Alexandria University,
Faculty of engineering,
Data structures.
Assignment 2.

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Problem statement:

Red Black Tree

A red black tree is a kind of self-balancing binary search tree in computer science. Each node of the binary tree has an extra bit, and that bit is often interpreted as the color (red or black) of the node. These color bits are used to ensure the tree remains approximately balanced during insertions and deletions. Balance is preserved by painting each node of the tree with one of two colors in a way that satisfies certain properties, which collectively constrain how unbalanced the tree can become in the worst case. When the tree is modified, the new tree is subsequently rearranged and repainted to restore the coloring properties. The properties are designed in such a way that this rearranging and recoloring can be performed efficiently.

Tree Map

A Red-Black tree based Navigable Map implementation. The map is sorted according to the natural ordering of its keys, or by a Comparator provided at map creation time, depending on which constructor is used. This implementation provides guaranteed log (n) time cost for contains Key, get, put and remove operations.

Data structure used:

- Stack: implement DFS algorithm.
- Queue: implement BFS algorithm.
- Linked hash set: to preserve the insertion order of keys in tree map key set function.
- Linked list.

Code snippets:























