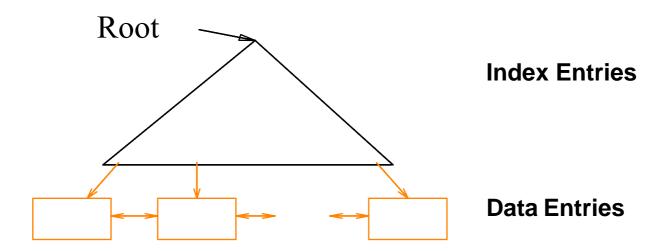
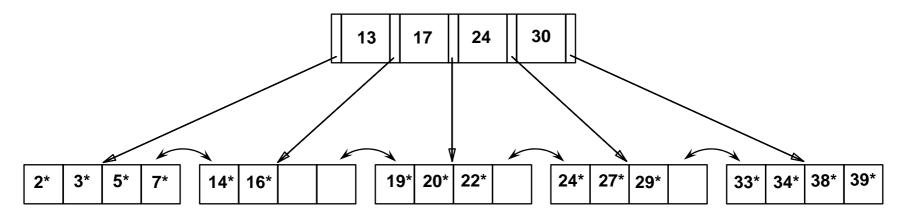
### Lecture 6.2: B+ Tree



### Example B+ Tree

- Search begins at root, and key comparisons direct it to a leaf.
- Search for
  - -5\*
  - **19**\*
  - -, all data entries >= 24\* ...

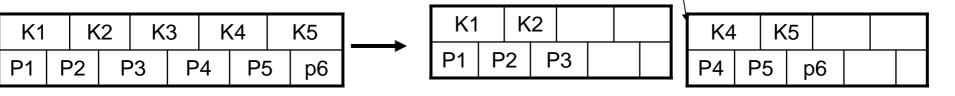


# Inserting a Data Entry into a B+ Tree

- Find correct leaf X.
- Put data entry onto X.
  - If X has enough space, done!
  - Else, must <u>split</u> X (into X and a new node X2)
    - Redistribute entries evenly, copy up middle key.
    - Insert index entry pointing to X2 into parent of X.
- This can happen recursively
  - To split index node, redistribute entries evenly, but <u>push up</u> middle key.

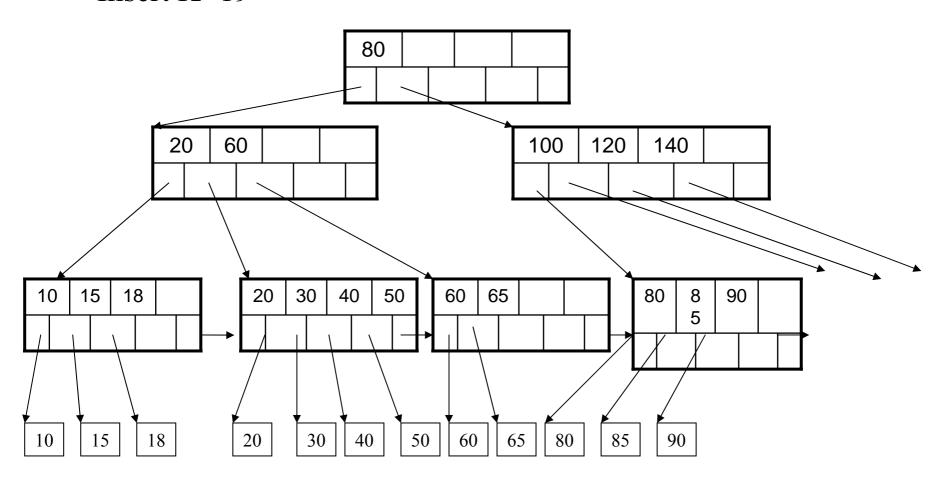
#### Insert (K, P)

