LET’S START WITH DBMS :)

Difference between B and B+ Tree

- B-Tree Example: Think of a B-Tree as a directory structure on your computer where folders (nodes) contain both names (keys) and pointers to subfolders or files (child pointers).

- B+ Tree Example: Imagine a library catalog where all book records are listed in a sorted, linked list (leaf nodes), and the internal nodes only contain pointers to guide you to the right part of the catalog.

LET’S START WITH DBMS :)

Difference between B and B+ Tree

Case	B tree	B+ tree
Data Storage	keys and associated pointers to data are stored in all nodes (internal and leaf nodes)	all actual data is stored only in the leaf nodes.Internal nodes contain only keys and pointers to child nodes
Leaf Node Linking	There is no inherent linked structure between the leaf nodes	Leaf nodes are linked together in a linked list. This linked structure allows for efficient sequential access, making range queries faster and easier
Search Performance	Access times can be slower for certain types of queries because you may need to traverse multiple levels of the tree to find the data.	Leaf nodes are linked, allowing for efficient sequential access and range queries.
Space Utilization	Since data is stored throughout the tree, B-trees might have lower space utilization in the nodes.	B+ trees typically have better space utilization because internal nodes are used only for keys, allowing more keys to be stored per node.