CSSE 230 Day 14

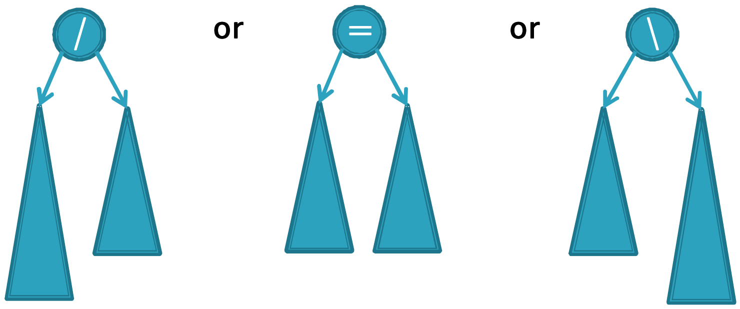
Practice with AVL Tree Rotations

Summary of last class (plus a little more: Sec 02)

Q 6-8

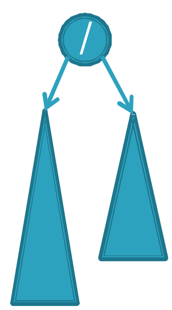
- The height of the tallest height-balanced tree with N nodes is O(log n).
- Specifically, max. height of an AVL tree with **N** nodes is: **$H < 1.44 \log (N+2) - 1.328$**
  - Note: This formula is **NOT** the way to do problem 4 on WA5. Use the Fibonacci tree idea from yesterday.
- Thus insert, delete, and find are all O(log n).
- An **AVL tree** is a height-balanced BST that maintains its balance by using various "rotations".
- Named for authors of original paper, Adelson-Velskii and Landis (1962).
- Remaining question: How can we rebalance after an insertion or deletion (in log n time)?

AVL nodes are just like BinaryNodes, but also have an extra “balance code”



Different representations for / = \ :
- Just two bits in a low-level language
- Enum in a higher-level language

AVL Tree (Re)balancing Act



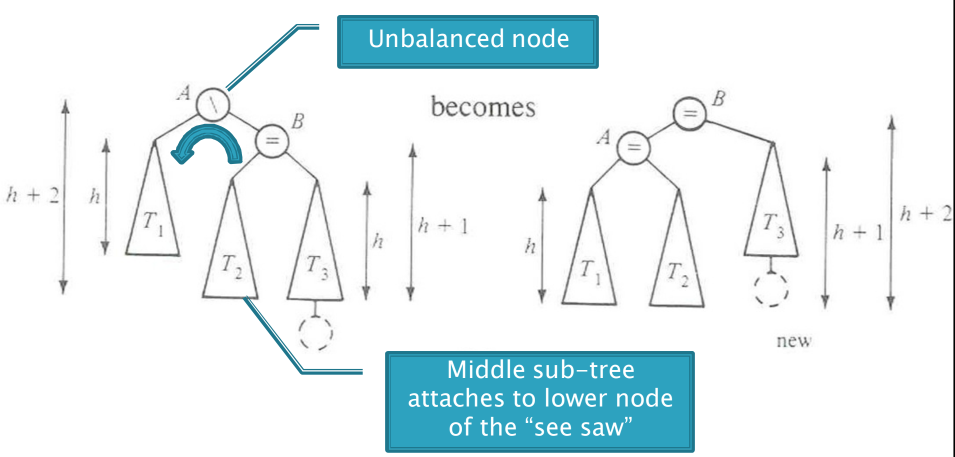
- Assume tree is height-balanced before insertion
- Insert as usual for a BST
- Move up from the newly inserted node to the lowest “unbalanced” node (if any)
  - Use the **balance code** to detect unbalance – how?
- Do appropriate rotation to balance the sub-tree rooted at this unbalanced node

We rotate by pulling the "too tall" sub-tree up and pushing the "too short" sub-tree down

- Two basic cases
  - "See saw" case:
    - Too-tall sub-tree is on the outside
    - So tip the see saw so it's level
  - "Suck in your gut" case:
    - Too-tall sub-tree is in the middle
    - Pull its root up a level

