9.2.2 B-树和B+树

动态查找表,允许:查找,插入和 删除操作

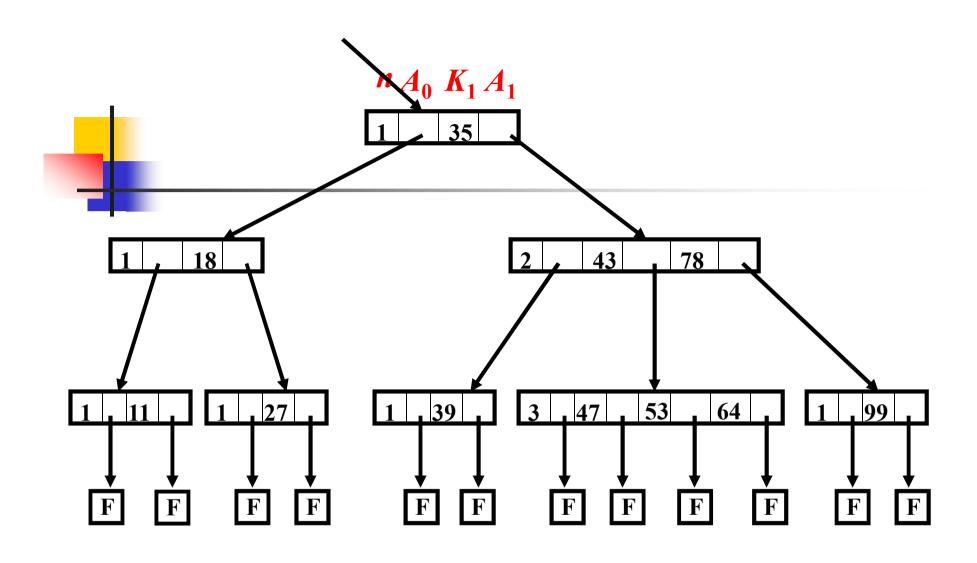
B-树

B-树是一种平衡的多路查找树。m阶B-树--空树或满足下列特性的m叉树:

- (1) 树中每个结点**录 ∮ m**棵子树;
- (2) 若根结点不是叶结点,则至少有2棵子树;
- (3) 除根之外所有非叶结点至少有[m/2] 棵子树;
- (4) 所有的非叶结点包含下列信息数据:

$$(n, A_0, K_1, A_1, K_2, A_2, ..., K_n, A_n)$$

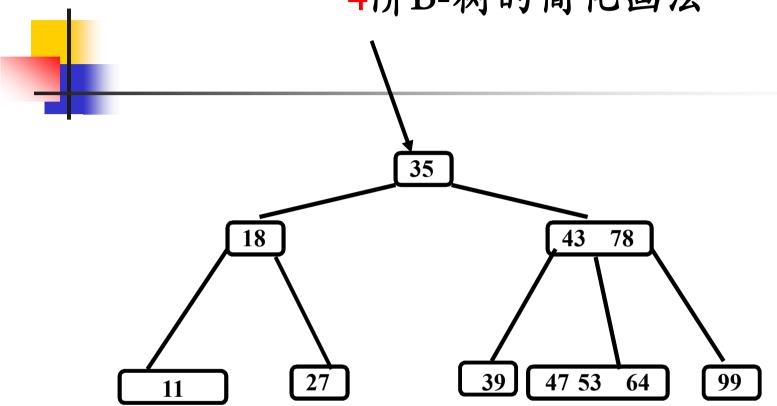
- 1. n个关键字递增有序: $K_1 < K_2 < ..., < K_n$
- 2. **n**+1裸子树: A₀, A₁,..., A_n
- A_{i-1} 子树上所有结点的关键字均小于 K_i
- 4. A_i 子树上所有结点的关键字均大于 K_i
- 5. n要求满足: $\lceil m/2 \rceil -1 \le n \le m-1$
 - (5)所有叶子结点位于同一层上,不带信息, 代表查找失败!



一棵4阶的B-树

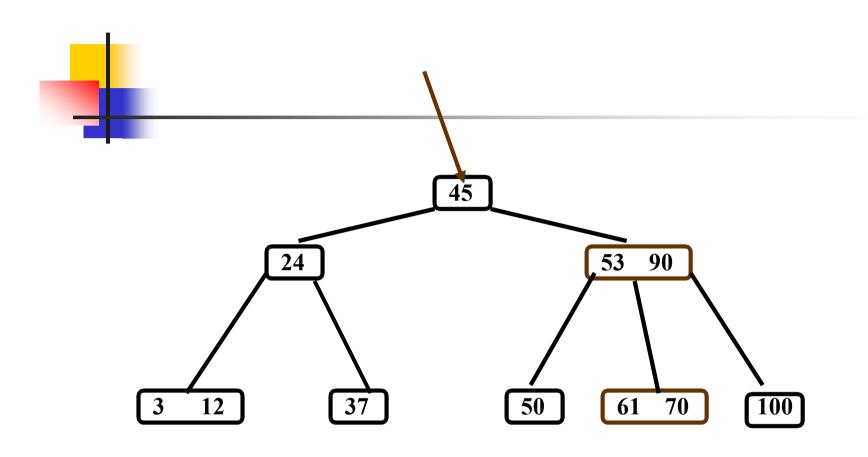
每个非叶结点最多有4棵子树,最少有2棵子树

4阶B-树的简化画法



一棵4阶的B-树

每个非叶结点最多有4棵子树,最少有2棵子树



一棵3阶的B-树

3阶的B-树又称为2-3树

每个非叶结点最多有3棵子树,最少有2棵子树

B-树的应用背景

- □文件系统
- 当查找的文件较大,且存放在磁盘等直接存取设备中时,为提高查找效率,建索引: B-树
- 结点中关键字还跟有一个指针指向相应记录的存放位置

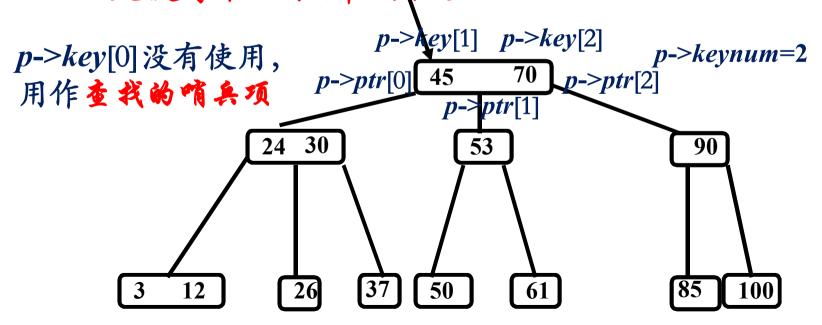
$(n, A_0, K_1, A_1, K_2, A_2, ..., K_n, A_n)$

B-树的存储结构

```
#define MAX 10
typedef struct BTNode {
  int keynum;// 存放关键字个数n
 KeyType key[MAX];//一维数组存放关键字K1, K2,,···, Kn
  struct BTNode * parent;
  struct BTNode *ptr[MAX];
  //一维数组存放n棵子树的地址A_0, A_1, A_2, \ldots, A_n
  Record*recptr[MAX];
  }BTNode,*BTree;
```

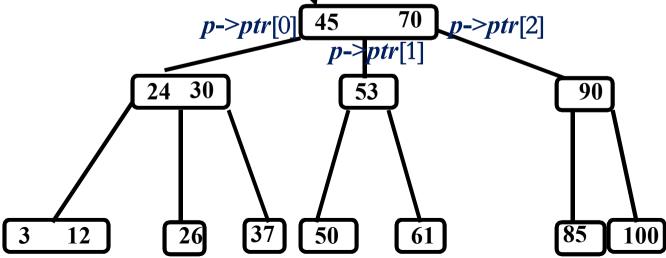
B-树查找

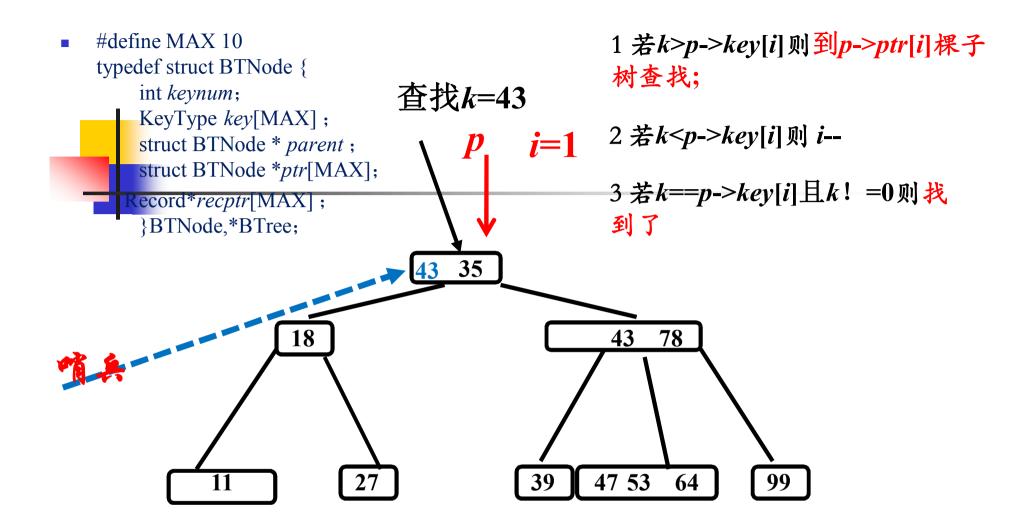
- 从根结点出发,沿指针搜索结点和在结点内进行顺序或折半查找
- 查找成功返回所查关键字所在结点的指针以及 关键字在结点中的位置。



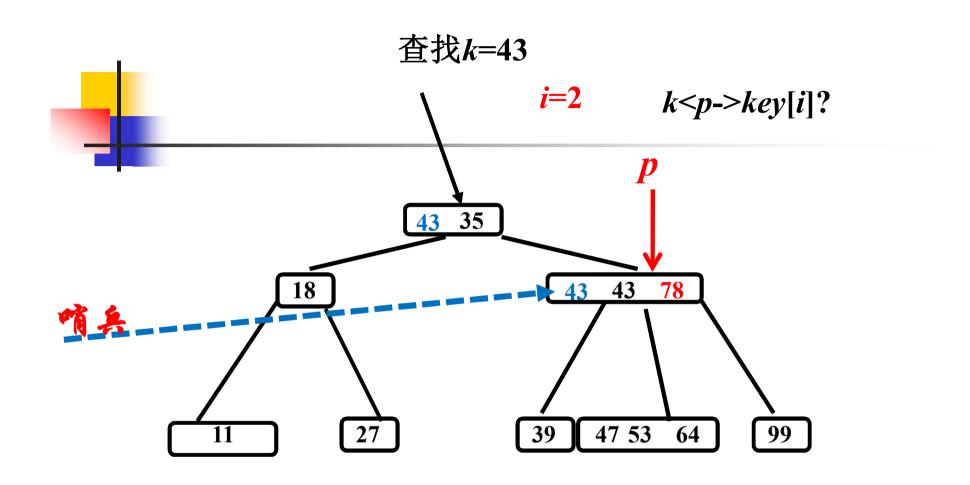
B-树查找——在p结点查找k

- 在p结点内进行顺序—从p结点的最后一个关键字查看到第一个关键字
- p->key[0]=k; //嘴具項
- *i*= *p*-> keynum---- *p*结点的最后一个关键字的位置
- k key[i] ----i
- k>p-> key[i]到p->.ptr[i]子树组续查找 p->key[1] p->key[2]

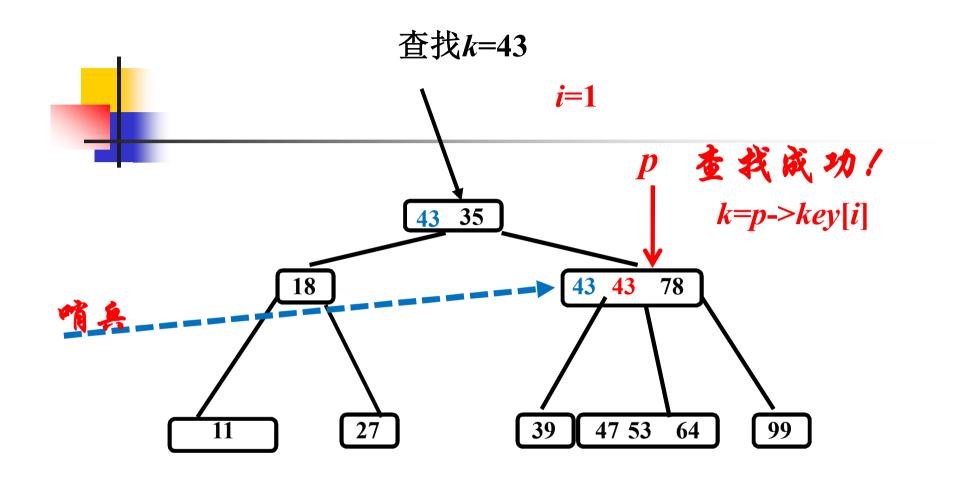




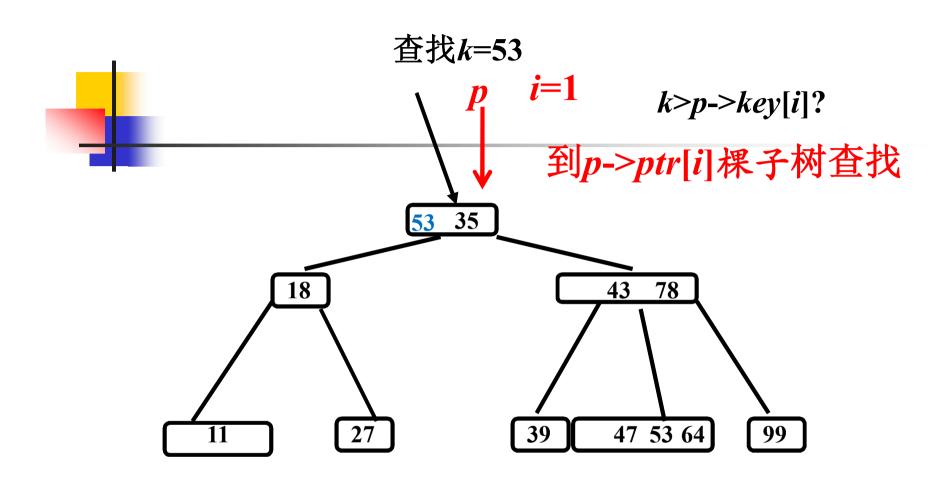
蓝色字体内容为哨兵项



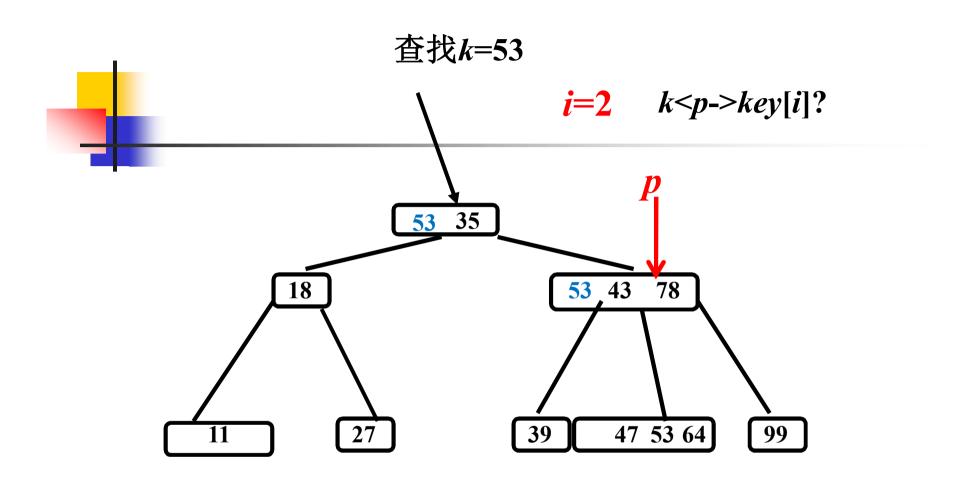
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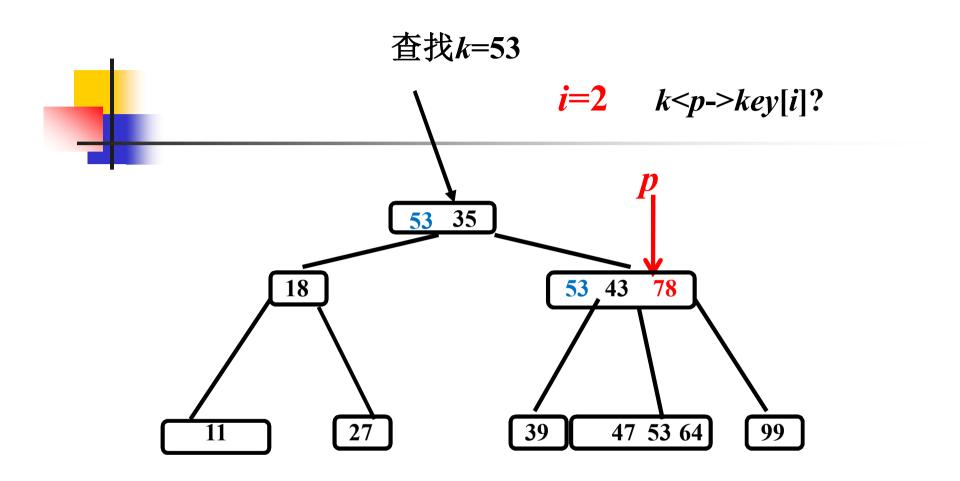
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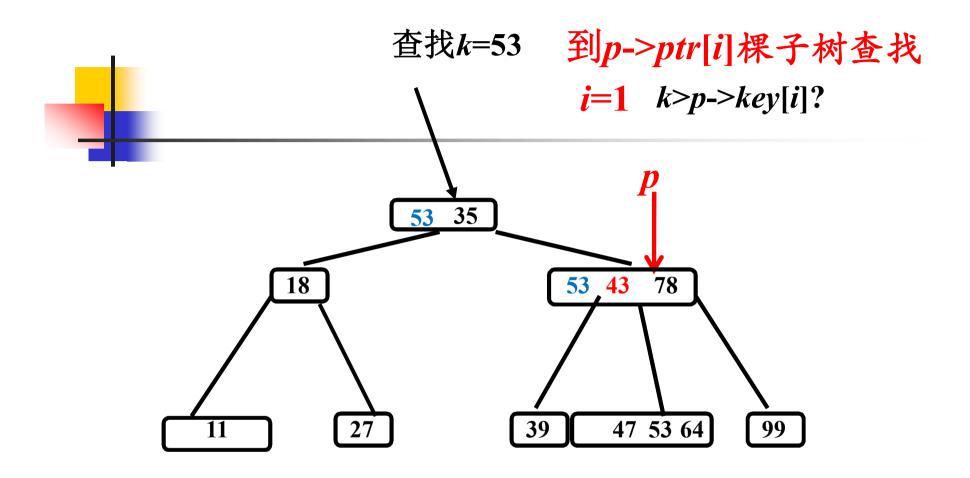
蓝色字体内容为哨兵项



