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## X-tree

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about a tree data structure for storing data in multiple dimensions. For the XTree file manager, see XTree.



This article provides insufficient context for those unfamiliar with the subject. Please help improve the article with a good introductory style. (October 2009)

In computer science, an **X-tree** (for *eXtended node tree*<sup>[1]</sup>) is an index tree structure based on the R-tree used for storing data in many dimensions. It appeared in 1996,<sup>[2]</sup> and differs from R-trees (1984), R+-trees (1987) and R\*-trees (1990) because it emphasizes prevention of overlap in the bounding boxes, which increasingly becomes a problem in high dimensions. In cases where nodes cannot be split without preventing overlap, the node split will be deferred, resulting in **super-nodes**. In extreme cases, the tree will linearize, which defends against worst-case behaviors observed in some other data structures.

## References [edit]

- 1. ^ Selçuk Candan, K.; Luisa Sapino, Maria (31 May 2010). Cambridge University Press, ed. *Data Management for Multimedia Retrieval 답*.
- A Berchtold, Stefan; Keim, Daniel A.; Kriegel, Hans-Peter (1996). "The X-tree: An Index Structure for High-Dimensional Data" & Proceedings of the 22nd VLDB Conference (Mumbai, India): 28–39.

v· t· e Tree data structures	
Search trees (dynamic sets/associative arrays)	$2-3\cdot 2-3-4\cdot AA\cdot (a,b)\cdot AVL\cdot B\cdot B+\cdot B^*\cdot B^X\cdot (Optimal) \ Binary search\cdot Dancing\cdot HTree\cdot Interval\cdot Order statistic\cdot (Left-leaning) \ Red-black\cdot Scapegoat\cdot Splay\cdot T\cdot Treap\cdot UB\cdot Weight-balanced$
Heaps	Binary · Binomial · Fibonacci · Leftist · Pairing · Skew · Van Emde Boas
Tries	Hash · Radix · Suffix · Temary search · X-fast · Y-fast
Spatial data partitioning trees	$BK \cdot BSP \cdot Cartesian \cdot Hilbert \ R \cdot \textit{k-d} \ (implicit \textit{k-d}) \cdot M \cdot Metric \cdot MP \cdot Octree \cdot Priority \ R \cdot Quad \cdot R \cdot R + \cdot R^* \cdot Segment \cdot VP \cdot \textbf{X}$
Other trees	$\label{lem:cover} \begin{tabular}{ll} Cover \cdot Exponential \cdot Fenwick \cdot Finger \cdot Fusion \cdot Hash calendar \cdot iDistance \cdot K-ary \cdot Left-child right-sibling \cdot Link/cut \cdot Log-structured merge \cdot Merkle \cdot PQ \cdot Range \cdot SPQR \cdot Top \end{tabular}$



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