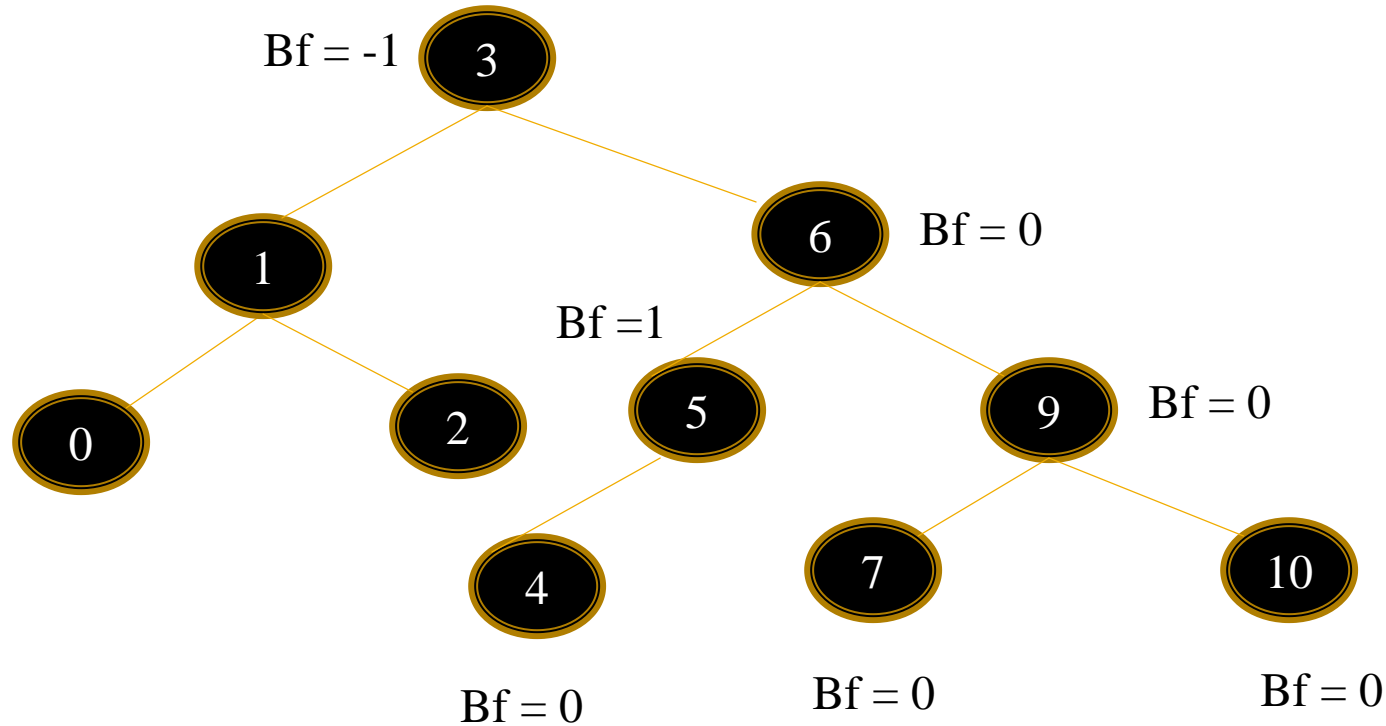
3 5 9 1 0 2 6 10 [7 4 8]



3 5 9 1 0 2 6 10 7 [4 8]