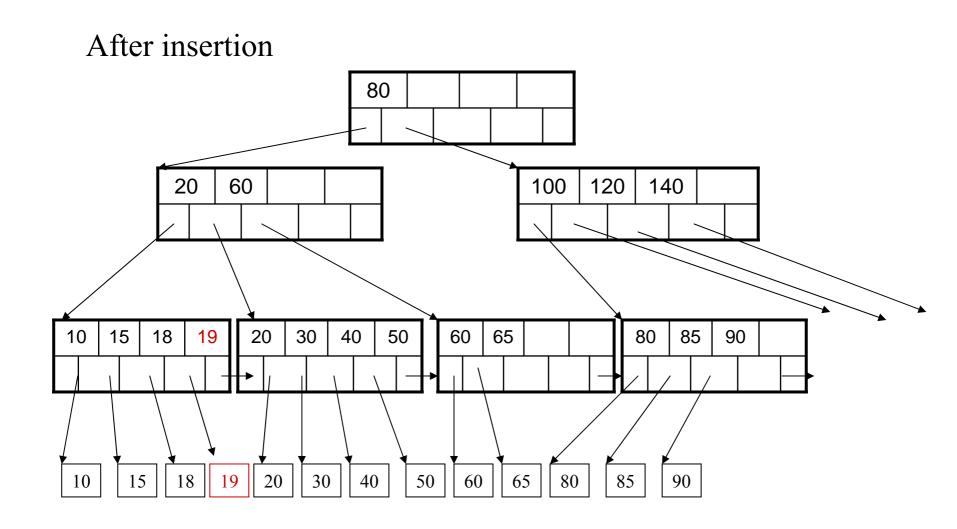
- Find leaf where K belongs, insert
- If no overflow (2t keys or less), halt.
- If overflow (2t+1 keys), split node, insert in parent: (K3) to parent



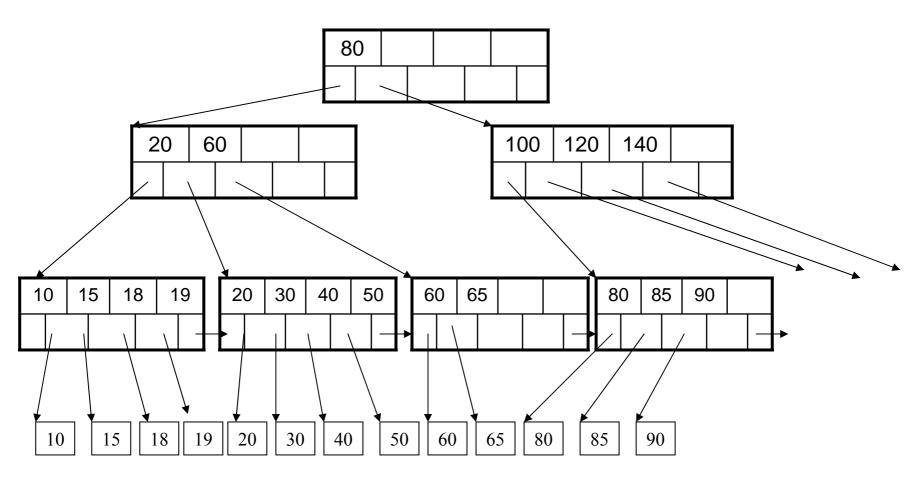
- If leaf, keep K3 too in right node
- When root splits, new root has 1 key only

