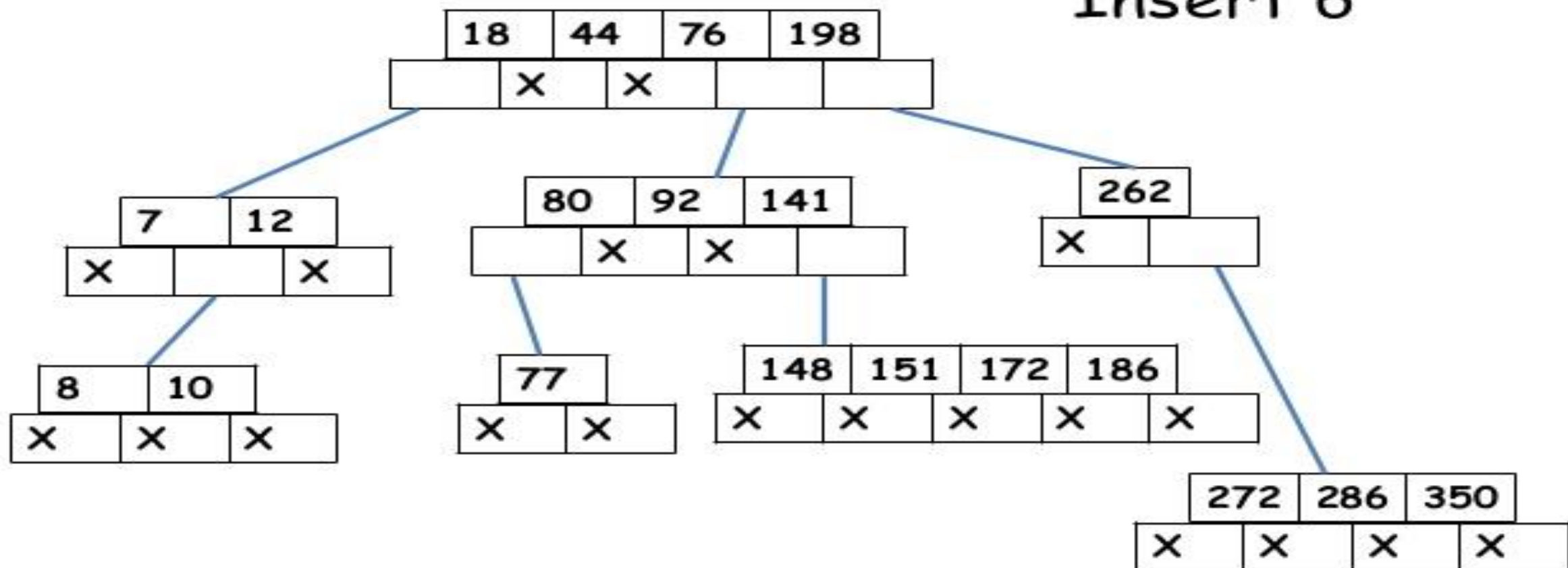


M- WAY TREES

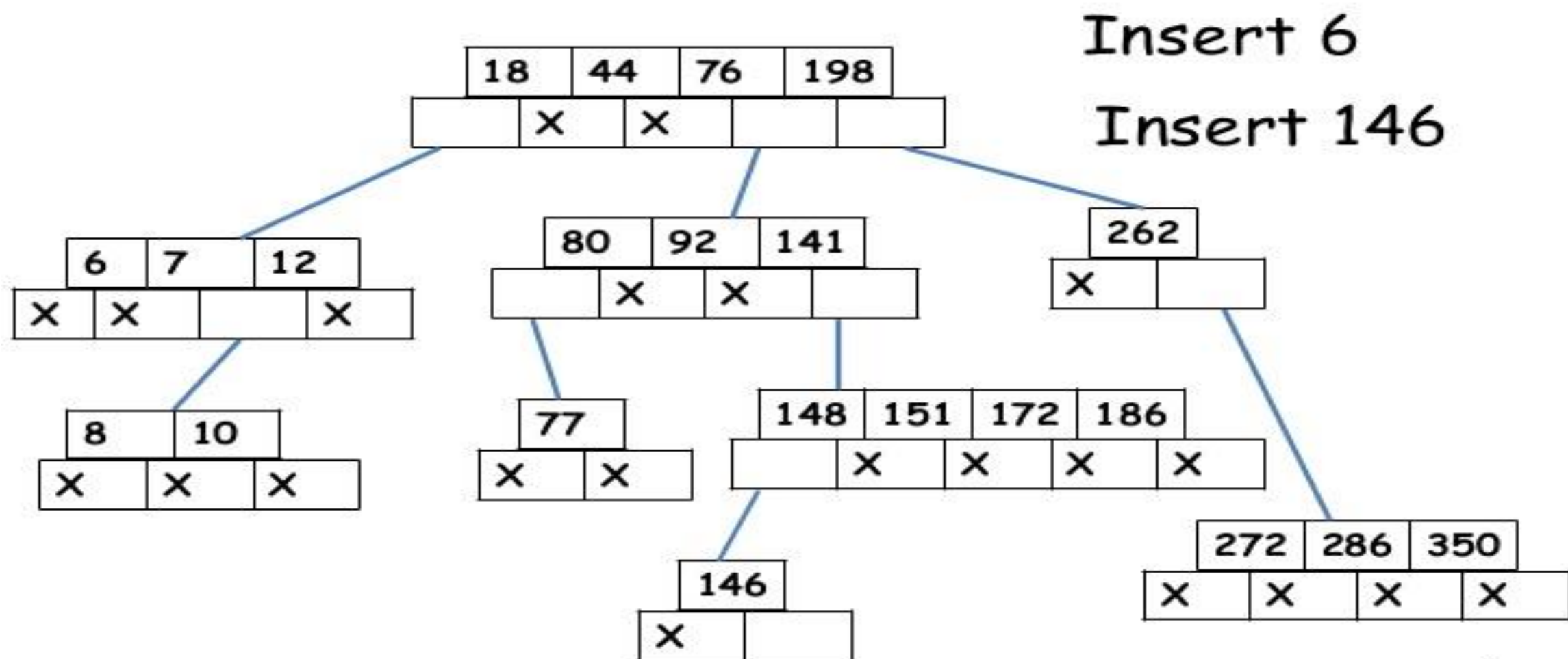
ADITYA TIWARI
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
CSV TU, BHILAI

Insertion in an **m**-Way Search Tree

Insert 6

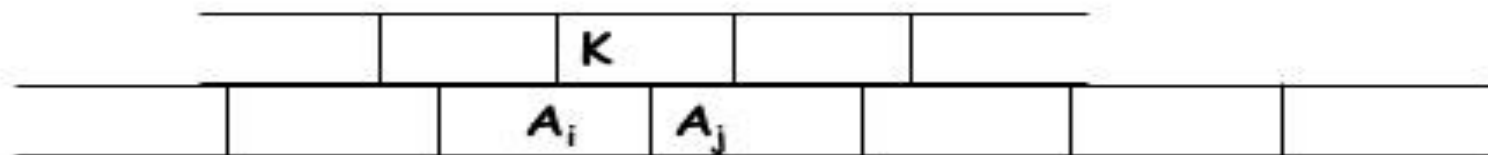


Insertion in an **m**-Way Search Tree



Deletion in an **m**-Way Search Tree

Let K be the key to be deleted from the m -way search tree.



