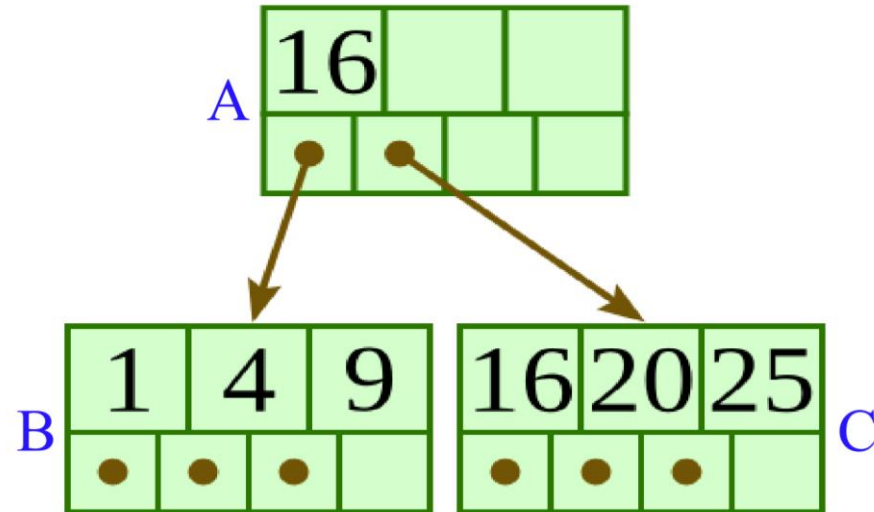


# Quiz:

## B+ tree

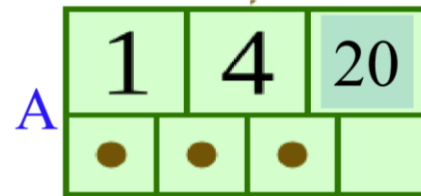
Example B<sup>+</sup>-tree of order 4.



Example B<sup>+</sup>-tree of order 4,  
after inserting 3 values: 20, 1 and 4.

