

Alg

11/9 R

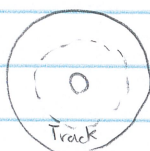
Mem vs Disk Mem Fast, Disk slow
 10-30 ns vs 3-9 ms

10 year progress

Access speeds have doubled

Data storage has increased $\times 30$

Performing A
 Disc Read



Seek Time \rightarrow move head to correct cylinder

Rotational Latency \rightarrow Time to reach correct sector by rotation

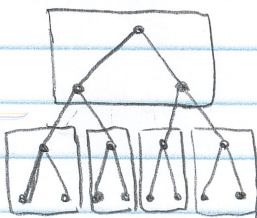
Transfer time \rightarrow Time to read a sector of data

If not all together, data read takes ~ 4 sec
 rather than $\frac{1}{2}$ sec when data close together

Linear Indexing \rightarrow Key/pointer pairs to Linear files

- If index too large, do ranges instead of indiv. records

For Trees



Subtrees in same block

2-3 Tree

- Same as BST, but 2 values per node & middle insert
- grows upward
- short, "robust" trees
- never used

Alg

- B-tree → General version of 2-3 tree
- What order m → Well first, half of nodes should be full
- For B-tree? choose m to minimize resize events

Each node has m children and m values

① Very few disk accesses

Search Analysis $m=2$ $O(\log_2 n)$

+ Insert

+ Delete

m

$O(\log_{m+1} n \times 2 \log_2 m)$

Depth
Traverse

Search for
next node (Binary search on sorted array)

Why B-tree over Hash? → It's a sorted list that is great for ranges.
→ Hashes don't do ranges well

B⁺ Trees

- Values only stored at bottom
- specifically for querying DB's
 - Nodes know siblings and cousins
 - ⊕⊕ Can read/page through range of data
 - Indexes are solely references
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ Full goal

B* Tree

→ B⁺ Tree but $\frac{2}{3}$ Full goal