Bậc của cây t=2 Insert K=19

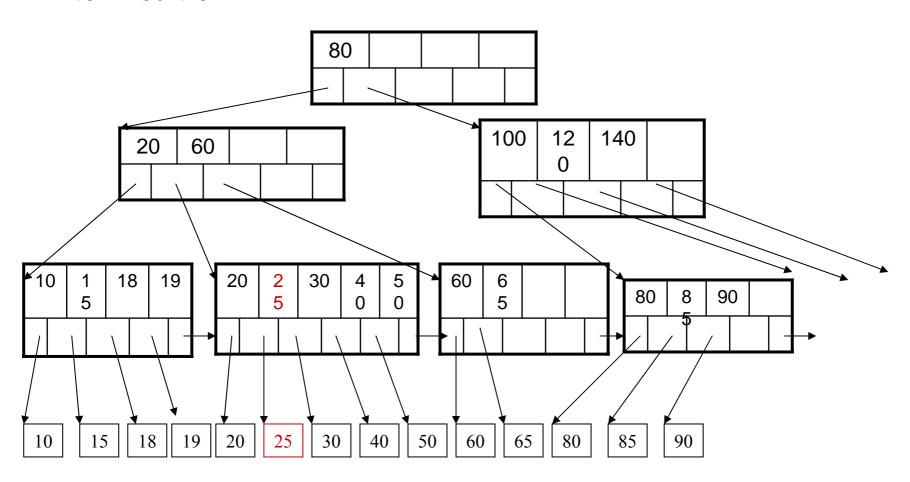




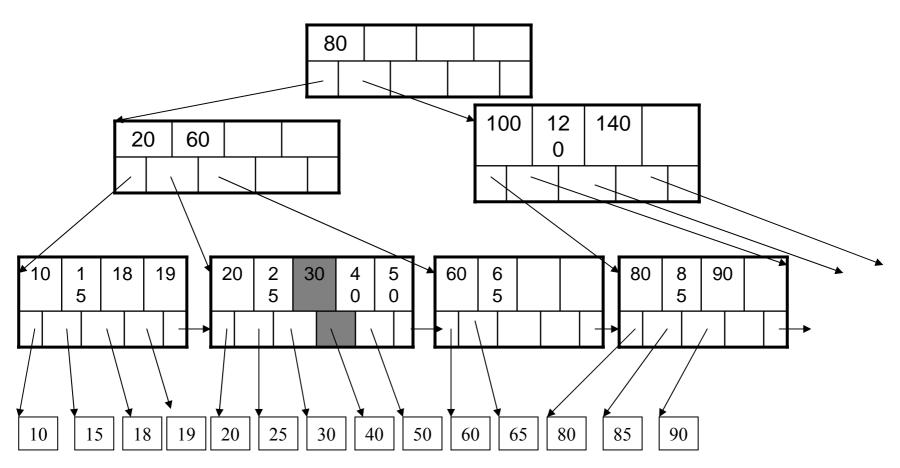
Now insert 25



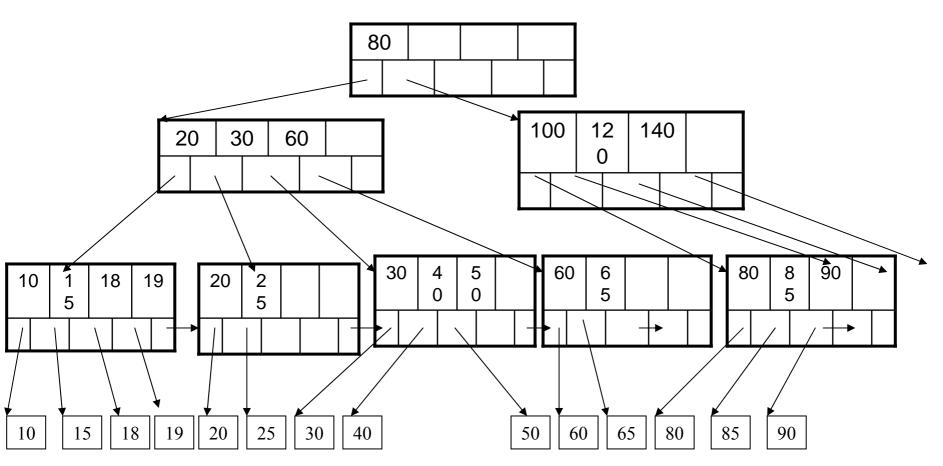
#### After insertion



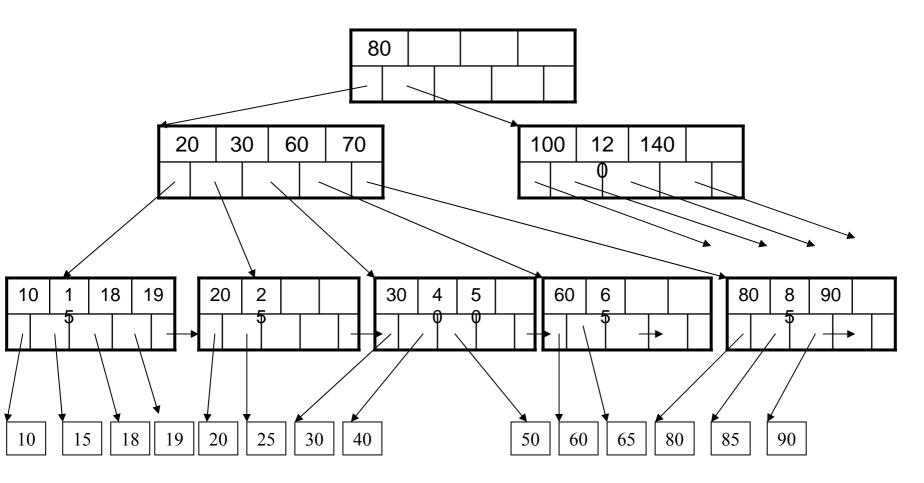
But now have to split!