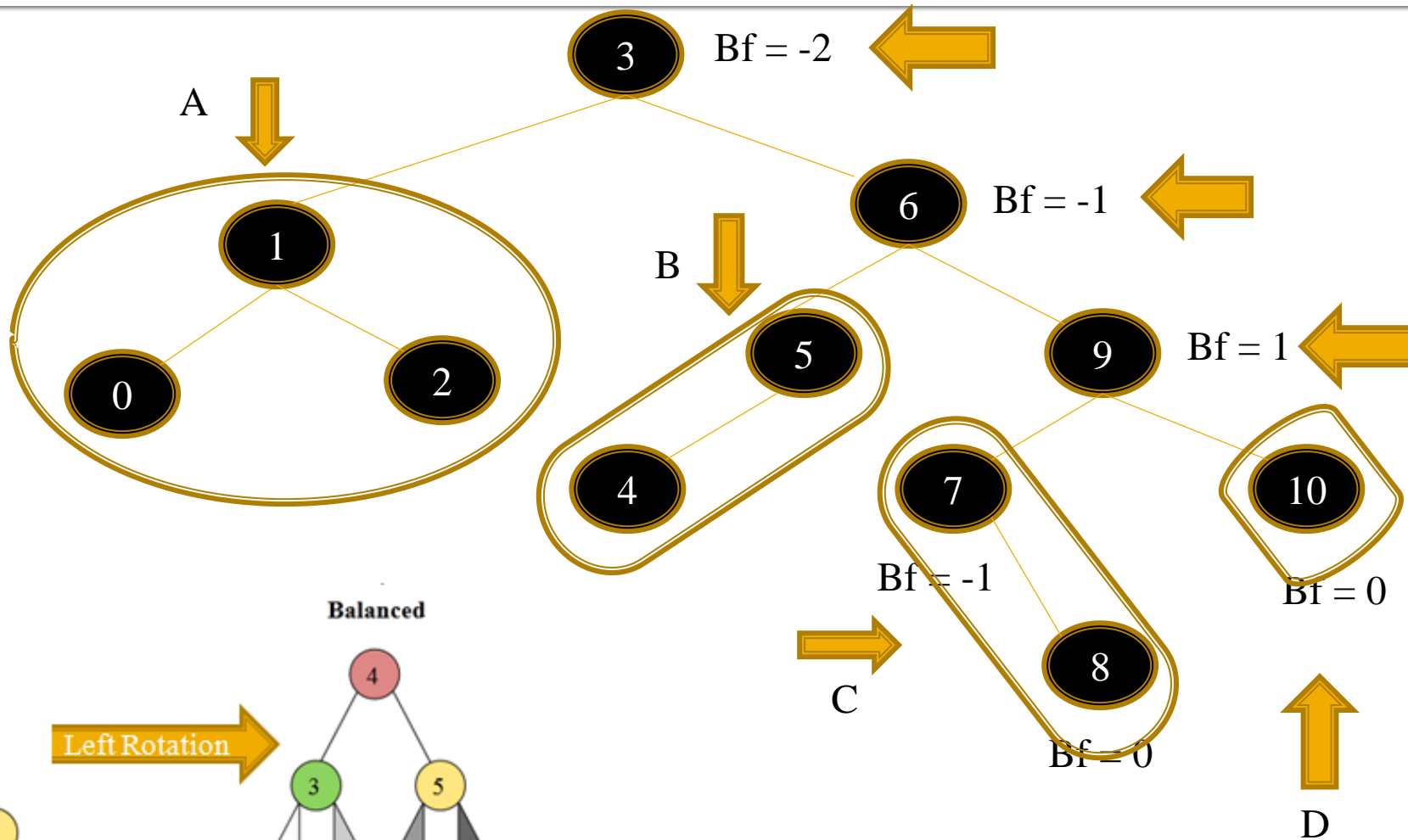


3 5 9 1 0 2 6 10 7 4 [8]

