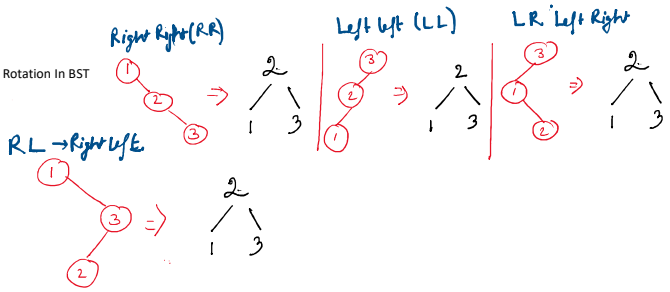
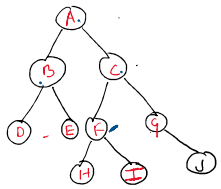
Rotation In BST



Left child = Minimum
Right child = Max.
Root = Remaining one.

Terminology — Grandparent, Parent, Uncle.



Node	Parent	Grand Parent	Uncle
J	G	C	F
I	F	C	G
H	F	C	G
D	B	A	C
E	B	A	C
F	C	A	B

RBT Property — A Red-Black Tree is a type of binary search tree providing efficient insertion, deletion, and lookup operations.

BB
BR
RB

Properties of Red-Black Trees

1. **Node Color**: Each node is either red or **black**.
2. **Root Property**: The root of the tree is always **black**.
3. **Red Property**: Red nodes cannot have red children (no two consecutive red nodes on any path).
4. **Black Property**: Every path from a node to its descendant null nodes (leaves) has the same number of **black** nodes.
5. **Leaf Property**: All [redacted] (NIL nodes) are **black**.

Insertion in RBT.

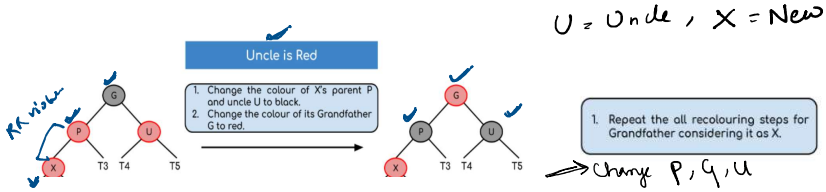
Step 1:

- Insert the new node with color **red**.

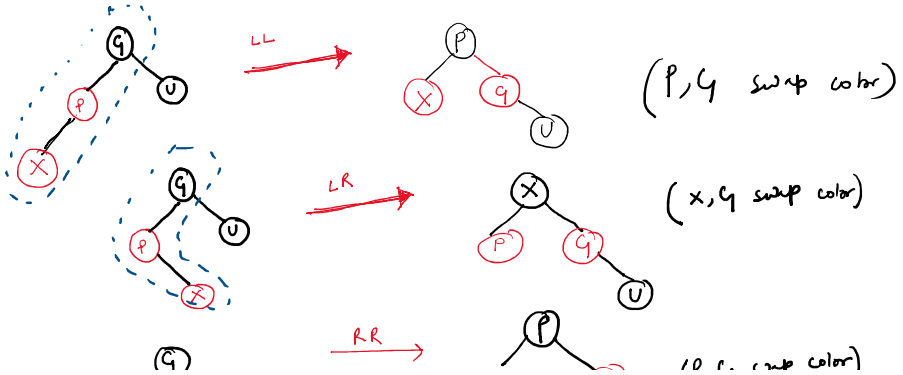
Step 2:

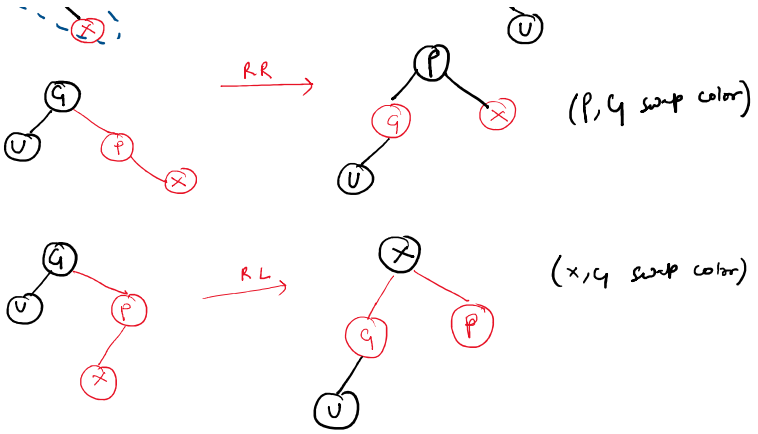
- **Case 1: Node is the Root**
  - Recolor it to **black**.
- **Case 2: Red-Red Violation** (Parent and newly inserted node are both red)
  - **Case 2.1: Uncle is Red**
    - Recolor the **parent** and the **uncle** to **black**.
    - Recolor the **grandparent** to **red**.
    - Repeat the fix-up process from the **grandparent**.
  - **Case 2.2: Uncle is Black or Null**
    - Perform **rotations** to balance the tree.
    - Recolor the nodes accordingly.

G = Grand Parent, P = Parent
U = Uncle, X = New Node to Insert.

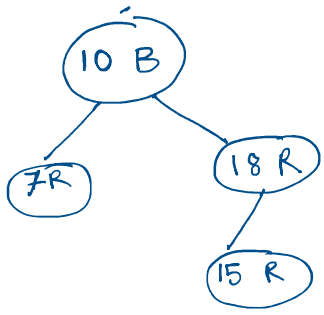


Uncle is Black/NULL — Rotation G P X

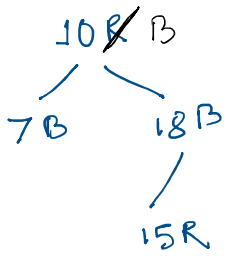


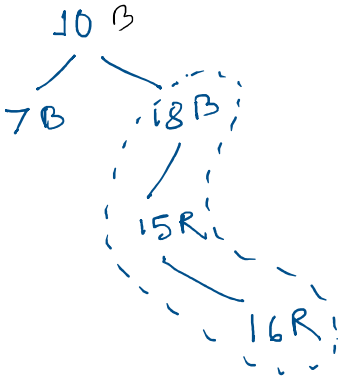


10 18 7 15 16 30 70 insert into RBT.

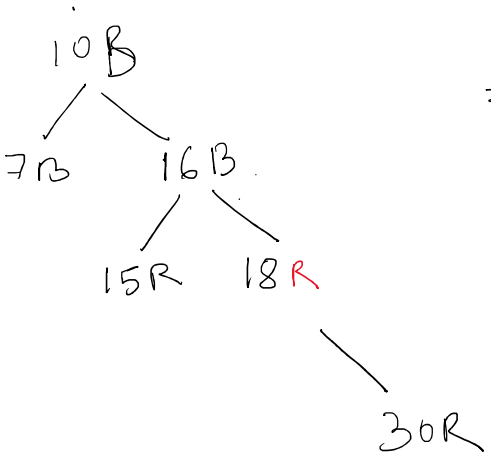


RR violation -
Uncle = Red.
P, G, U color change

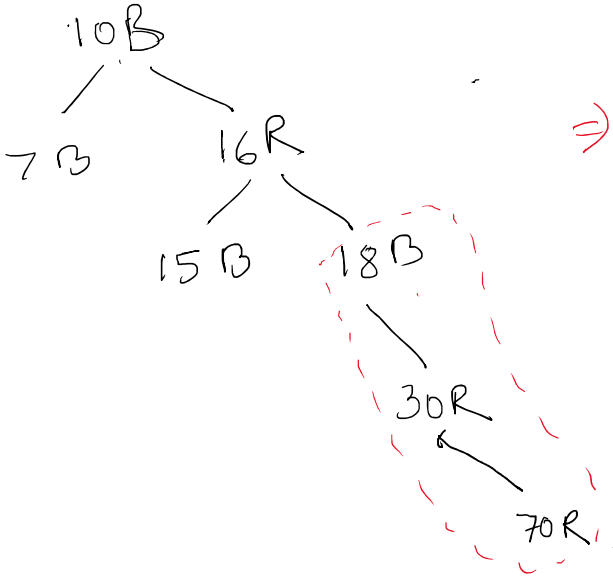




RR violation
Uncle = NIL
LR



RR violation.
Uncle = Red.



RR violation -

Uncle = Red.

P G U change color

70R

RR violation -

Uncle = NIL

Rotation = RR

P, G change color