K : Key

A_i , A_j : Pointers to subtree

Deletion in an m -Way Search Tree

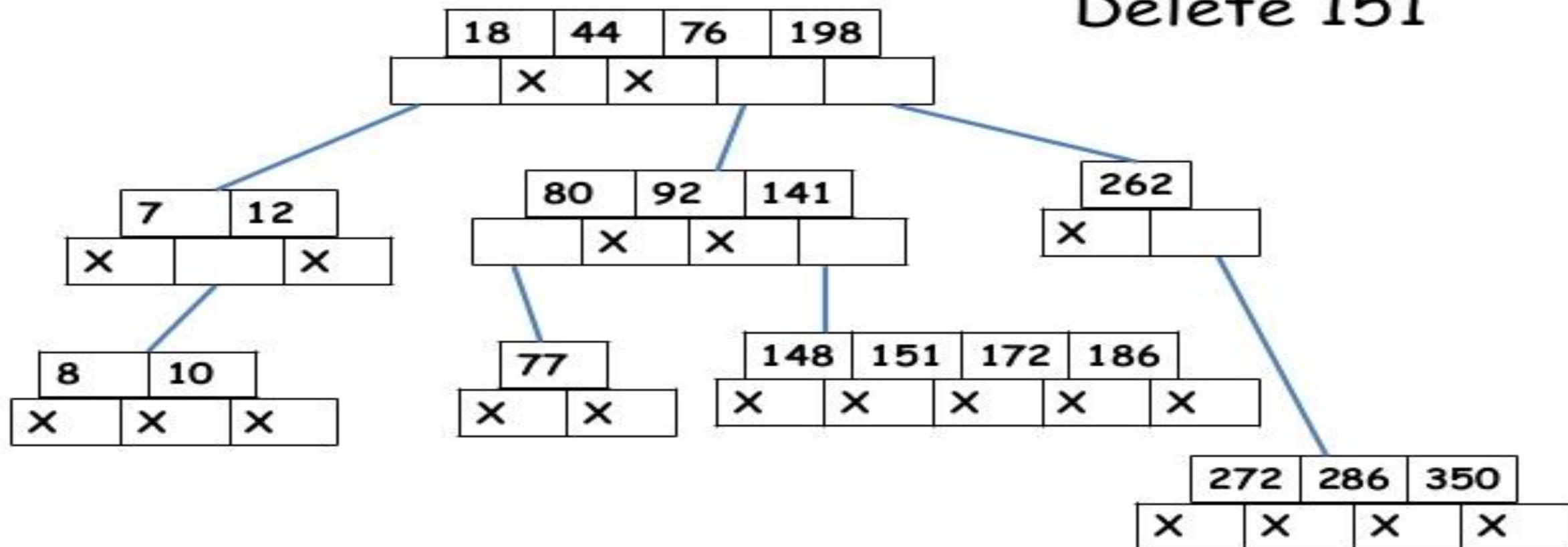
- [1] If $(A_i = A_j = \text{NULL})$ then delete K
- [2] If $(A_i \neq \text{NULL}, A_j = \text{NULL})$ then choose the largest of the key elements K' in the child node pointed to by A_i and replace K by K' .
- [3] If $(A_i = \text{NULL}, A_j \neq \text{NULL})$ then choose the smallest of the key element K'' from the subtree pointed to by A_j , delete K'' and replace K by K'' .

Deletion in an m -Way Search Tree

[4] If $(A_i \neq \text{NULL}, A_j \neq \text{NULL})$ then choose the largest of the key elements K' in the subtree pointed to by A_i or the smallest of the key element K'' from the subtree pointed to by A_j to replace K .