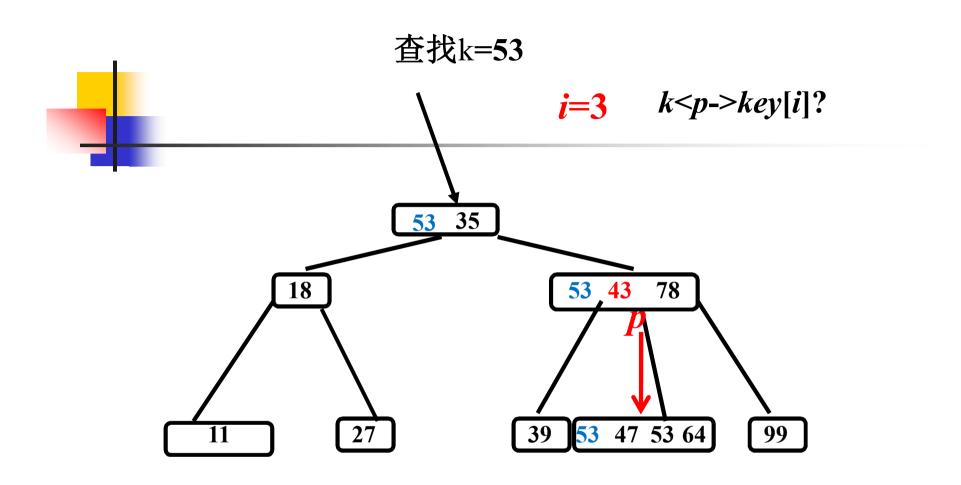
蓝色字体内容为哨兵项



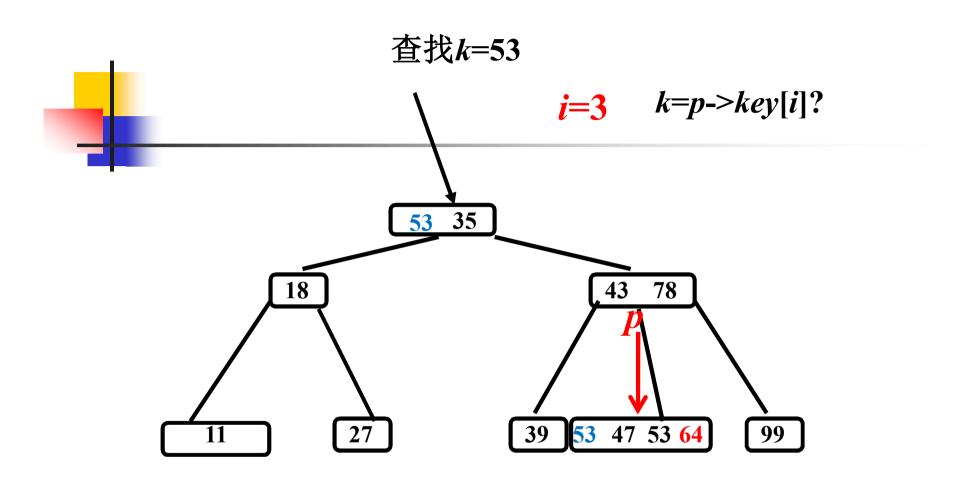
一棵4阶的B-树



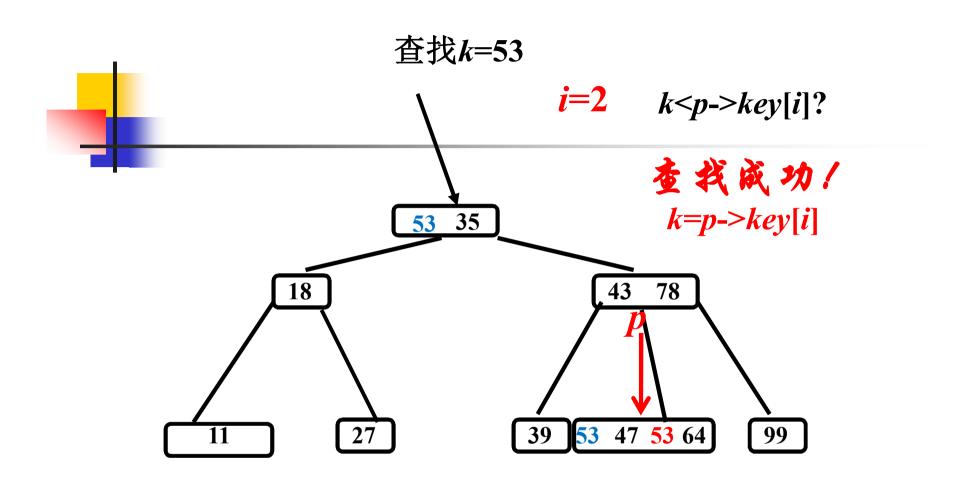
蓝色字体内容为哨兵项



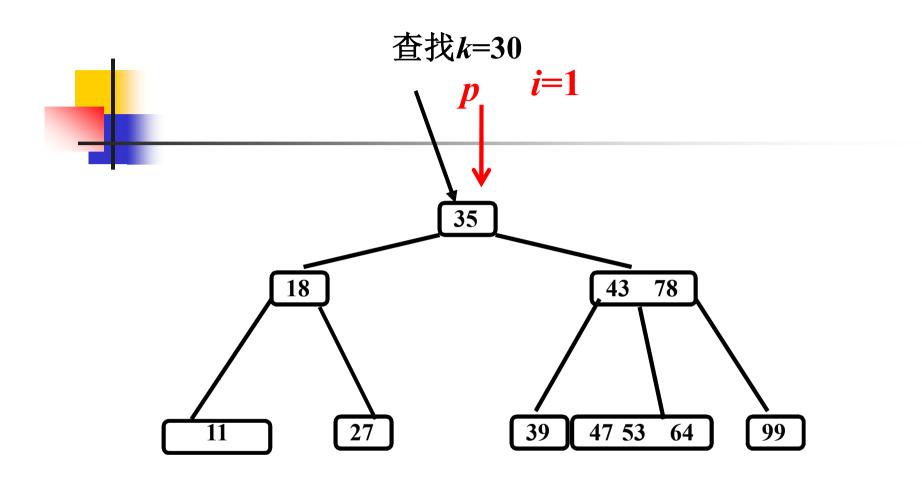
蓝色字体内容为哨兵项



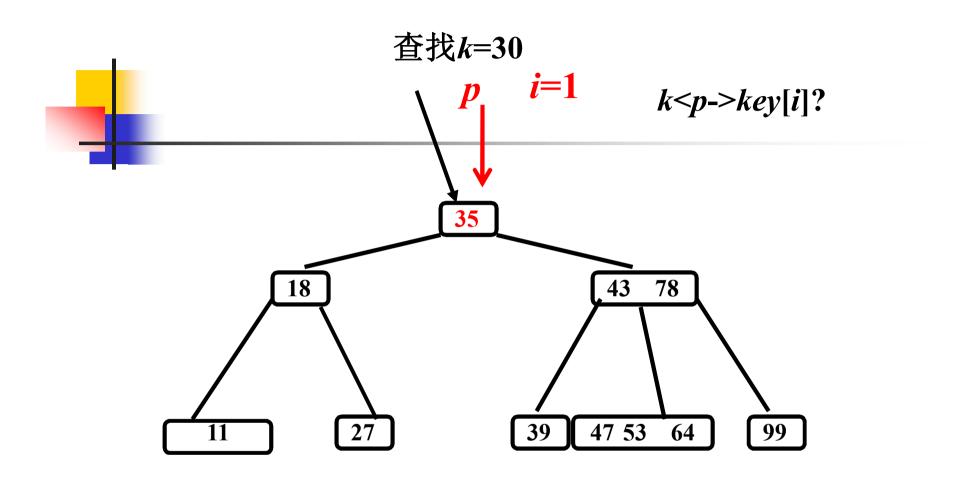
蓝色字体内容为哨兵项



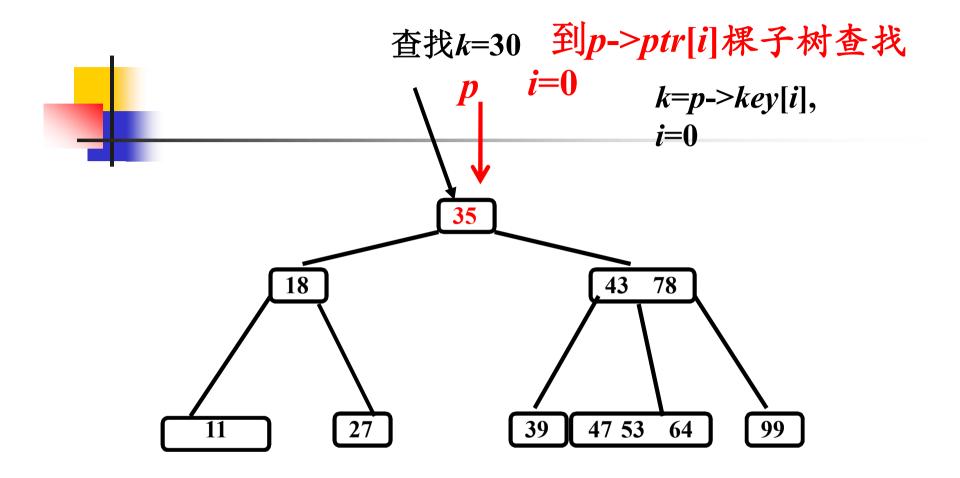
蓝色字体内容为哨兵项



蓝色字体内容为哨兵项

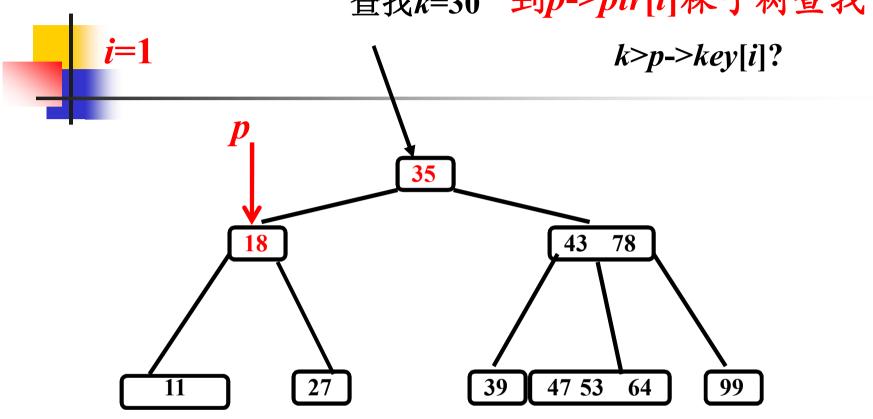


蓝色字体内容为哨兵项



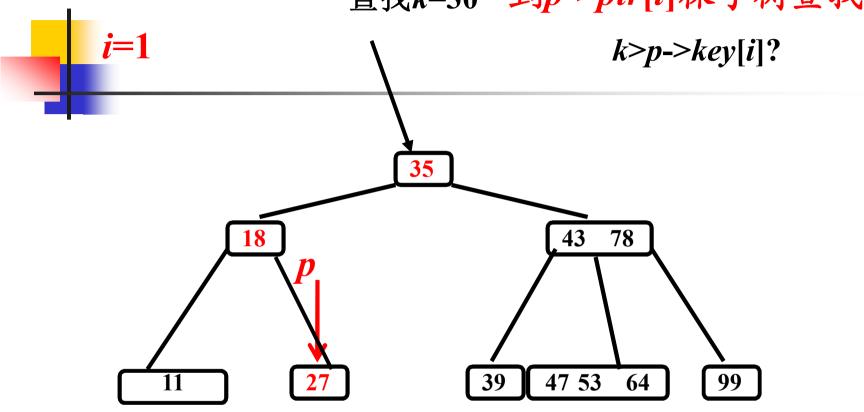
蓝色字体内容为哨兵项

查找k=30 到p->ptr[i]裸子树查找

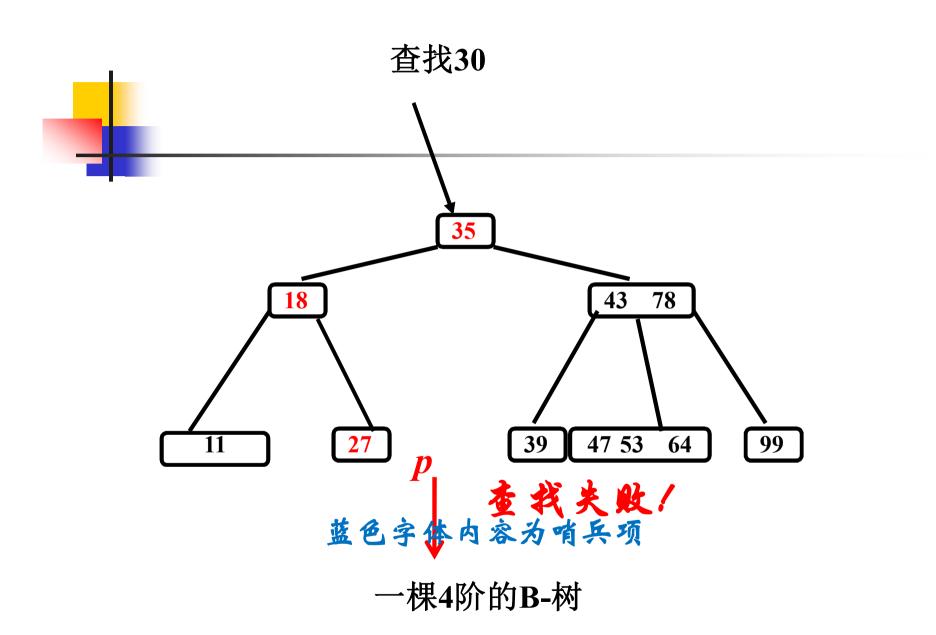


蓝色字体内容为哨兵项

查找k=30 到p->ptr[i]裸子树查找



蓝色字体内容为哨兵项



查找结果的存放方式

typedef struct{
 BTNode * pt;
 int i;
 int tag;
 }Result;

```
Result SearchBTree(BTree T, KeyType k)

BTNode *p=T, q=NULL;

while(p!=NULL)
```

```
while(p!=NULL)
{ i=p->keynum;
    p->key[0]=k;
    while(k<p->key[i]) i--;
    if(k==p->key[i] && i>0) return (p,i,1);
    else { q=p; p=p->ptr[i]; }
    }
    return (q,i,0);
```

在B-树中找结点

- 两种基本操作:
 - (1) 在B-树中找结点 ---- 磁盘上进行
 - (2) 在结点中找关键字

■ 通常B-树是存储在外存上的,操作(1)就 是通过指针在磁盘相对定位、将结点信 息读入内存,之后,再对结点中的关键 码有序表进行顺序查找或折半查找。因 为,在磁盘上读取结点信息比在内存中 进行关键码查找耗时多、所以、在磁盘 上读取结点信息的次数,即B-树的层次 树是决定B-树查找效率的首要因素。

- n个关键字的m阶B-树,最坏情况下达 到多深呢?
- 根结点到关键字所在结点的路径上涉及的结点数不超过。

$$\log_{\lceil m/2 \rceil} \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right) + 1$$

- 深度为h+1的m阶B-树至少含有多少个结点?
- 第1层 1
- 第2层 2
- 第3层 2* [m/2]
- 第4层 2* [m/2]²
- • • •
- 第h+1层 $2*[m/2]^{h-1}$

- m阶B-树的深度为h+1,第h+1层为叶子结点, 含有n个关键字,则叶子结点必为n+1
- $n+1 \ge 2* (m/2)^{h-1}$
- $h-1 \le \log_{(m/2)}((n+1)/2)$
- $h \leq \log_{(m/2)}((n+1)/2)+1$

B-树的插入

- 在B-树上插入x, 首先在B-树上进行查找, 确定插入位置, 然后进行插入。
- 插入不是在叶结点上进行的,而是在最高层的某个非叶(終端结点)中添加一个关键字
- 若**插入后**该结点上关键字个数不超过m-1个, 则直接插入即可;
- 否则,该结点上关键字个数达到m个,因而使 该结点的子树超过了m棵→进行调整("分裂")

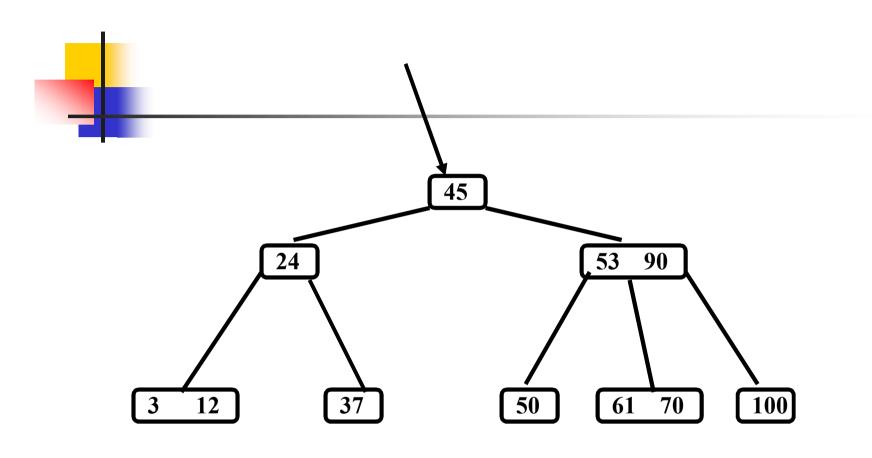
B-树的插入

■ 分裂方法为:一个结点插入一个新的关键字后为:

 $(m, A_0, K_1, A_1, ..., K_m, A_m),$

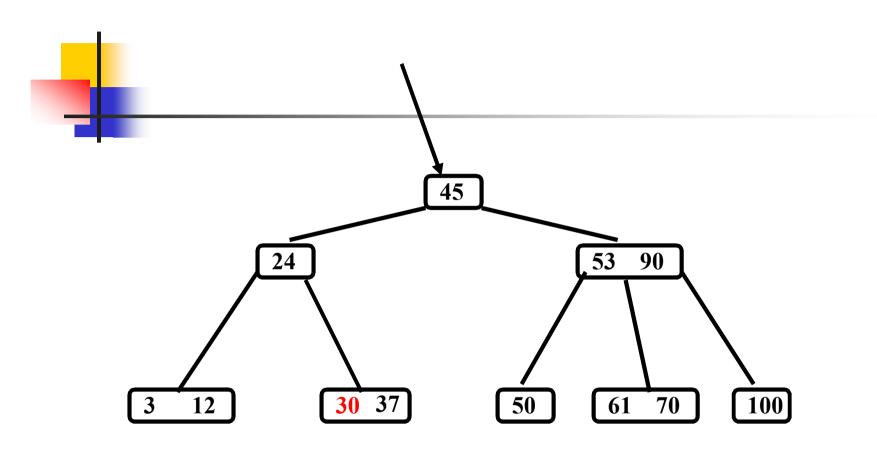
将其分裂为两个结点:

- $\rightarrow (m \lceil m/2 \rceil, A_{\lceil m/2 \rceil}, K_{\lceil m/2 \rceil + 1}, A_{\lceil m/2 \rceil + 1}, \dots, K_m, A_m)$
- 》并把中间的一个关键字 $K_{\lceil m/2 \rceil}$ 拿出来插入到该结点的双亲结点中去
- > 若双亲结点不满足m阶B-树的定义,就需要再分裂、再往上插,从而可能导致B-树可能朝着根的方向生长。