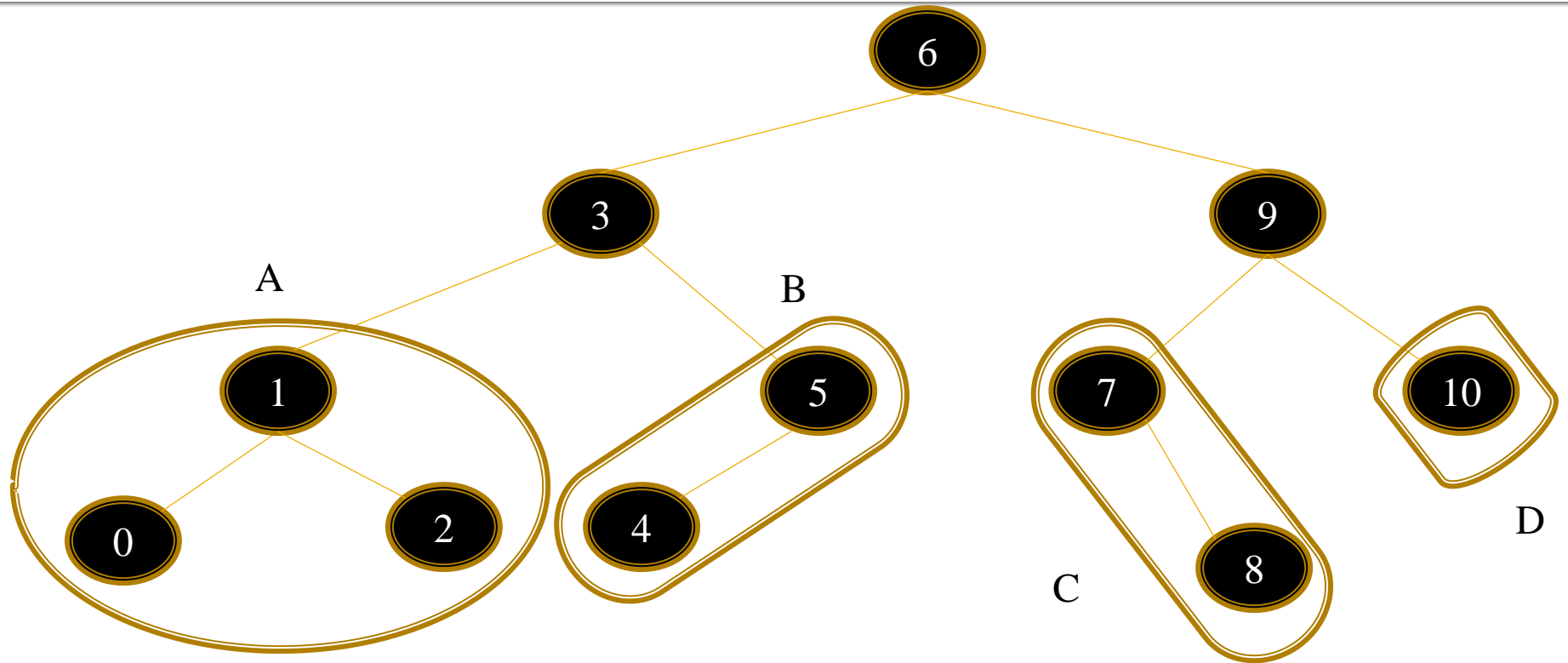




3 5 9 1 0 2 6 10 7 4 8



3 5 9 1 0 2 6 10 7 4 8

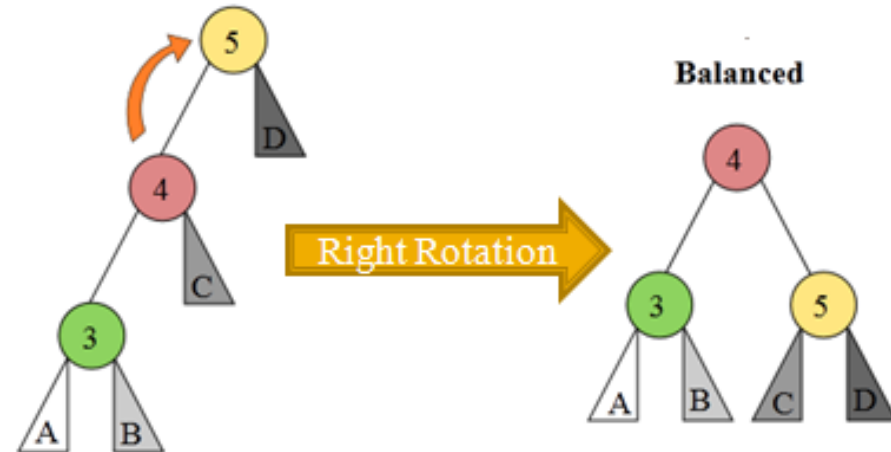


# Implementation

- The AVL is very easy in implementation
- Same insertion as in BST
- Insertion recursion backtrack = go up in flow
- We could update height after insertion
- Then calc the BF, if  $|BF| > 1 \Rightarrow$  balance
- Just one last notice on rotation

# Rotation Implementation

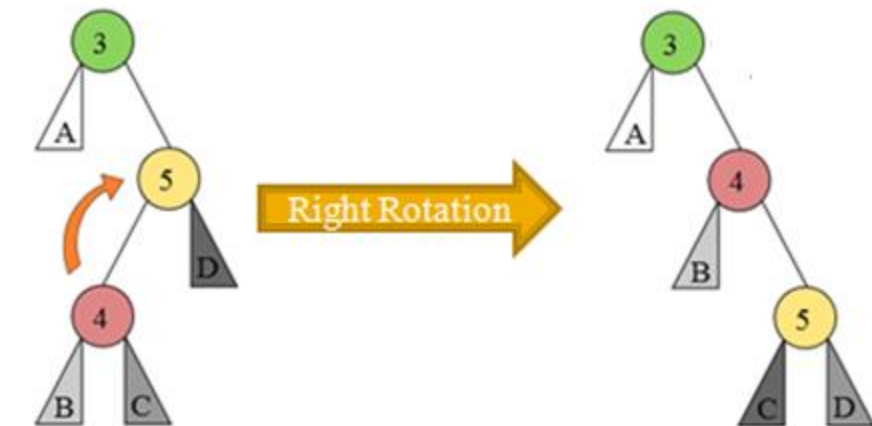
Left Left Case



++ at root 5  
Rotate root = 5

Same Rotation behavior  
One code

Right Left Case



-+ at root 3  
Rotate Right Branch = 5

# Rotation General Rule

