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Batch : Comps C'32

Subject : Advance Database Management System (ADBMS)

Experiment No 4

Aim : Optimization Using B & B+ Trees

Write Ups :

Exp 4: Optimize Using B & B+ Trees

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Aim : Optimize using B & B+ Trees

Theorem: σ is even and odd \iff n is odd and even.

B-Tree

B-Tree is a self balancing, balancing, tree data structure that plays a crucial role in advanced database management systems. It is designed to make a balance between read & write operations making it efficient for indexing & searching in database systems.

Features:

(1) Balanced Structure

B-trees are balanced, meaning all leaf nodes are at the same level. This balance ensures that search & insertion operations remain consistent & efficient.

(2) Ordered Data

B-Trees organize data in a sorted manner, which is particularly useful for range queries & data retrieval operations.

(3) Split & Merge

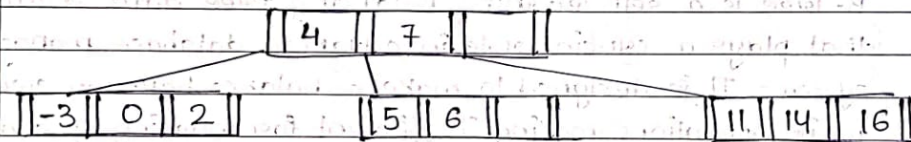
When a B-Tree node becomes full during an insertion operation, it splits into two nodes.

(4) Fast Search

Provides efficient search operations, often requiring only a few comparisons to locate a specific item within a large dataset.

(5) Node Capacity

The no. of children a node can have is determined by the order of the B-tree. Higher order B-trees reduce the tree height & improve performance.



B+ Trees

B+ Trees is an extension of B-Tree data structure with a focus on optimizing range queries & disk storage in database systems. In ADBMS, B+ trees offer several advantages for handling data efficiently.

Features :

(1) Balanced & Ordered

Like B-Trees, balanced & ordered data is maintained, ensuring efficient insertion, deletion & search operations.

(3)

(2) Reduced Height

This has higher branching factor & keeps the tree height shallow, leading to quicker access time

(3) Non Leaf Nodes

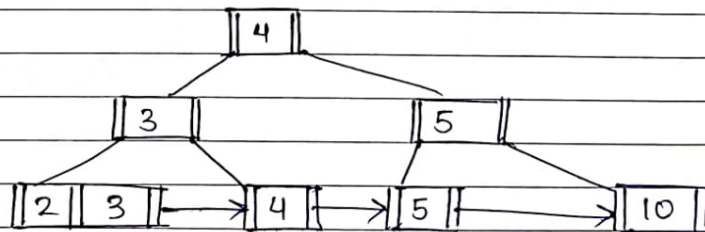
They store key values & add as an index to guide searches in tree

(4) Leaf Nodes

All data is stored in the leaf nodes, which are linked together in a doubly linked list. This structure is advantageous for range queries, as scanning data becomes more straightforward.

(5) Disk Based Storage

B+ Trees are well suited for database systems because they optimize disk storage. Sequential access of operations are efficient, reducing disk I/O operations.



Search Time & Insestion Time

For 10000000 records,

False Key = .33333

Search Time for B Tree = 5437.129 millisecond

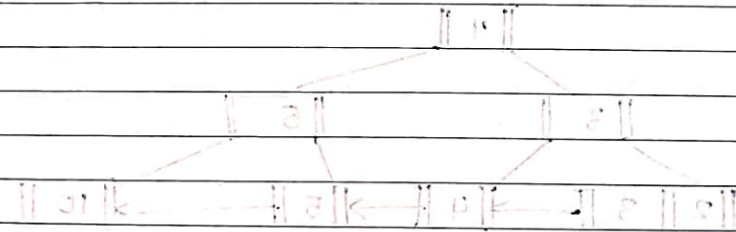
B+ Tree = 5613.673 millisecond

Conclusion :

Optimization using B & B+ Tree aims to reduce overhead

• improve efficiency of data operations resulting in faster

& more streamlined data management of work



Screenshots :

This screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the file explorer on the left displaying a project named 'KREENA 243'. The file explorer lists 'BTree.py', 'BplusTree.py', and 'kreena.sql'. The main editor window shows the code for 'BTree.py', which includes imports for 'IIBTree' and 'time', and logic for inserting and searching in a B-tree. The terminal at the bottom shows the execution of 'python .\BTree.py', which outputs the insertion time (5738.374 milliseconds) and the search time (5738.374 milliseconds) for the key '33333'.

```
1 from BTrees.IIBTree import IIBTree
2 import time
3 t = IIBTree()
4 insertion_start_time = time.time()
5 for i in range(10000000):
6     t.update((i: 2*i))
7 insertion_end_time = time.time()
8 print(f"Insertion time: {round((insertion_end_time-insertion_start_time)*1000,3)} milliseconds")
9 key = int(input("enter key: "))
10 search_start_time = time.time()
11 if t.has_key(key):
12     print(t[key])
13 search_end_time = time.time()
14 print(f"Search time: {round((insertion_end_time-insertion_start_time)*1000,3)} milliseconds")
```

PS C:\Users\djsce.student\Desktop\kreena_243> python .\BTree.py
Insertion time: 5738.374 milliseconds
enter key: 33333
66666
Search time: 5738.374 milliseconds
PS C:\Users\djsce.student\Desktop\kreena_243>

This screenshot shows the VS Code interface with the file explorer on the left displaying a project named 'KREENA 243'. The file explorer lists 'BTree.py', 'BplusTree.py', and 'kreena.sql'. The main editor window shows the code for 'BplusTree.py', which includes imports for 'IIBTree' and 'time', and logic for inserting and searching in a B+ tree. The terminal at the bottom shows the execution of 'python .\BplusTree.py', which outputs the insertion time (5703.65 milliseconds) and the search time (5703.65 milliseconds) for the key '33333'.

```
1 from BTrees.IIBTree import IIBTree
2 import time
3 t = IIBTree()
4 insertion_start_time = time.time()
5 for i in range(10000000):
6     t.update((i: 2*i))
7 insertion_end_time = time.time()
8 print(f"Insertion time: {round((insertion_end_time-insertion_start_time)*1000,3)} milliseconds")
9 key = int(input("enter key: "))
10 search_start_time = time.time()
11 if t.has_key(key):
12     print(t[key])
13 search_end_time = time.time()
14 print(f"Search time: {round((insertion_end_time-insertion_start_time)*1000,3)} milliseconds")
```

PS C:\Users\djsce.student\Desktop\kreena_243> python .\BplusTree.py
Insertion time: 5703.65 milliseconds
enter key: 33333
66666
Search time: 5703.65 milliseconds
PS C:\Users\djsce.student\Desktop\kreena_243>