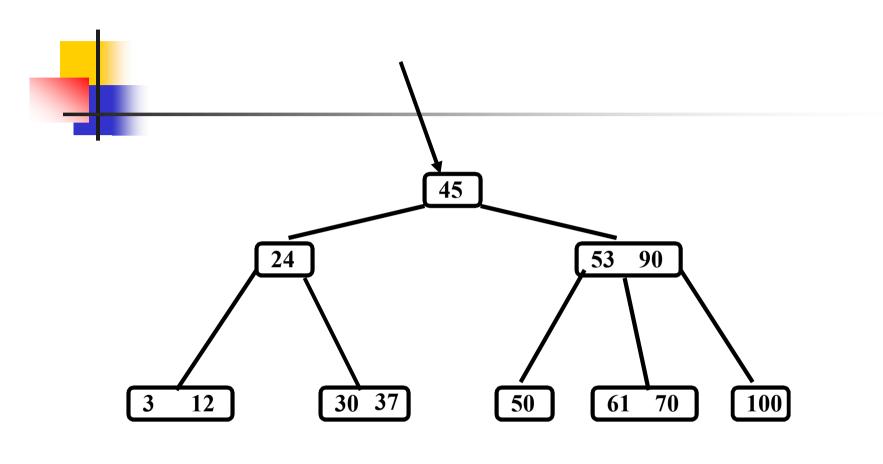
插入30

一棵3阶的B-树

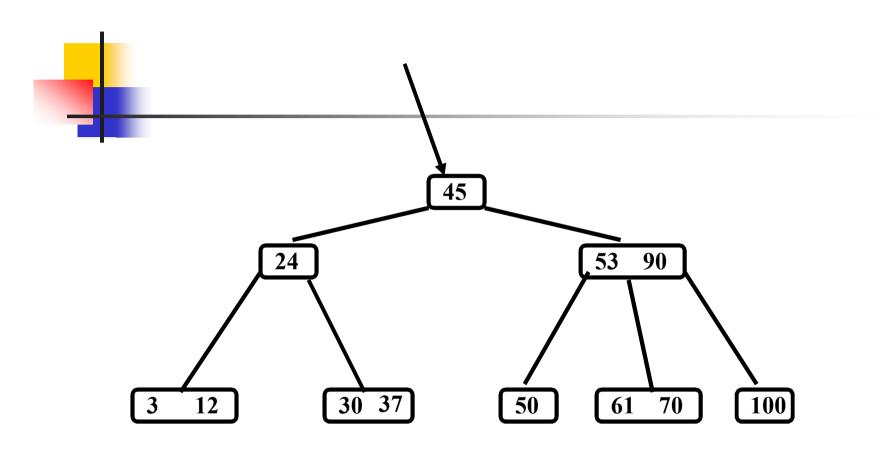


插入30

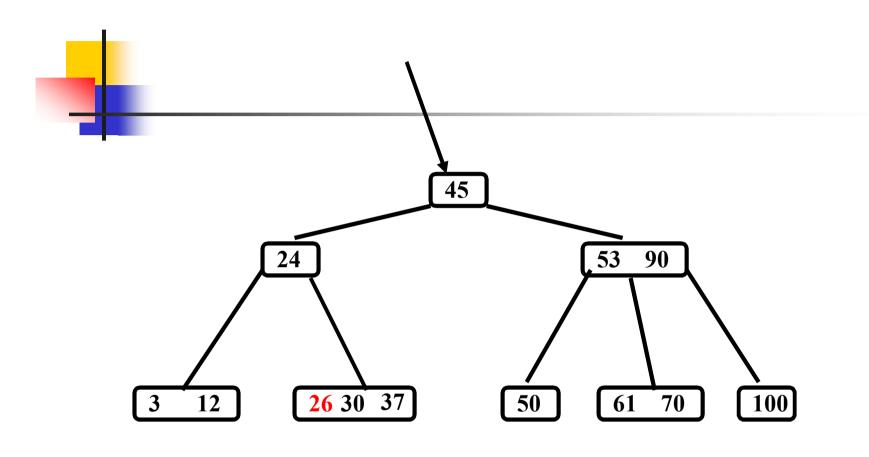
一棵3阶的B-树



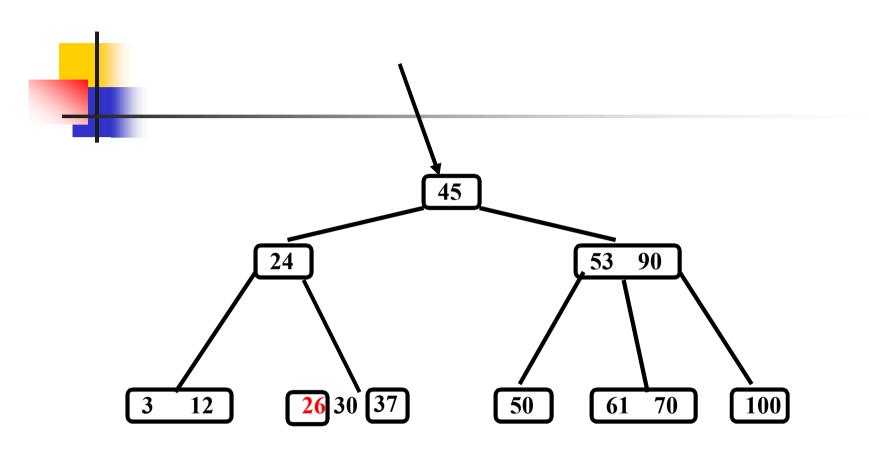
插入30



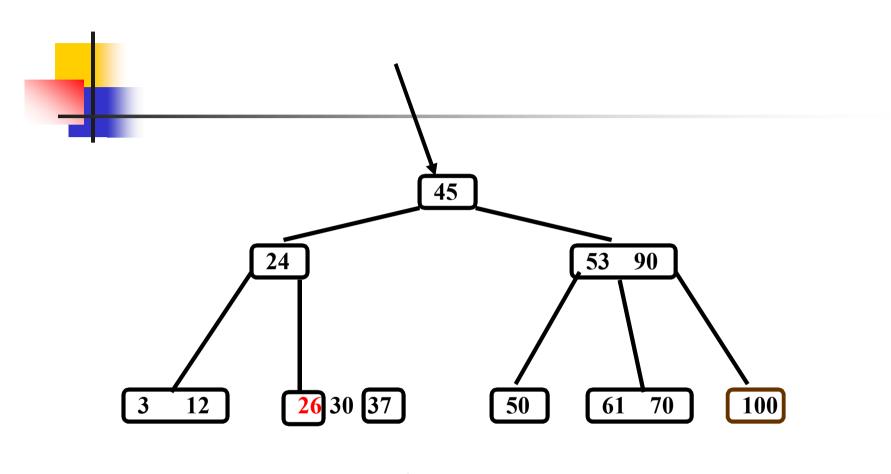
插入26



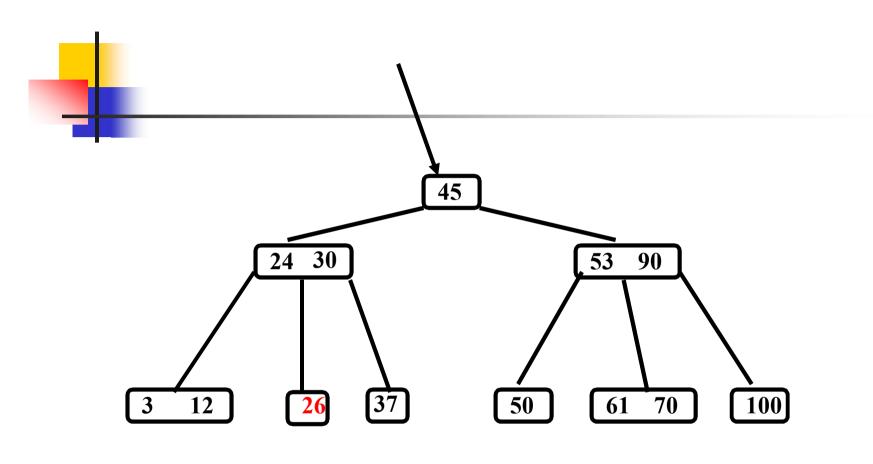
插入26



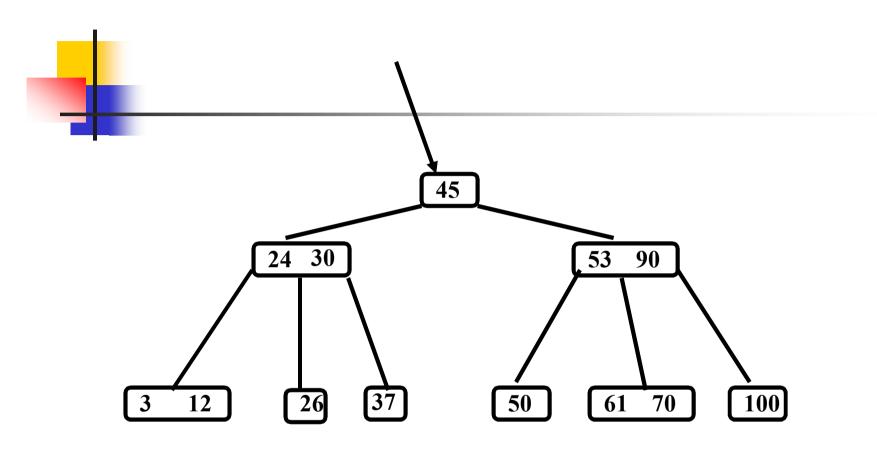
插入26



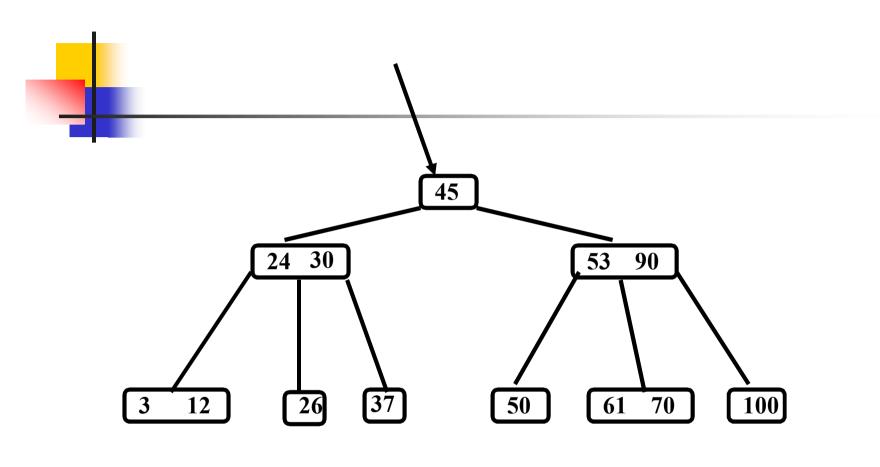
插入26



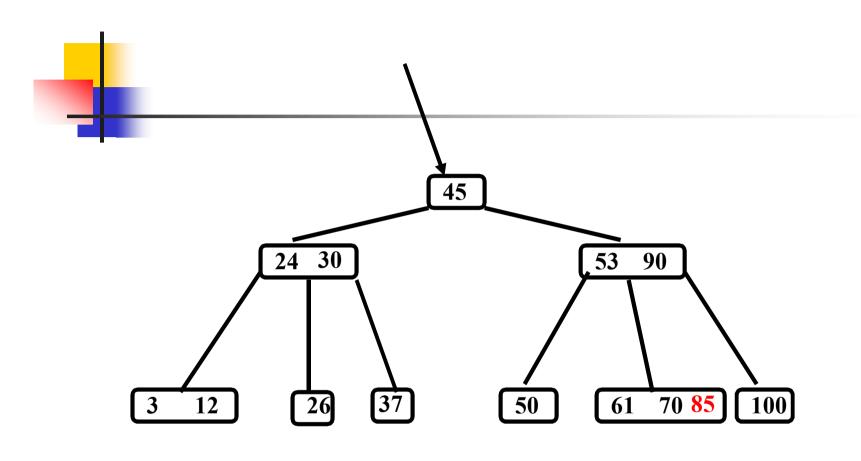
插入26



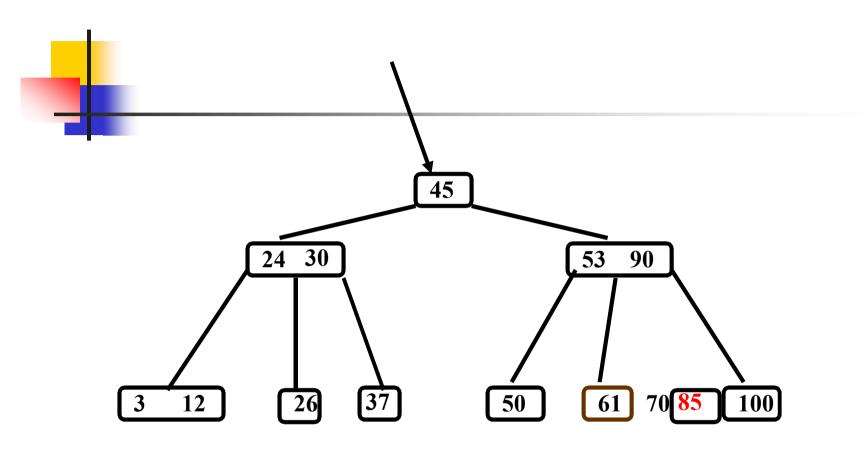
插入26



插入85

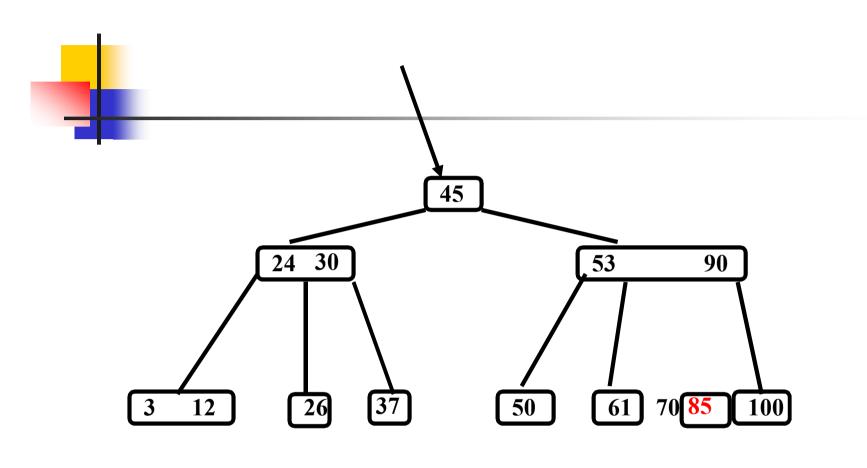


插入85

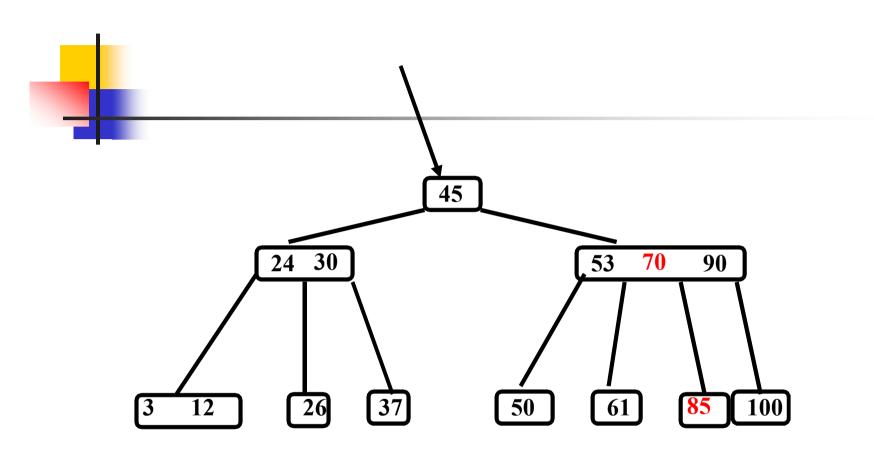


插入85

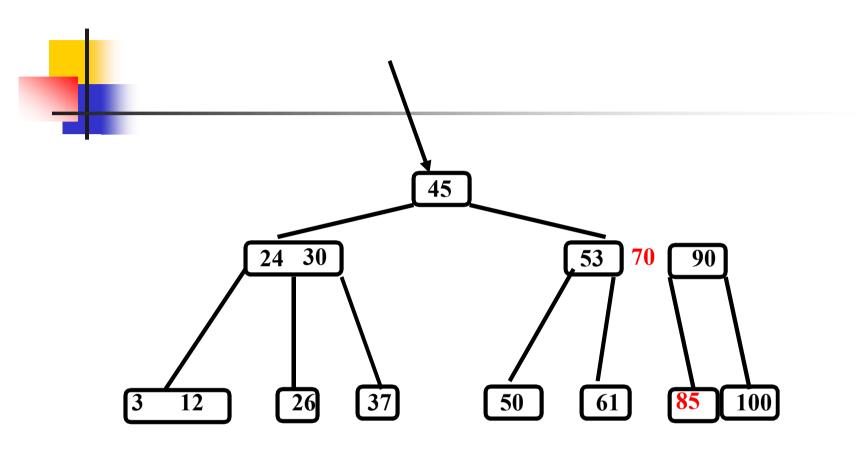
一棵3阶的B-树



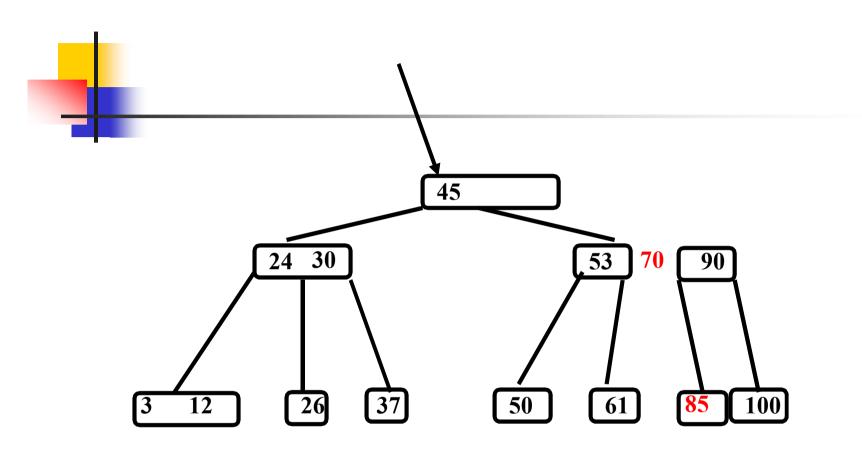
插入85



插入85

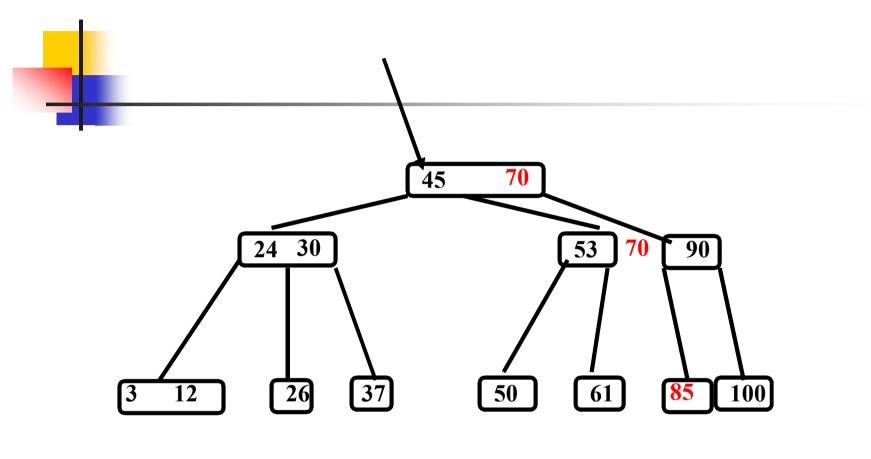


插入85



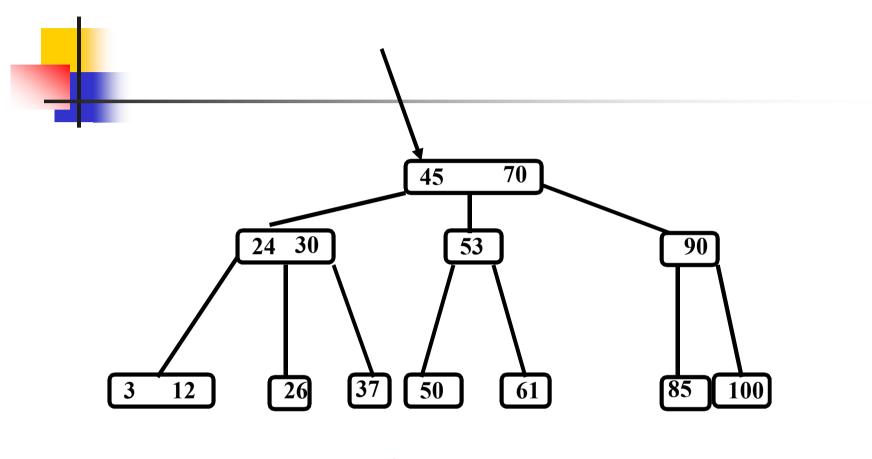
插入85

一棵3阶的B-树

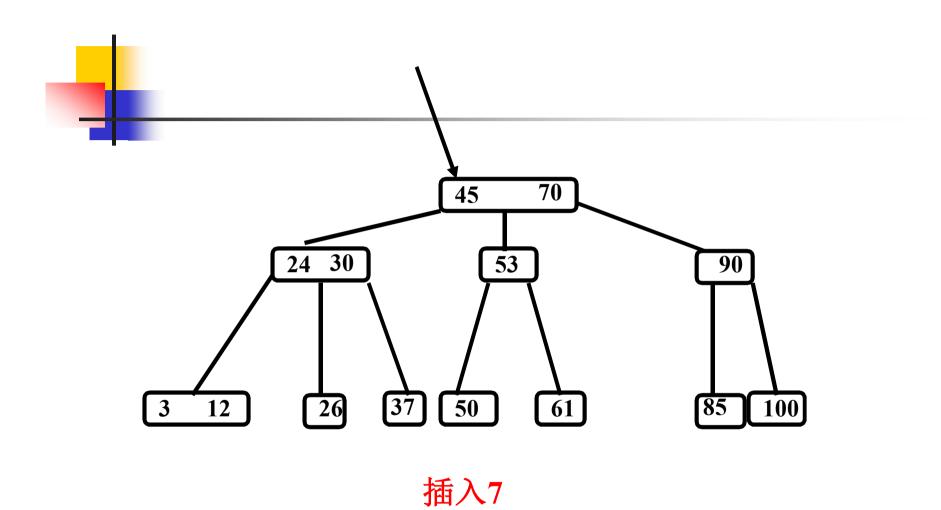


插入85

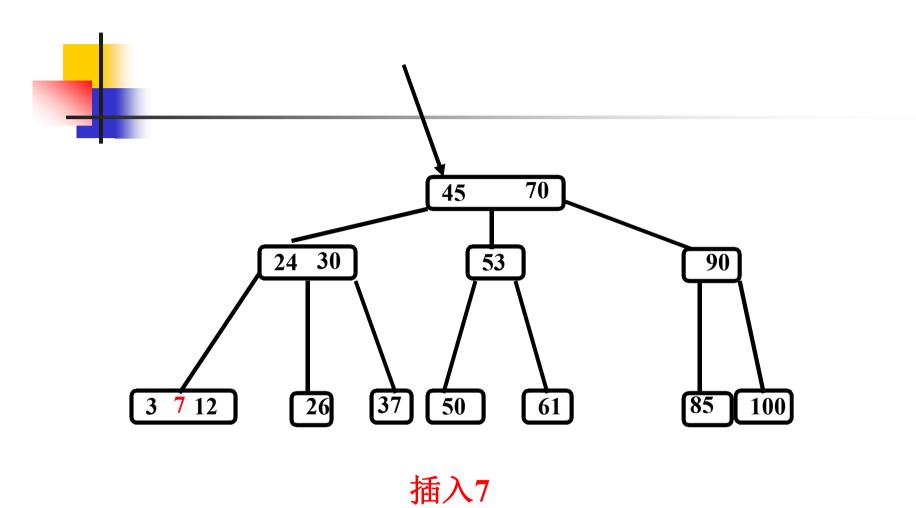
一棵3阶的B-树

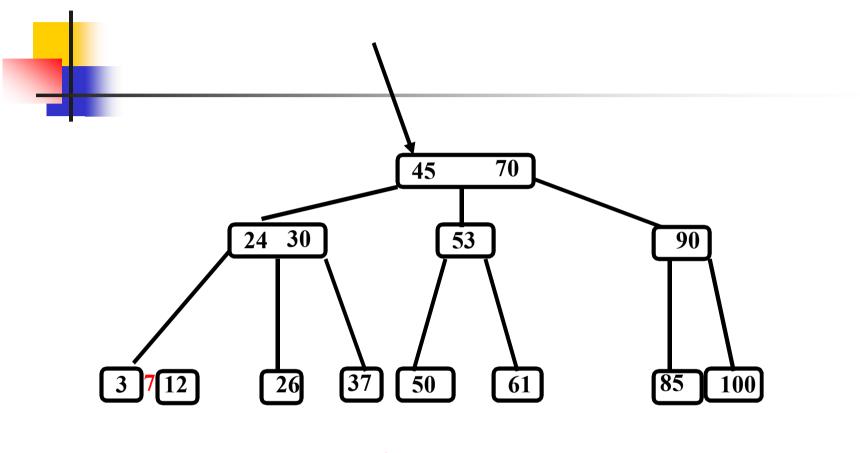


插入85

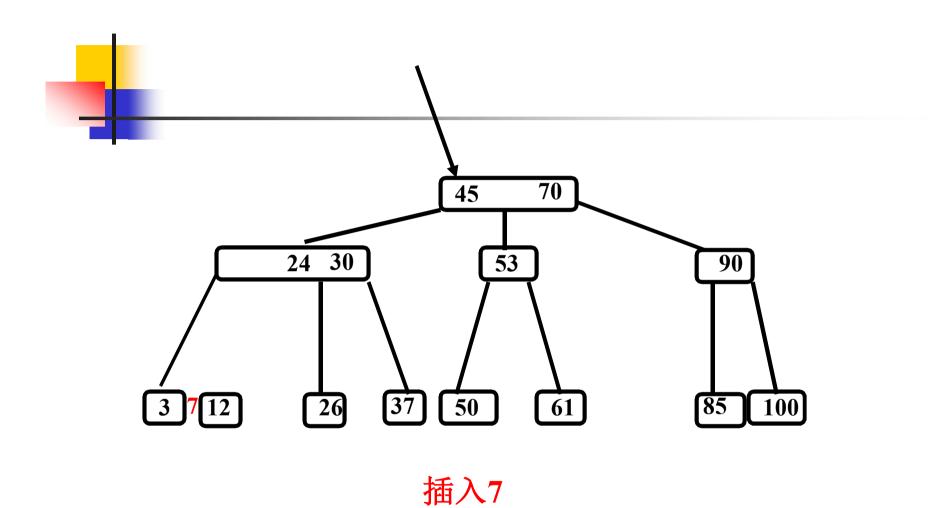


一棵3阶的B-树

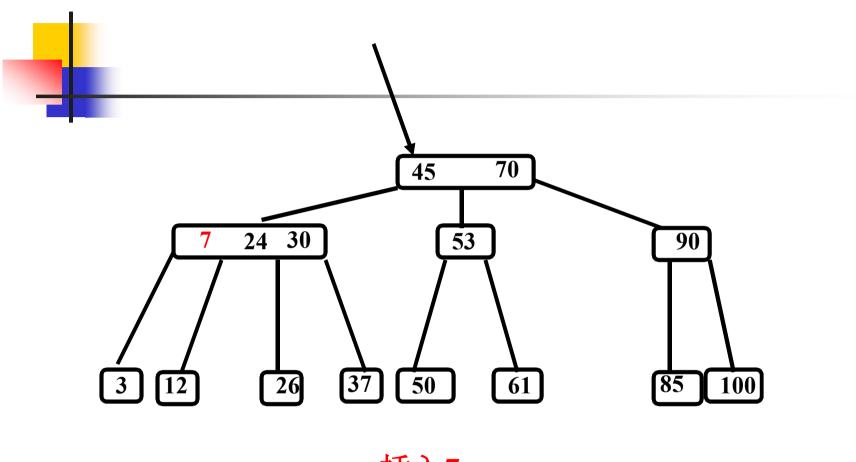




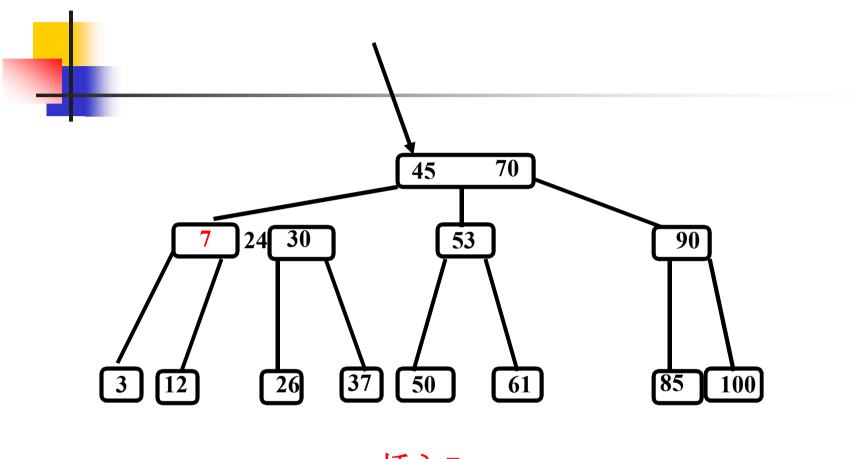
插入7



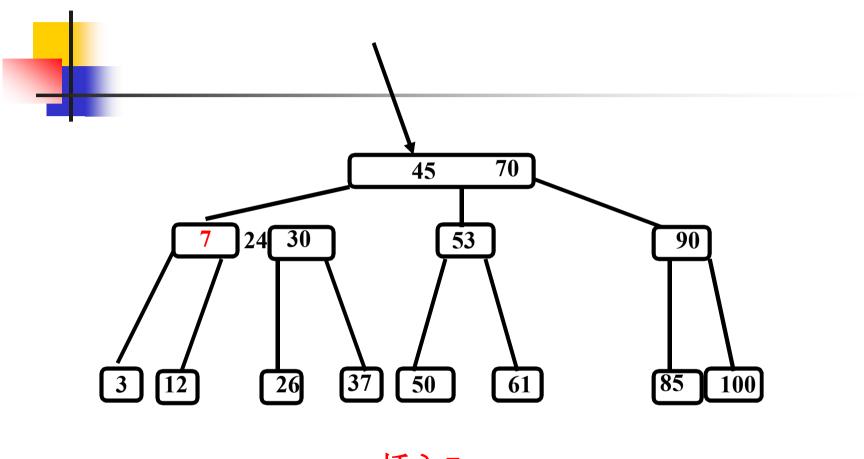
一棵3阶的B-树



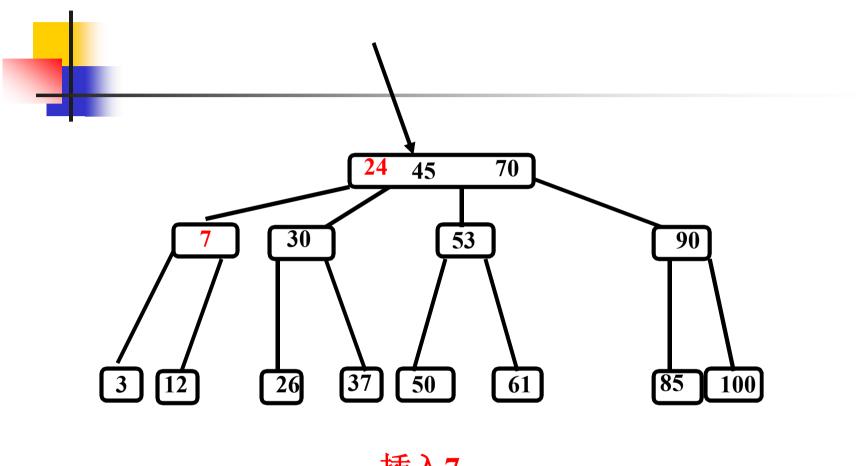
插入7



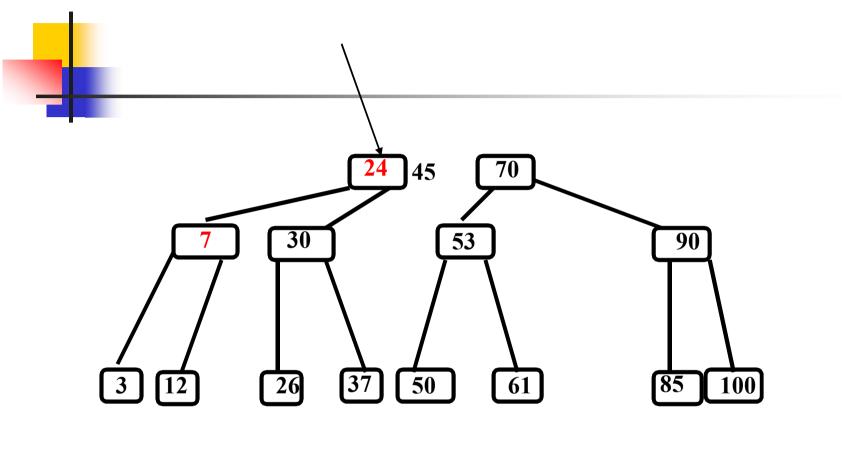
插入7



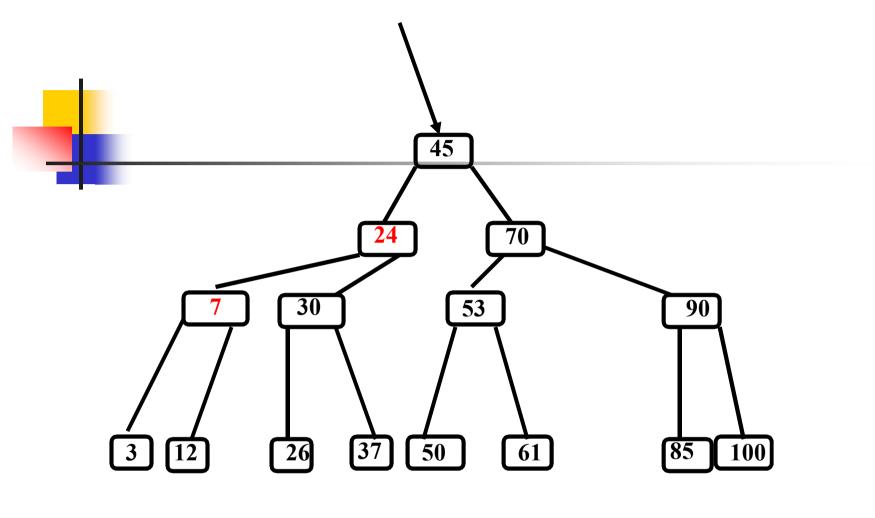
插入7



插入7



插入7