Single Left Rotation

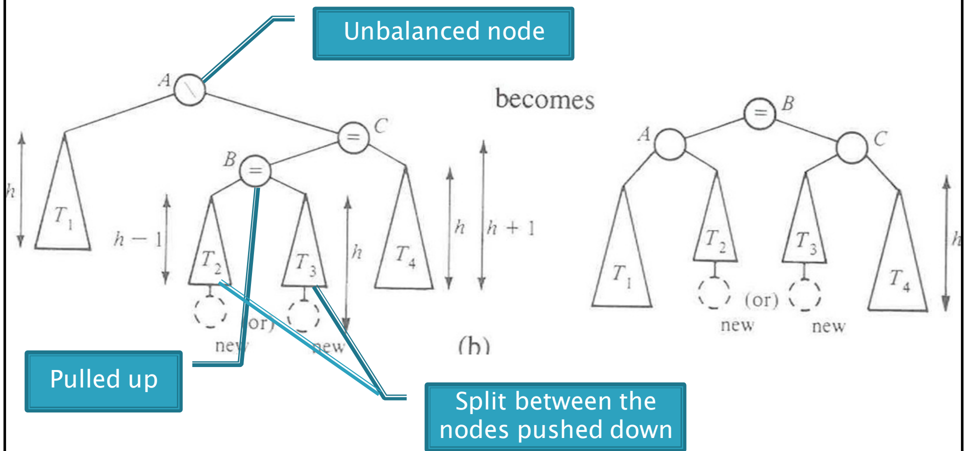
Q9-10



Diagrams are from *Data Structures* by E.M. Reingold and W.J. Hansen

Double Left Rotation

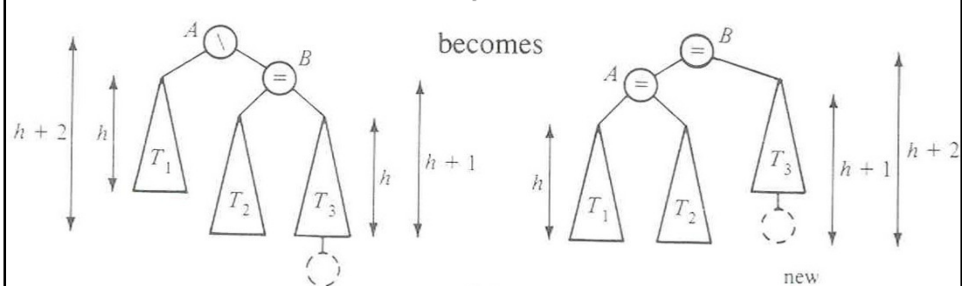
Q11-12



Weiss calls this "right-left double rotation"

Your turn — work with a partner

Q15 (13-14 later)



- Write the method:
- ```
  static BalancedBinaryNode singleRotateLeft (
       BalancedBinaryNode parent,    /* A */
       BalancedBinaryNode child      /* B */  ) {

  }
  ```
- Returns a reference to the new root of this subtree.
- Don't forget to set the balanceCode fields of the nodes.
  ```

More practice—(sometime after class)

- Write the method:
- ```
  BalancedBinaryNode doubleRotateRight (
    BalancedBinaryNode parent,      /* A */
    BalancedBinaryNode child,       /* C */
    BalancedBinaryNode grandChild   /* B */ ) {

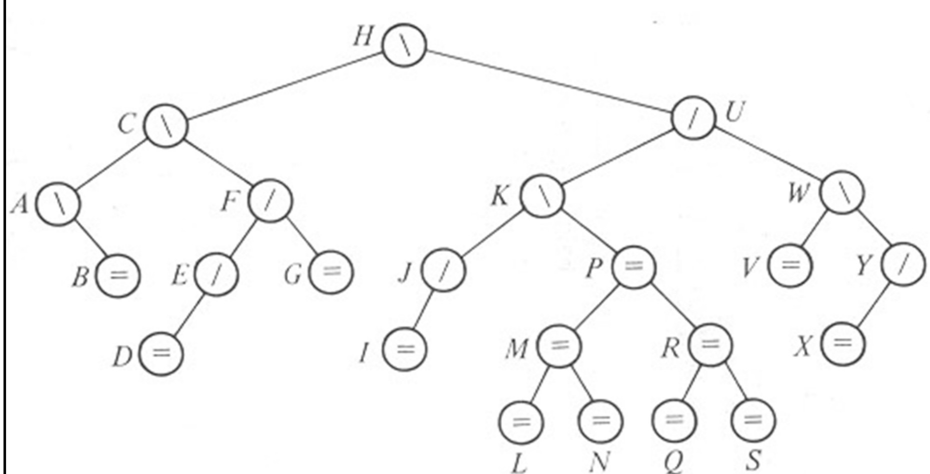

  }
  ```
- Returns a reference to the new root of this subtree.
- Rotation is mirror image of double rotation from an earlier slide

O(log N)?

Q13-14, 16-17 Submit Quiz 13

- Both kinds of rotation leave height the same as before the insertion!
- Is insertion plus rotation cost really O(log N)?

Insertion/deletion in AVL Tree:	O(log n)
Find the imbalance point (if any):	O(log n)
Single or double rotation: *in deletion case, may have to do O(log N) rotations*	O(1)
Total work:	O(log n)
  ```

Which kind of rotation to do after an insertion?

Depends on the first two links in the path from the lowest node that has the imbalance (A) down to the newly-inserted node.

First link (down from A)	**Second link** (down from A's child)	**Rotation type** (rotate "around A's position")
Left	Left	Single right
Left	Right	Double right
Right	Right	Single left
Right	Left	Double left

A sample AVL tree



Insert **HA** into the tree, then **DA**, then **O**.
Delete **G** from the original tree, then **I**, **J**, **V**.

1-4

Your turn again

- Start with an empty AVL tree.
- Add elements in the following order; do the appropriate rotations when needed.
  - 1 2 3 4 5 6 11 13 12 10 9 8 7
- How should we rebalance if each of the following sequences is deleted from the above tree?
  - (10 9 7 8) (13) (1 5)
  - For each of the three sequences, start with the original 13-element tree. E.g. when deleting 13, assume 10 9 8 7 are still in the tree.

Work with your Doublets partner.
When you finish, work on Doublets or Threaded.
Or write the rotateDoubleRight code from a previous slide