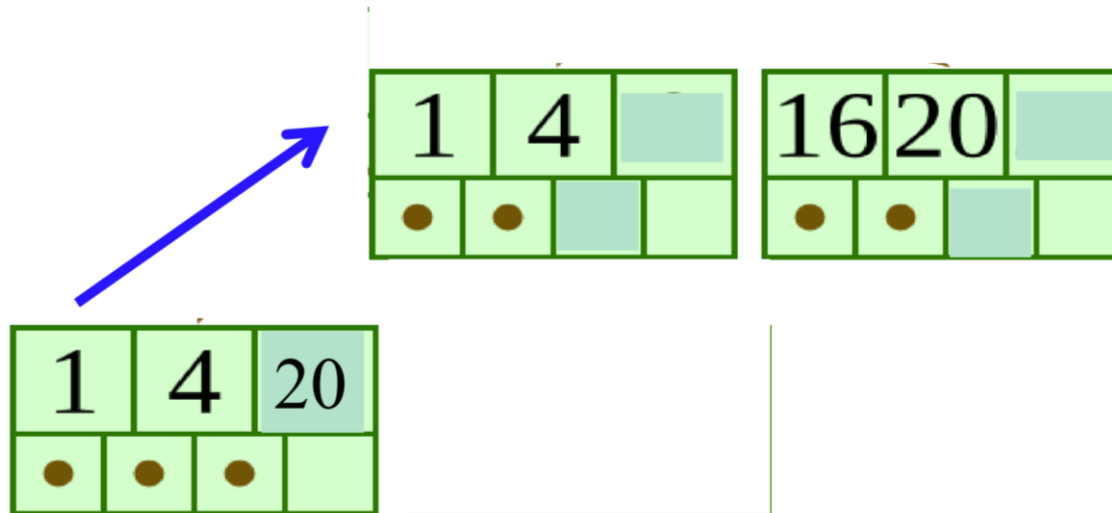
Now insert 16

find;  
insert OR  
{split; recurse}

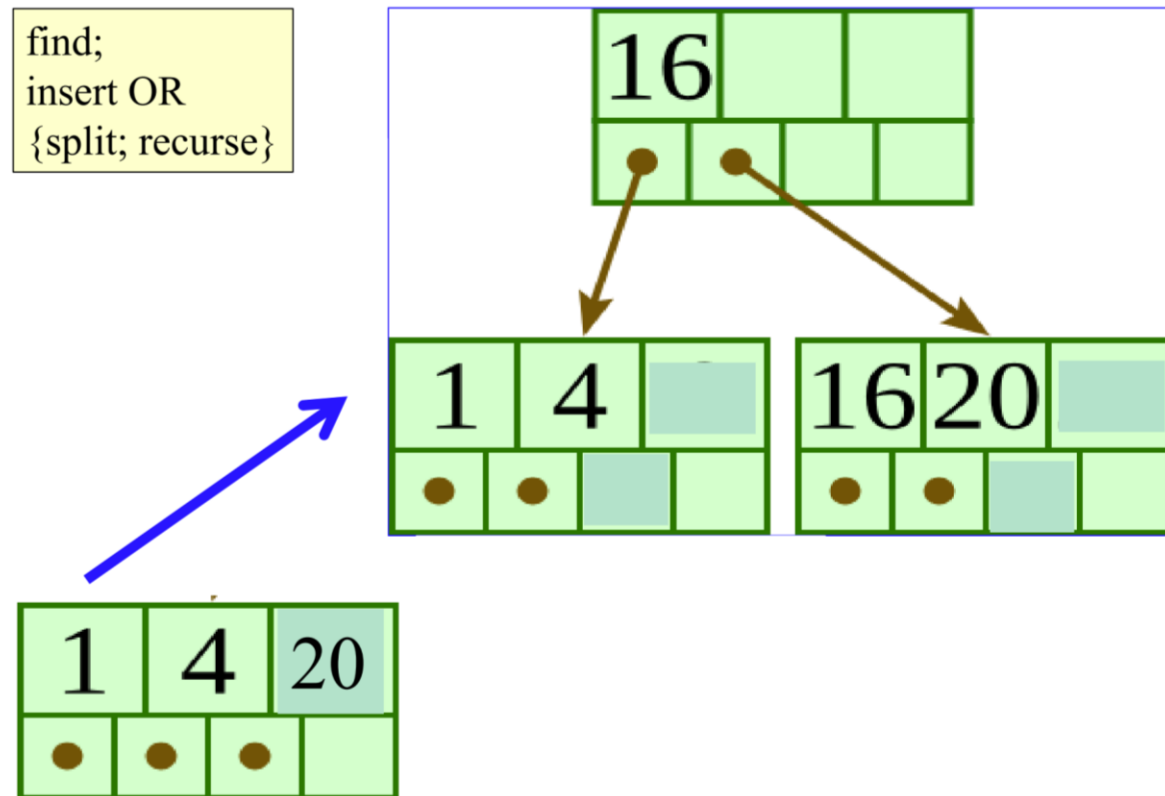


# Cont'd ...

find;  
insert OR  
{split; recurse}

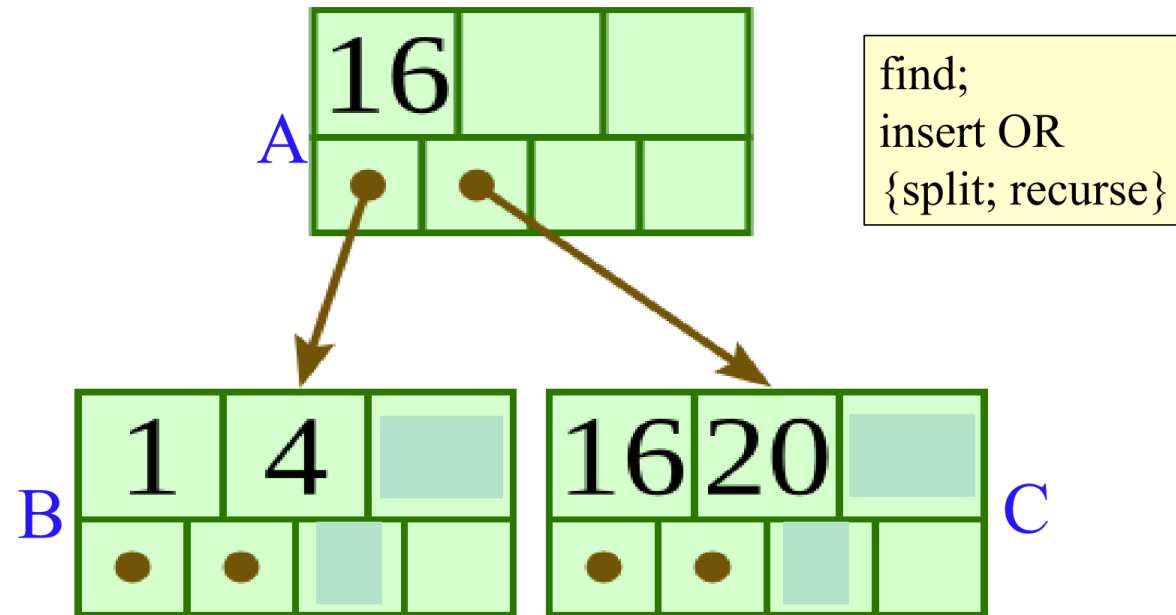


Cont'd ...



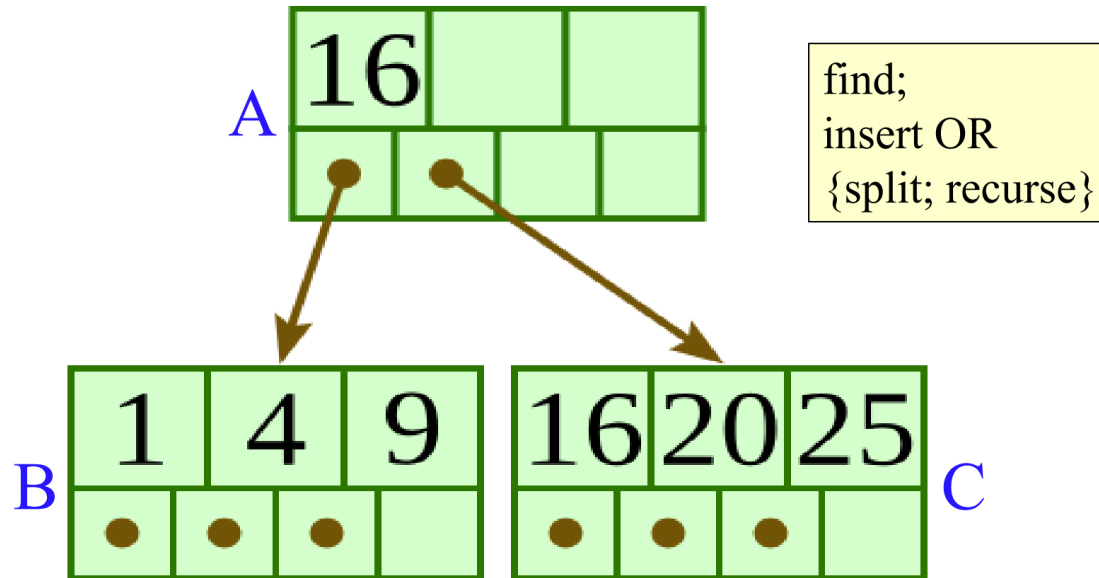
After inserting 16.

Now insert 25, 9

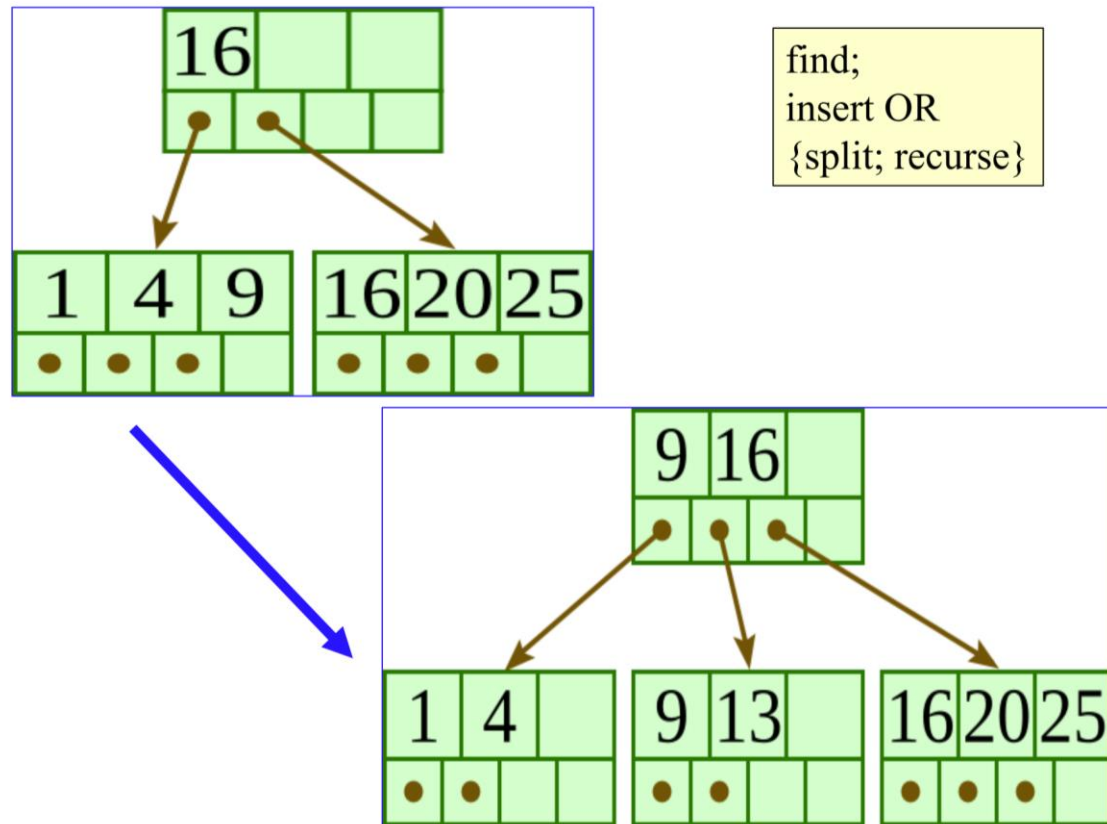


After inserting 25, 9.

Now insert 13



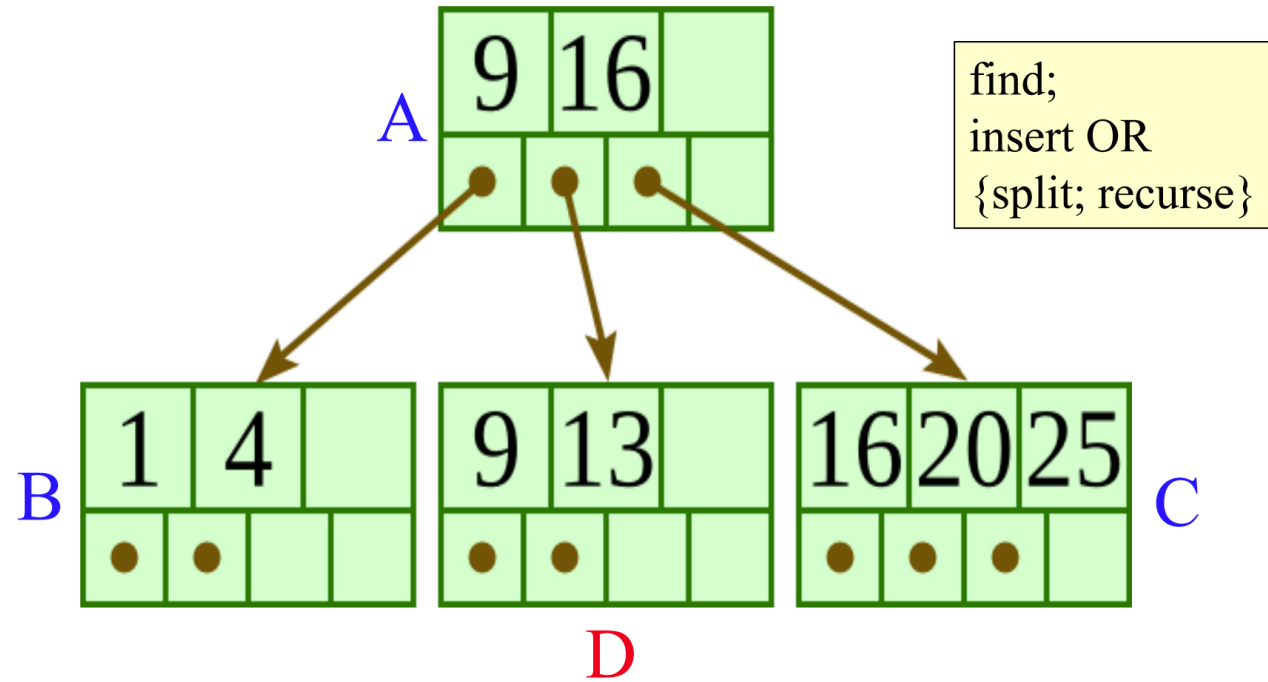
Cont'd ...