插入7

B-树的删除

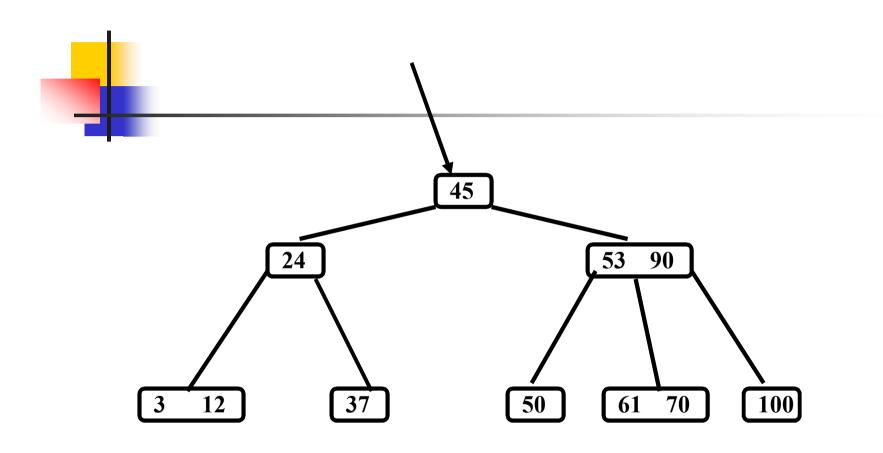
- 删除操作的两个步骤:
- ✓ 第一步骤: 在树中查找被删关键字K所 在的位置
- √ 第二步骤: 进行删去K的操作

B-树的删除

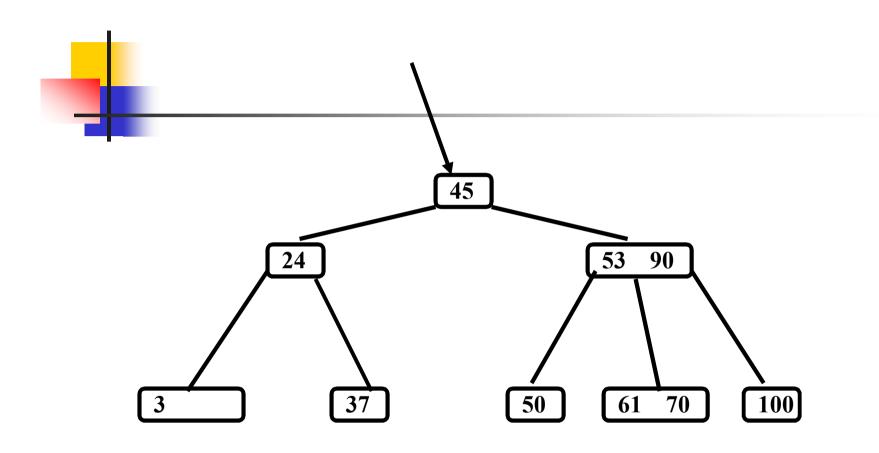
- 根据关键字K在B-树中的位置,删除操作有 2种情况:
- 删除最底层非叶结点中关键字 若删除操作前,结点中关键字个数不小于「m/2」,直接删去;否则合 并调整。
- \rightarrow 所删关键字为非最爲层非叶结点中的关键字 K_i ,则以指针 A_i 所指子树上的最小关键字Y代替 K_i ,然后删Y。
- 所有删除操作最终都是要: 删除最為层非 叶结点中关键字

B-树的删除----合并调整操作

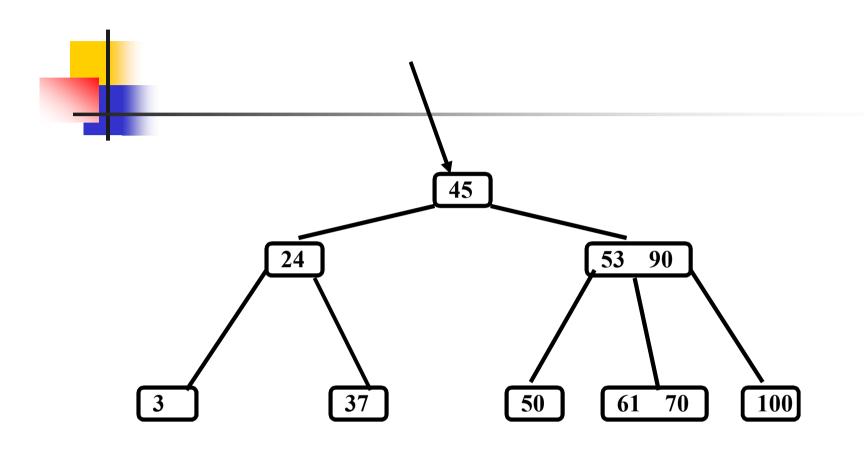
- 若被删关键字K所在结点中关键字个数等于 $\lceil m/2 \rceil$ -1,删除后结点中关键字个数等于 $\lceil m/2 \rceil$ -2,不符合m阶B-树的定义:
- 》"与兄弟借":若该结点相邻右(或左)兄弟结点中的关键字个数大于[m/2]-1,则将其兄弟结点中的最小(或最大)关键字上移至双亲结点中,而将双亲结点中小子(或太子)且紧靠上移关键字的关键字下移至被删关键字所在结点。
- "兄弟沒有能力借给它":与该结点相邻的(左右)兄弟结点中关键字个数均等于[m/2]-1,设其有右兄弟,且右兄弟的地址是双亲中的A_i,则删除关键字后,所在结点剩余的关键字和指针加上双亲中的K_i一起合并到A_i所指的结点。若无右兄弟,有左兄弟,类似合并操作,左兄弟的地址是双亲中的A_{i-1},则删除关键字后,所在结点剩余的关键字和指针加上双亲中的K_i一起合并到A_{i-1}所指的结点。合并后检查双案结点是否满足定义,不满足则继续调整。



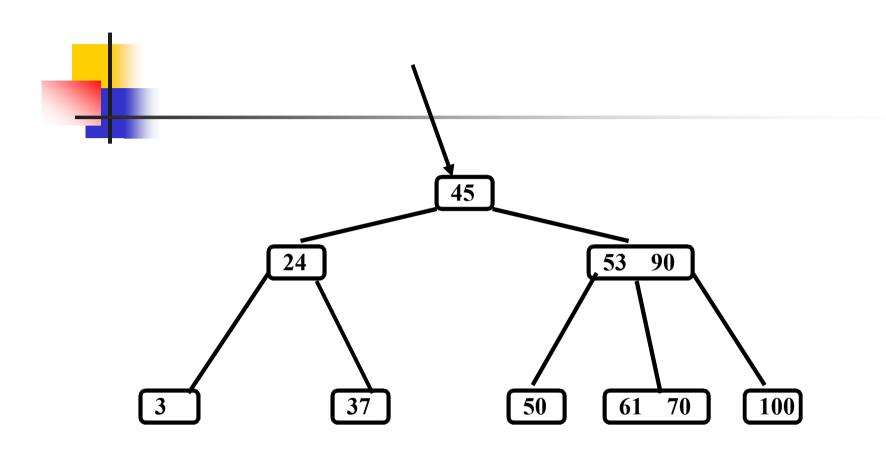
删除12



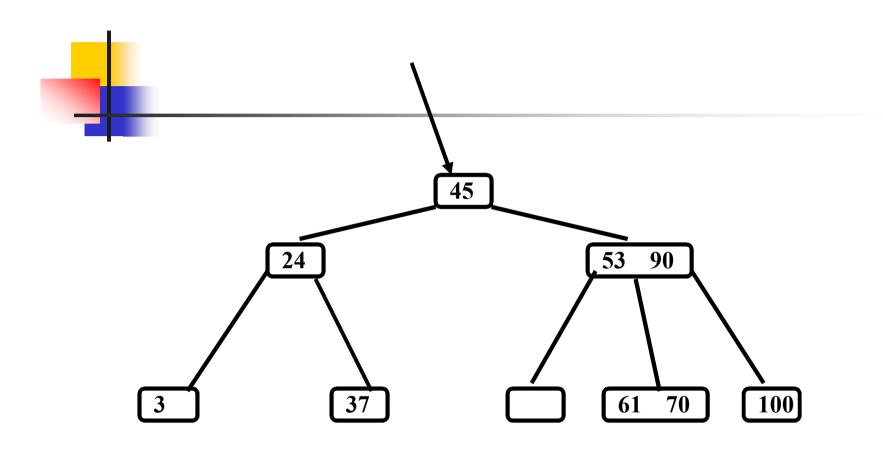
删除12



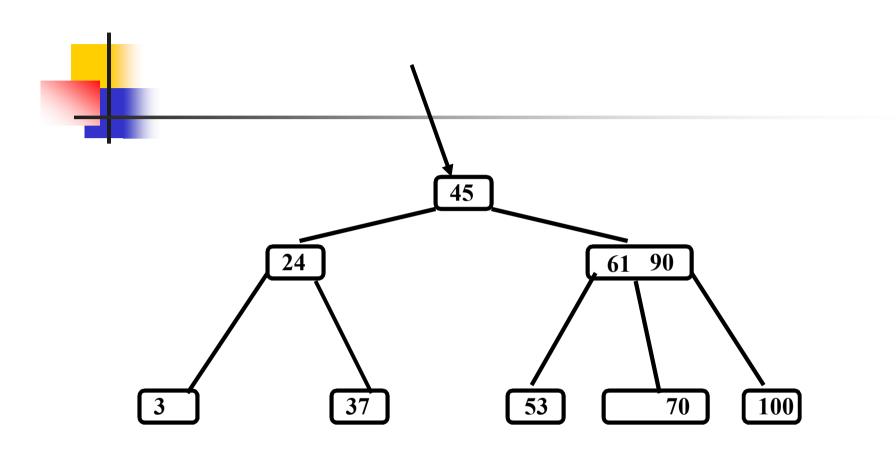
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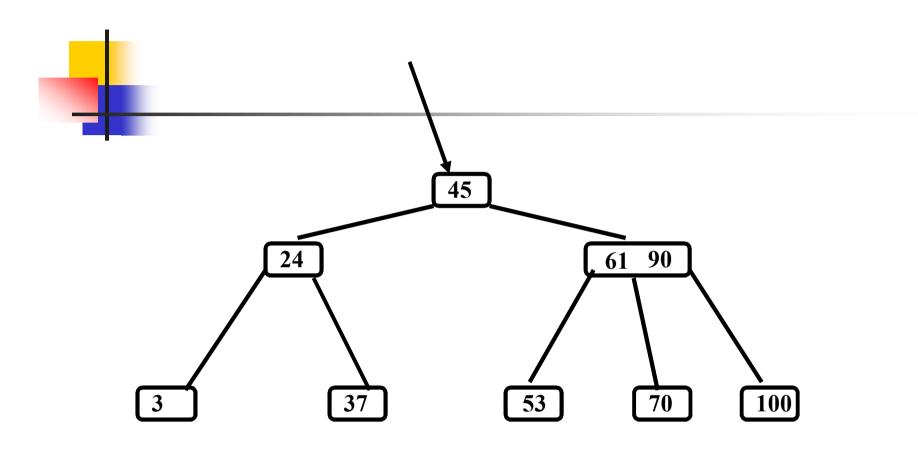
删除50



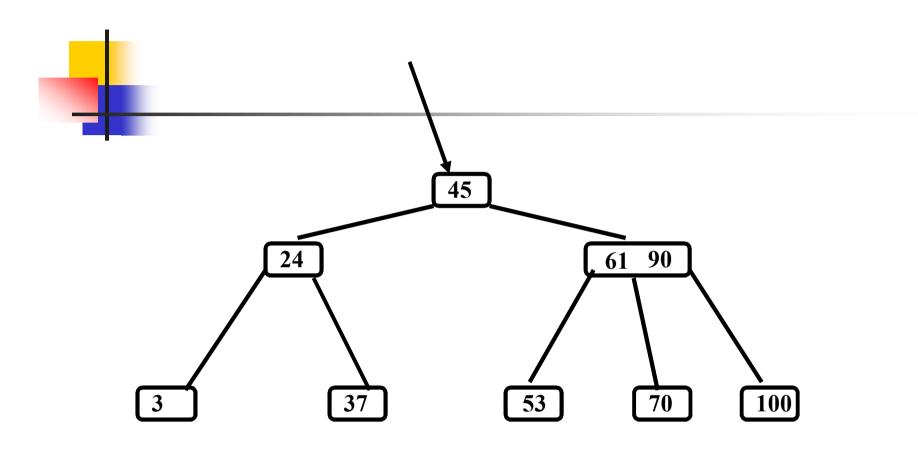
删除50



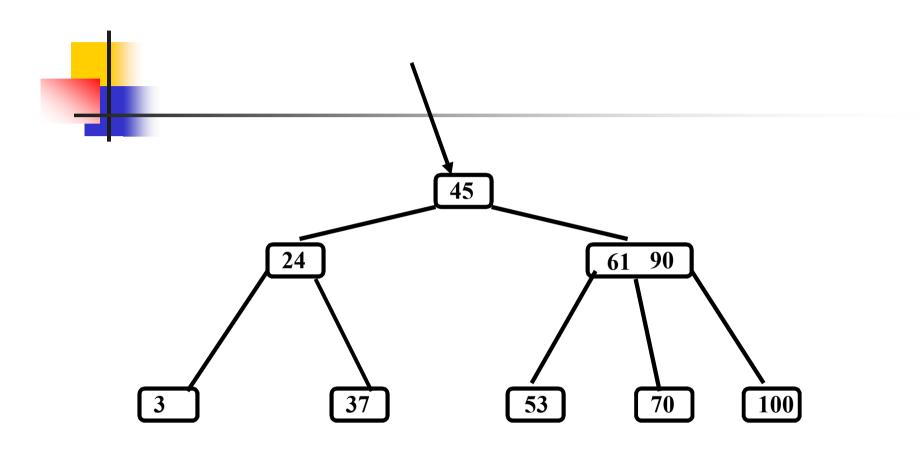
删除50



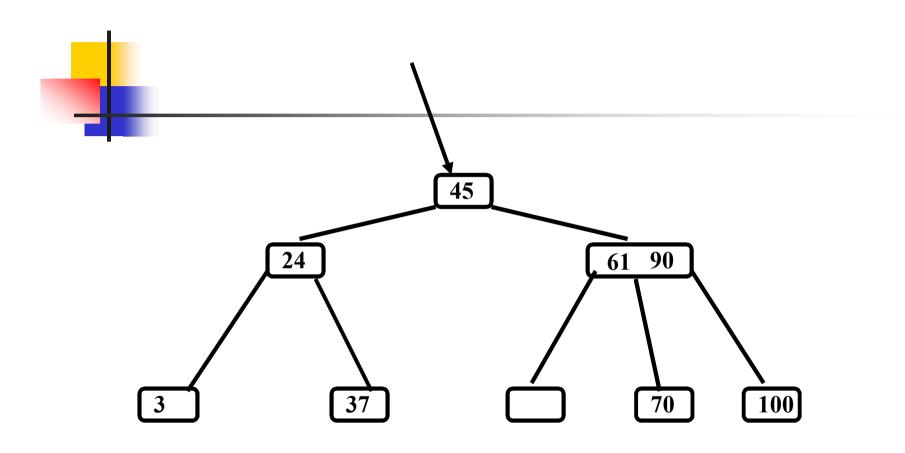
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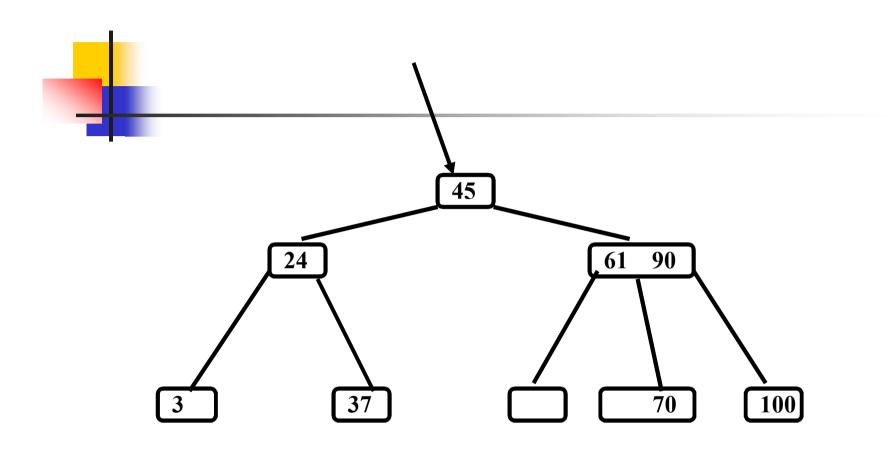
删除50



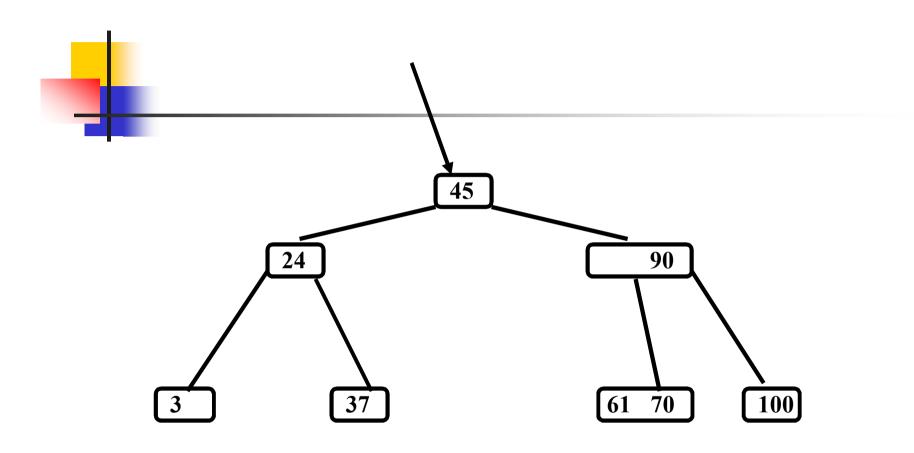
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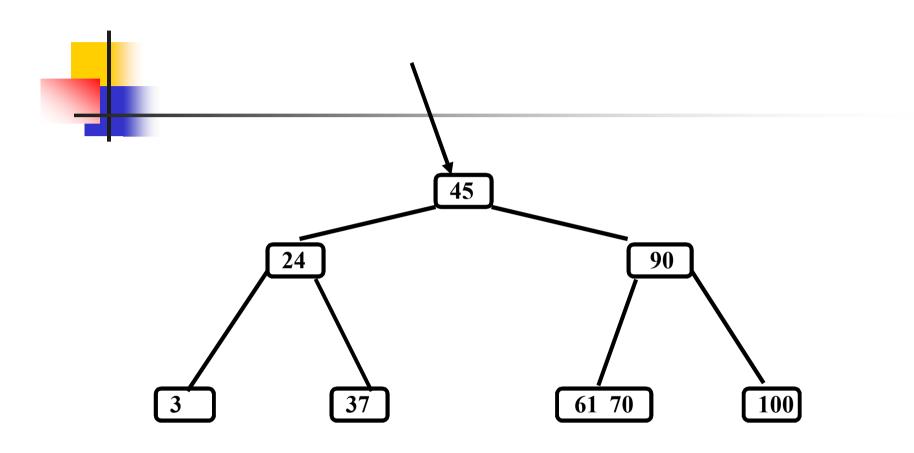
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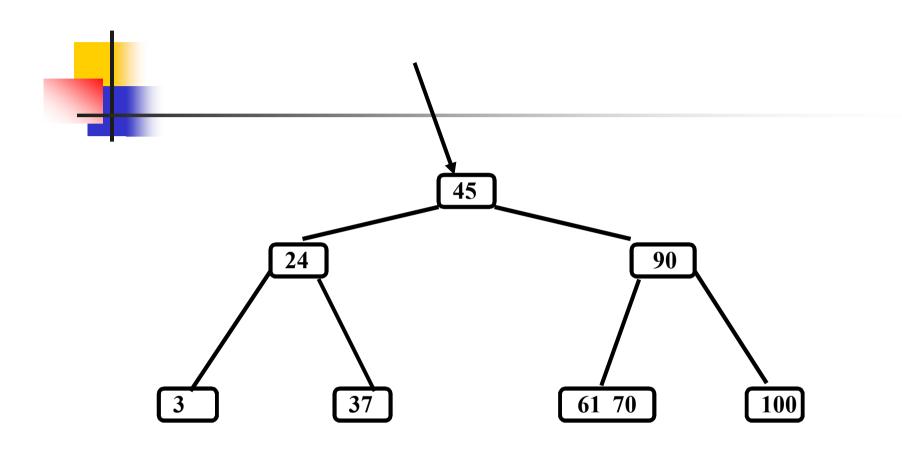
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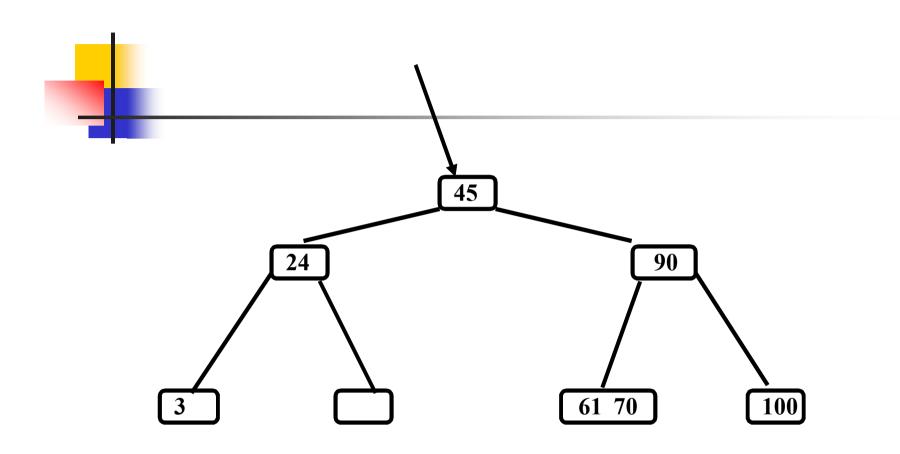
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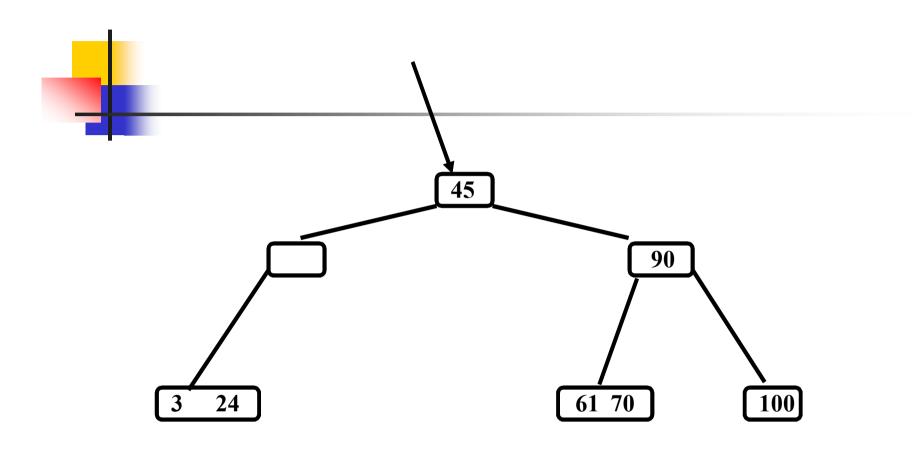
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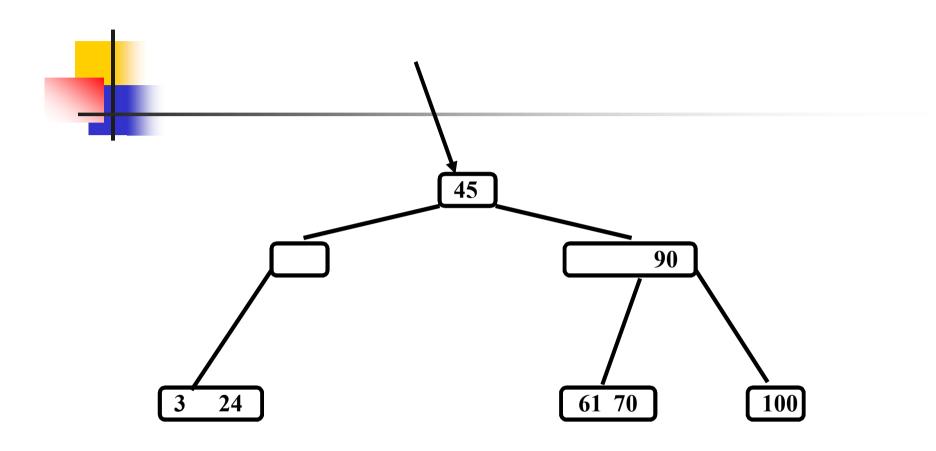
删除37



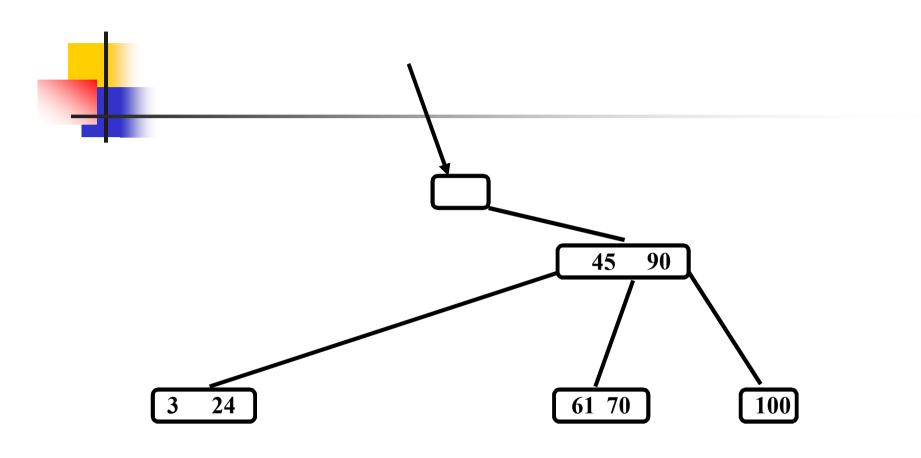
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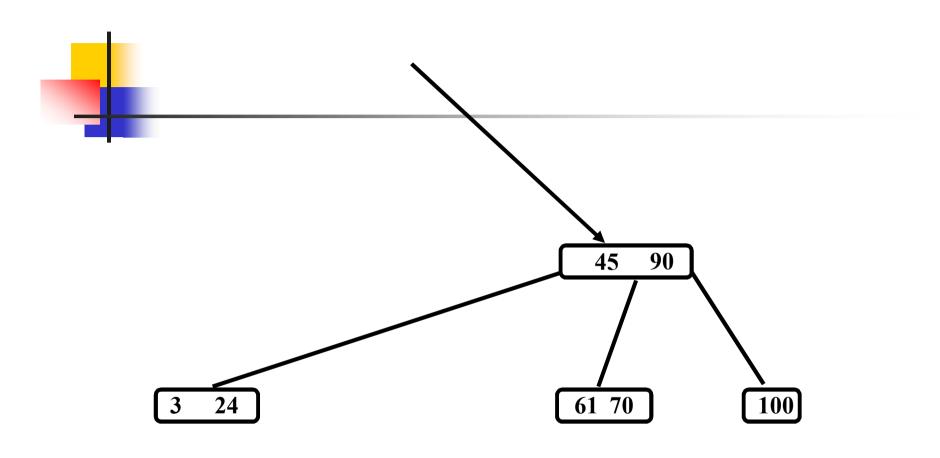
删除37



删除37

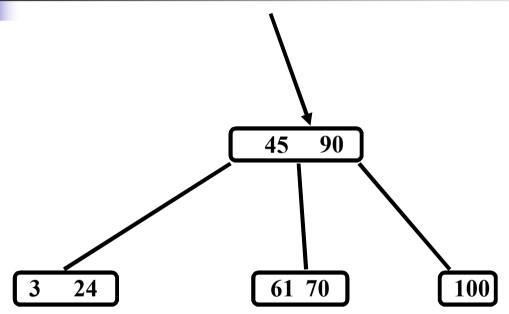


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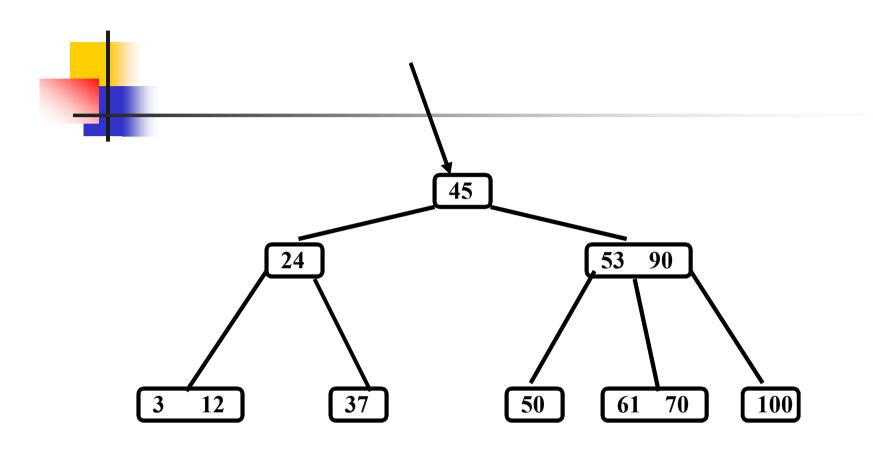


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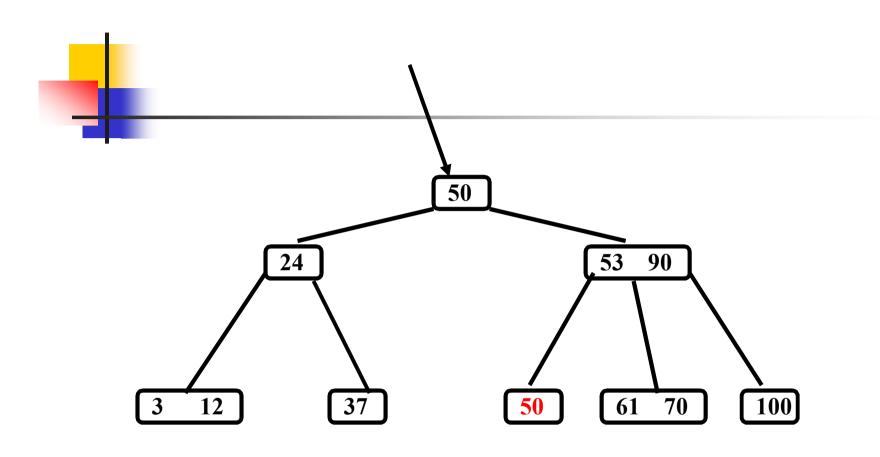




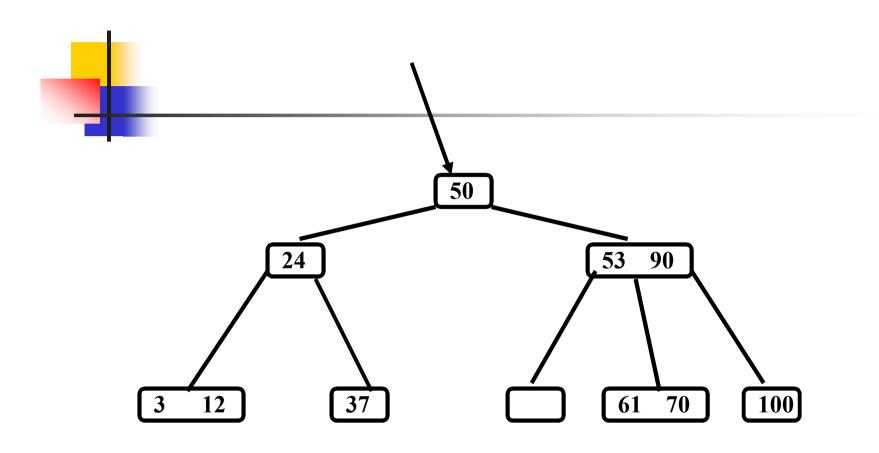
删除37



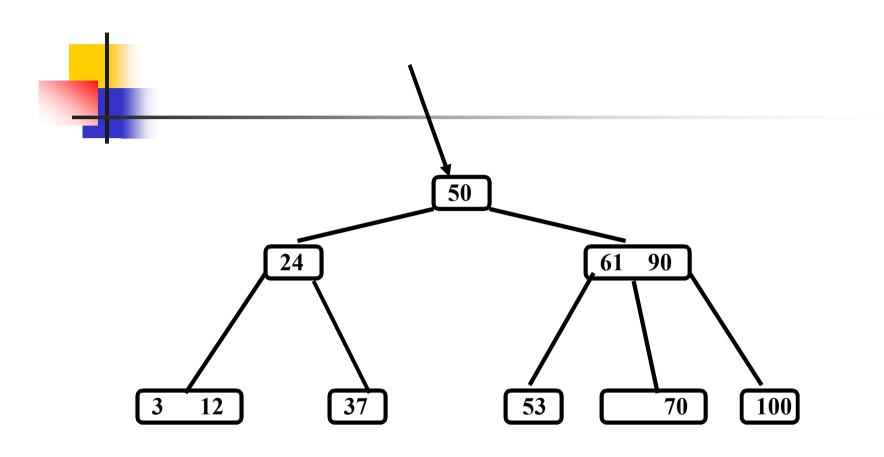
删除45



删除45



删除45



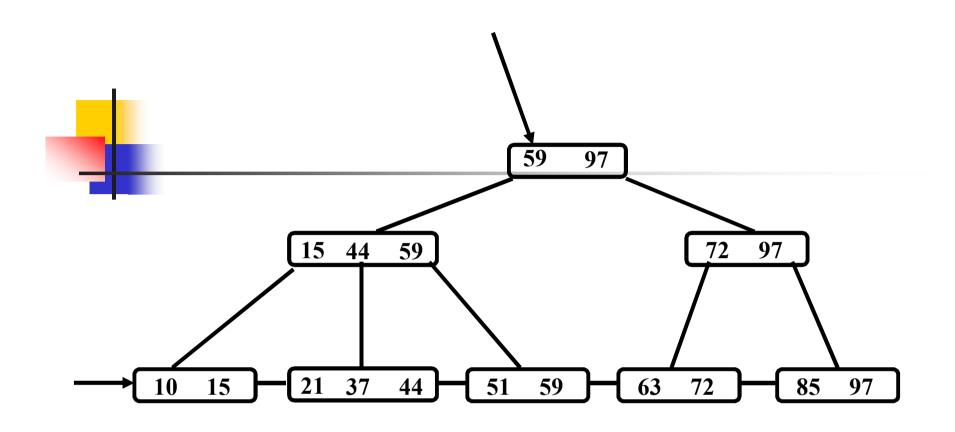
删除45



■ 按照以下次序输入关键字的值建立2-3树(3阶B-树) : {68,54,82,35,75,90,103,22}。(1)请画 出所建的2-3树。(2)如果此后依次删除22,75,画出 每一步执行后的2-3树的状态。

_B+树

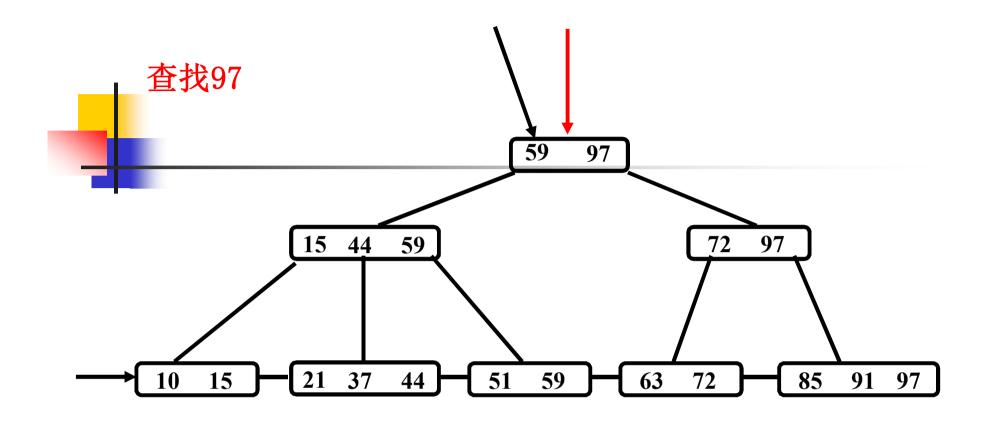
- B+树是应文件系统所需而产生的一种B-树的变型树。 一棵m阶的B+树和m阶的B-树的差异在于:
- > 有n棵子树的结点中含有n个关键字;
- » 所有的叶子结点中包含了全部关键字的信息,及指向含有这些关键字记录的指针,且叶子结点本身依关键字的大小自小而大的顺序链接。
- » 所有的非终端结点可以看成是索引部分,结点中仅含有其子树根结点中最大(或最小)关键字。



