Lecture 7

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Delete procedure

The procedure to delete a node *M* at a high level:

- Case 1: *M* has two non-leaf children.
 - Replace (data of) *M* with the successor.
 - Splice out (delete) successor. This makes it case 2.

Delete procedure

The procedure to delete a node *M* at a high level:

- Case 1: *M* has two non-leaf children.
 - Replace (data of) M with the successor.
 - Splice out (delete) successor. This makes it case 2.
- Case 2: M has at most one non-leaf child. Call this C.
 - Trivial case: M is red.
 - Minor case: M is black but C is red.
 - Major case: M and C are both black.

Note: If *M* has both leaf children (NIL), then *C* is any one of the NIL nodes.

M has at most one non-leaf child *C*

Trivial Case

M is red:

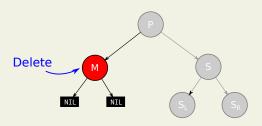
Resolution:

► Then simply replace *M* with *C*.

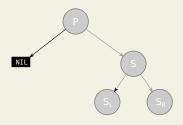
Note:

- M could not have been root.
- For all paths, the black height is not affected.

Trivial Case



Trivial Case



M has at most one non-leaf child *C*

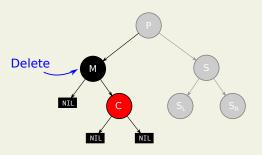
Minor Case

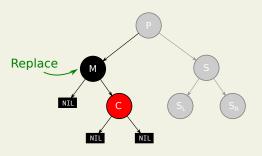
M is black and *C* is red.

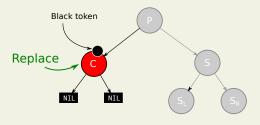
Resolution:

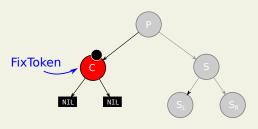
- ► Replace (splice) *M* with *C*.
- Place a "black token" on C.
- Safely discard black token by coloring C black.

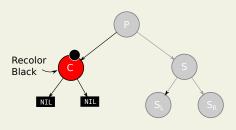
The token indicates that the node contributes an extra black to the black count.

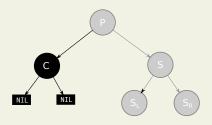












M has at most one non-leaf child *C*

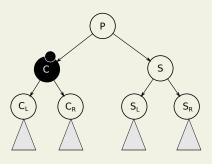
Major Case M is black and C is black.

Resolution:

- ► Replace (splice) *M* with *C*.
- ▶ Place a black token on C.
- Four cases to safely remove the token placed on *C*.

Major case - notation

Before replacement of M by C



Four cases based on the sibling *S* of *C*:

- 1. *S* is red.
- 2. *S* is black and has both children colored black.
- 3. *S* is black and has left child red and right child black.
- 4. *S* is black and has right child red.

Case 1 Sibling S of C is red.

Since *S* is red:

- It must have both black children.
- ► The parent *P* of *S* must be black.

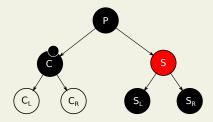
Case 1 Sibling *S* of *C* is red.

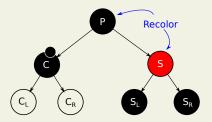
Since *S* is red:

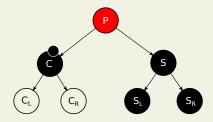
- It must have both black children.
- ► The parent *P* of *S* must be black.

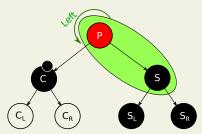
Resolution:

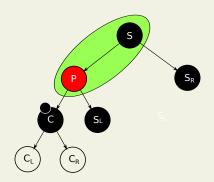
- ► Recolor *S* black and its parent red.
- Rotate at parent. (left rotate if M was left child)
- ► This is now case 2.











Case 2

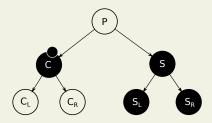
Sibling S is black and has both black children.

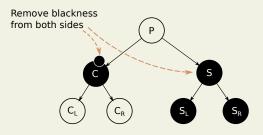
Case 2

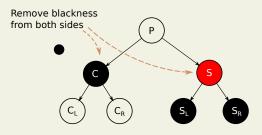
Sibling S is black and has both black children.

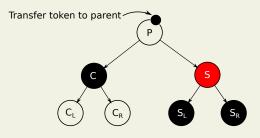
Resolution:

- Remove a black from both C and S.
- ▶ Paste token on the parent *P*.









Case 3

Sibling S is black. Left child S_L is red. S_R is black.

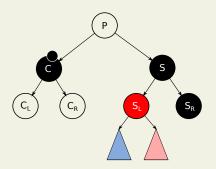
Case 3

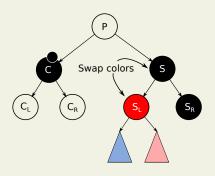
Sibling S is black. Left child S_L is red. S_R is black.

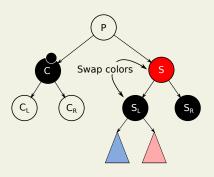
Resolution:

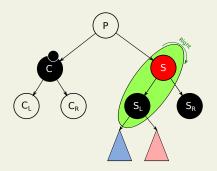
- ▶ Swap colors of S_L and S.
- ▶ Rotate right at *S*.

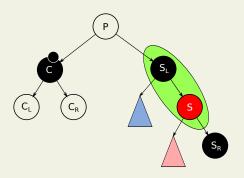
This gives us case 4.











Case 4
Sibling S is black.
Right child S_R is red.

Case 4

Sibling S is black. Right child S_R is red.

CLRS:

"By making some color changes and performing a left rotation on p[x], we can remove the extra black on x"

Case 4

Sibling S is black. Right child S_R is red.

Resolution:

- ightharpoonup Color S_R black.
- S inherits the color of parent P.
- Color P black.
- ▶ Rotate left at *P*.
- Set token on root.