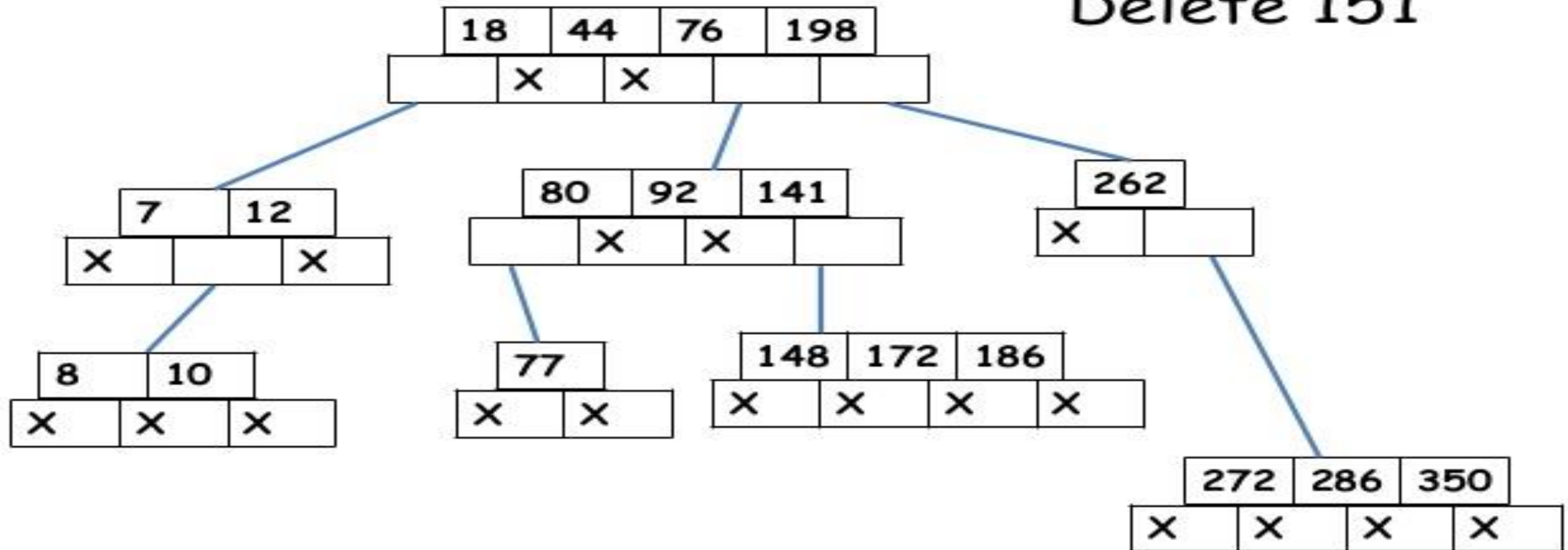
5-Way Search Tree

Delete 151



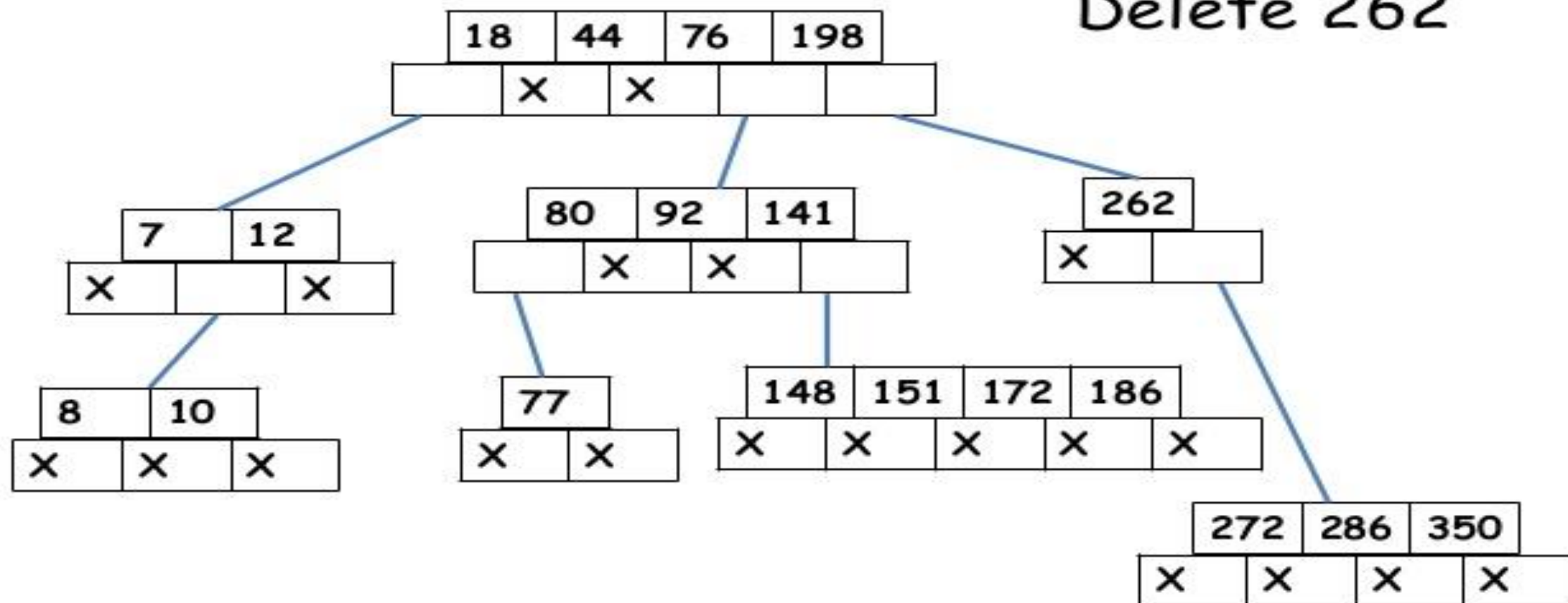
5-Way Search Tree

Delete 151



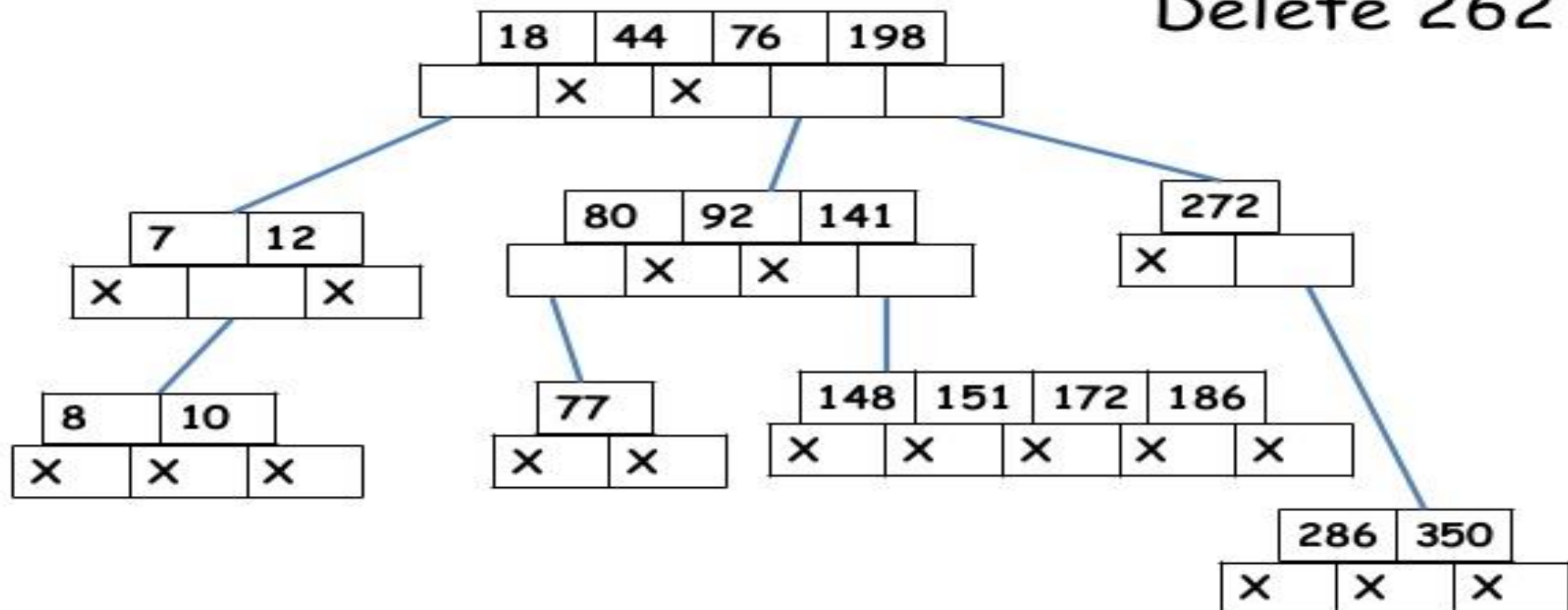
5-Way Search Tree

Delete 262



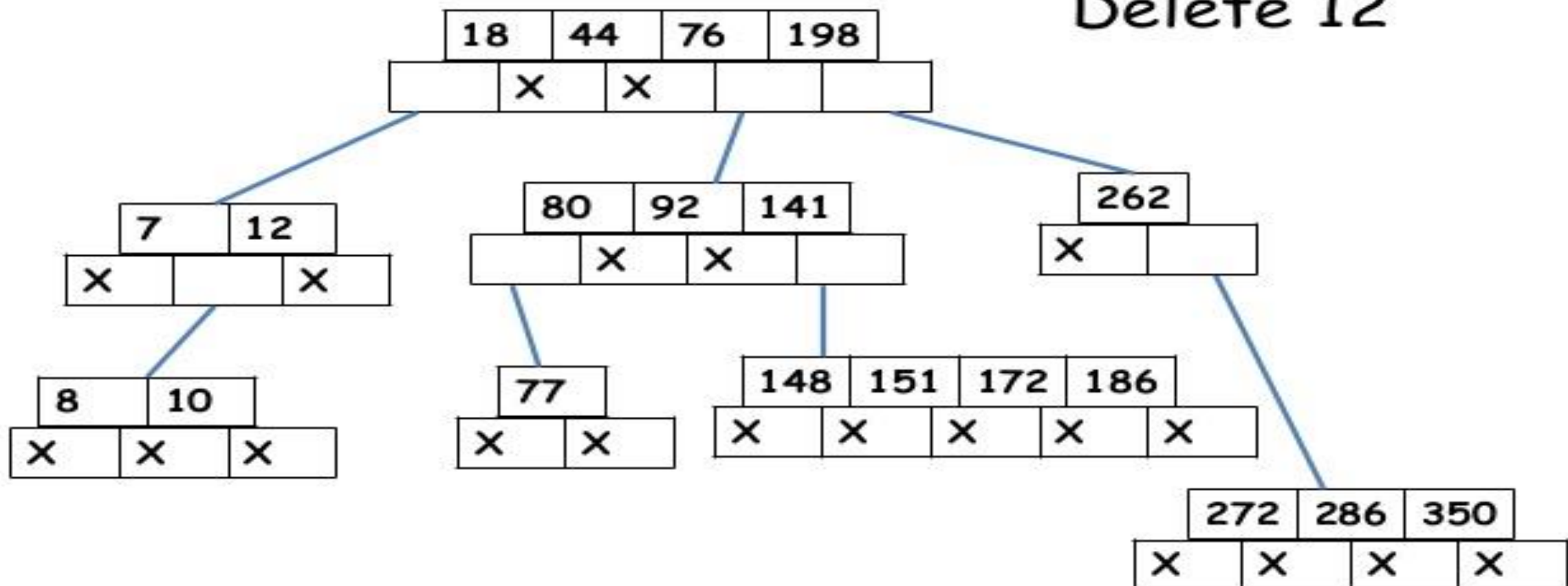
5-Way Search Tree

Delete 262



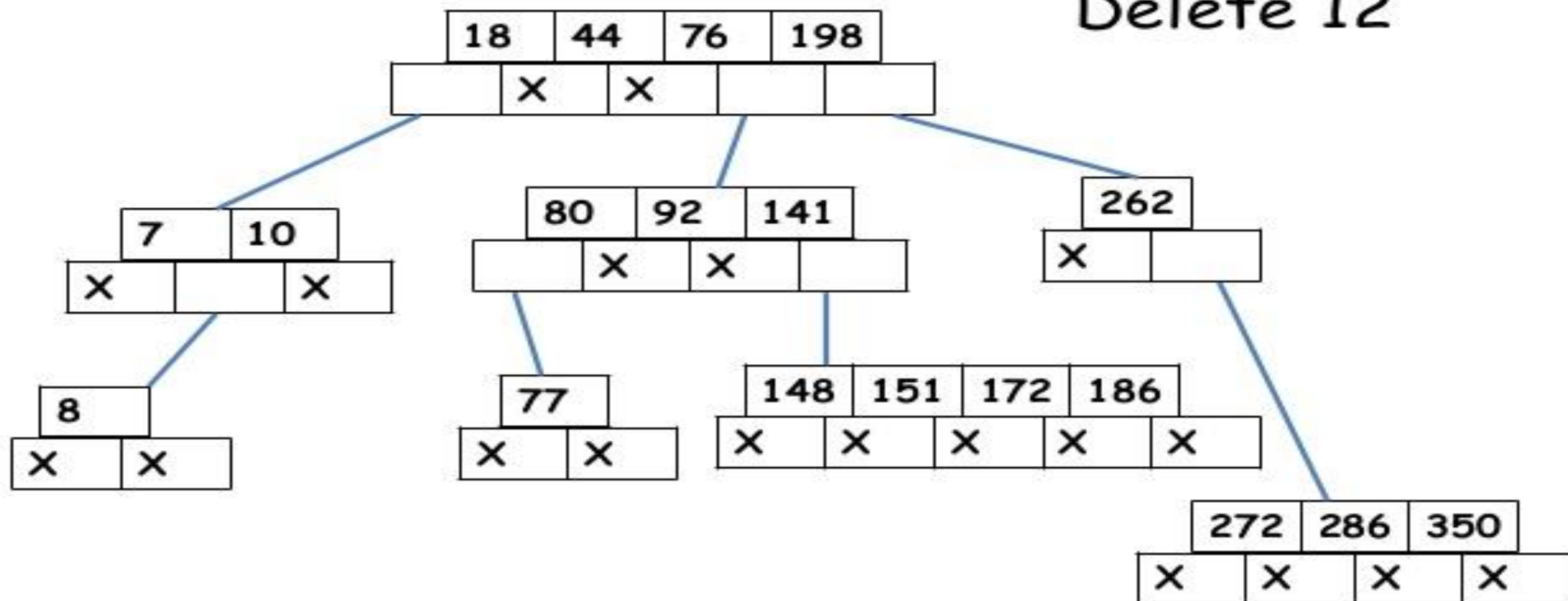
5-Way Search Tree

Delete 12



5-Way Search Tree

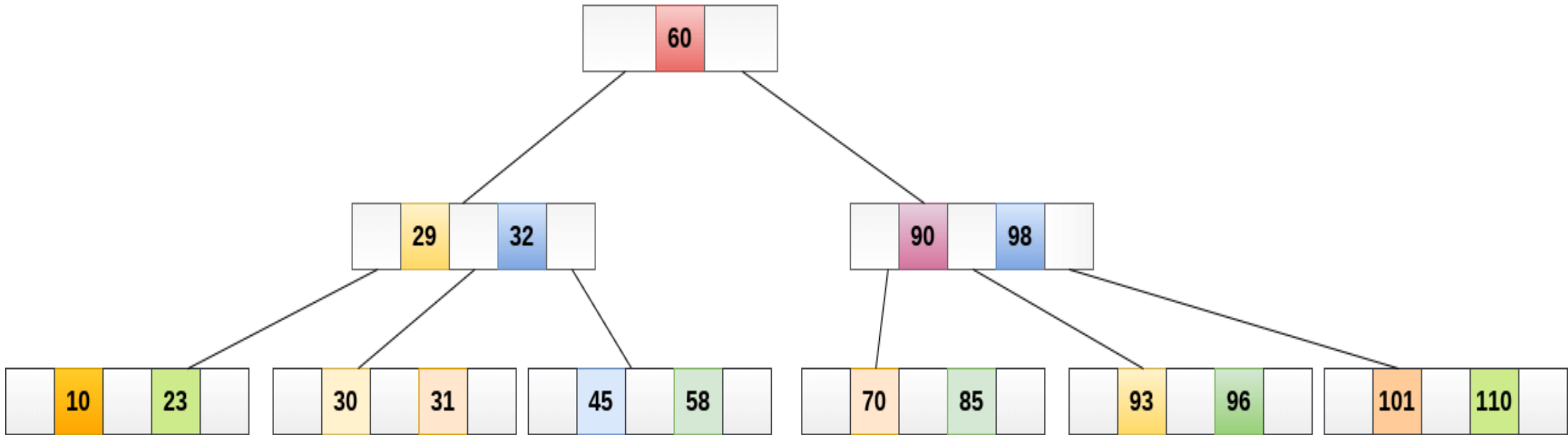
Delete 12



B Tree Introduction

- B Tree is a specialized m -way tree that can be widely used for disk access. A B-Tree of order m can have at most $m-1$ keys and m children. One of the main reasons of using B tree is its capability to store large number of keys in a single node and large key values by keeping the height of the tree relatively small.
- A B tree of order m contains all the properties of an M way tree. In addition, it contains the following properties.

- 1. Every node in a B-Tree contains at most m children.
- 2. Every node in a B-Tree except the root node and the leaf node contain at least $m/2$ children.
- 3. The root nodes must have at least 2 child nodes.
- 4. All leaf nodes must be at the same level.
- It is not necessary that, all the nodes contain the same number of children but, each node must have $m/2$ number of nodes.
- A B tree of order 4 is shown in the following image.



- While performing some operations on B Tree, any property of B Tree may violate such as number of minimum children a node can have. To maintain the properties of B Tree, the tree may split or join.
- Thankyou!