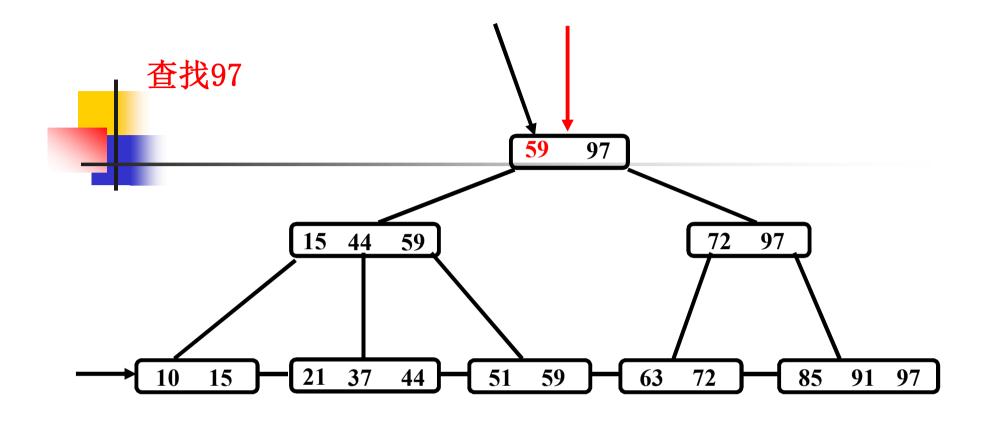
一棵3阶的B+树

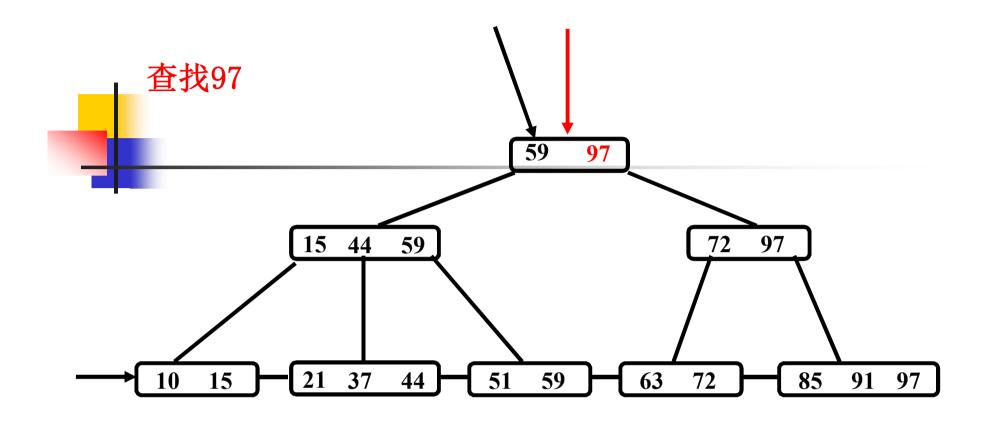
B+树的查找

- 和B-树的查找稍有不同:
- > 在B+树上, 既可以进行缩小范围的查找, 也可以进行顺序查找;
- > 在进行缩小范围的查找时,不管成功与 否,都必须查到叶子结点才能结束;
- 》若在结点内查找时,给定值 $\leq K_i$,则应继续在 A_i 所指子树中进行查找。

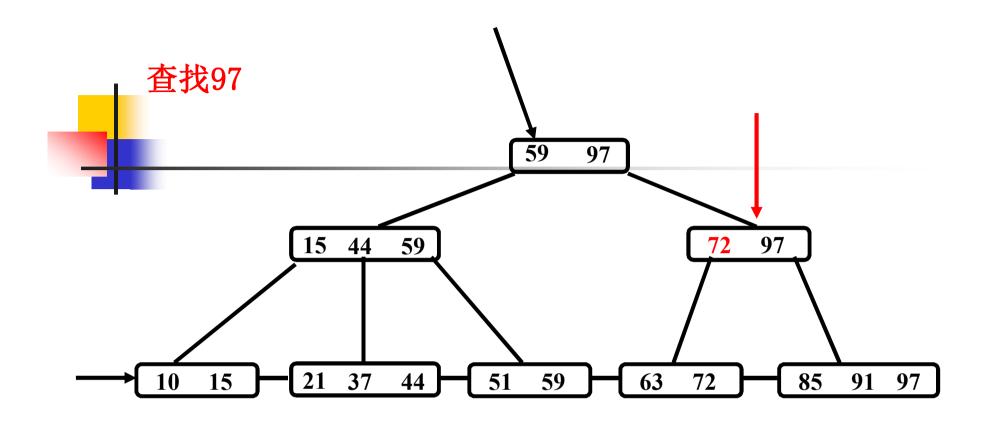


一棵3阶的B+树

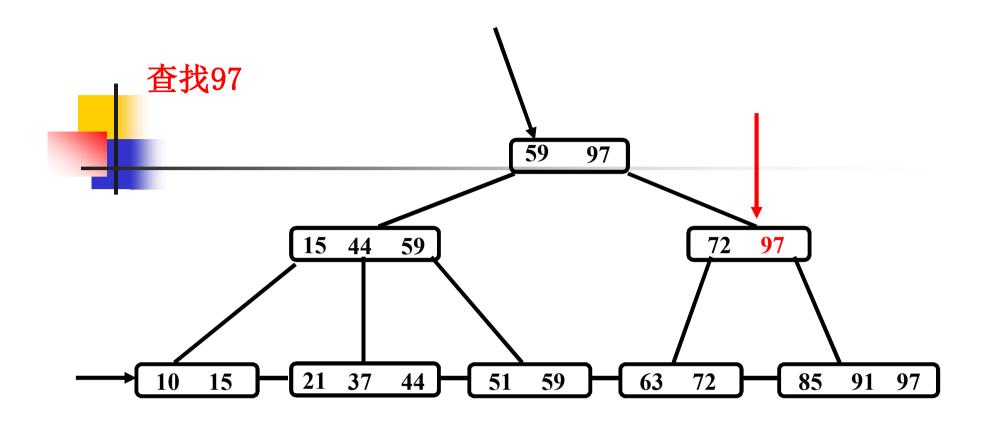


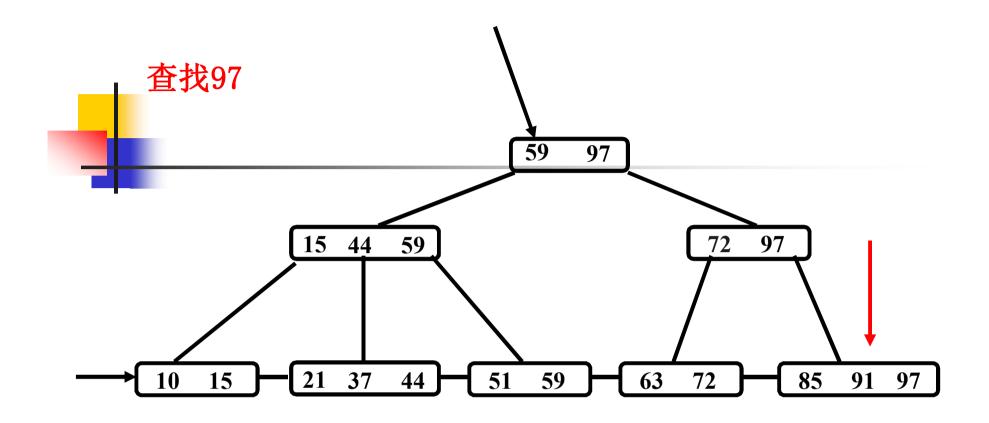


一棵3阶的B+树

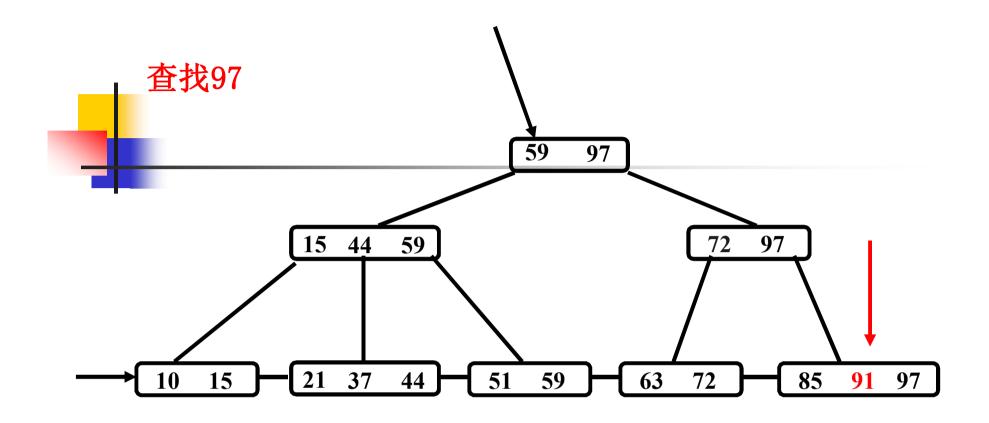


一棵3阶的B+树

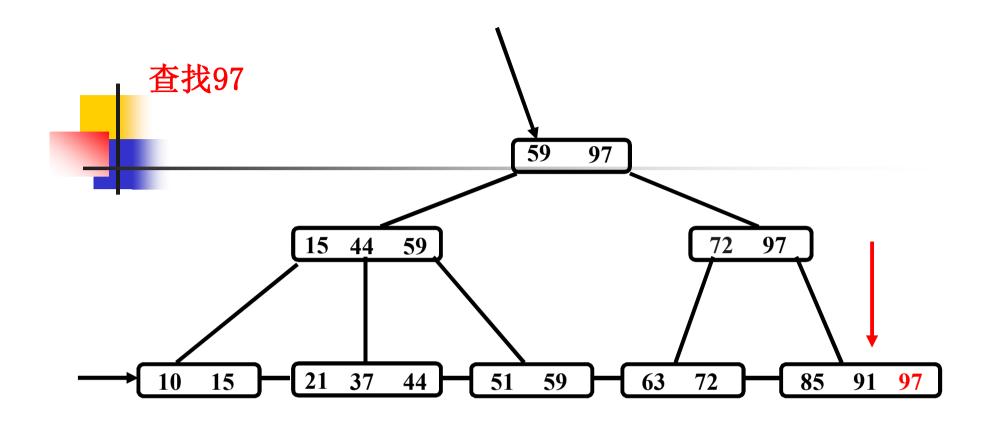




一棵3阶的B+树

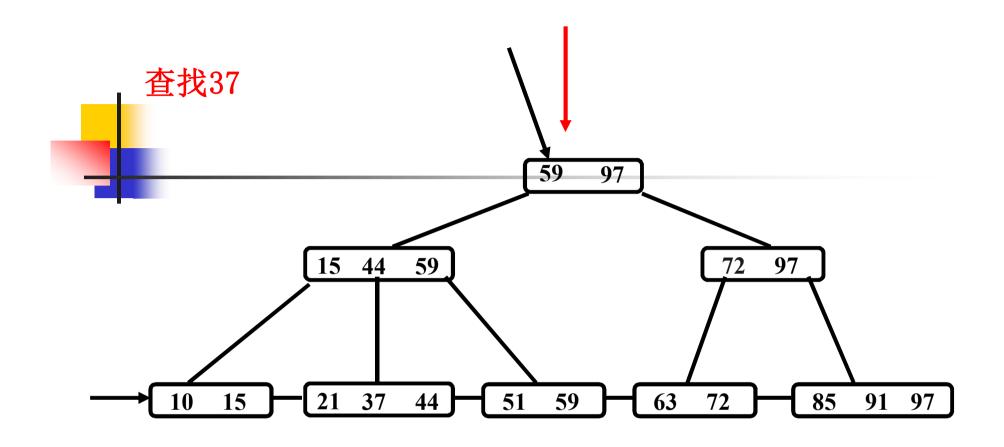


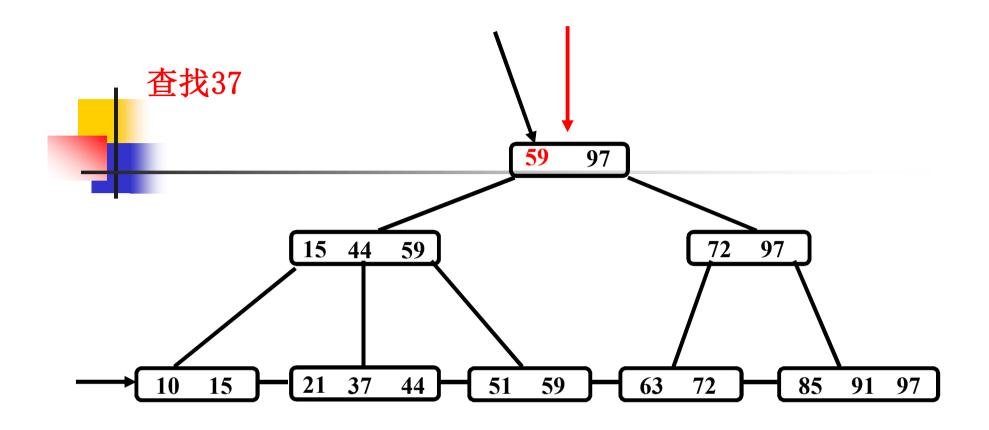
一棵3阶的B+树



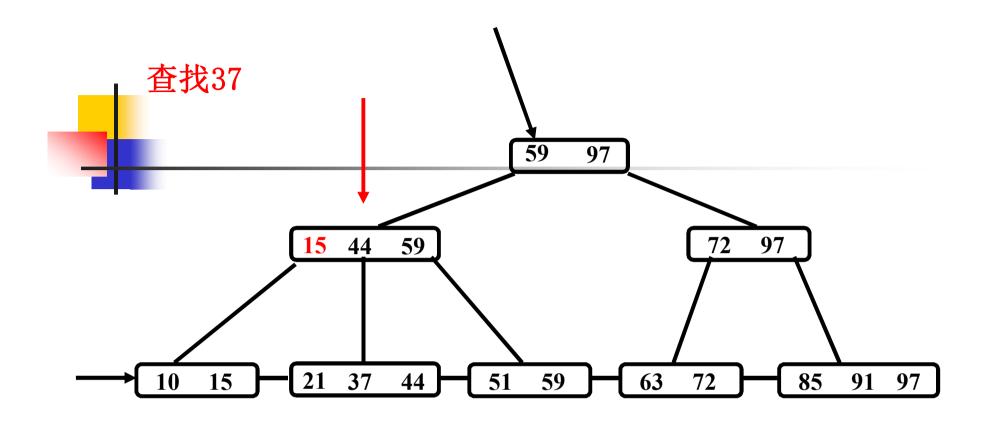
查找成功!

一棵3阶的B+树

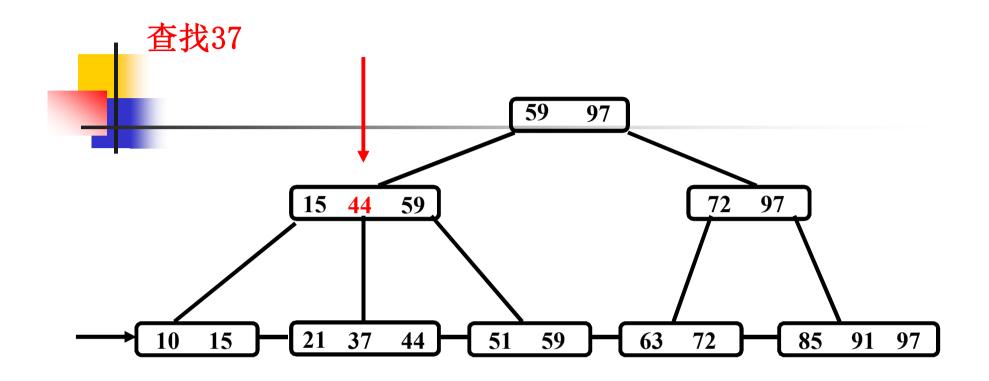


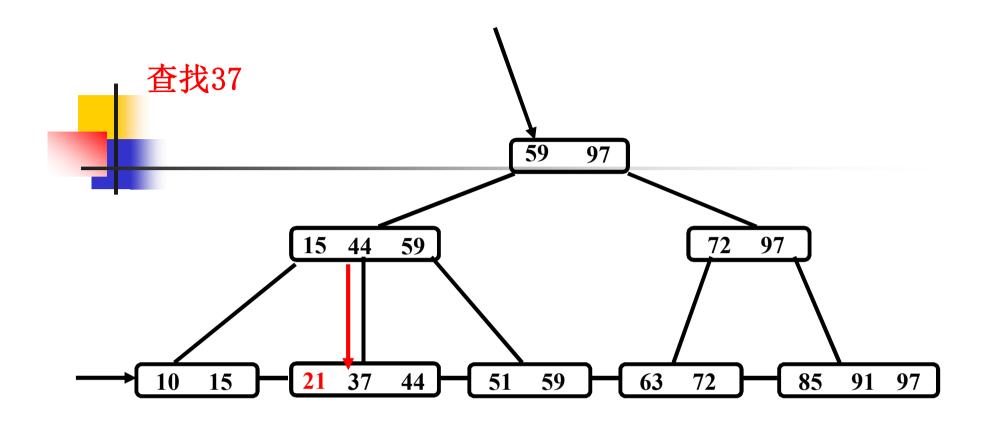


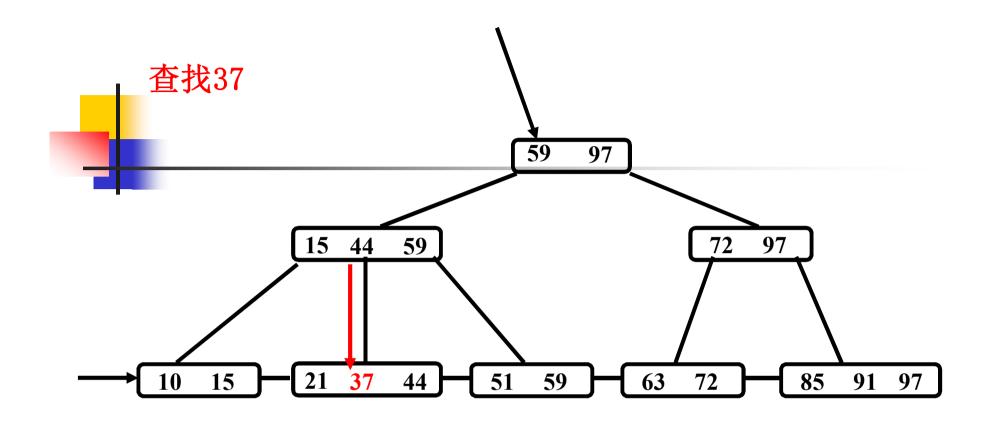
一棵3阶的B+树



一棵3阶的B+树

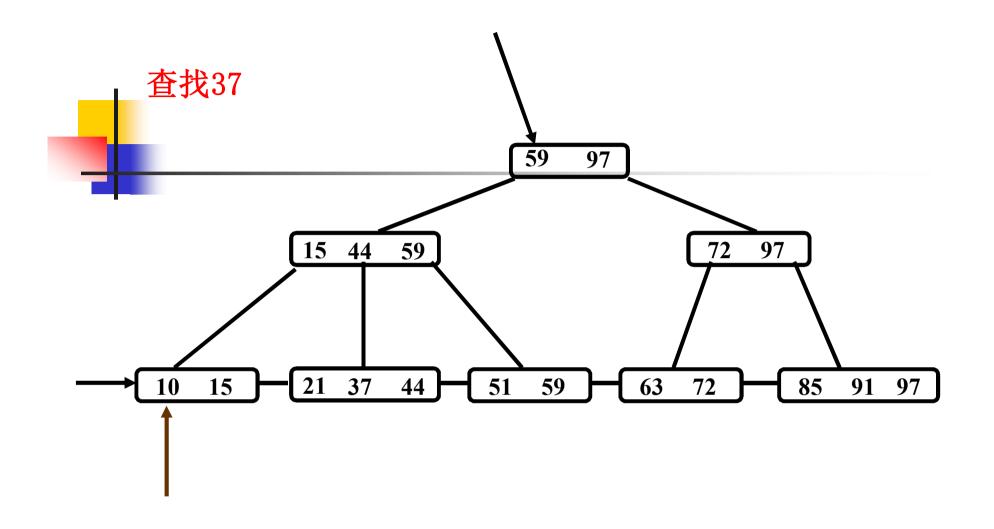




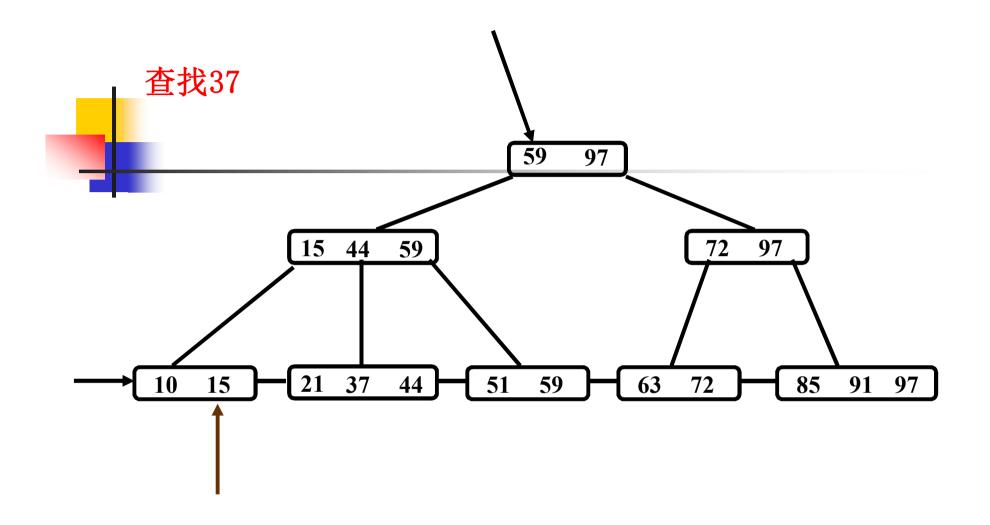


查找成功!