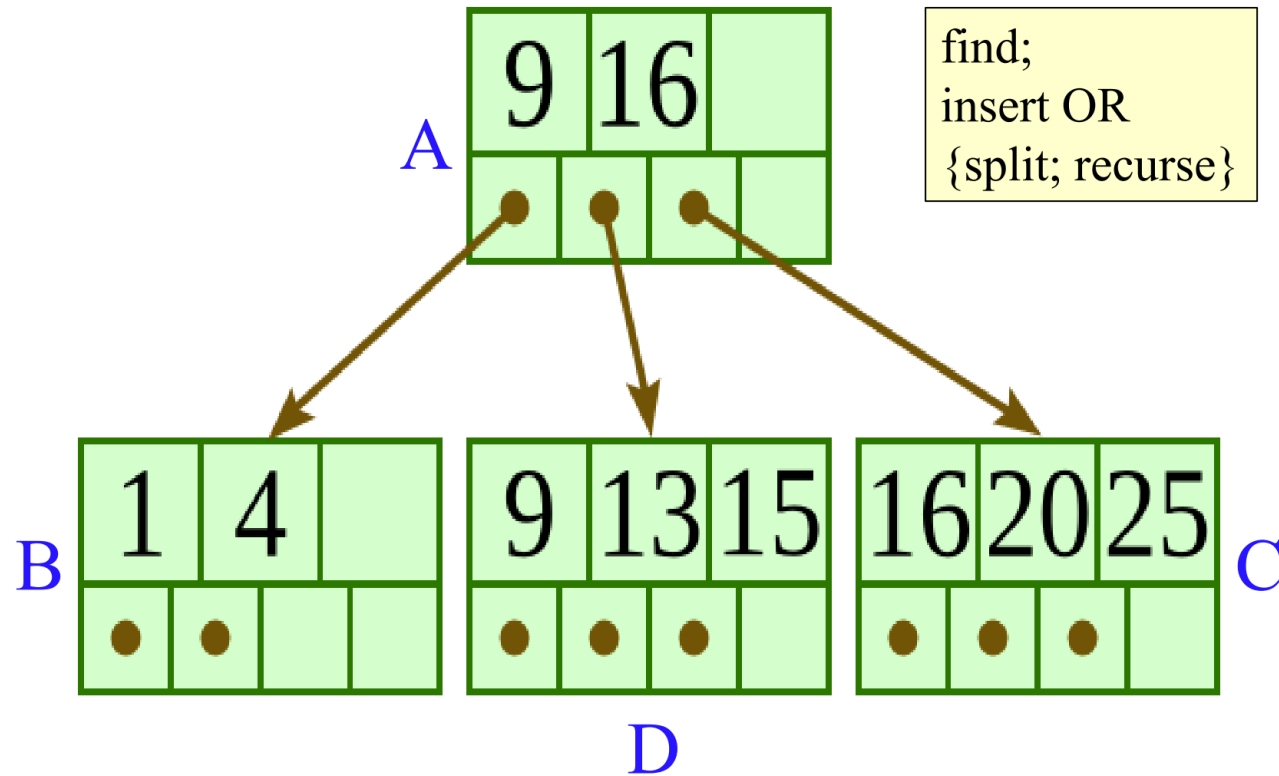
After inserting 13

Now insert 15

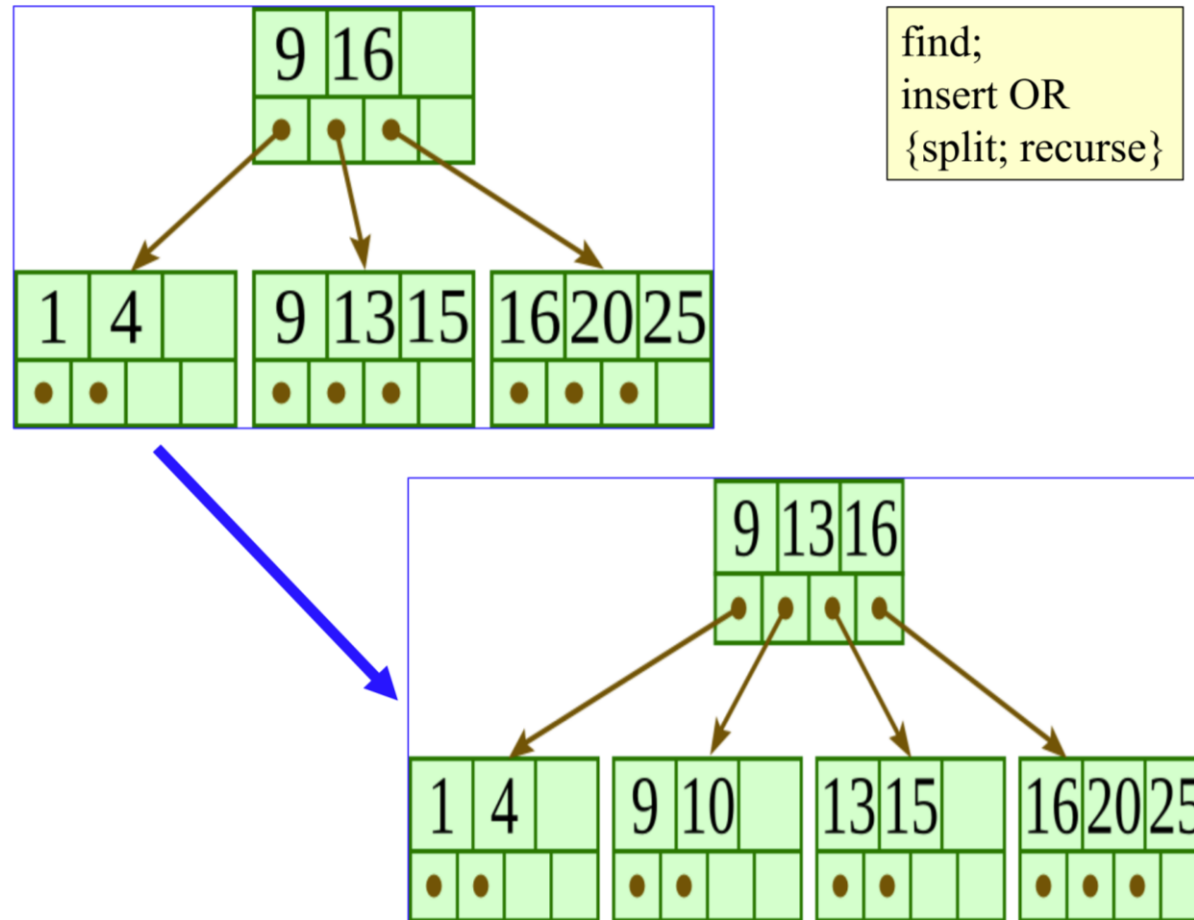


After inserting 15

Now insert 10



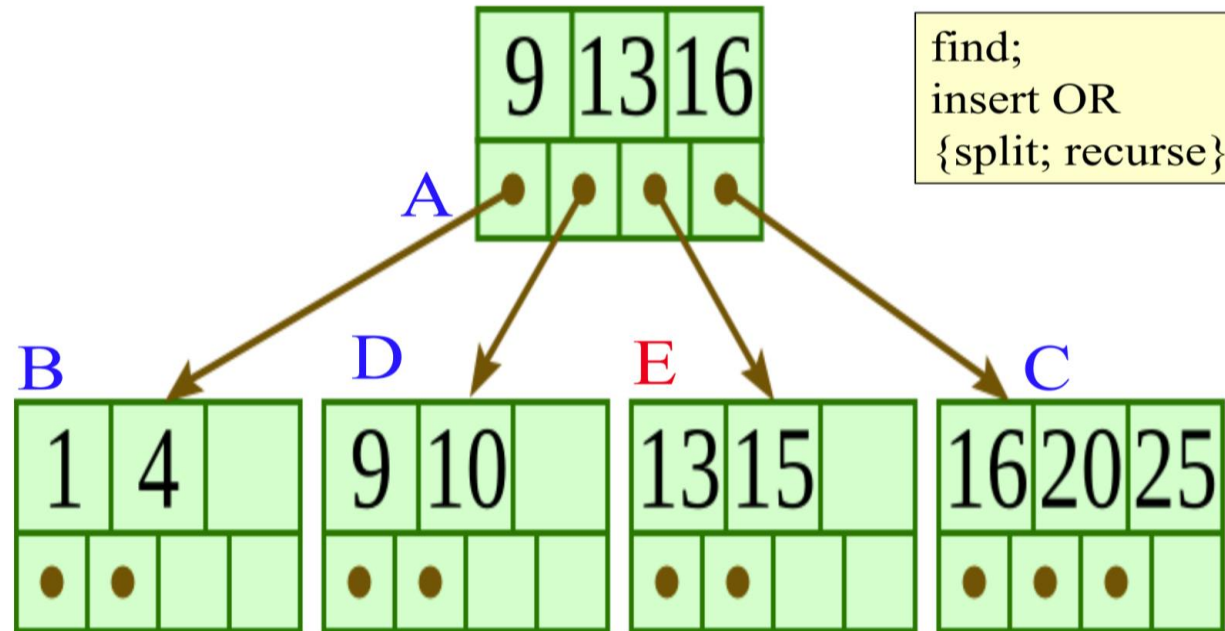
