Binary Search Trees: Splay Trees: Introduction

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Data Structures Fundamentals Algorithms and Data Structures

Learning Objectives

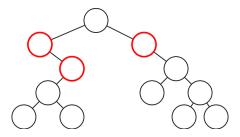
- Understand the motivation behind a splay tree.
- Implement the splay operation.

Non Uniform Inputs

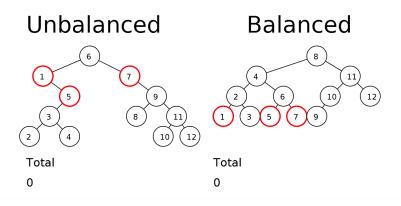
■ Search for random elements $O(\log(n))$ best possible.

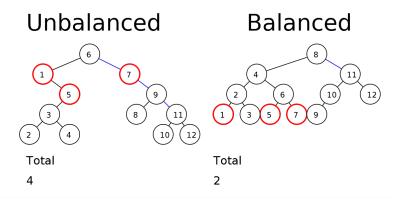
Non Uniform Inputs

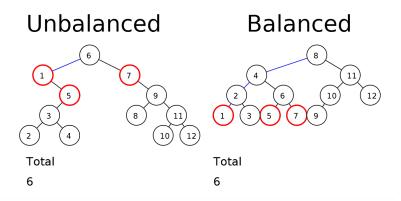
- Search for random elements $O(\log(n))$ best possible.
- If some items more frequent than others, can do better putting frequent queries near root.

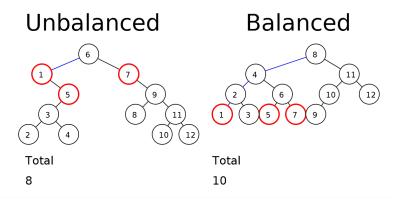


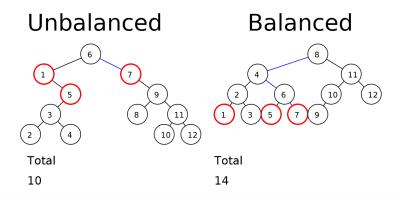
Trees.

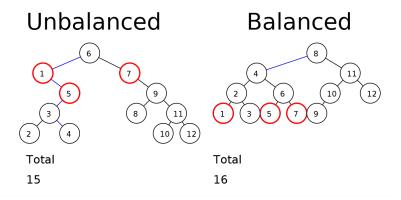


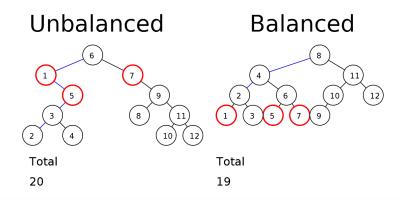


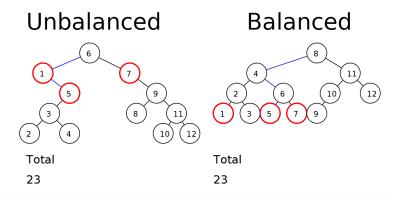


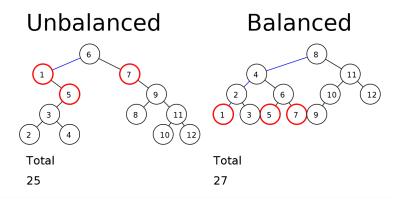










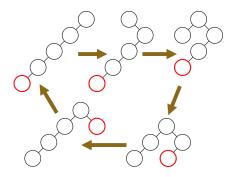


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- Want common nodes near root.
- Don't know which those nodes will be.
- Bring the queried node to the root.

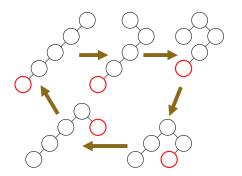
Loop

If you keep doing this you can get stuck in a loop.



Loop

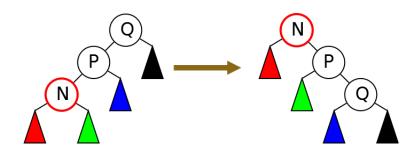
If you keep doing this you can get stuck in a loop.



 $O(n^2)$ time for O(n) operations. Need something better.

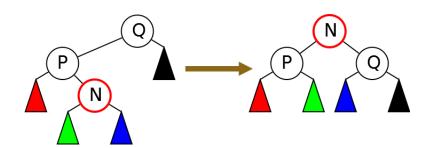
Modification

Zig-Zig



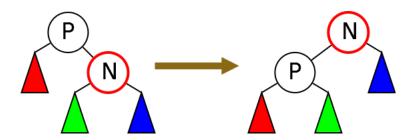
Modification

Zig-Zag



Modification

If just below root: Zig



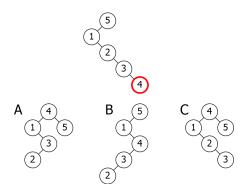
Splay

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Splay(N)
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Determine proper case Apply Zig-Zig, Zig-Zag, or Zig as appropriate if N.Parent \neq null: Splay(N)
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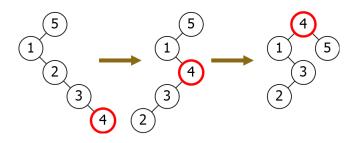
Problem

Which of the following is the result of splaying the highlighted node?



Problem

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Next Time

How to use the splay operation to rebalance your tree.