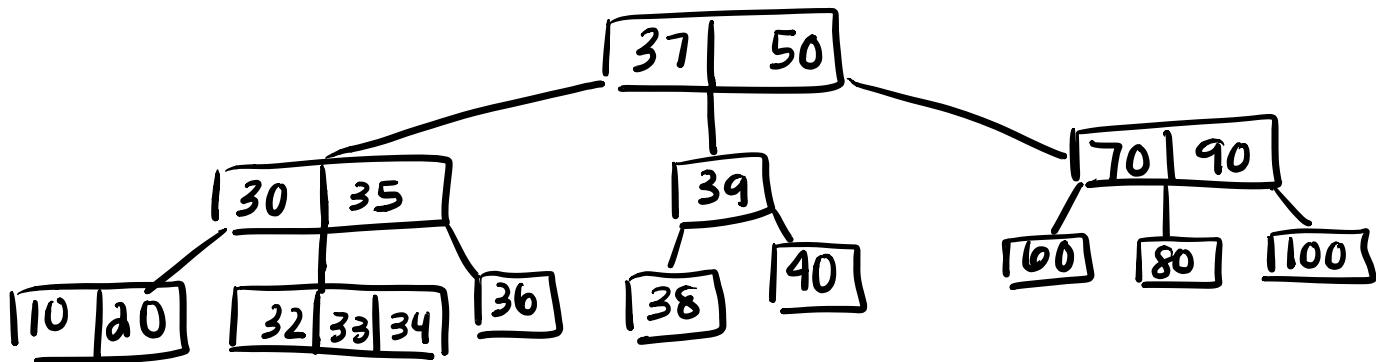
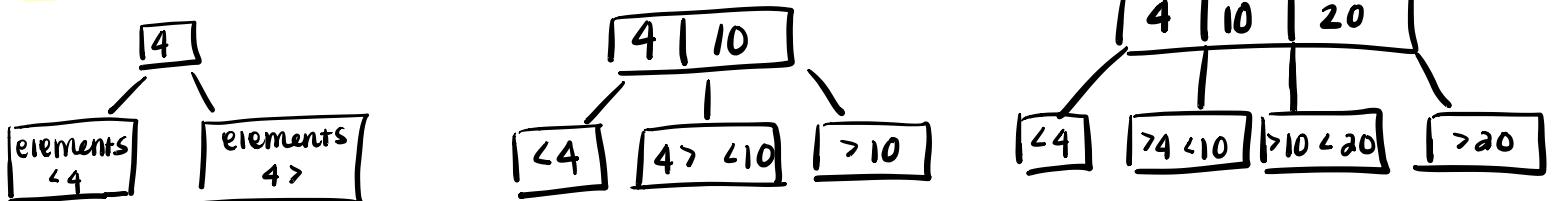


- A 2-3 tree is a B-tree with the ORDER 3
- 2-3-4 tree is a B-tree with the ORDER 4
- They must be perfectly balanced: all paths from the root to a null node must have same length
- INSERTIONS result in a split rather than a rotation
- AND RBT ARE A BINARY IMPLEMENTATION OF 2-3-4 TREES

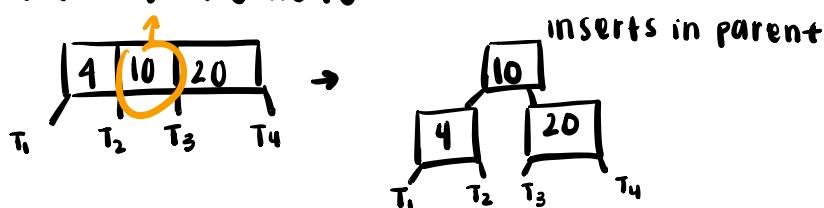
### QUICK EXAMPLE:



### INSERTION:

- CAN SPLIT A NODE WHEN IT IS FULL OR HAS OVERFLOWED
- SPLITTING ON INSERTION CAN BE BOTTOM-UP WHICH MEANS PUT THE MORE COMMON NODE ON THE BOTTOM OF THE TREE AND IF OVER-FLOWS, SPLIT ON THE WAY UP
- TOP-DOWN: WHEN LOOKING FOR INSERTION POINT, IF FULL NODE SEEN, SPLIT

### SPLITTING THE NODE:



## SPECIFICATIONS

- fixed parameter  $t$ , called minimum degree
- nodes between  $t-1$  and  $2t-1$  keys
- therefore between  $t$  and  $2t$  children
- root is exception: may have as few as 1 key (2 children)
- all NULL pointers have the same depth (distance from root)
- 2-3-4 is a B-tree with minimum degree  $t=2$

