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لا تنسونا من دعائكم وادعو لوالدي بالرحمة
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مهم جداً

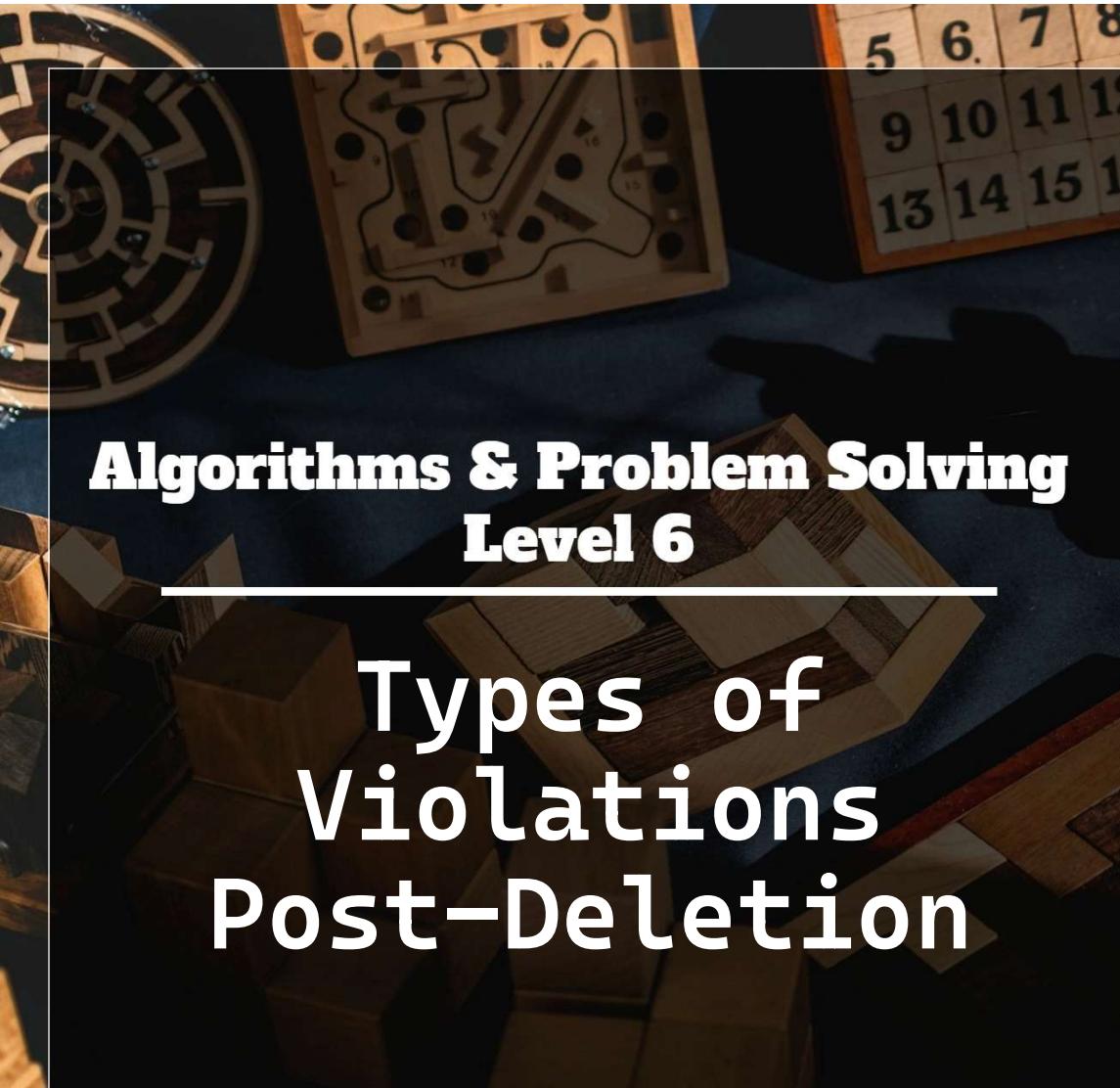
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Mohammed Abu-Hadhoud



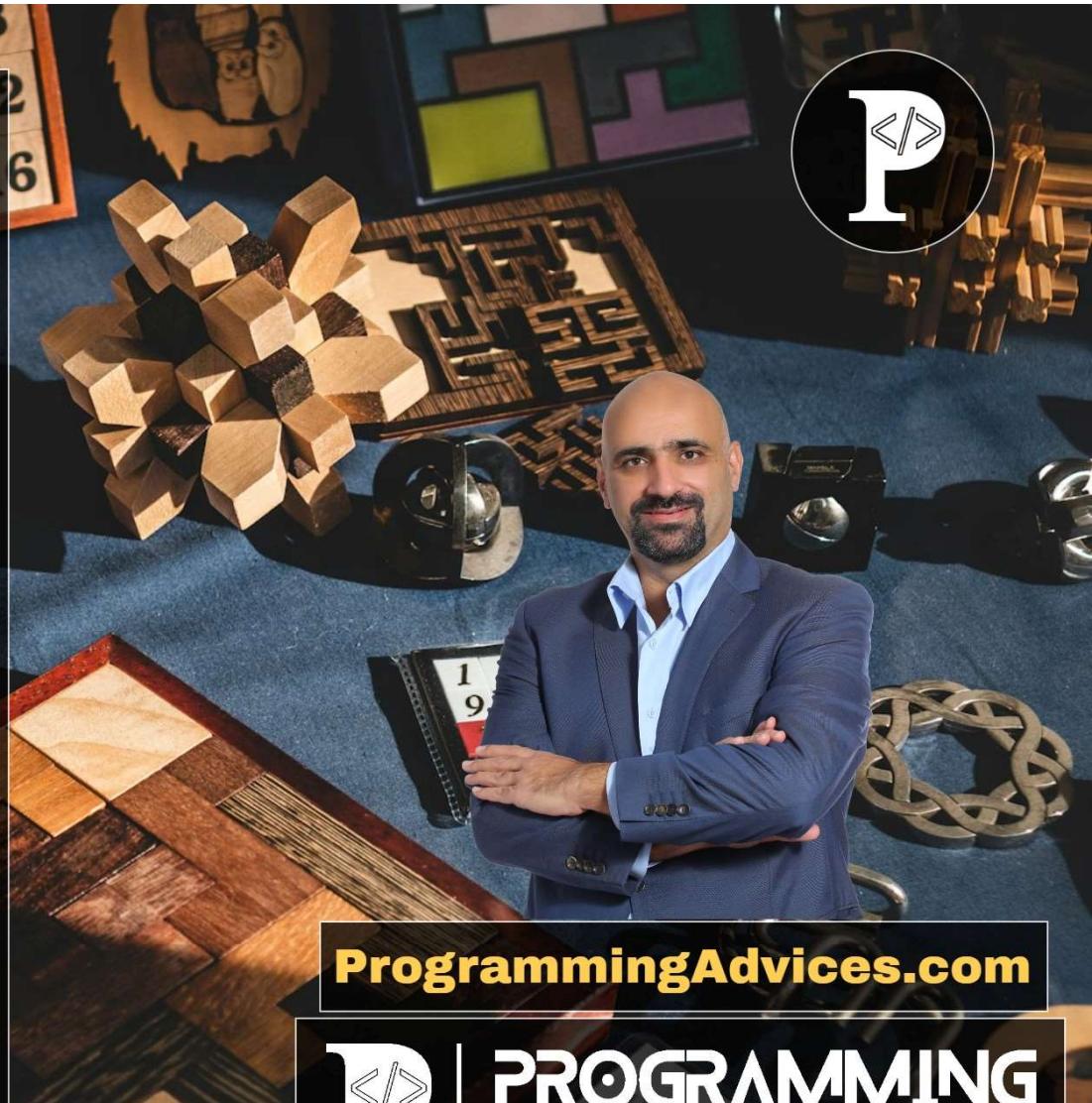


Algorithms & Problem Solving Level 6

Types of Violations Post-Deletion

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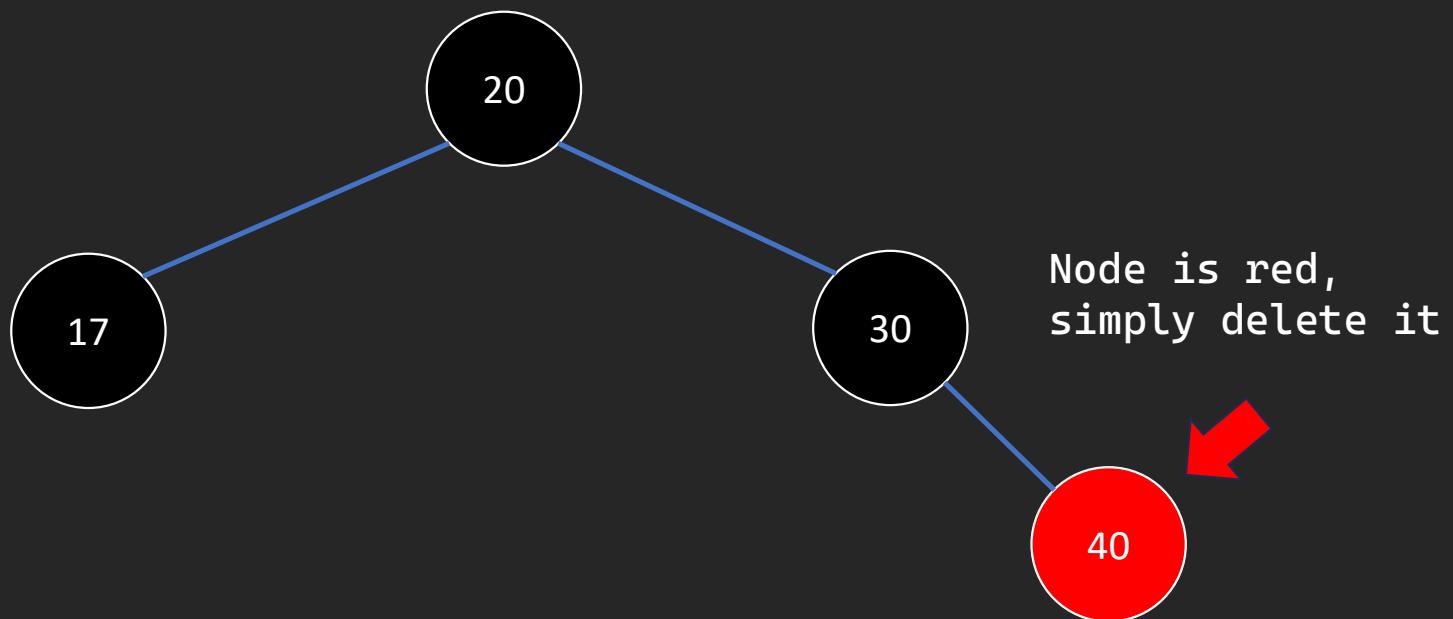
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Remember..

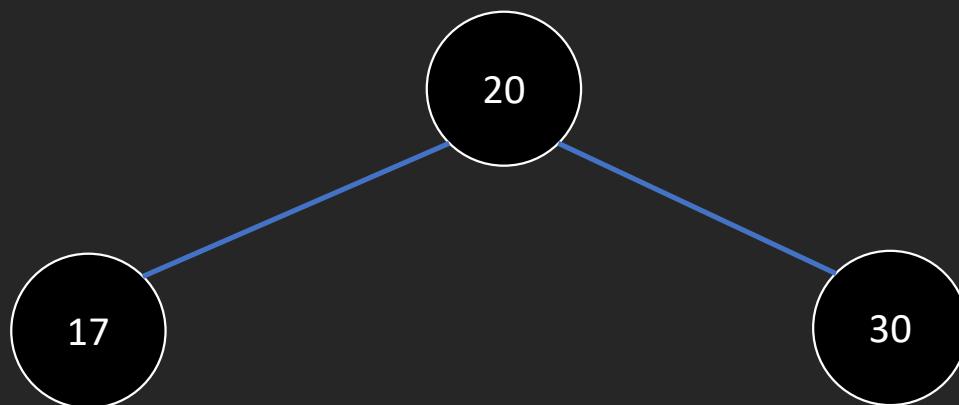
- A Red–Black Tree is a type of self-balancing binary search tree
- When insert new node we must make sure the tree is rebalanced if needed and all red black tree properties are met:
 - Color Property: Every node is either red or black.
 - Root Property: The root of the tree is always black.
 - All leaves (NIL nodes) are black.
 - Red Property: If a red node has children, then both are black (no two red nodes appear in a sequence).
 - Depth (Black–Height) Property: Every path from a node to its descendant NULL nodes has the same number of black nodes.

Quick Review

Case 1: No children.

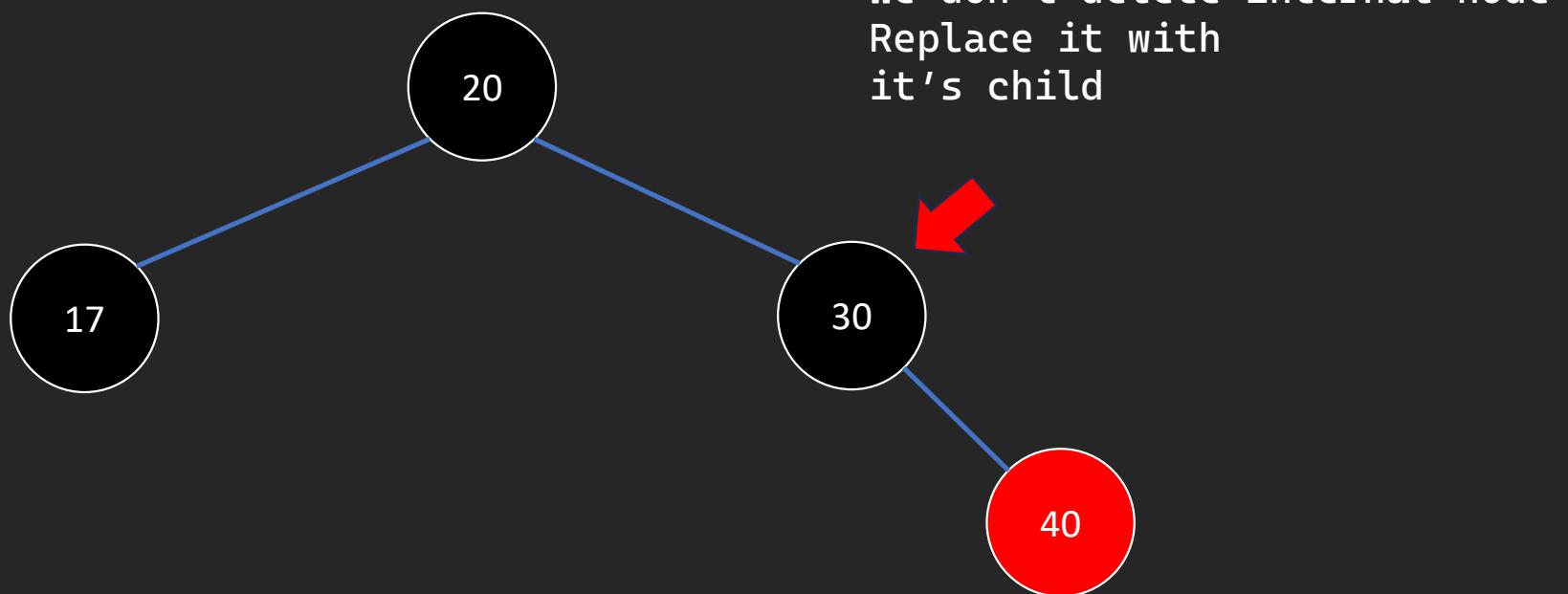


Case 1: No children.

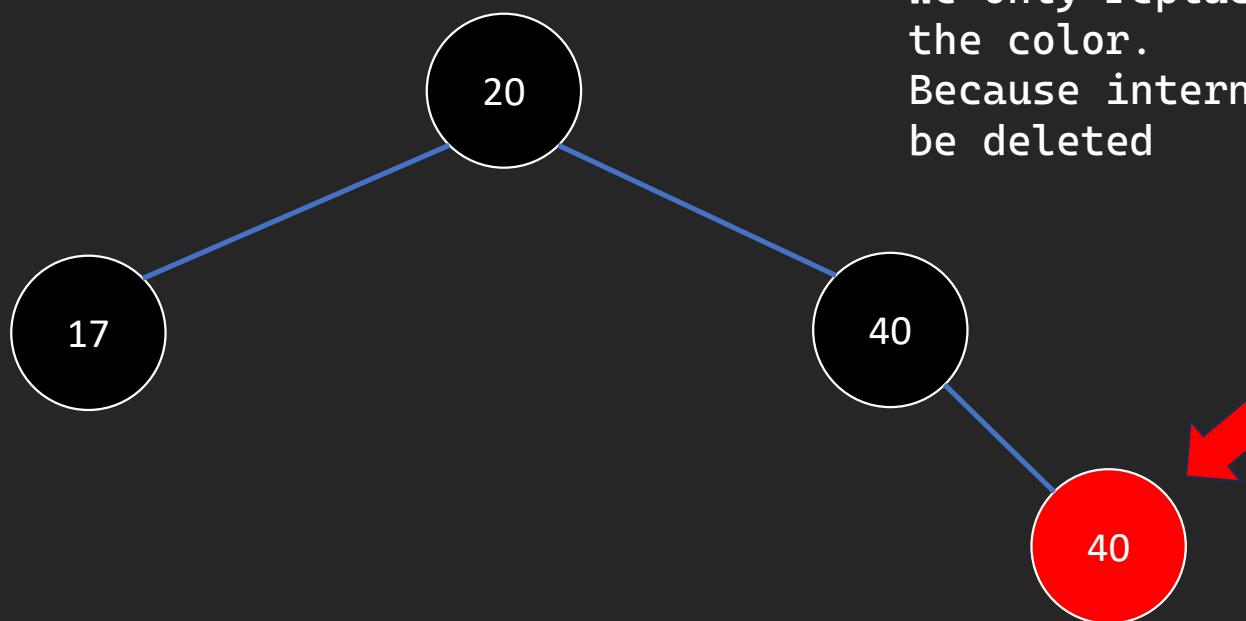


Red Black Tree Properties
are maintained, no fixes.