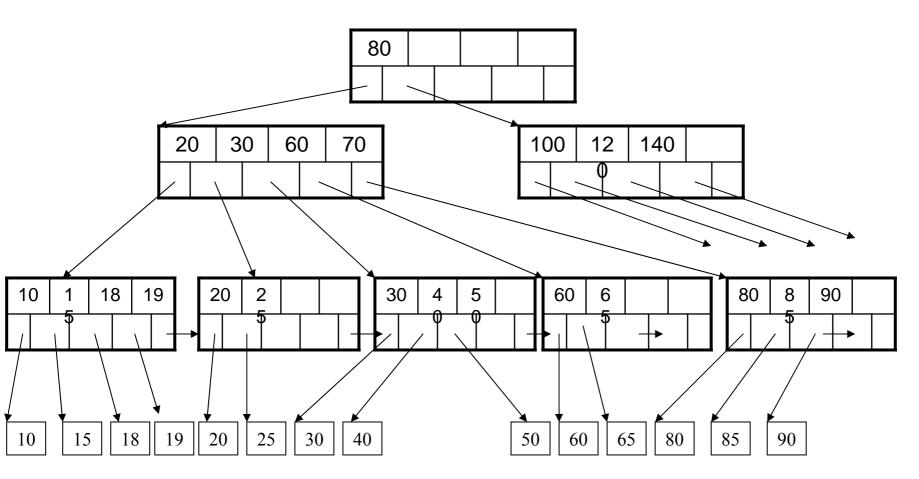
After the split



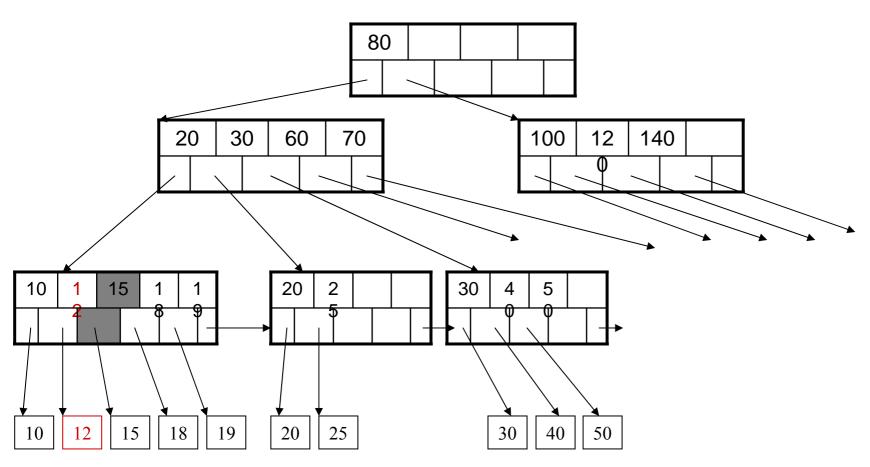
Another B+ Tree



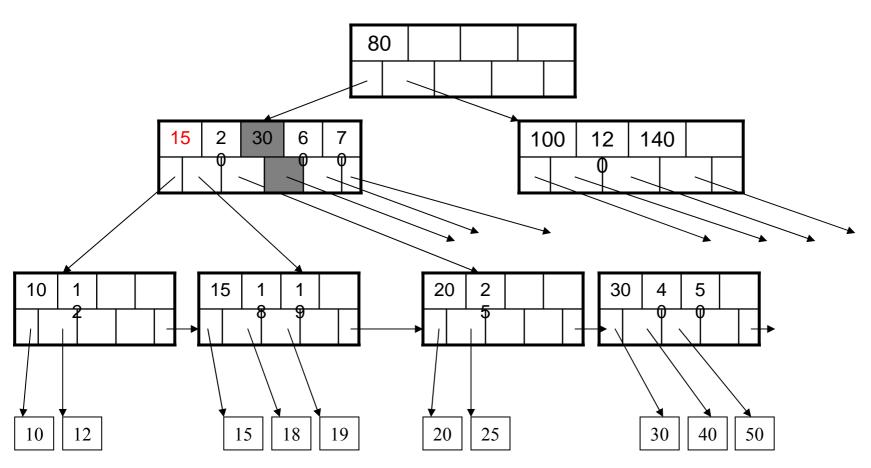
Now Insert 12



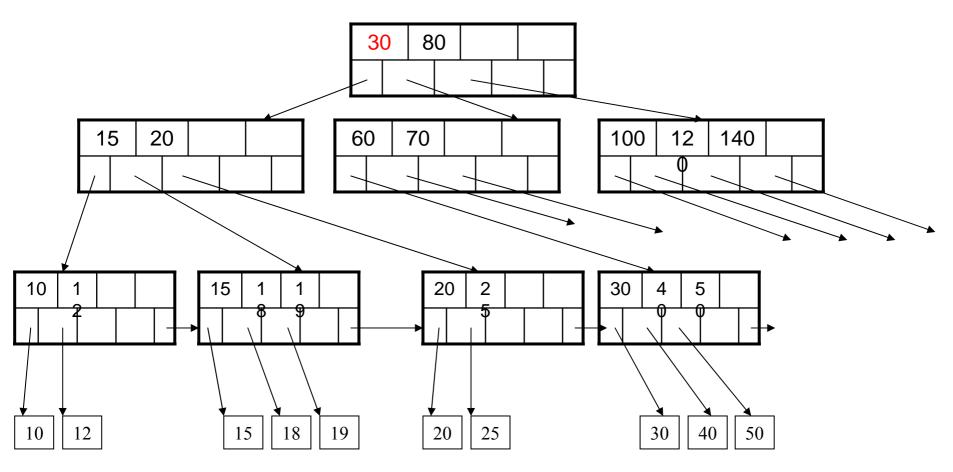
Need to split leaf



Need to split branch

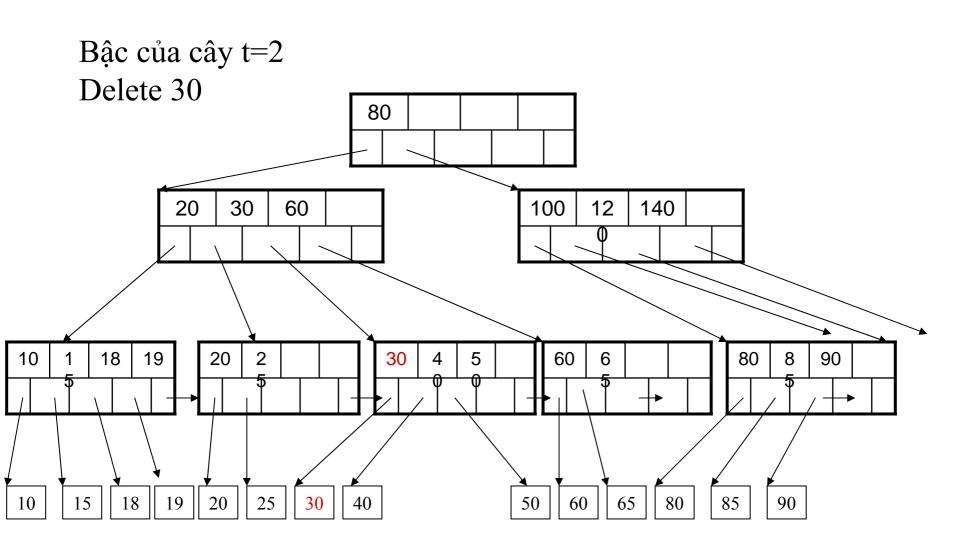


