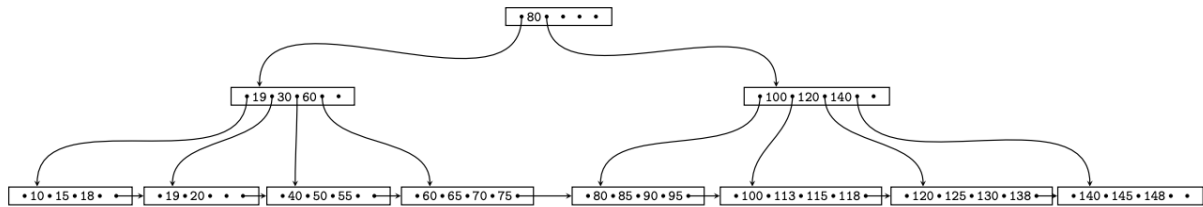


**Insert: 20, 40, 10, 30, 15, 35, 7, 26, 18, 22, 5**

**Insert: 20, 40, 10, 30, 15, 35, 7, 26, 18, 22, 5**

Consider the following B<sup>+</sup>-tree index on the *grade* field. ( $n = 4$ ).

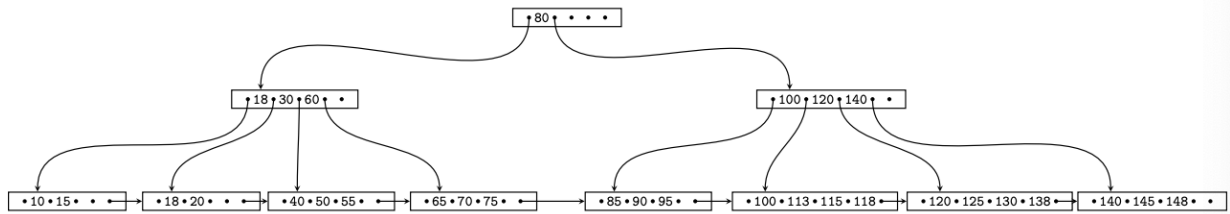


Draw the modified tree after deleting 80, 19, 60 then inserting 102, and then 135.

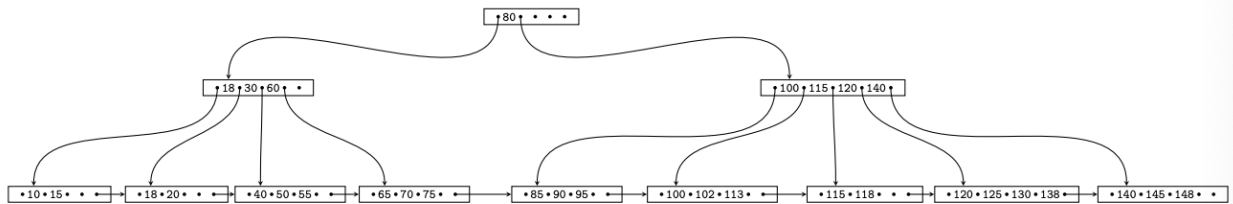
When splitting or merging nodes follow these conventions:

- **Leaf Split:** In case a leaf node needs to be split, the left node should get the extra key if the keys cannot be split evenly.
- **Non-Leaf Split:** In case a non-leaf node is split evenly, the “middle” value should be taken from the right node.
- **Node Underflow:** In case of a node underflow you should first try to redistribute and only if this fails merge. Both approaches should prefer the left sibling.

Delete 80, 19, 60



Insert 102



Insert 135