Cont'd ...



Cont'd ...

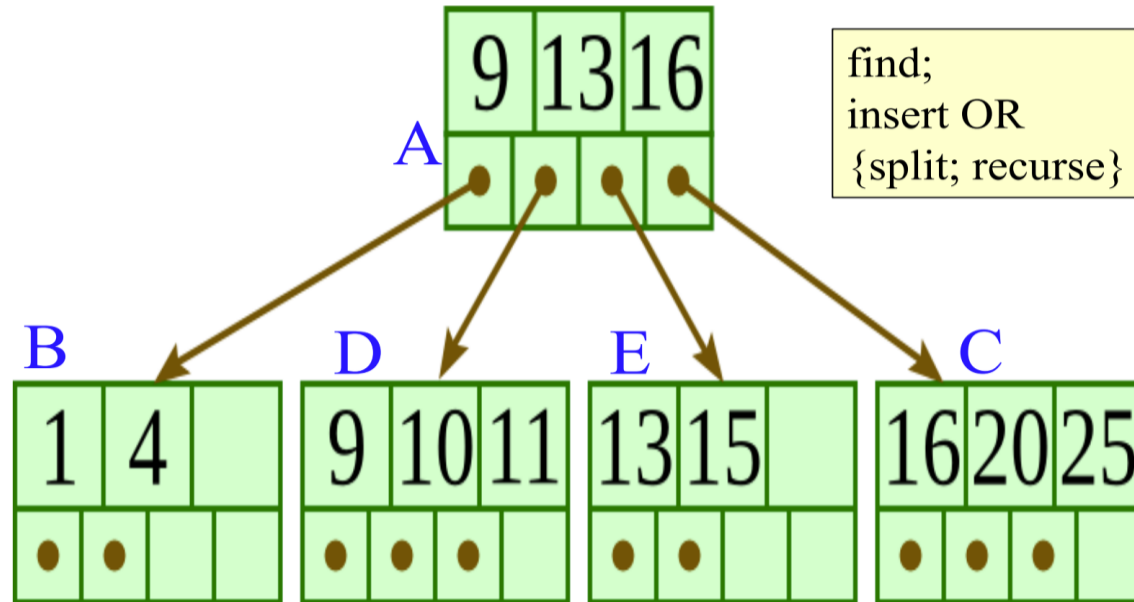
After inserting 10

Now insert 11

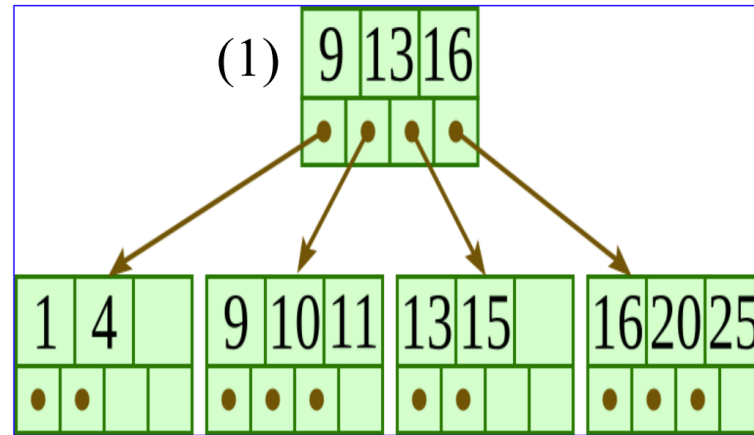


Cont'd ...

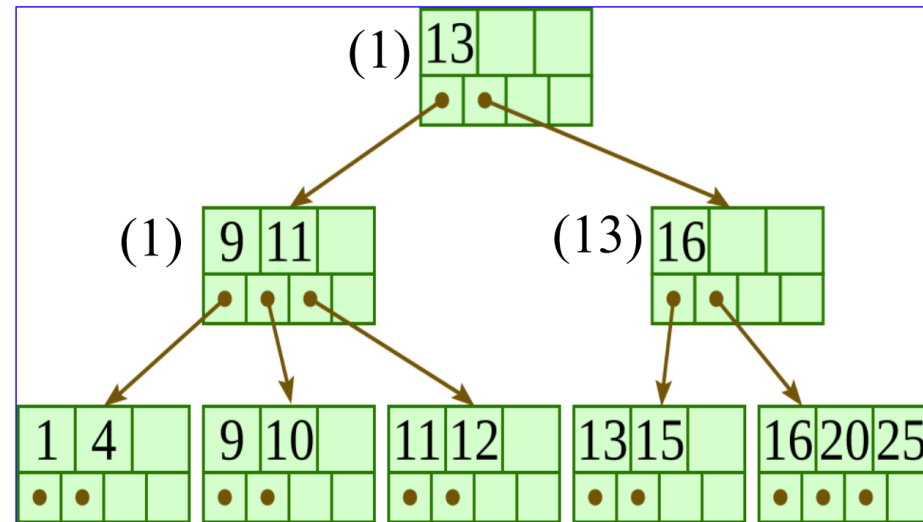
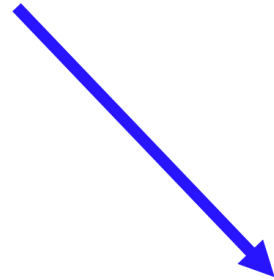
After inserting 11
Now insert 12



Cont'd ...

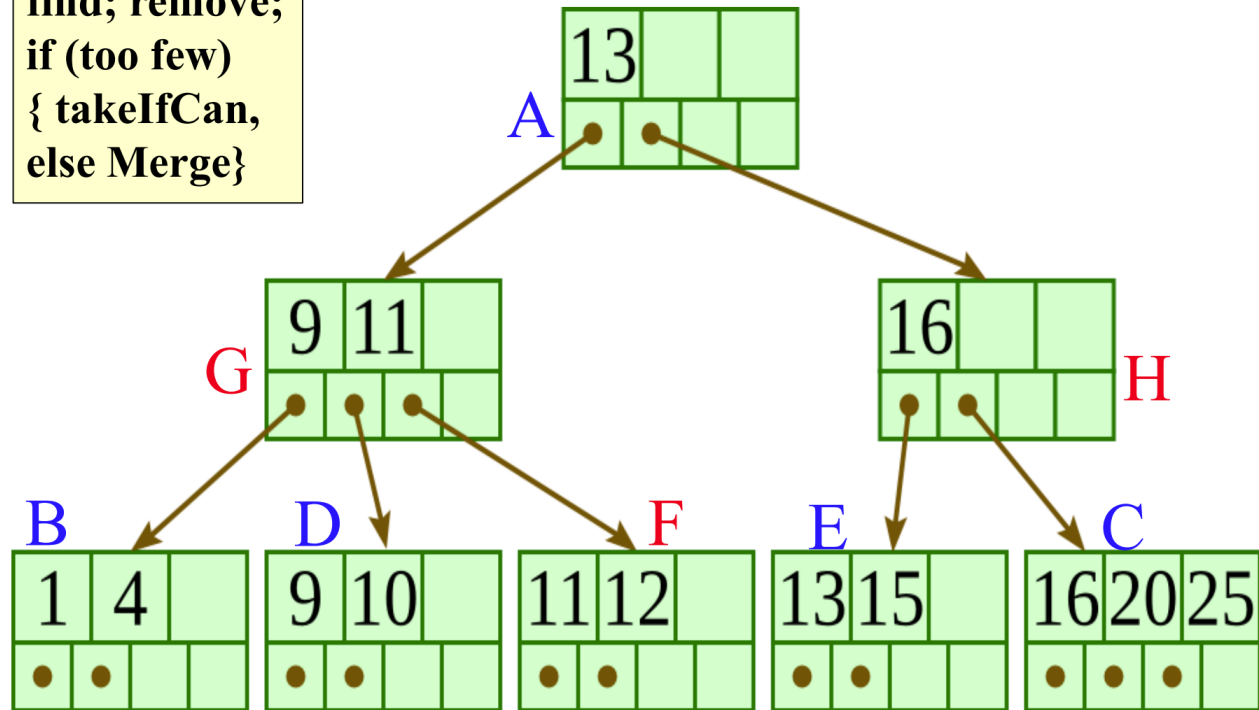


find;  
insert OR  
{split; recurse}

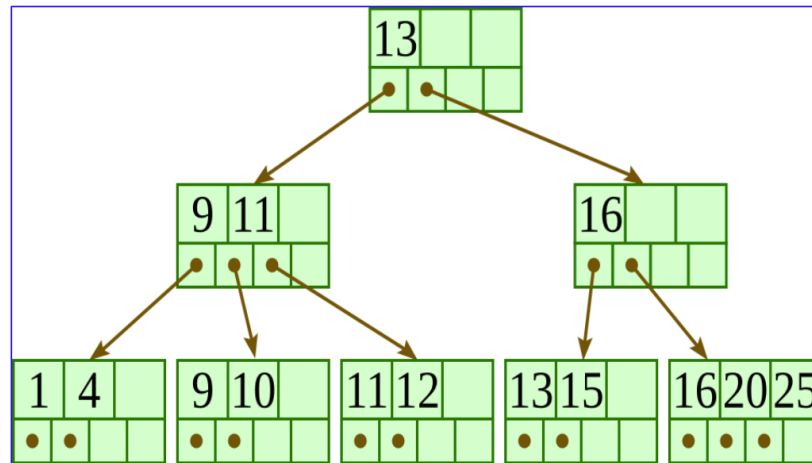


Now delete 13

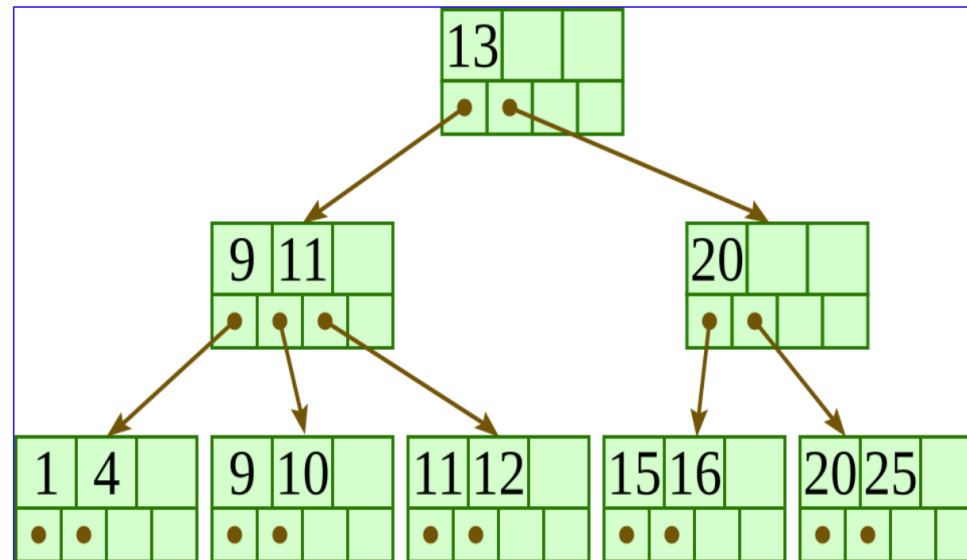
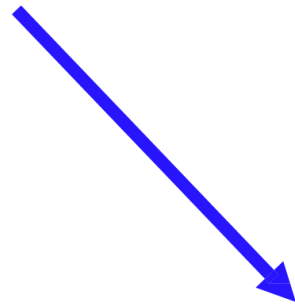
find; remove;  
if (too few)  
{ takeIfCan,  
else Merge}



# Cont'd ...



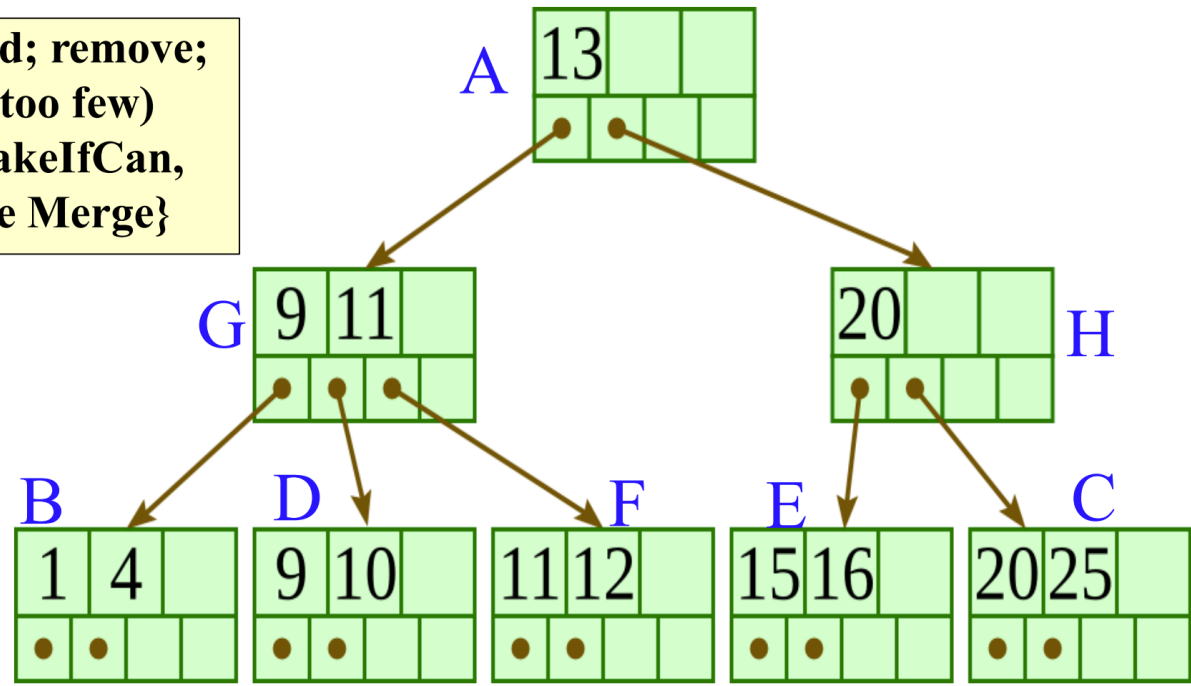
**find; remove;**  
**if (too few)**  
**{ takeIfCan,**  
**else Merge}**



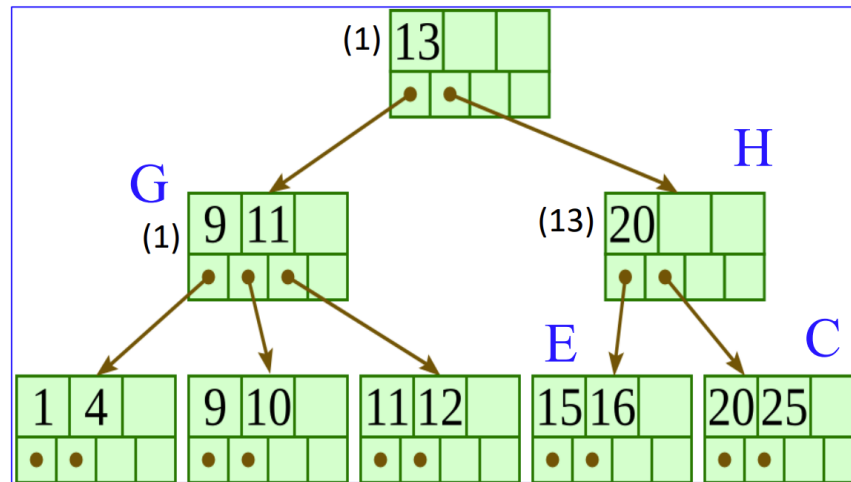


After deleting 13
Now delete 15

find; remove;  
if (too few)  
{ takeIfCan,  
else Merge}



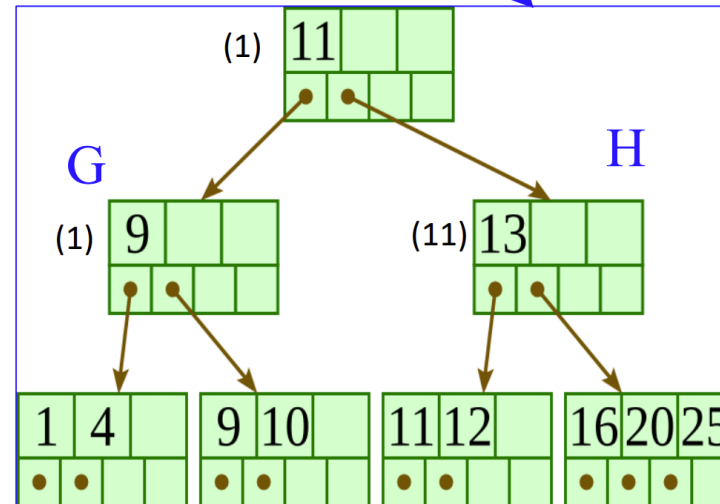
# Cont'd ...



Smallest key value isn't stored in nonleaves, but is shown in brackets here.

13 is still in the root from before we deleted it – correct! all values in right subtree are  $\geq 13$  ☺

- after drop 20 & merge E & C, H has  $< 2$  children so we take the last one from its sibling G;
- G's keys are (1), 9, 11, and H's remaining key is its first key (13) – actually algorithm gets key 13 from H's parent;
- thus halve 4 keys: (1), 9, 11, (13) so G gets (1), 9 & H gets (11), 13 (omit 11 as it is 1<sup>st</sup> key of H)

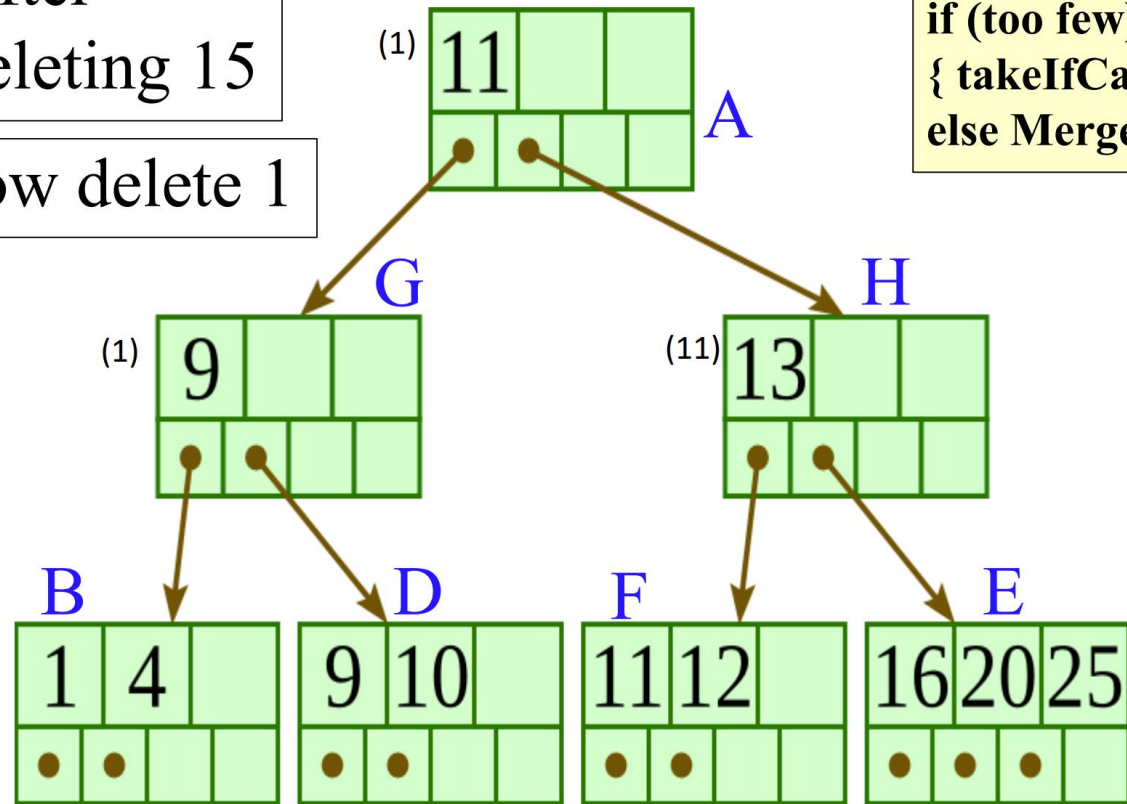


# Cont'd ...

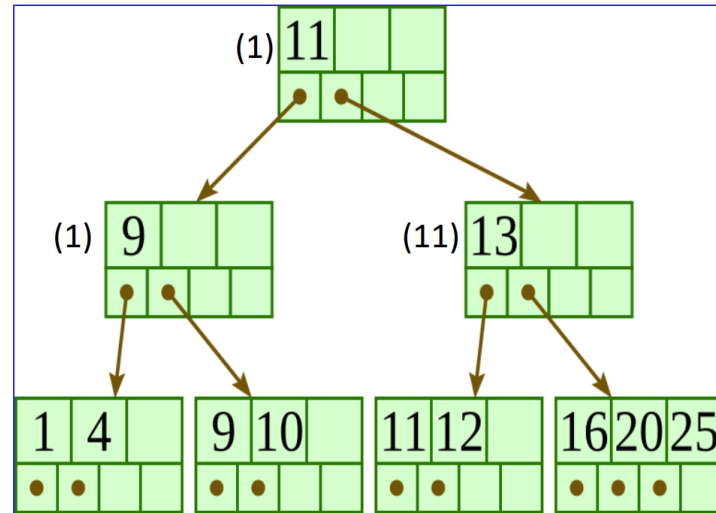
After  
deleting 15

Now delete 1

find; remove;  
if (too few)  
{ takeIfCan,  
else Merge }



# Cont'd ...



**find; remove;  
if (too few)  
{ takeIfCan,  
else Merge}**