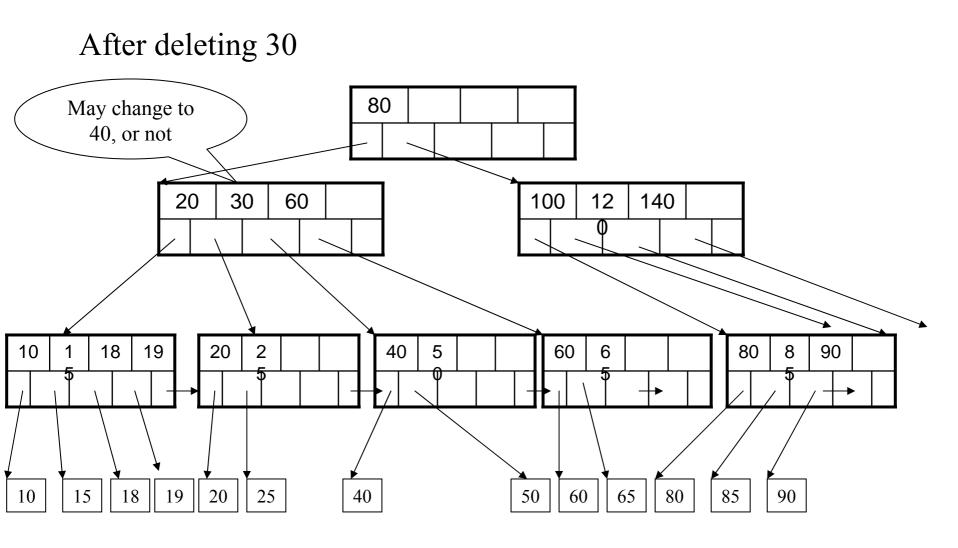
After split



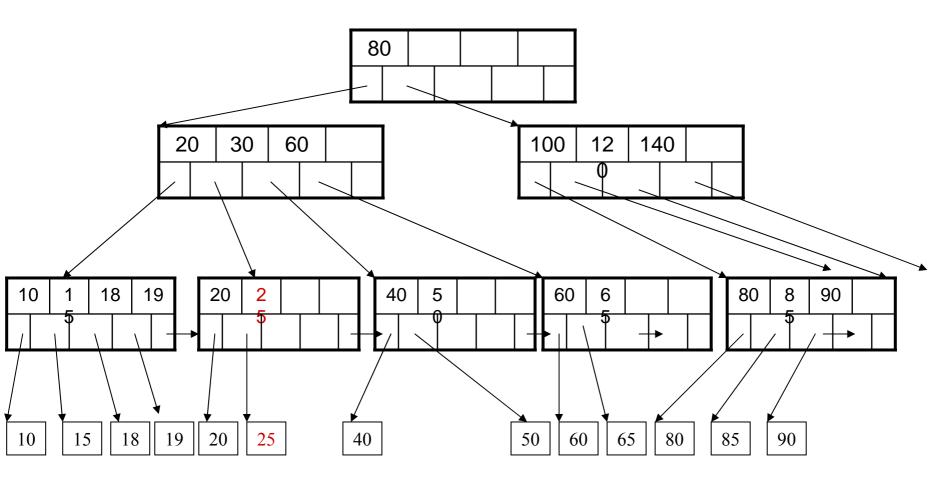
# Deleting a Data Entry from a B+ Tree

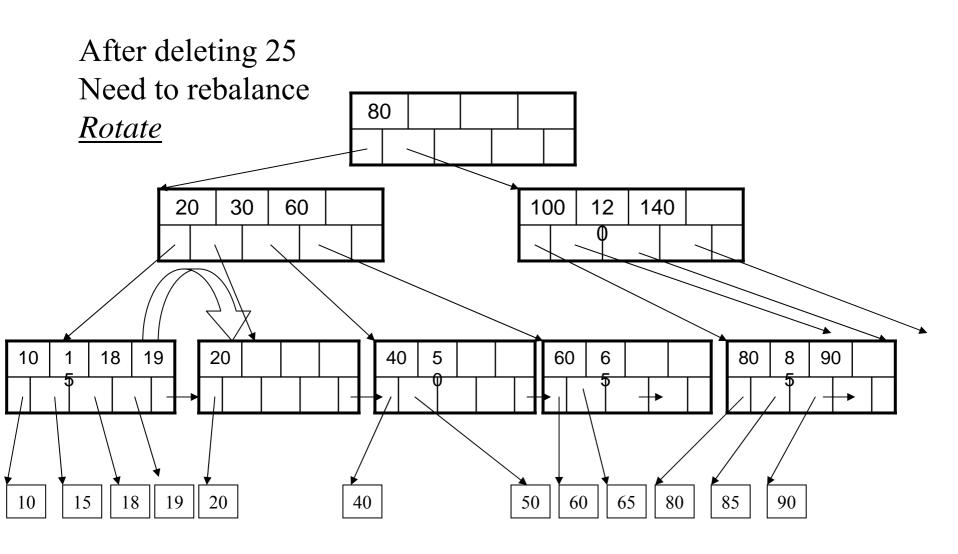
- Start at root, find leaf *X* where entry belongs.
- Remove the entry.
  - If X is at least half-full, done!
  - If X has only **t-1** entries,
    - Try to re-distribute, borrowing from *sibling* (adjacent node with same parent as X).
    - If re-distribution fails, <u>merge</u> X and sibling.
- If merge occurred, must delete entry (pointing to *X* or sibling) from parent of *X*.
- Merge could propagate to root, decreasing height.



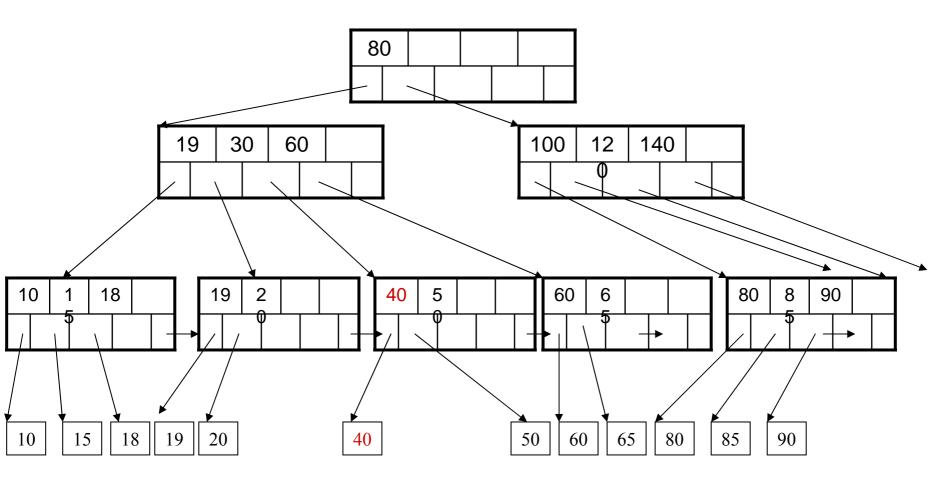


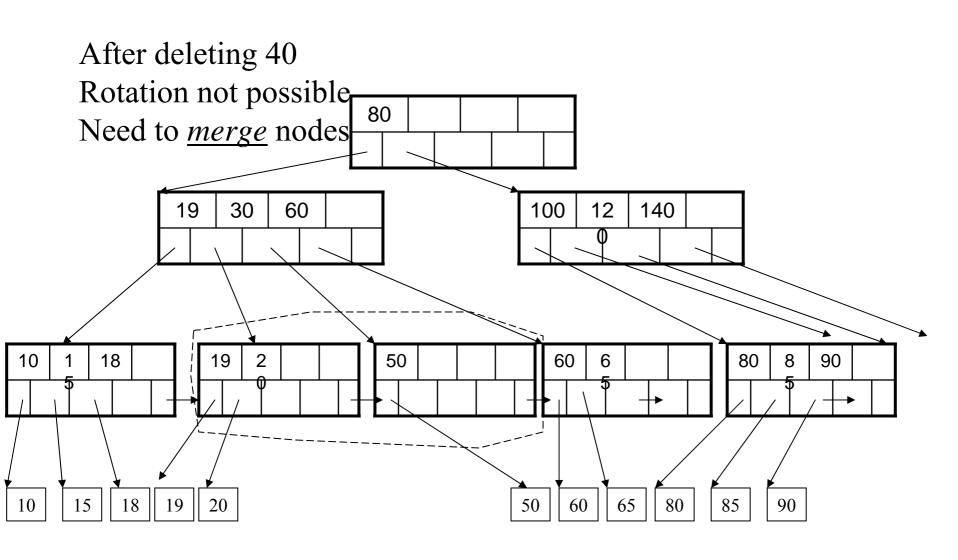
Now delete 25





Now delete 40





Final tree