12, 13, 17, 10, 4, 6, 9, 15, 30, 25, 20, 40

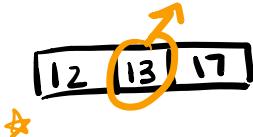
Insert 12) → root



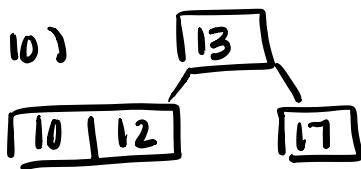
Insert 13)



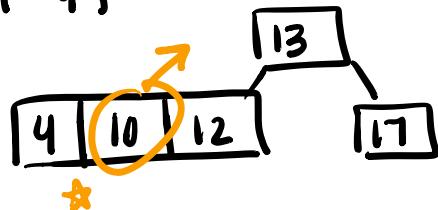
Insert 17)



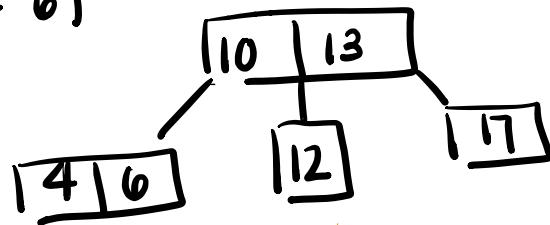
Insert 10)



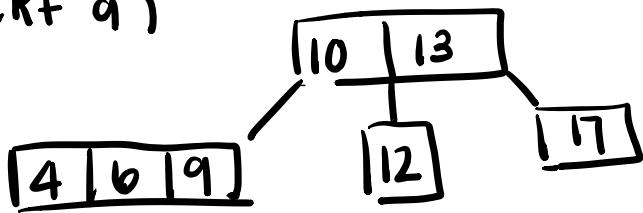
Insert 4)



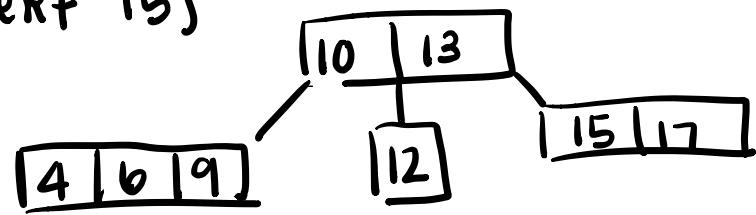
Insert 6)



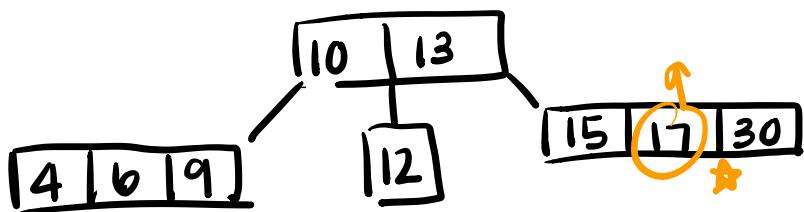
Insert 9)



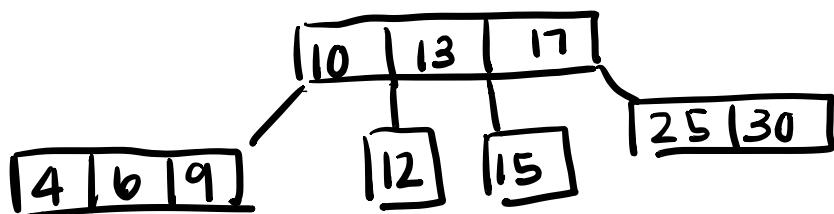
INSERT 15)



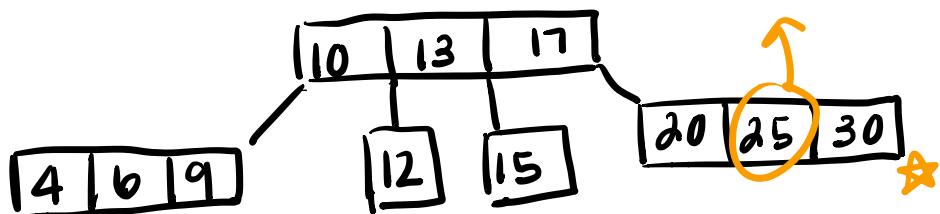
INSERT 30)