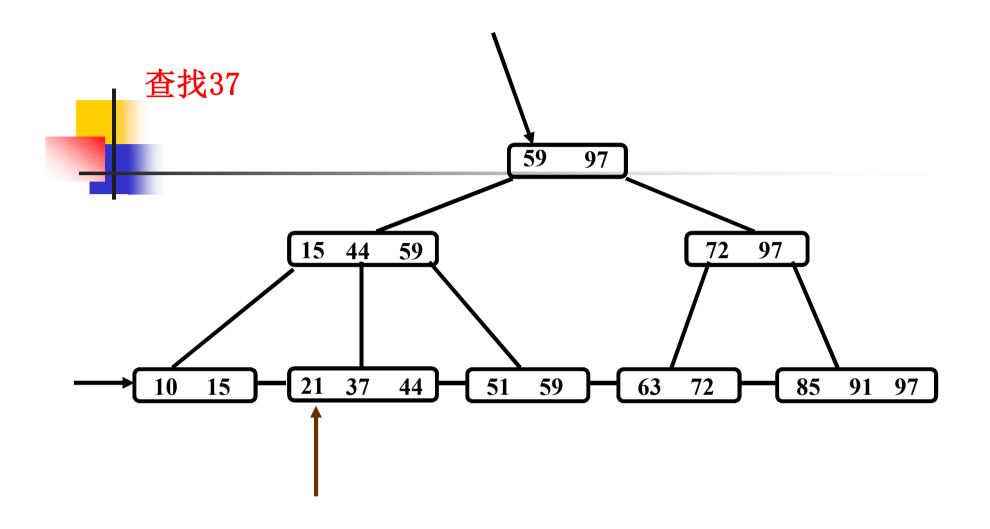
一棵3阶的B+树



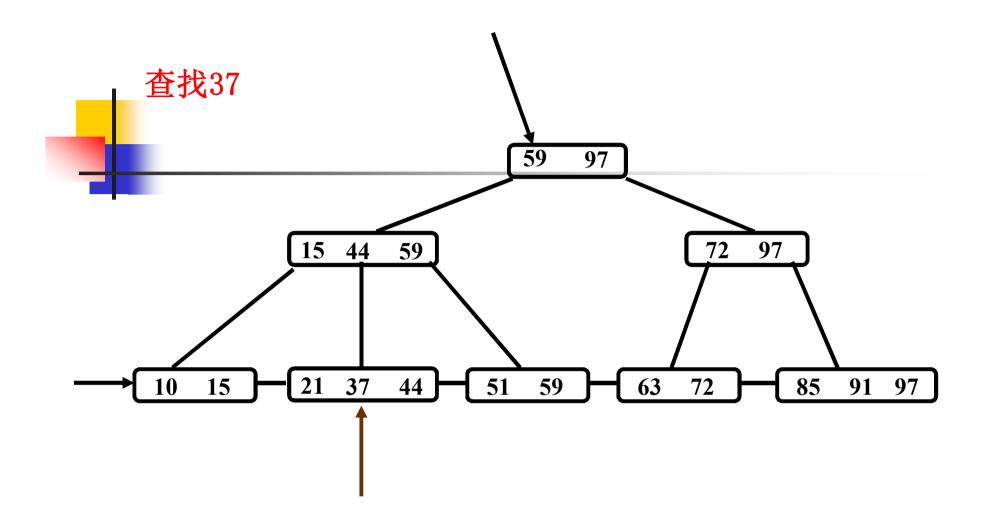
一棵3阶的B+树



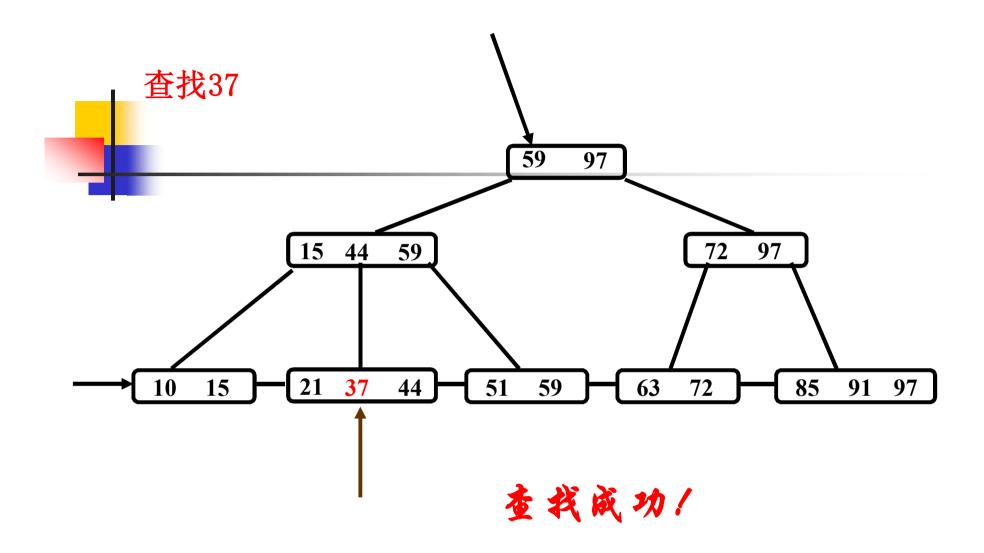
一棵3阶的B+树



一棵3阶的B+树

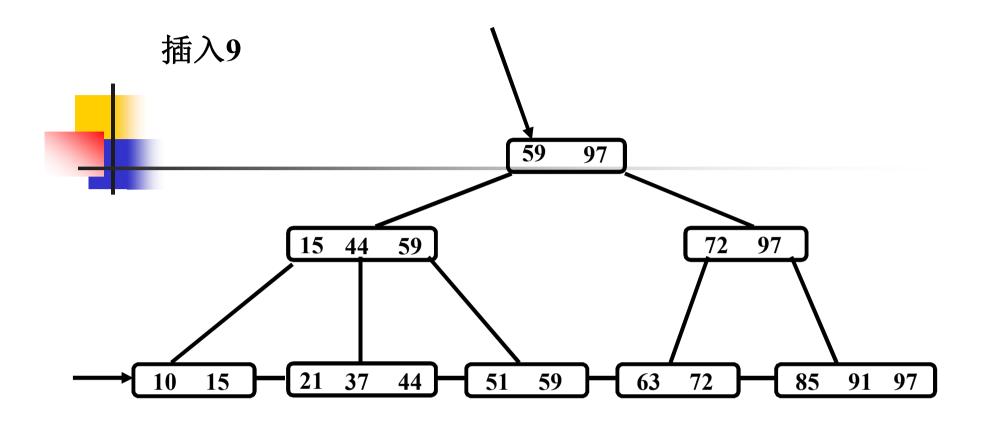


一棵3阶的B+树

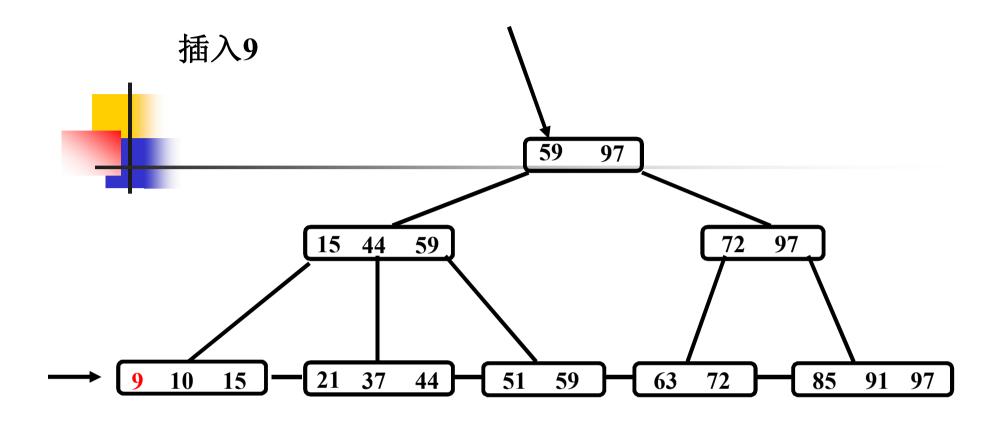


一棵3阶的B+树

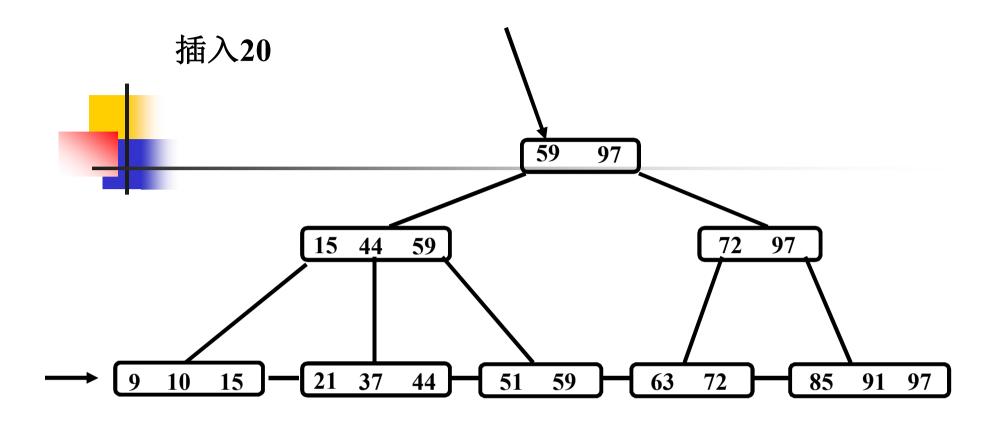
B+树的插入



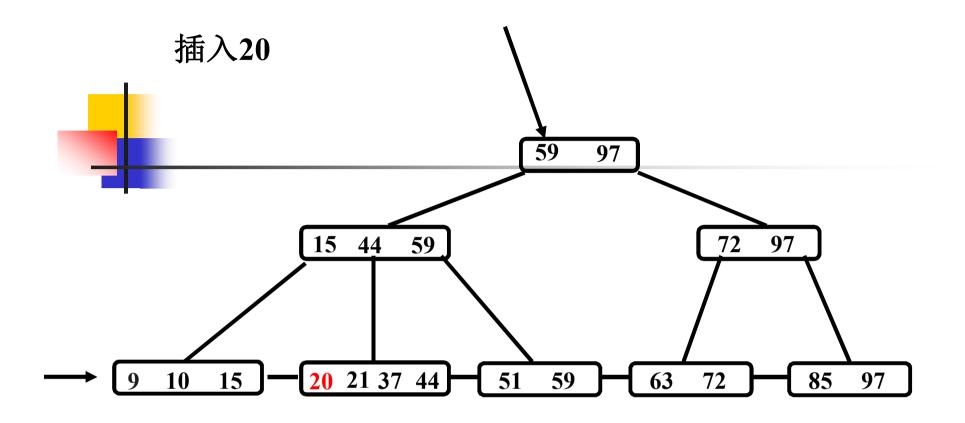
一棵3阶的B+树



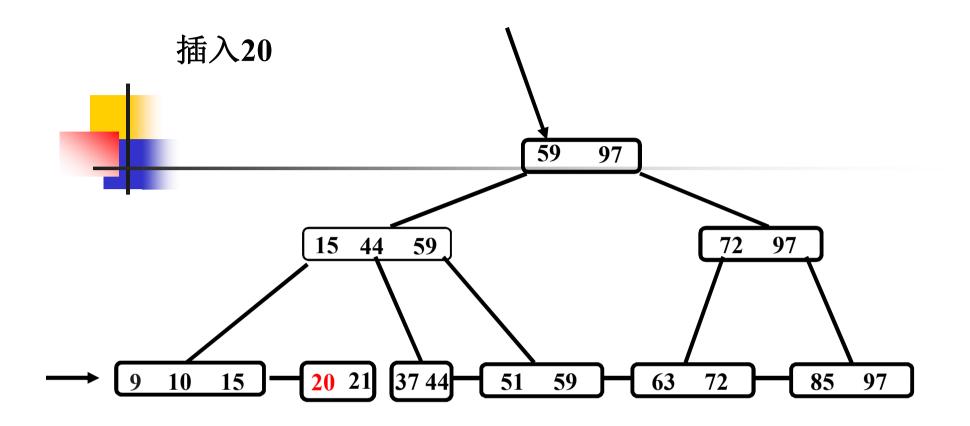
一棵3阶的B+树



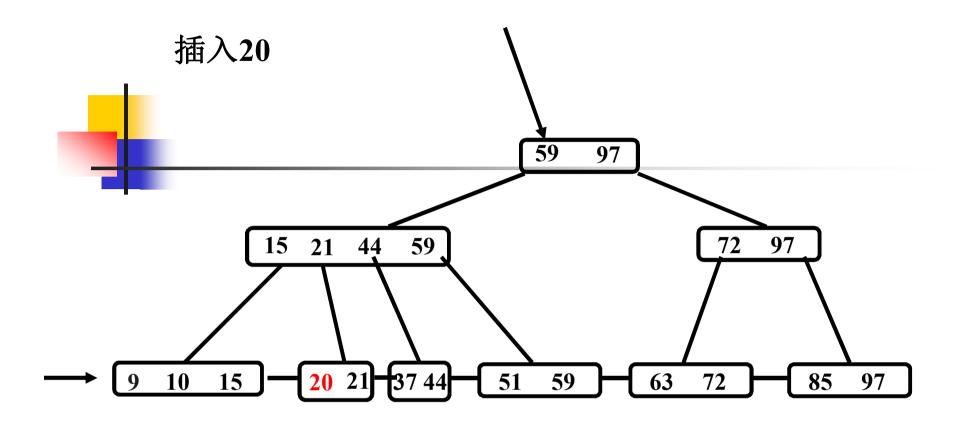
一棵3阶的B+树



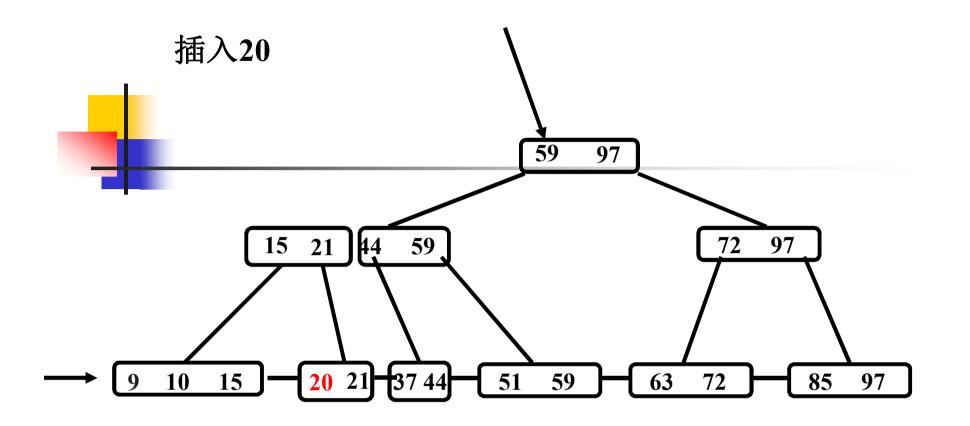
一棵3阶的B+树



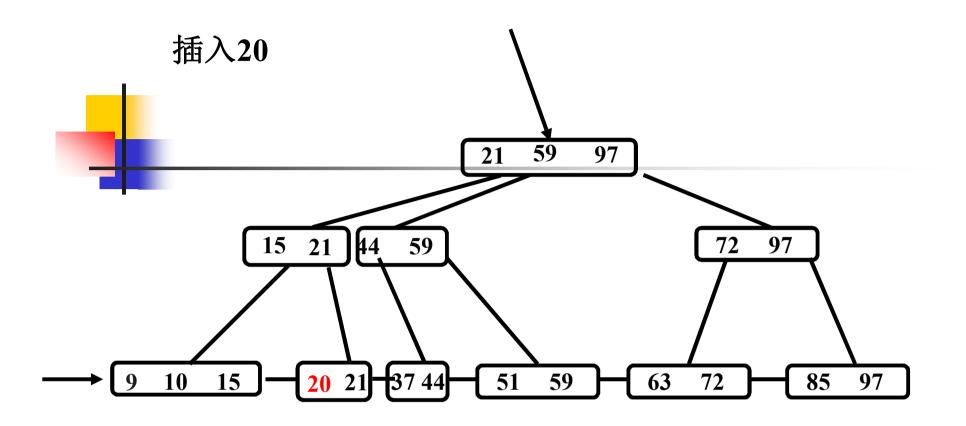
一棵3阶的B+树



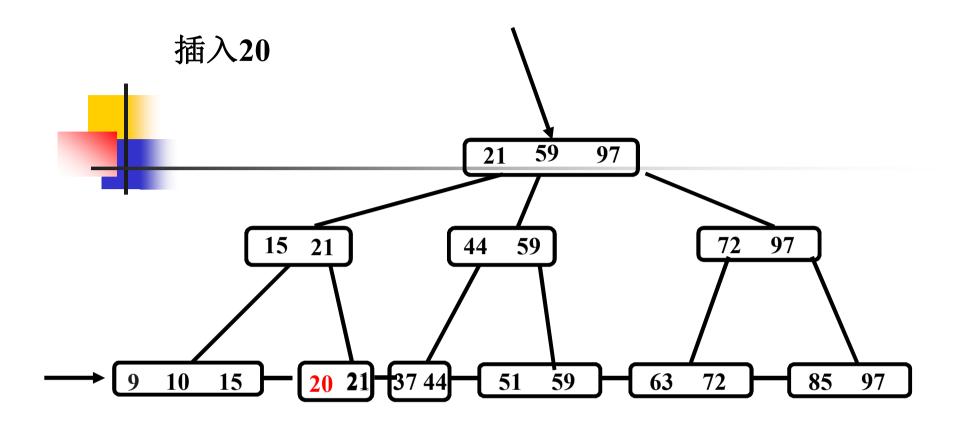
一棵3阶的B+树



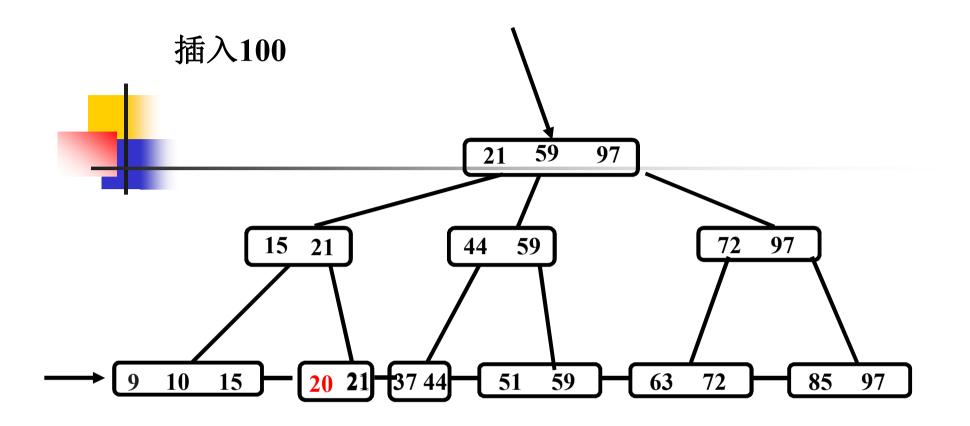
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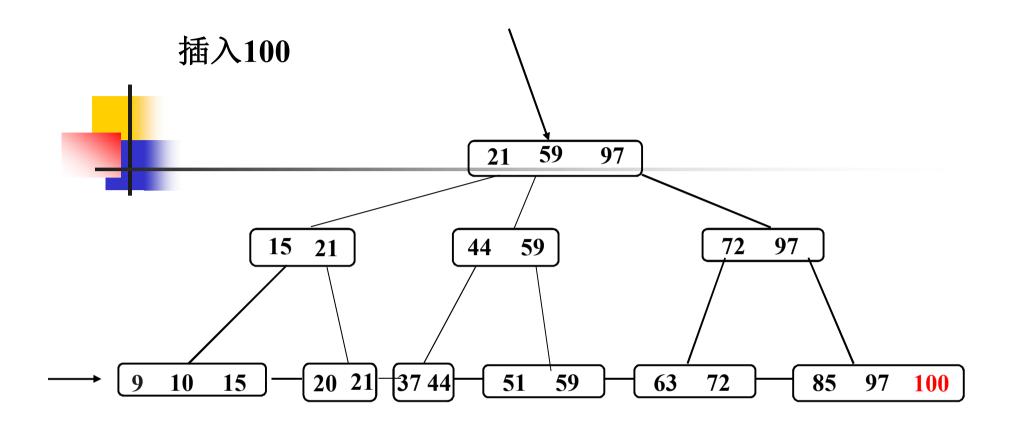
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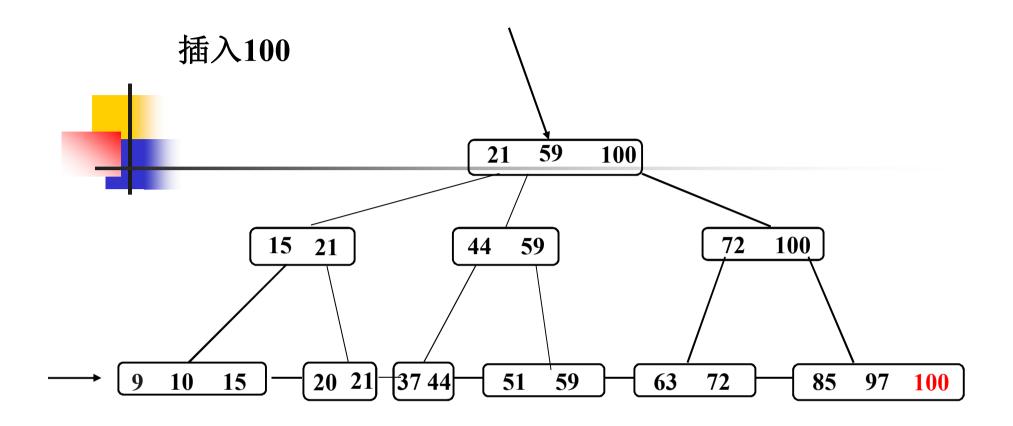
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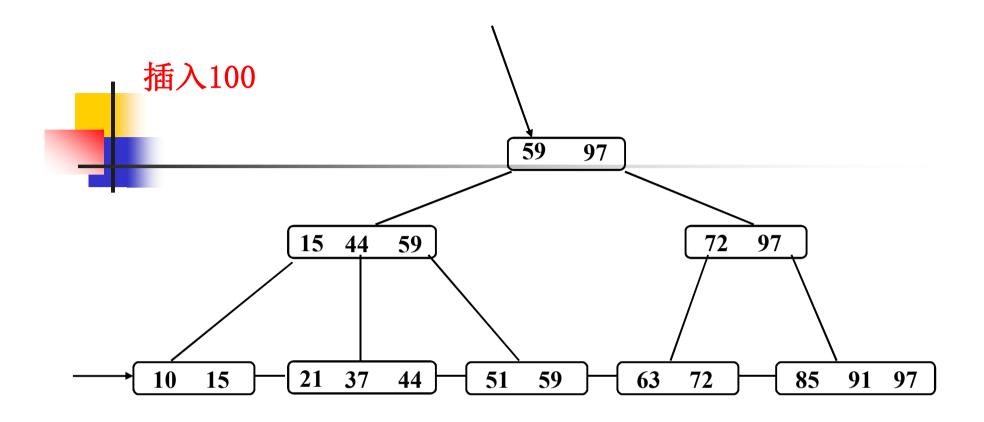
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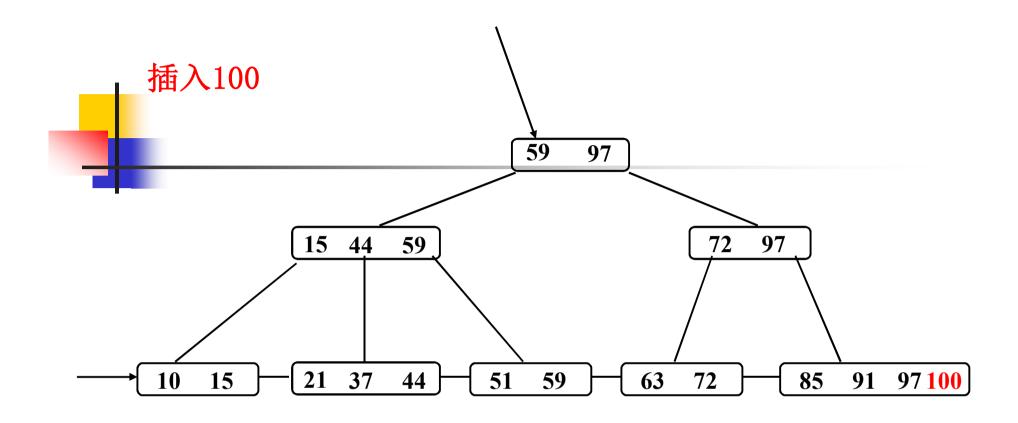
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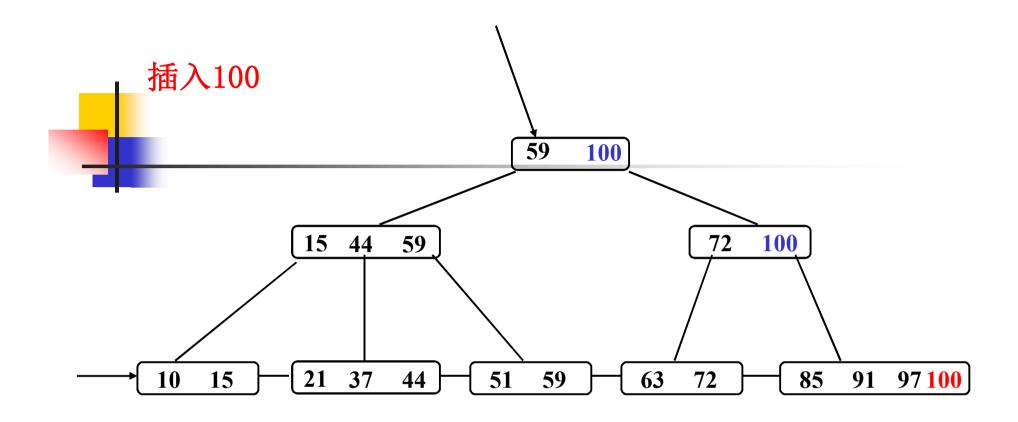
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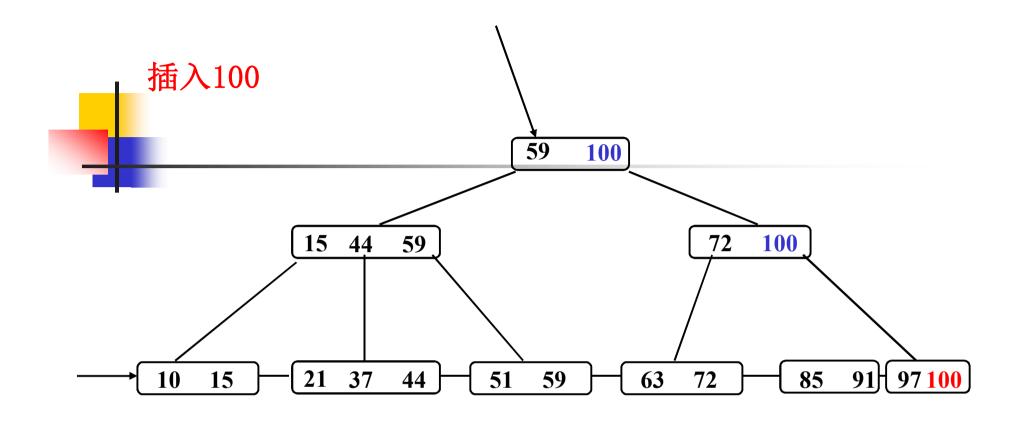


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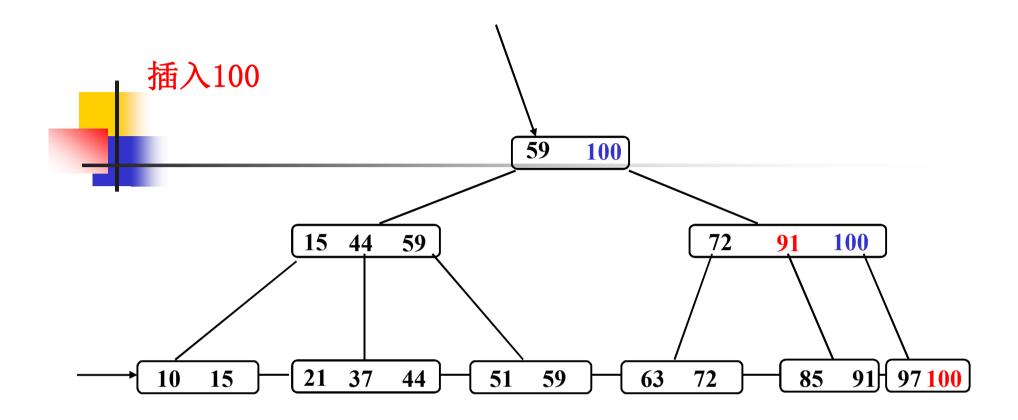


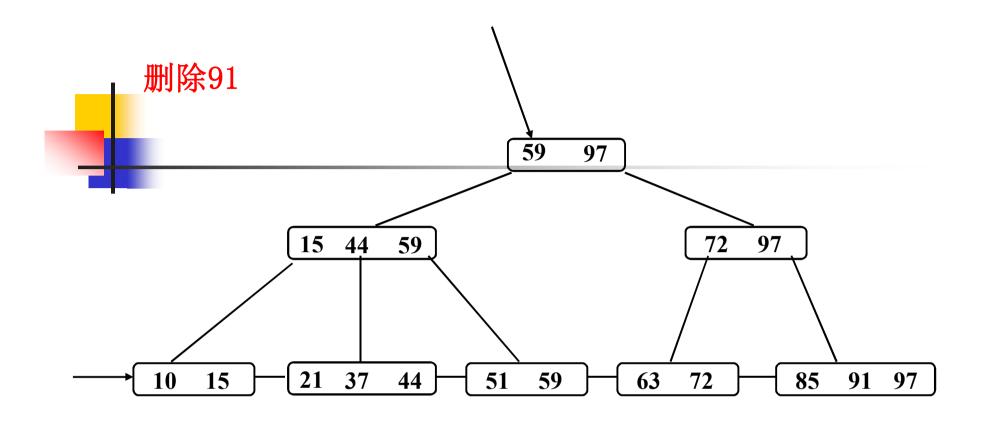
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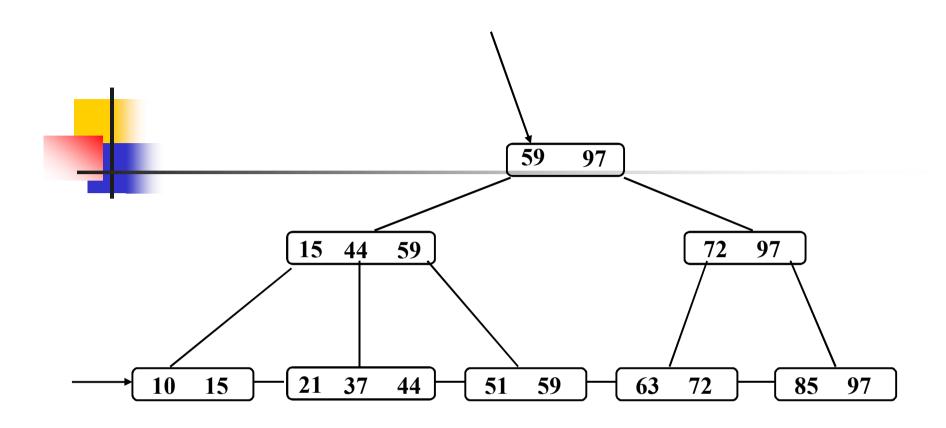


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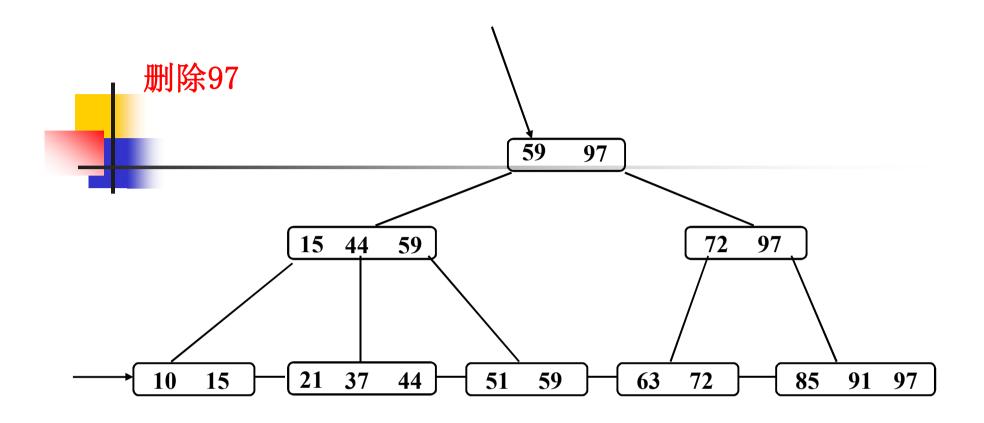




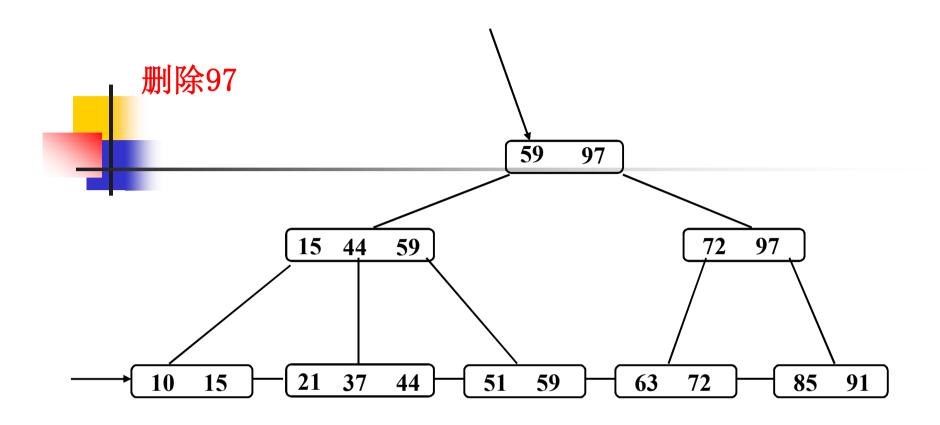
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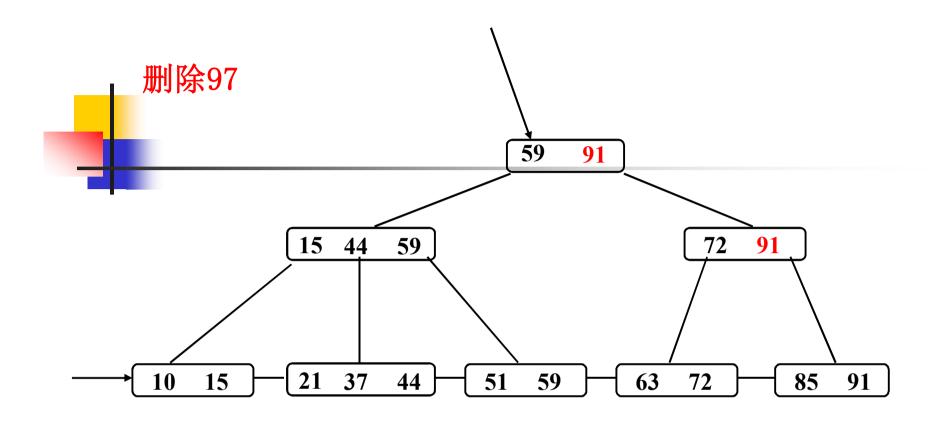
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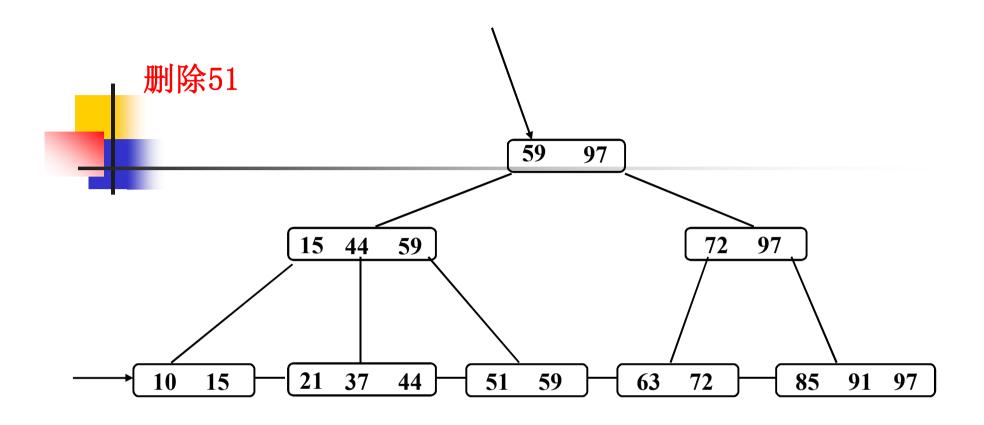
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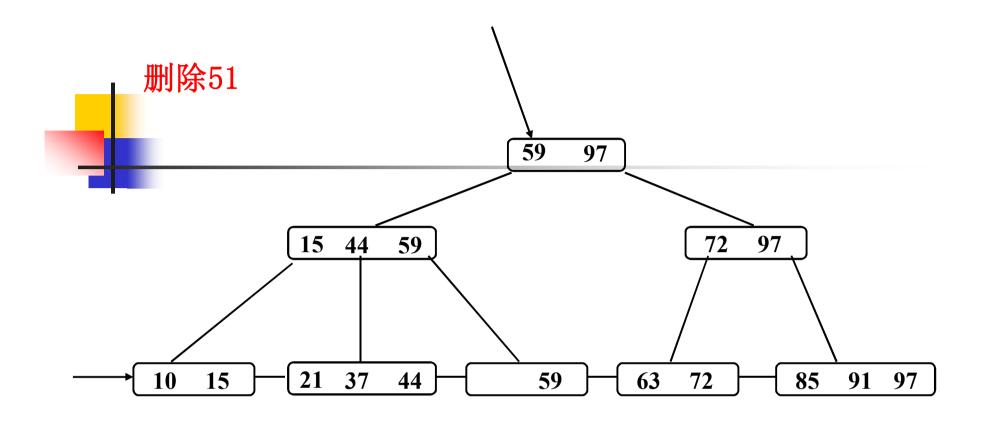


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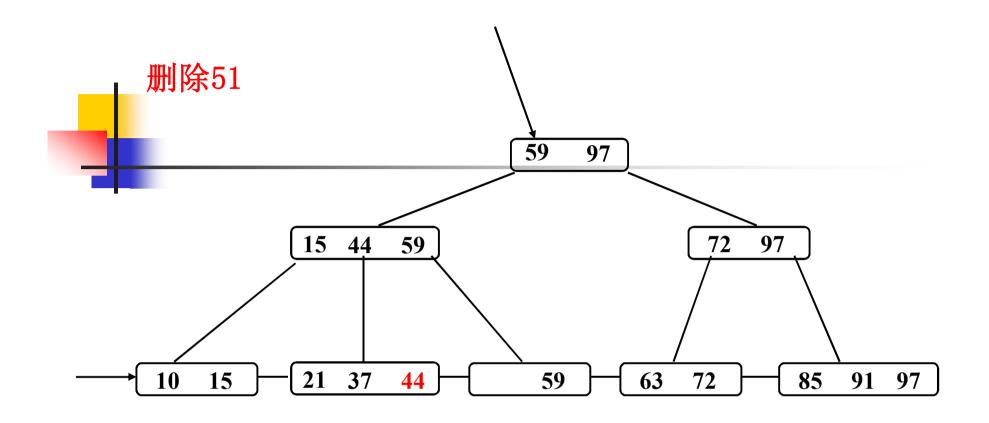


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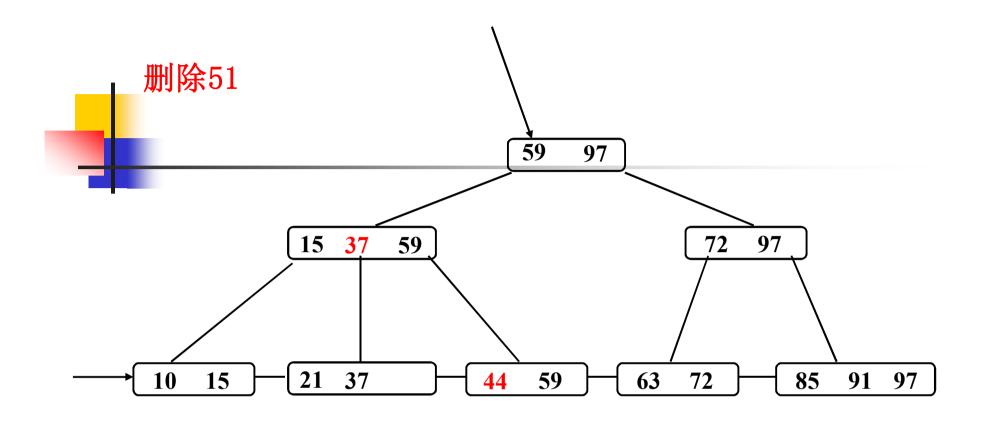




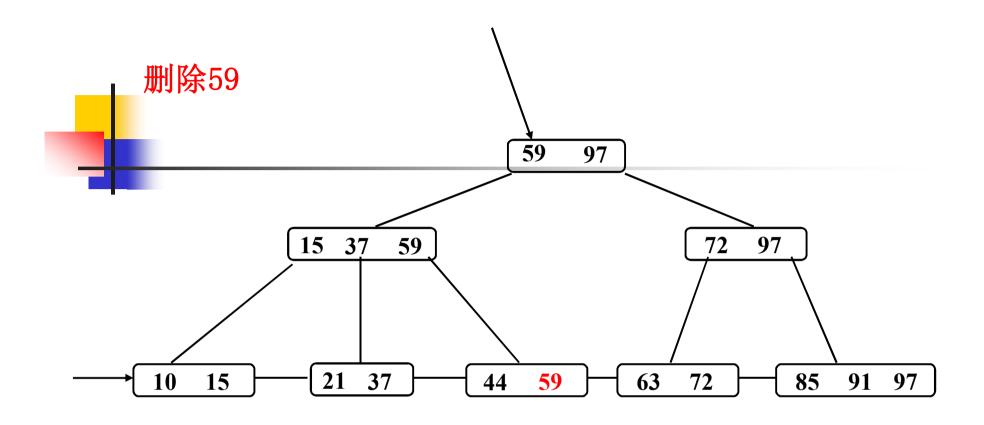
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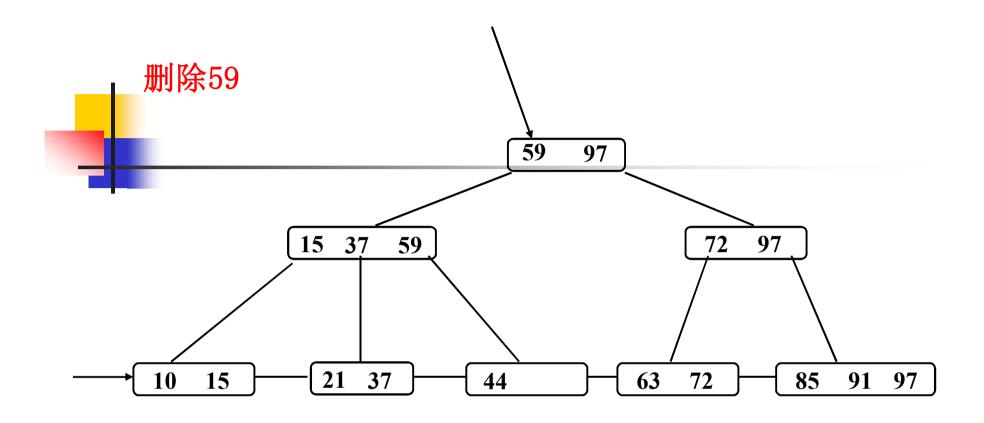
一棵3阶的B+树



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