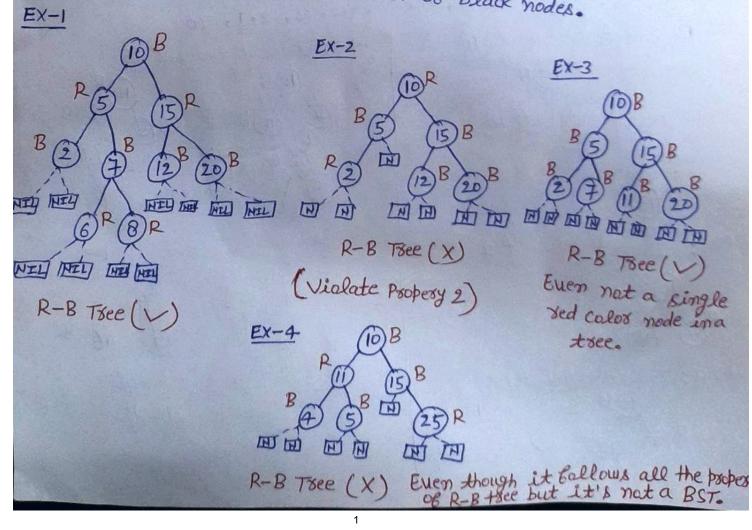
## Red-Black Trees

A red-black tree is a binary search tree with one extra bit of storage per mode: its color, which can be either RED on BLACK. By Constraining the mode colors on any simple path brom the root to a leaf, red-black trees ensures that no such Path is more than twice as long as any other, so that the tree is approximately balanced.

A red-black tree is a bimary tree that satisfies the following red-black properties: > Red-Black tree is a selb-balancing BST.

- 1. Every node is either red or black.
- 2. The Yout is black.
- 3. Every leaf (NIL) is black.
- 4. It a node is sed, then both its children are black.
- 5. For each node, all simple Paths from the node to descendant leaves contain the same number of black nodes.



## Insession in Red-Black Tree

## Algorithm:

- 1) It tree is empty, conserved new node as root node with colors
- 2) It tree is not empty, execute new node as leaf node with color
- (3) It Pasent of neumode is 'black' then exit.
- 4 It Parsent of newmode is 'sed' then shesk the solor of parents sibling of new node: or (uncle)
  - (a) It color is black on null then do suitable notation ? recolor.
  - (b) It color is red then recolor both parent and sibling & also check if parent's parent of new node is not roat node then recolor it & necheck.

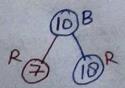
Array: 10, 18, 7, 15, 16, 30, 25, 40, 60, 2,1, 70

Step 1: Insest element 10

Step 2: Insest element 18



Step3: Insest element 7



Step 4: Insest element 15