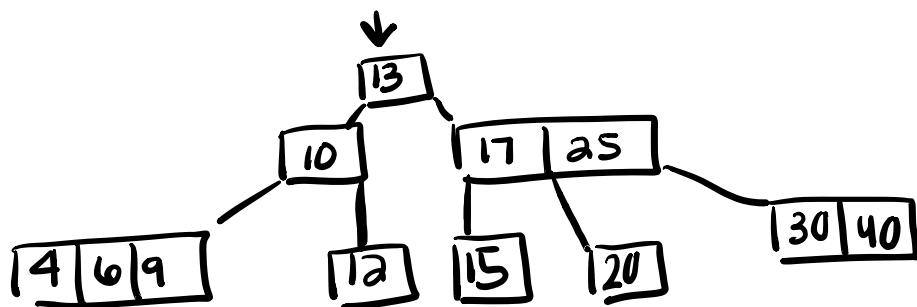
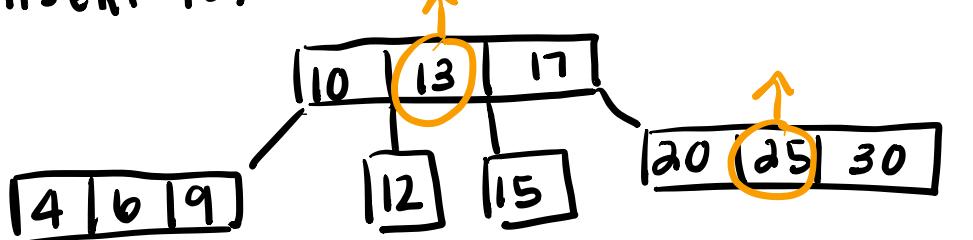
INSERT 25)



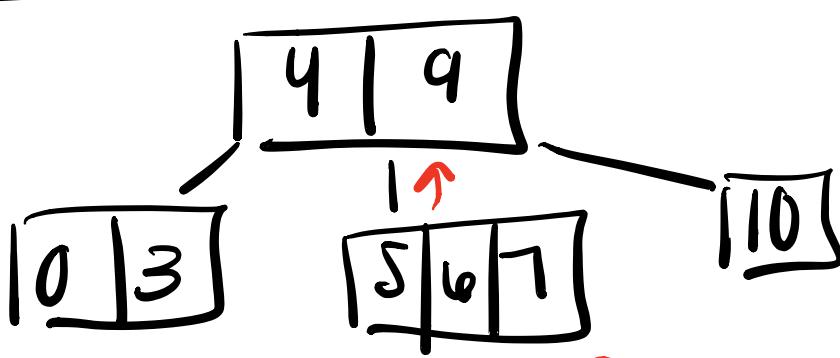
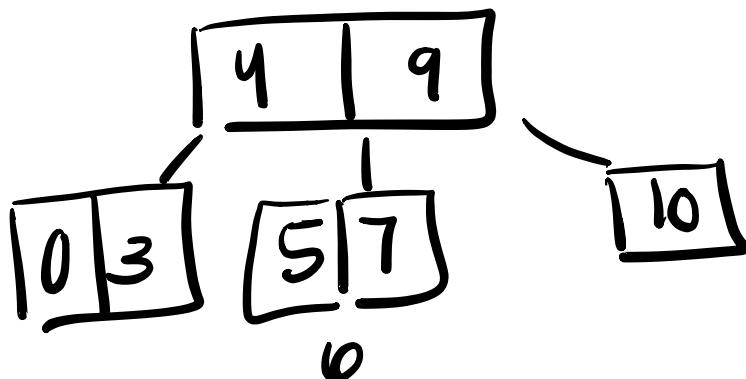
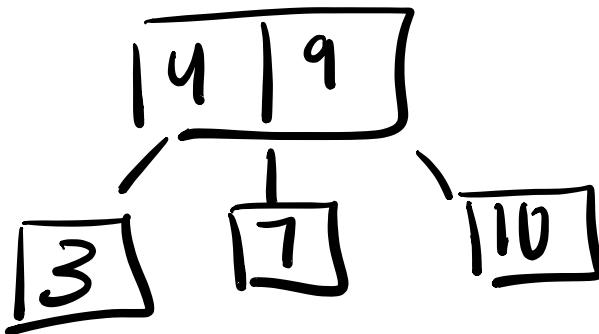
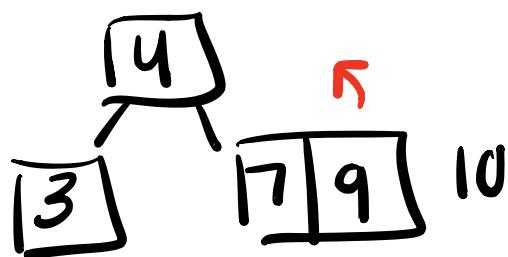
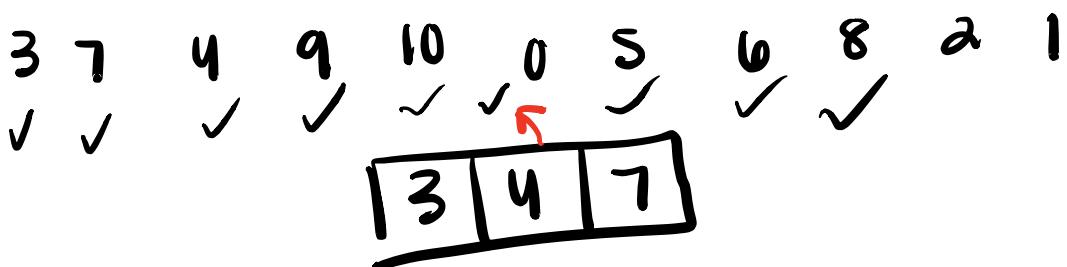
INSERT 20)

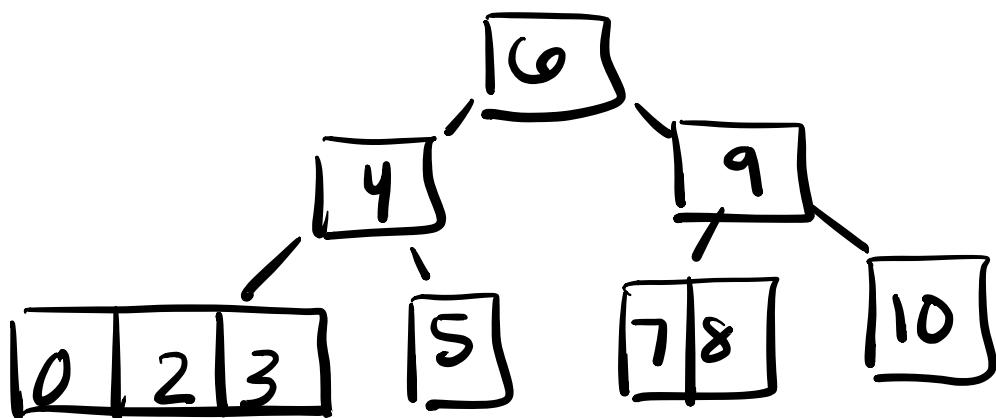
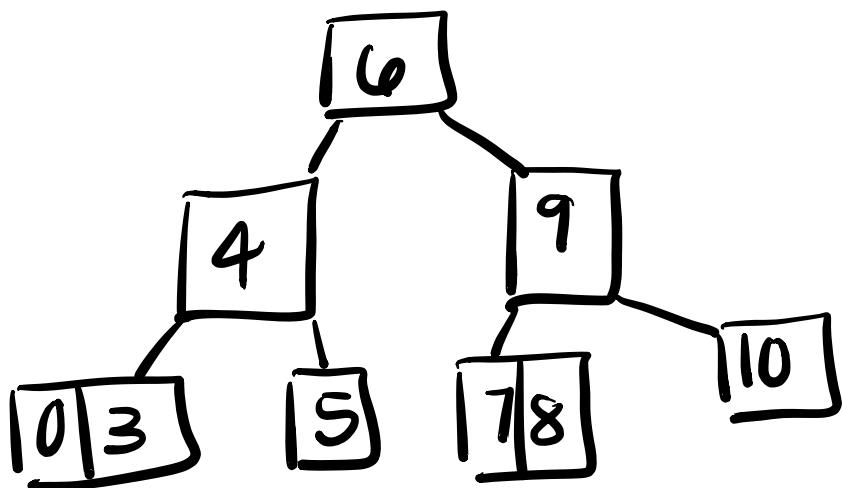
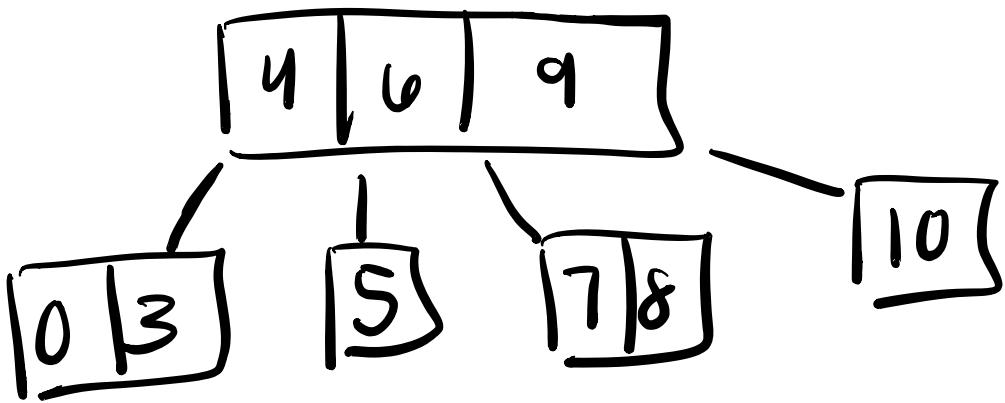