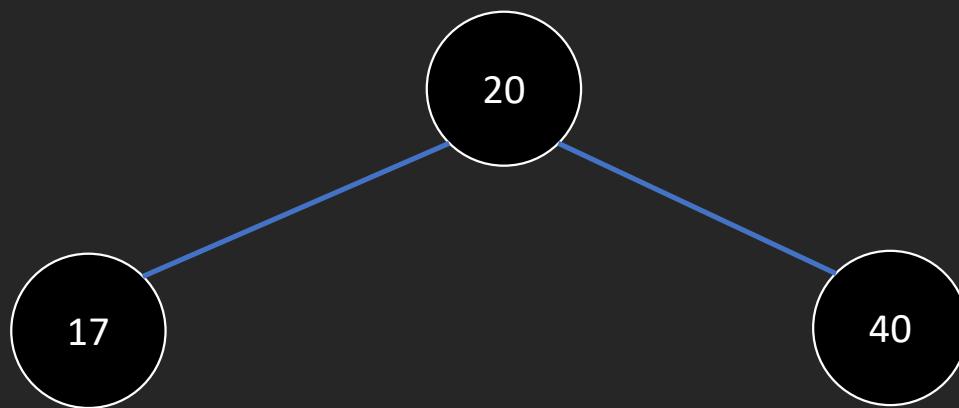
Case 2: one child



Case 2: one child

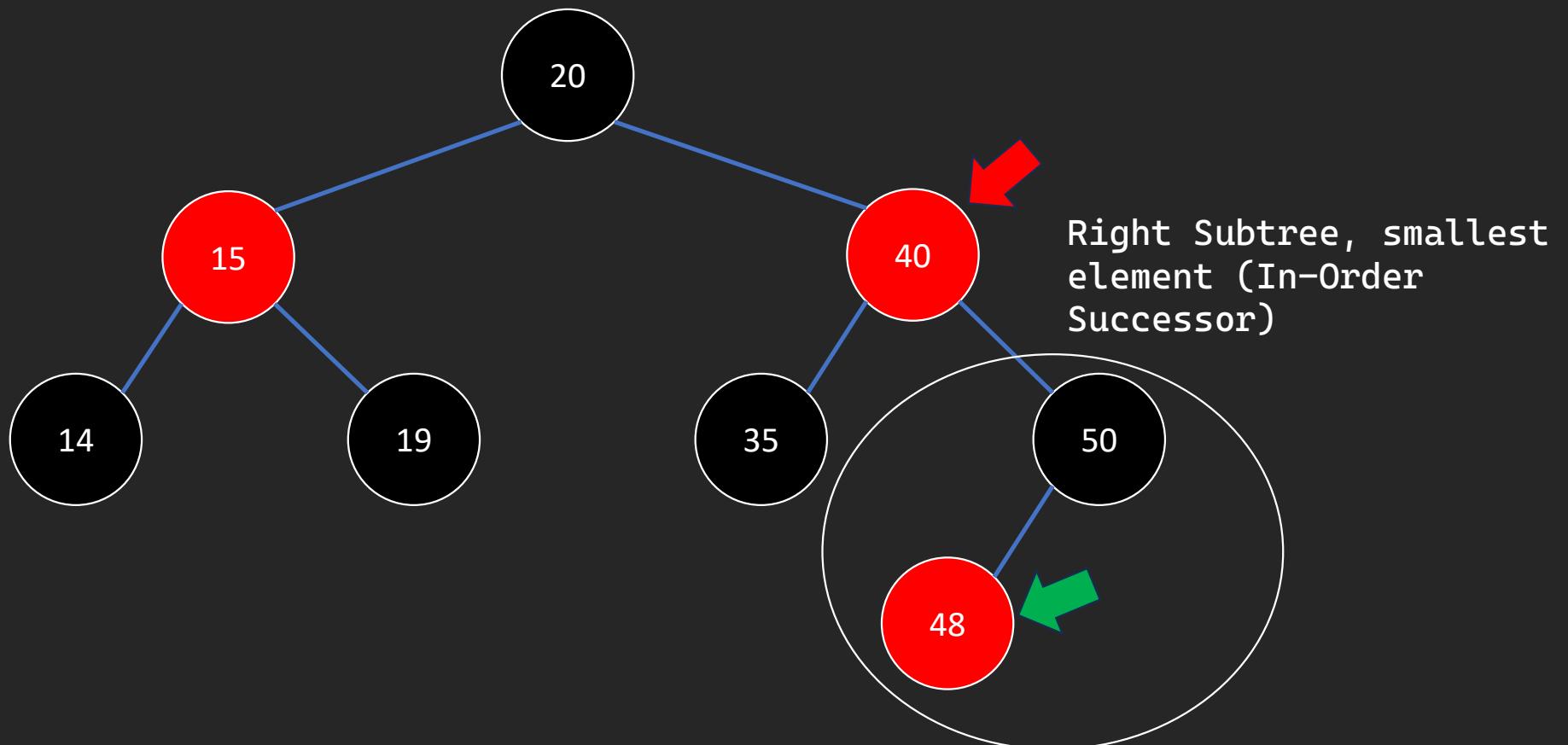


Case 2: one child

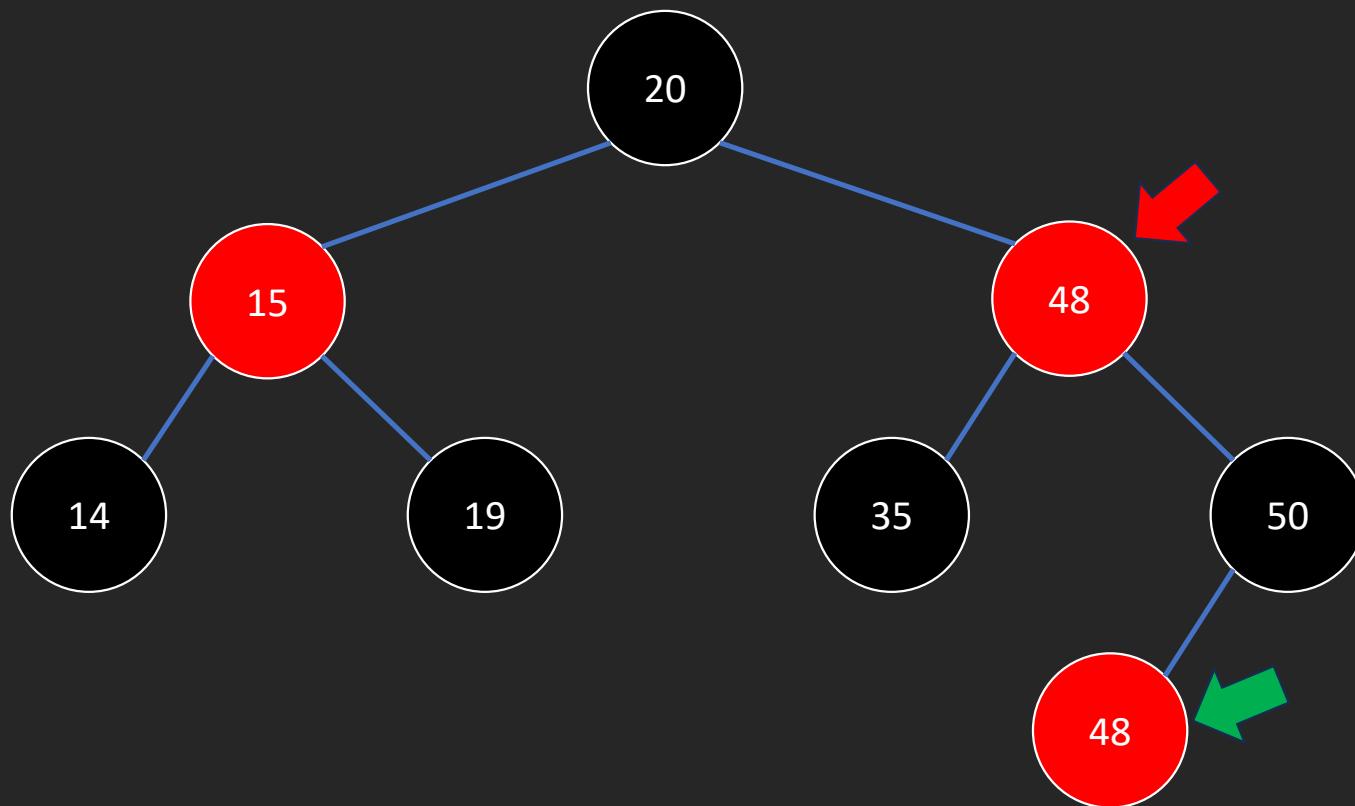


Red Black Tree Properties
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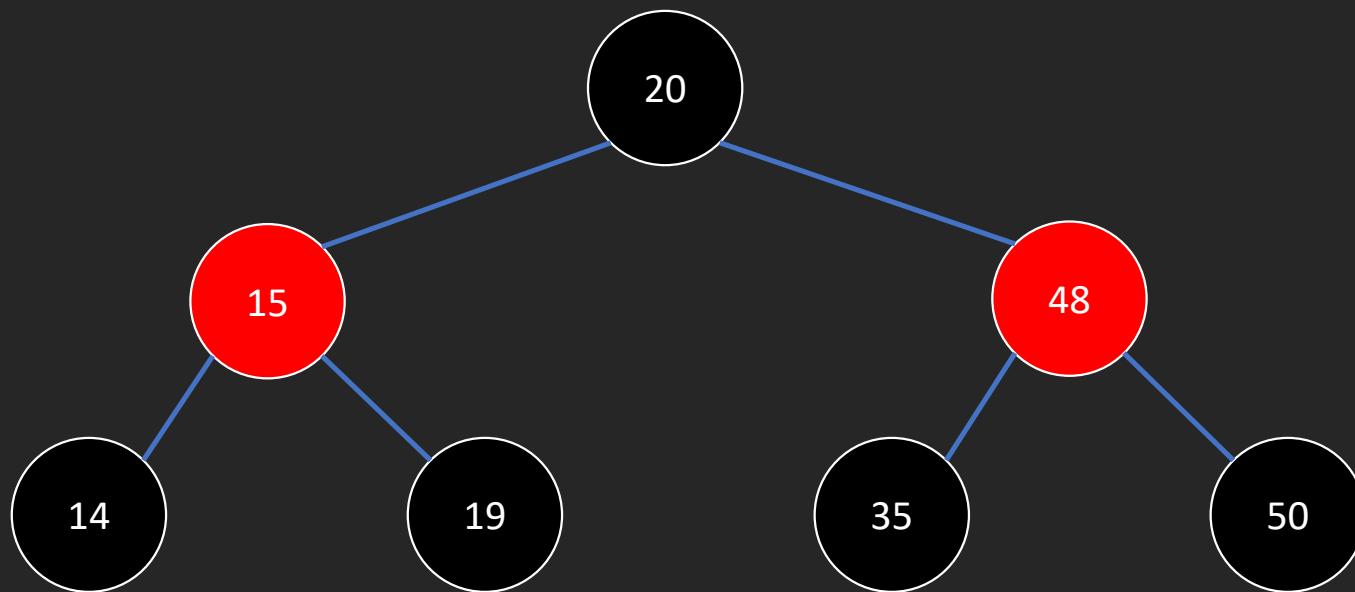
Case 3: Two Children.



Case 3: Two Children.

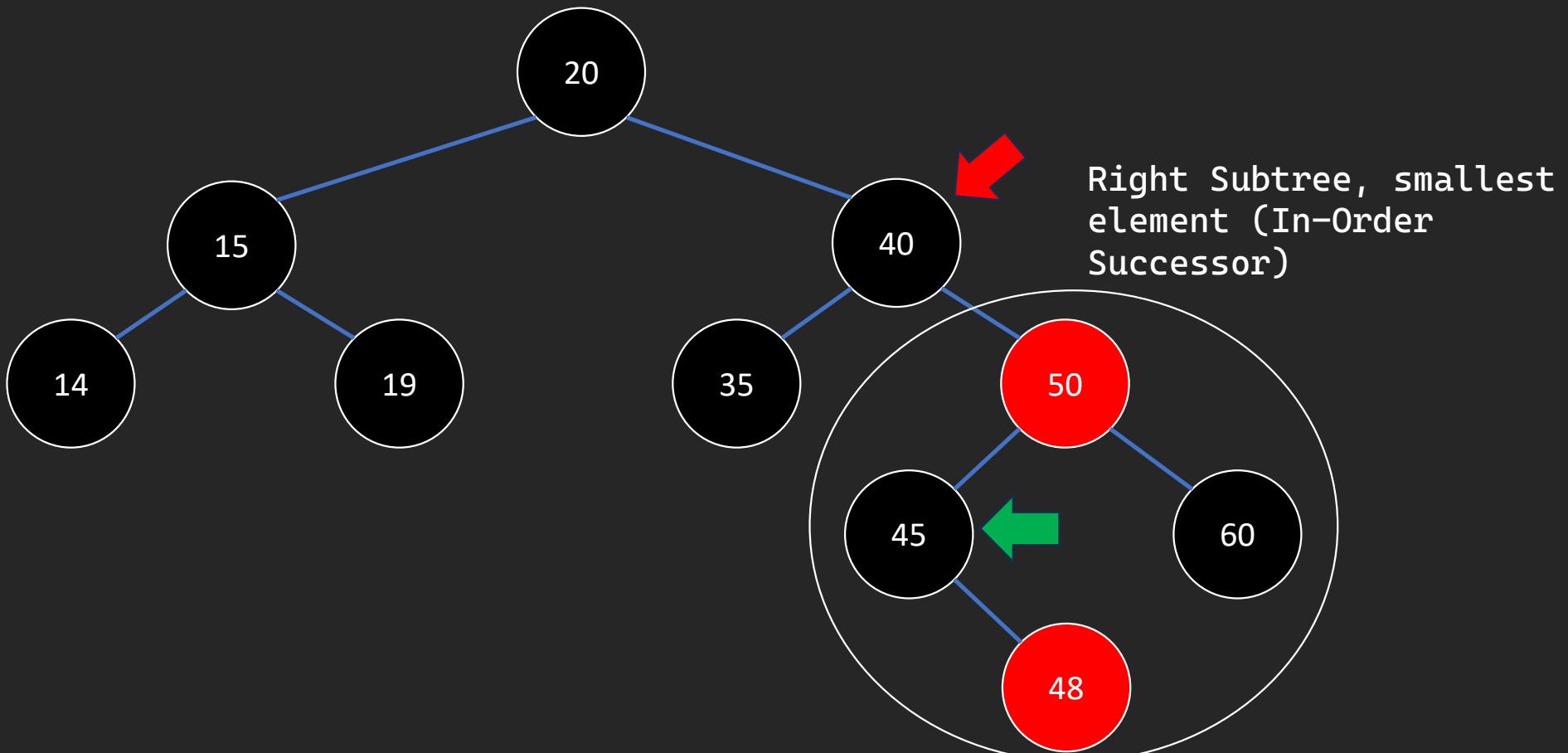


Case 3: Two Children.