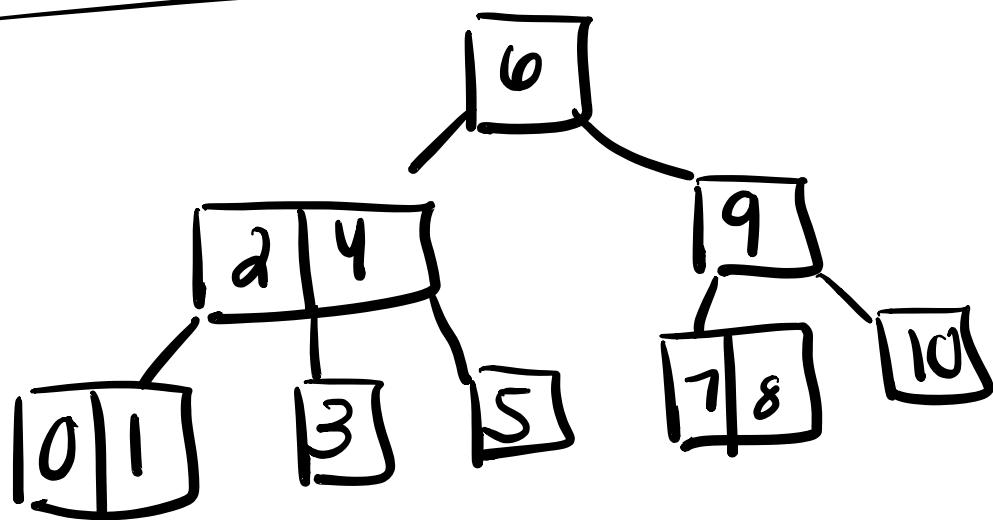
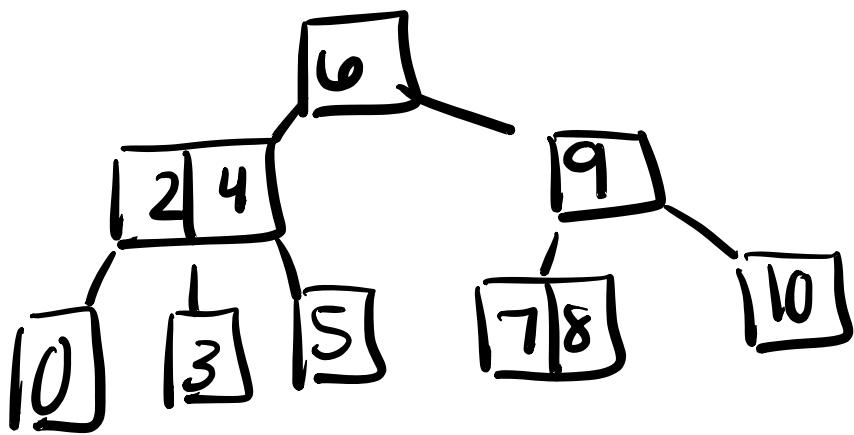
INSERT 40)



## TOP DOWN

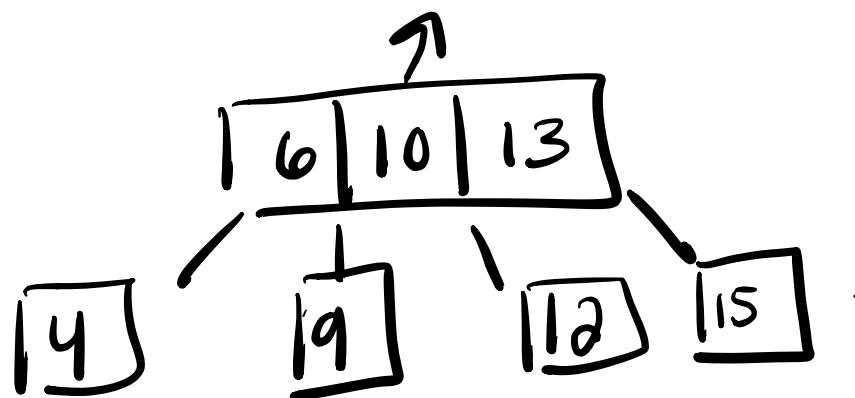
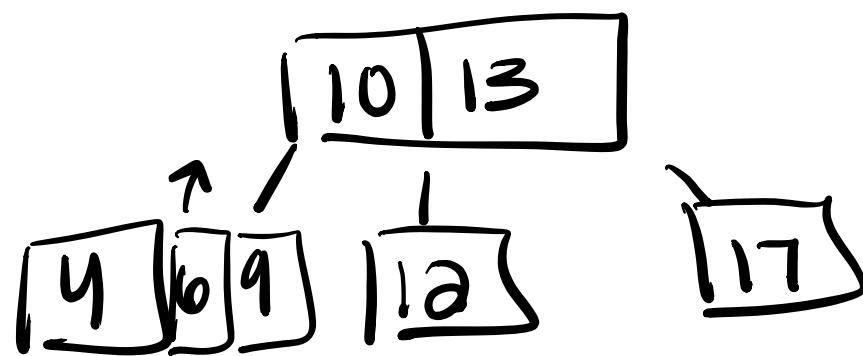
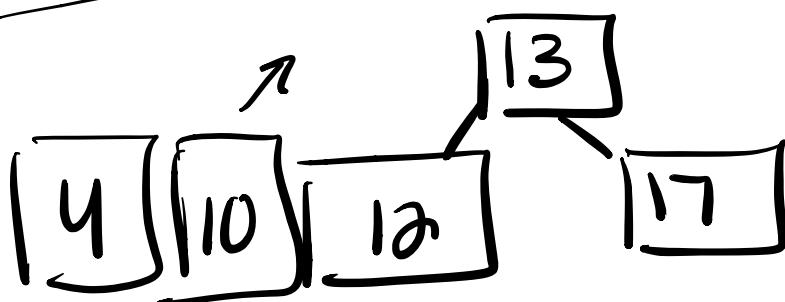
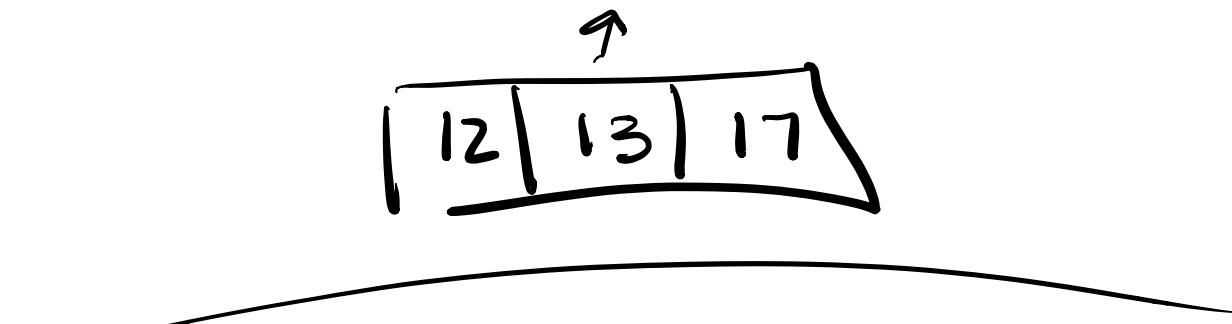


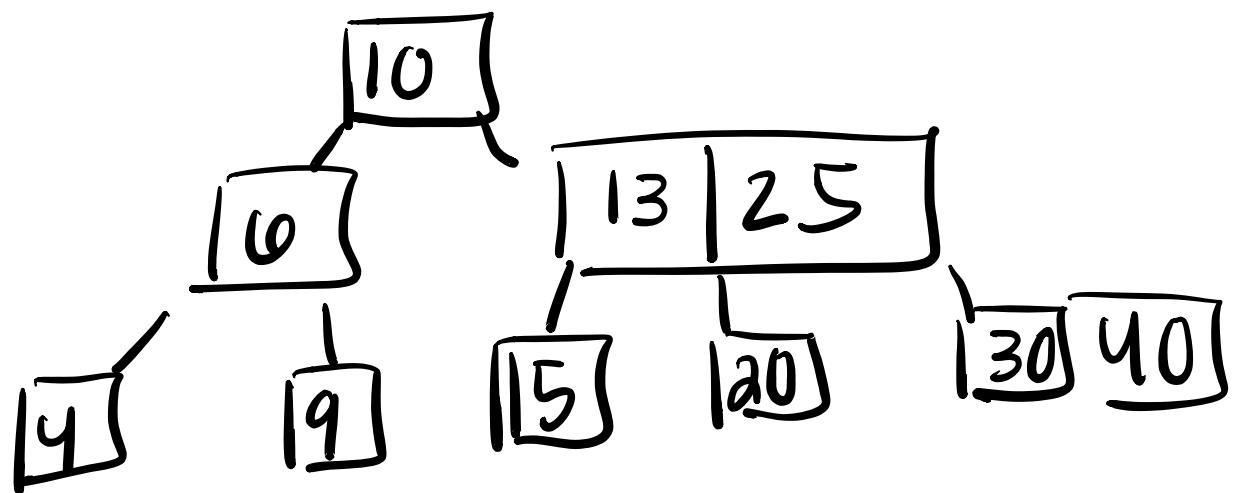
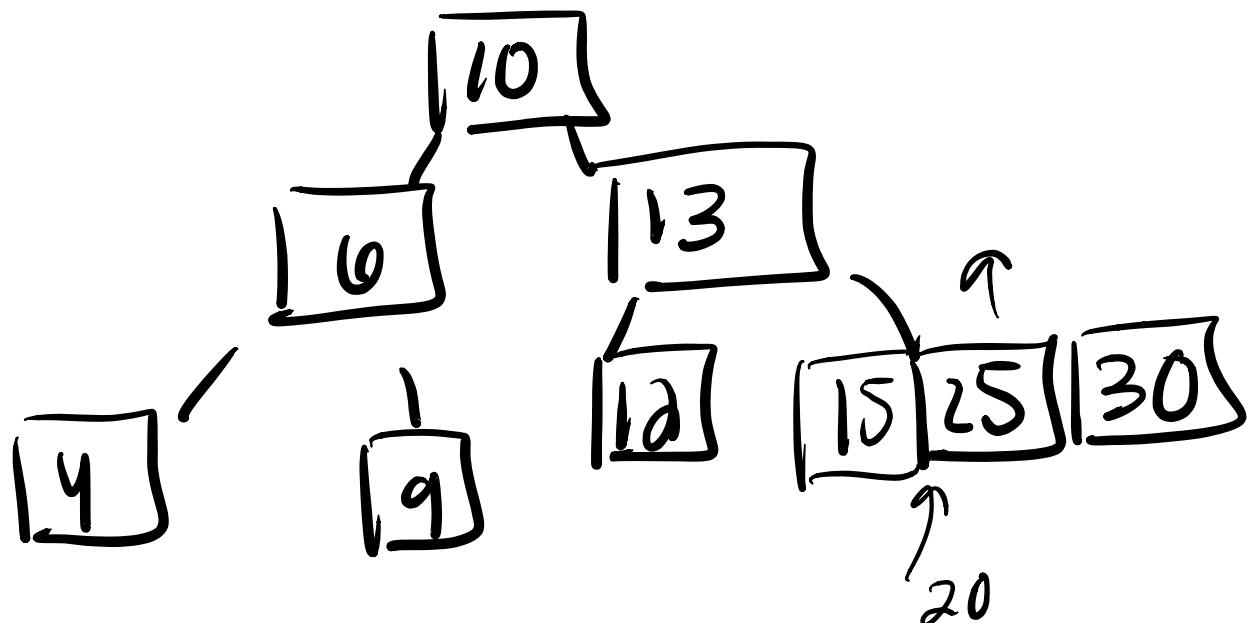




✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓  
12, 13, 17, 10, 4, 6, 9, 15, 30, 25, 20, 40