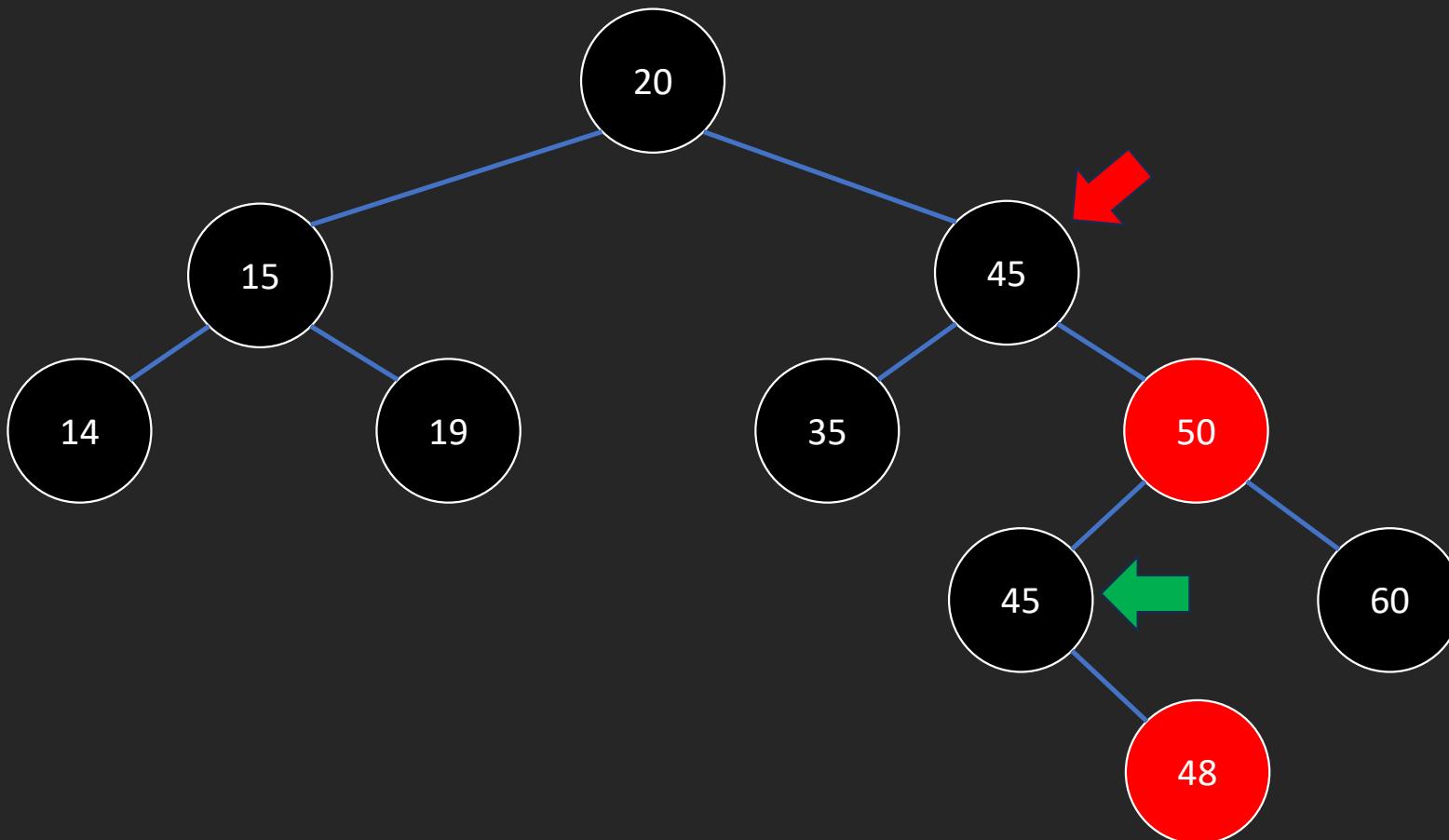


Red Black Tree Properties
are maintained, no fixes.

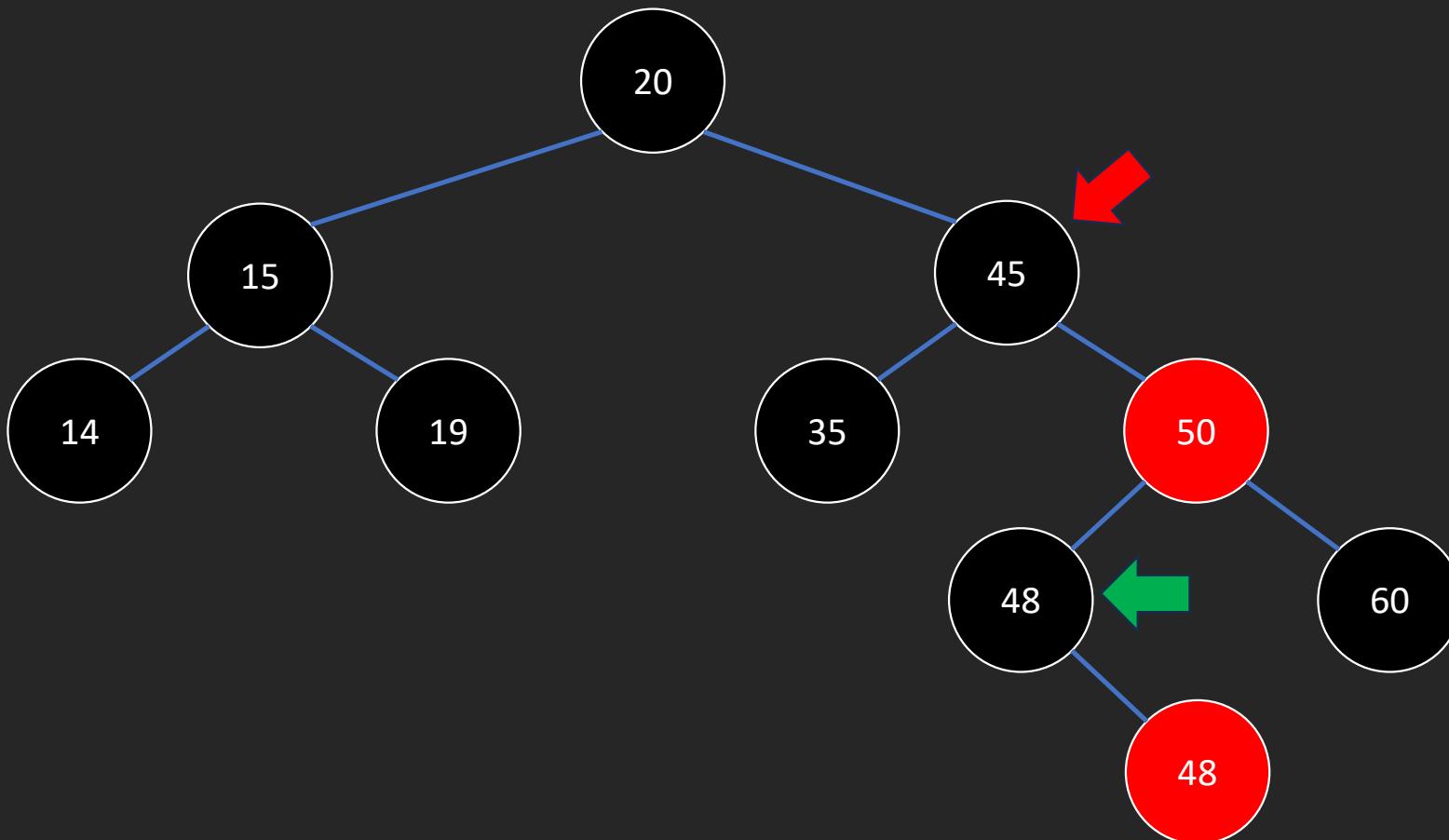
Case 3: Example 2, Two Children.



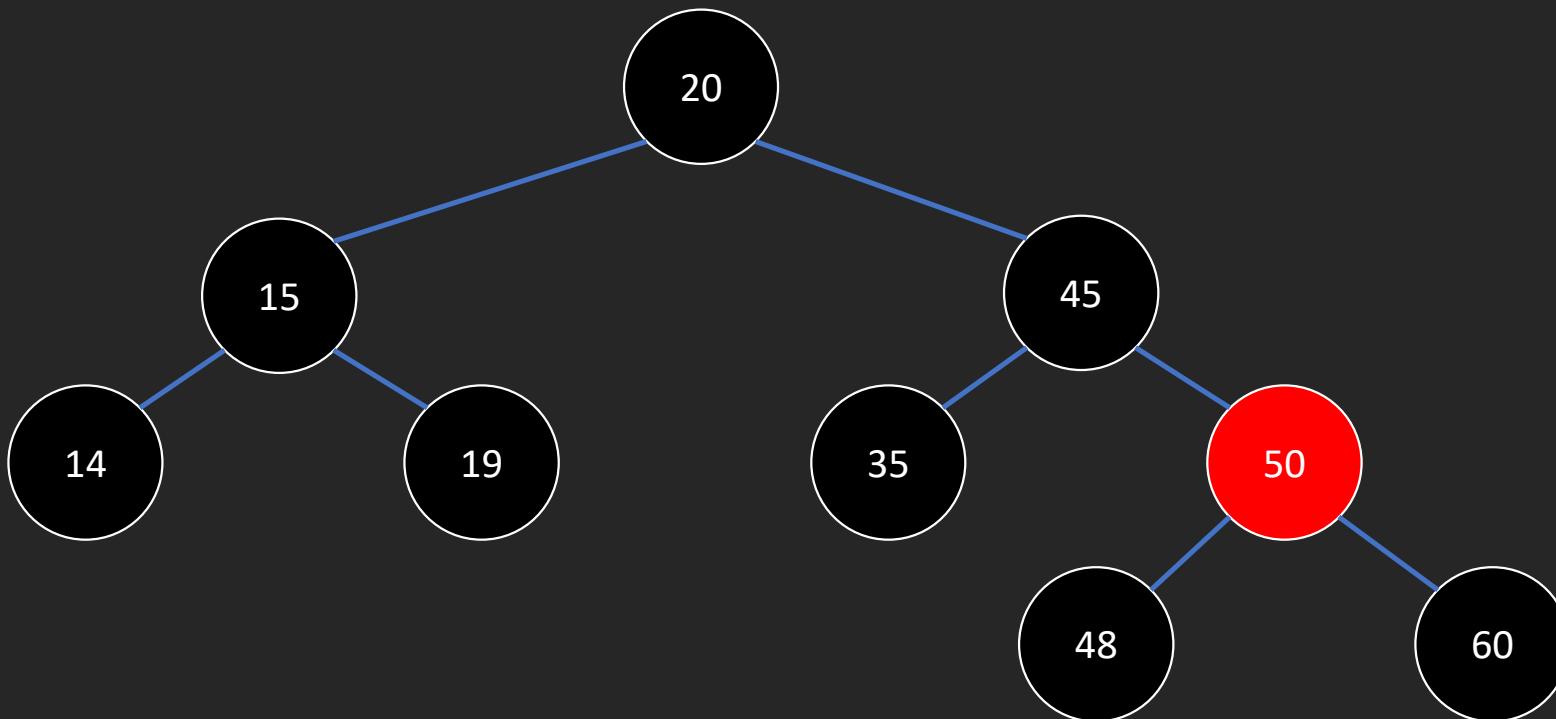
Case 3: Example 2, Two Children.



Case 3: Example 2, Two Children.



Case 3: Example 2, Two Children.



Red Black Tree Properties
are maintained, no fixes.

What if RB Properties
are not maintained?
We need to Fix.
In the next lesson.

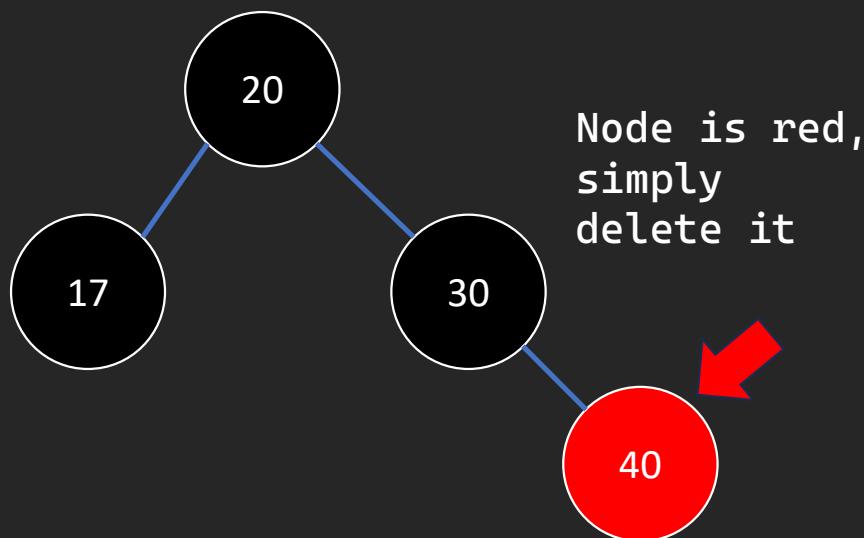
Types of Violations Post-Deletion

After deletion, there are two primary cases to consider:

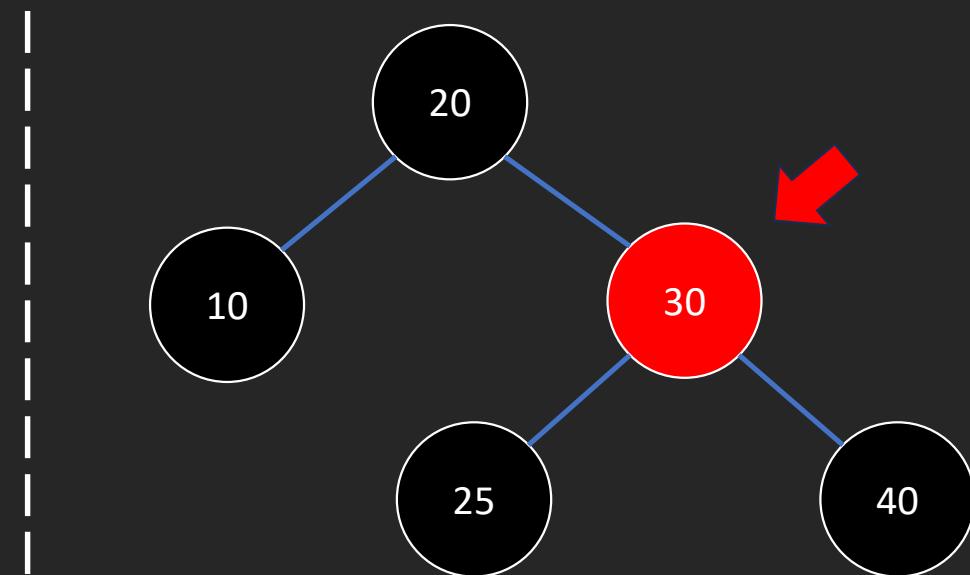
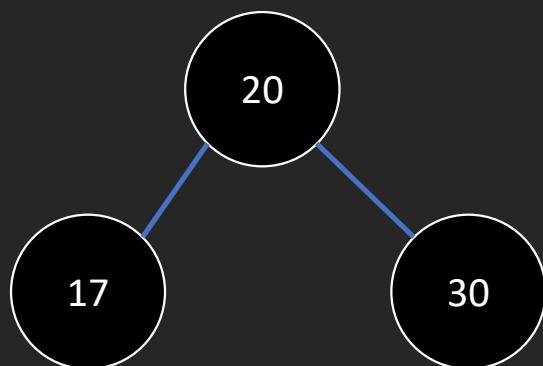
- **Deleting a Red Node:** This is relatively simple because it does not disrupt the Black-Height Property. Red nodes do not contribute to the black height, so the tree remains balanced.
- **Deleting a Black Node:** This is more complex. The removal of a black node can cause a violation of the Black-Height Property, leading to an imbalance. Specifically, the paths from the root to some leaves might have fewer black nodes than others, resulting in a condition known as Double Black.

The Double Black condition is a concept used to track this imbalance and the extra blackness that must be resolved.

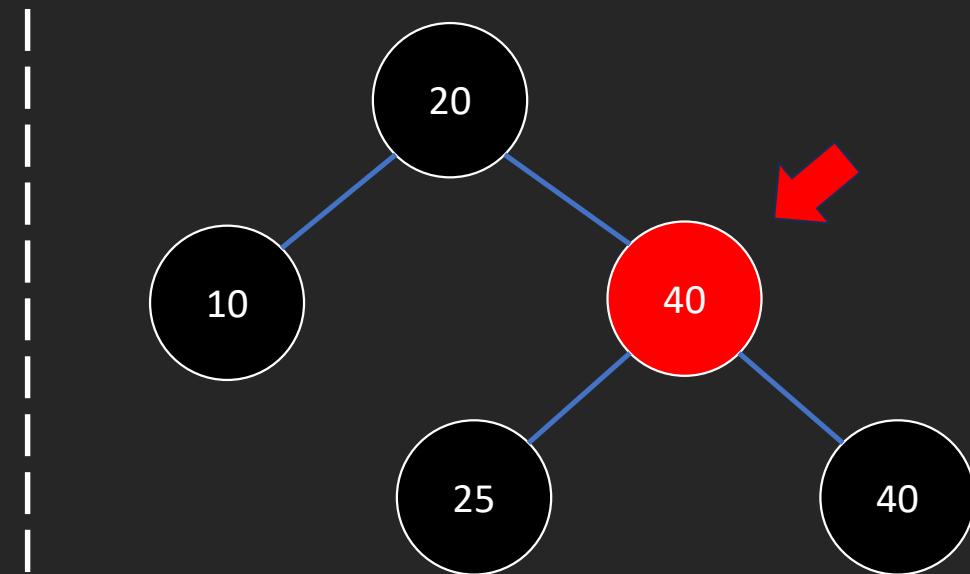
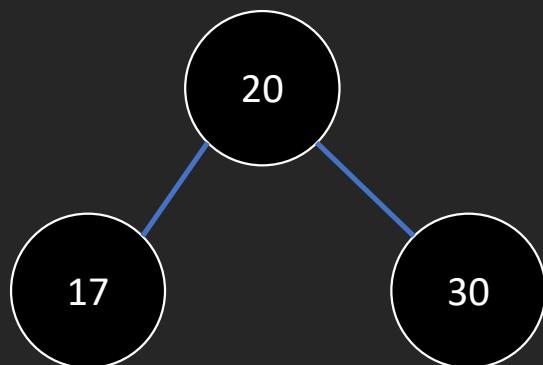
Why it's called Double Black?



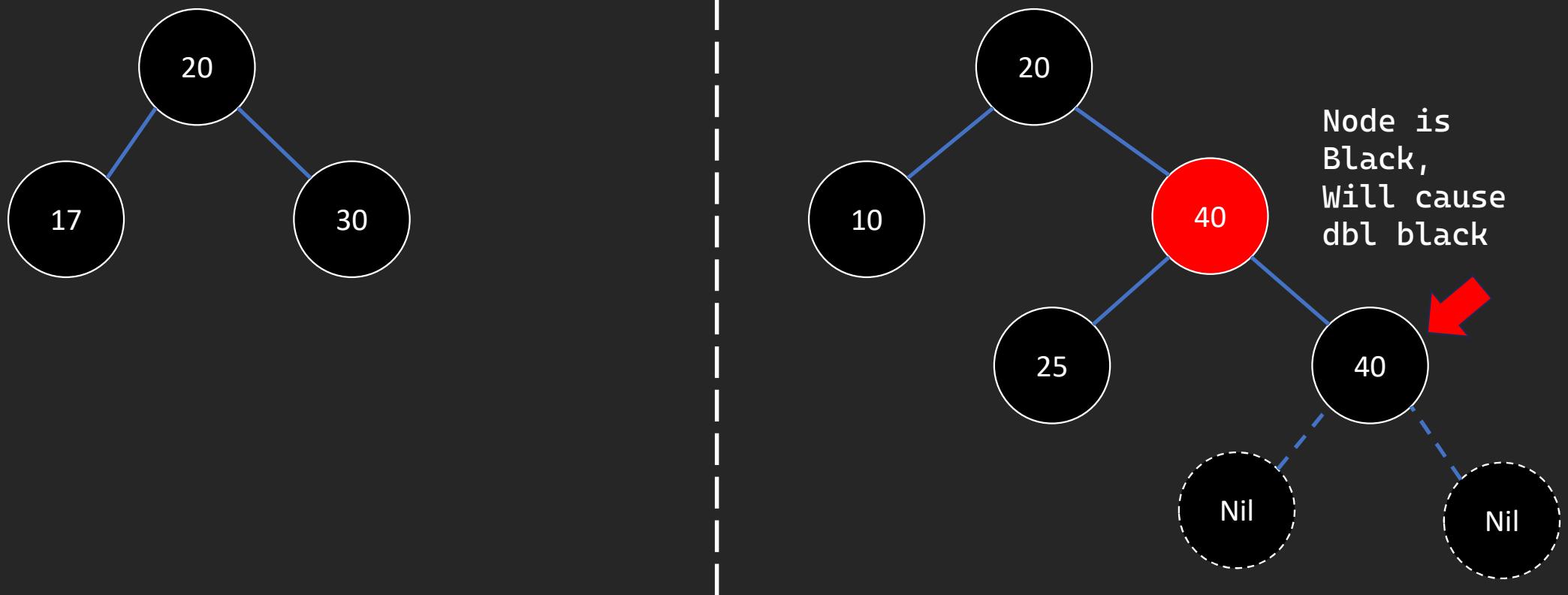
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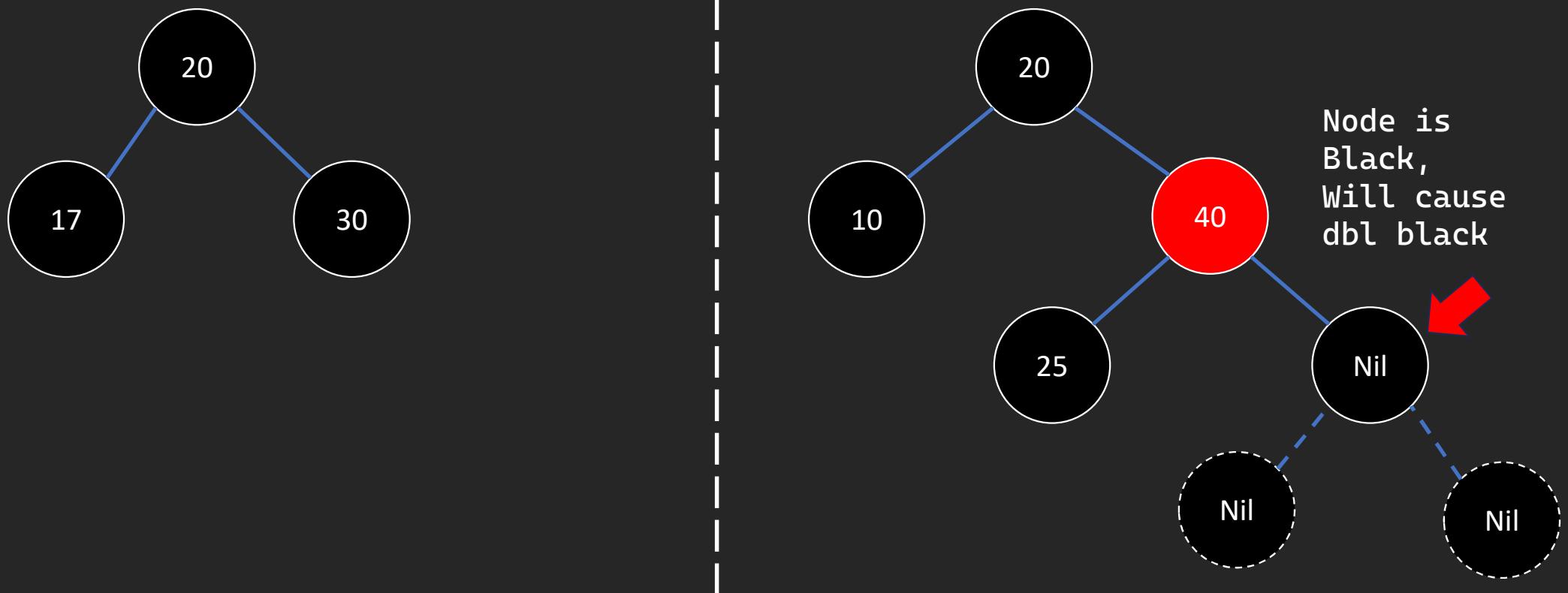
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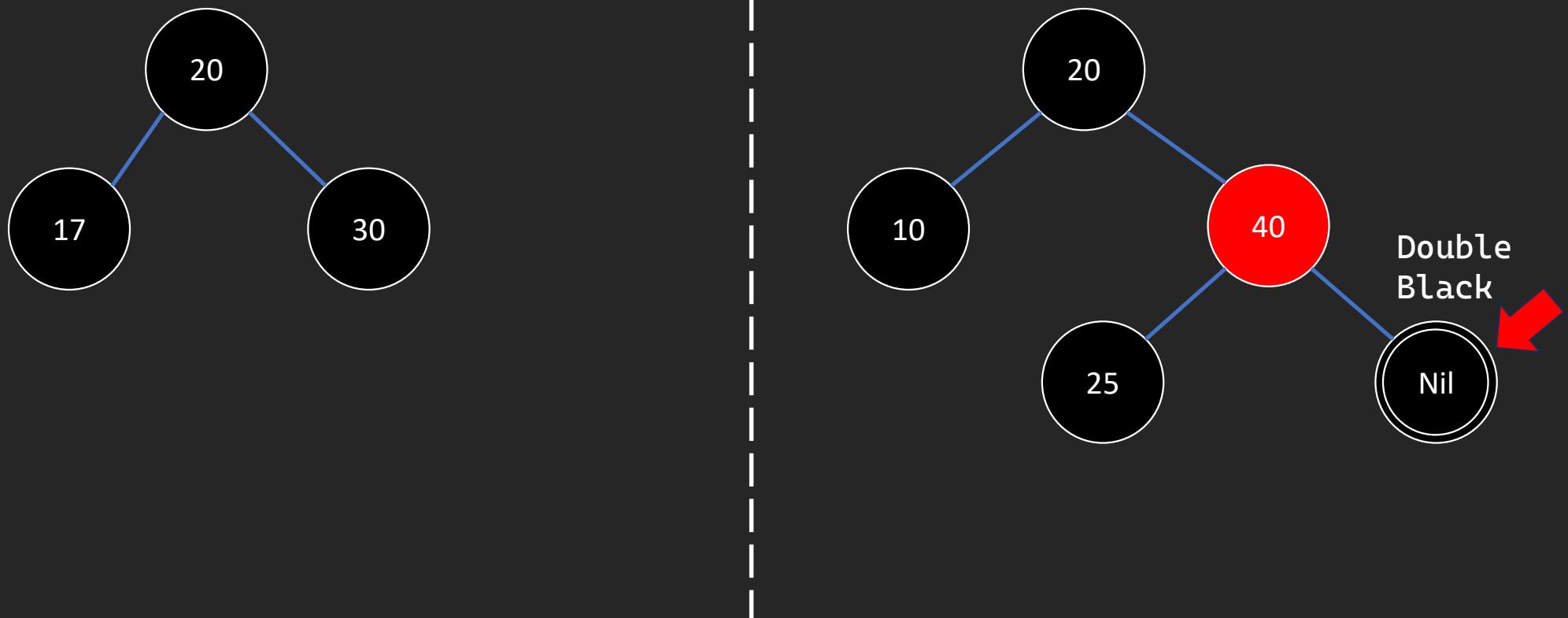
Why it's called Double Black?



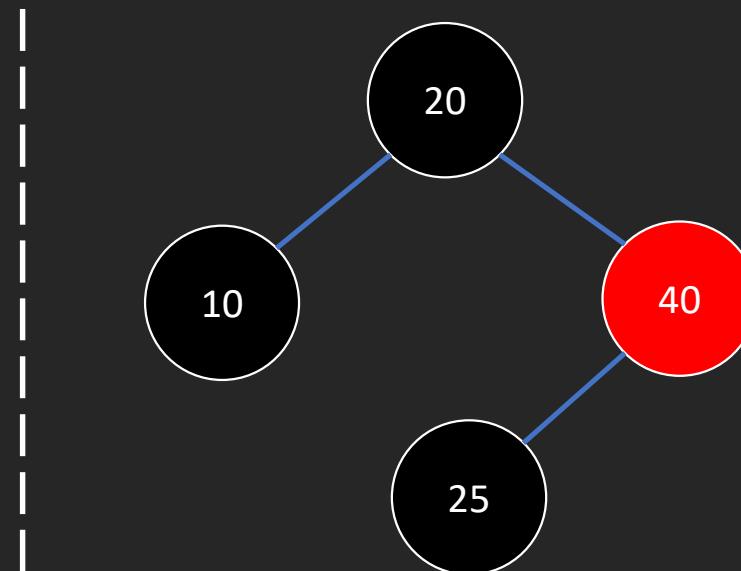
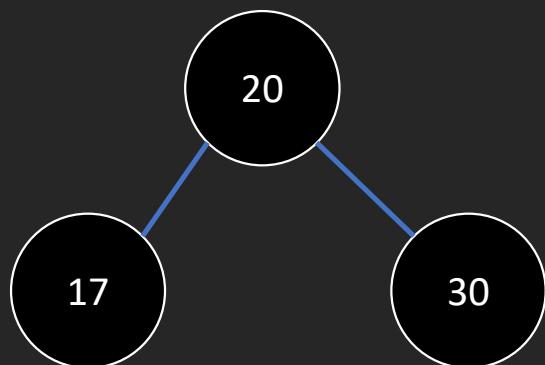
Why it's called Double Black?



Why it's called Double Black?



Why it's called Double Black?



Double
Black
Problem

Depth (Black-Height) Property: Every path from a node to its descendant NULL nodes has the same number of black nodes.

Understanding Double Black:

- **Black-Height Property:** One of the key properties of a Red-Black Tree is that every path from a given node to its descendant NIL nodes must have the same number of black nodes. This is called the black height.
- **Violation After Deletion:** When a black node is deleted, the black height property may be violated because the paths that previously included the deleted node might now have one fewer black node.
- **Double Black Representation:** To manage this violation, we conceptually treat the node that replaced the deleted node as "double black." This is not a real color but a representation that this node is over-counted as black (because we lost one black node). The goal is to resolve this double black condition so that the tree's black-height property is restored.

Fixing Double Black:

The process of resolving a double black node typically involves:

- **Recoloring:** Adjusting the colors of the sibling and parent nodes to redistribute the black height properly.
- **Rotations:** Performing tree rotations to rebalance the tree and eliminate the double black condition.
- **Propagation:** Sometimes, resolving a double black condition at one node causes another double black condition at the parent node, requiring the process to be repeated higher up the tree.



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Thank You

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