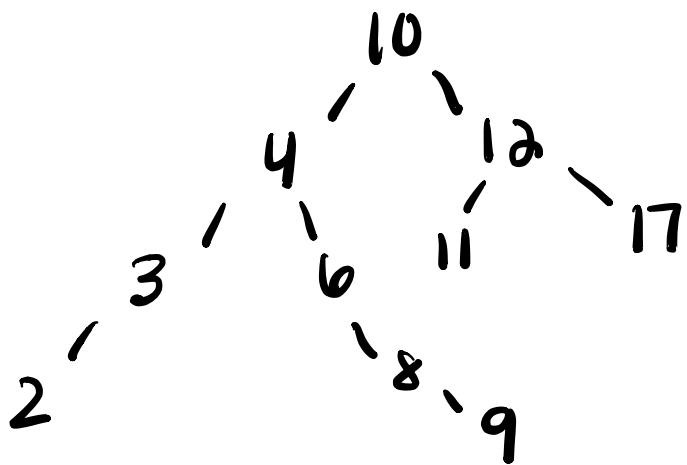
top-down



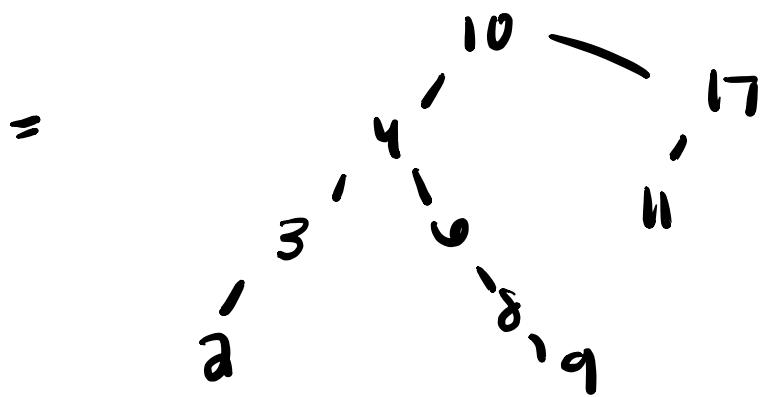
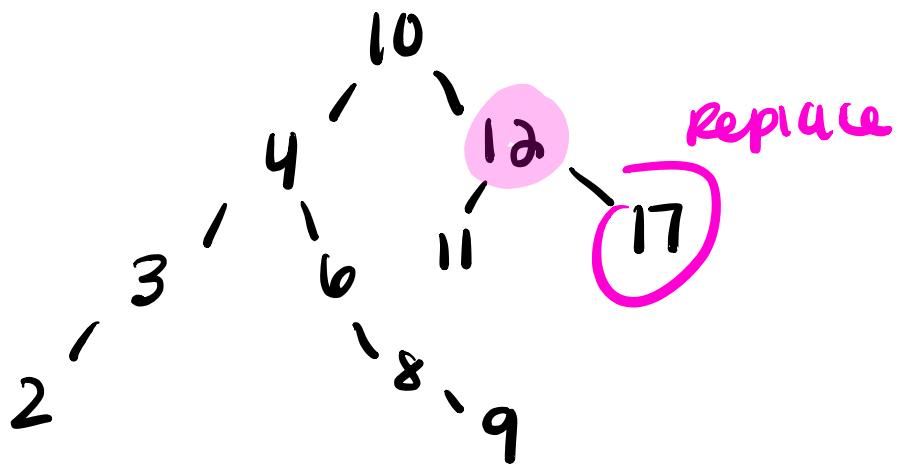


done!

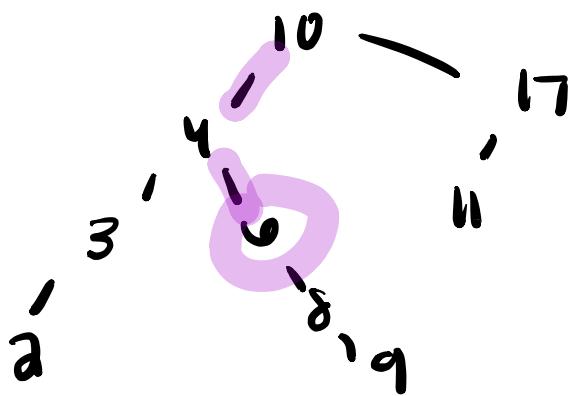
BST [10, 4, 12, 3, 2, 11, 6, 17, 8, 9]



delete 12 :



Search 6 :



RBT:

