Database HW4 report

請寫出在 linux 環境中編譯及執行你的程式的指令

• 指令:

```
g++ hw4.cpp -o hw4_out
./hw4_out
```

請比較 B Tree 及 B+Tree 的不同。 以及這些不同可以讓 B+Tree 獲得什麼好處。

Difference

- B Tree把資料存在每個子節點,一旦超過node容量的就會split分為兩個,往下分裂。
- B+ Tree改良B Tree的結構,將資料存在leaf node,其他節點只存key,且底層的leaf node都會用link list連結起來。

超過容量時會在最底層split,然後把key值複製一份回傳上去;如果儲存key的node滿了,就照B Tree的規則往上split。

Advantages

- B Tree每次搜尋的速度不穩定,且範圍查詢非常沒效率。
- B+ Tree比B Tree矮胖,每次查詢一定會到leaf node,搜尋速度平均;到了leaf node只要照順序走一遍就找得到了,也較方便做range query。

請詳述本次作業中 B+Tree 的結構,即 B+Tree 中的 node 是用什麼資料結構, 還有是如何存放 value 及 pointer。

- 以class BPtree為主幹,儲存一個root,insert時再從root開始接,用pointer連接起來。
- BP tree裡面放root Node還有其他功能函式, Node裡存value,key還有node其他資訊。

```
Node* root;
void insert_internal(int, int, Node*, Node*);
Node* find_parent(Node*, Node*);
int m;
BPtree(int max);

void search(int);
void disert(int);
void display(Node*, int);
void seq_access(int, int);
Node* getroot();
};
```

請詳述本次作業中是如何實作 B+Tree 的 Insert 功能。 如果 Insert 後的 node 需要進行分裂的話,是如何實作的。

- 分成三個函式:insert, insert_internal, find_parent
- 首先call insert function

```
void BPtree::insert(int x) {
   //如果tree是空的,先設成root
   if (root == NULL) {
       root = new Node(m);
       root->key[0] = x;
       root->is_leaf = true;
       root->size = 1;
   }
   else {
       Node* cursor = root;
       Node* parent = cursor;
                                 //設一個pointer cursor用來追蹤目前的位置
       //while迴圈用來找value應該insert的位置在哪個區段
       while (cursor->is_leaf == false) {
           parent = cursor;
           for (int i = 0; i < cursor->size; i++) {
               if (x < cursor->key[i]) {
                   cursor = cursor->ptr[i];
                   break;
               }
               if (i == cursor->size - 1) {
                   cursor = cursor->ptr[i + 1];
                   break;
               }
           }
       }
       if (cursor->size < m) {</pre>
                                 //node is not full
           int i = 0;
           //找可以insert new key的地方
           while (x > cursor->key[i] && i < cursor->size) {
           //騰出空間給new key,全部右移一格
           for (int j = cursor -> size; j > i; j--) {
               cursor->key[j] = cursor->key[j - 1];
           }
```

```
//insert key:更新value, size, link list
    cursor->key[i] = x;
   cursor->size++;
    cursor->ptr[cursor->size] = cursor->ptr[cursor->size - 1];
    cursor->ptr[cursor->size - 1] = NULL;
else {
           //node is full, need split
   //設一個virtual Node暫存data,newleaf準備存新的data
    Node* newleaf = new Node(m);
   vector<int>virtualNode(m + 1);
    for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
       virtualNode[i] = cursor->key[i];
                                              //先copy一份
    }
    int i = 0, j;
    //找可以insert new key的地方
    for (i = 0; i < cursor->size; i++) {
        if (x < virtualNode[i])</pre>
           break;
    //騰出空間給new key
    for (int j = m; j > i; j--) {
       virtualNode[j] = virtualNode[j - 1];
    virtualNode[i] = x;
    //cursor為分開後左邊的node, newleaf為右邊
    newleaf->is_leaf = true;
    cursor->size = (m + 1) / 2;
    newleaf->size = (m + 1) - cursor->size;
    cursor->ptr[cursor->size] = newleaf; //連接新node ()->()
    newleaf->ptr[newleaf->size] = cursor->ptr[m]; //新的右邊的node接到舊的link list
    cursor->ptr[m] = NULL;
    for (i = 0; i < cursor->size; i++) {
       cursor->key[i] = virtualNode[i];
    //全部copy給new node
    int q = cursor->size;
    for (int k = 0; k < newleaf->size; k++) {
       newleaf->key[k] = virtualNode[q];
       q++;
   }
    //modify the parent
    if (cursor == root) { //如果本來就是root的話
       Node* newroot = new Node(m);
       newroot->key[0] = newleaf->key[0];
       newroot->ptr[0] = cursor;
       newroot->ptr[1] = newleaf;
       newroot->is_leaf = false;
       newroot->size = 1;
       root = newroot;
    }
    else {
       //修改nonleaf node
       insert_internal(newleaf->key[0], m, parent, newleaf);
   }
}
```

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```
}
```

• insert_internal, 改索引值所在的node

```
void BPtree::insert_internal(int x, int m, Node* cursor, Node* child) {
    //insert new key
    if (cursor->size < m) {</pre>
                              //node is not full
       int i = 0;
        for (i = 0; i < cursor->size; i++)
           if (x < cursor->key[i])
            {
                break;
           }
        //key pointer移出空間
        for (int j = cursor -> size; j > i; j--) {
           cursor->key[j] = cursor->key[j - 1];
           cursor->ptr[j + 1] = cursor->ptr[j];
        //更新資料,接新的node
       cursor->key[i] = x;
       cursor->size++;
       cursor->ptr[i + 1] = child;
    else {
               //node is full
        //設newinternal為split後的node, virtual key和virtual pointer暫存
        Node* newinternal = new Node(m);
       vector<int>virtualkey(m + 1);
        vector<Node*>virtualPtr(m + 2);
        for (int i = 0; i < m; i++) {
           virtualkey[i] = cursor->key[i];
        for (int i = 0; i < m + 1; i++) {
           virtualPtr[i] = cursor->ptr[i];
        }
       int i = 0, j;
        for (i = 0; i < cursor->size; i++)
                                            //find correct position
        {
            if (x < virtualkey[i])</pre>
                break;
           }
       }
        //移開value pointer
        for (int j = cursor -> size; j > i; j--) {
            virtualkey[j] = virtualkey[j - 1];
            virtualPtr[j + 1] = virtualPtr[j];
        virtualkey[i] = x;
        virtualPtr[i + 1] = child; //接上new child
        newinternal->is_leaf = false;
        //split
        cursor->size = (m + 1) / 2;
        newinternal->size = m- cursor->size;
        //放入資料到左邊的node
       for (int i = 0; i < cursor->size; i++)
        {
            cursor->key[i] = virtualkey[i];
```

```
cursor->ptr[i] = virtualPtr[i];
       }
        cursor->ptr[cursor->size] = virtualPtr[cursor->size];
        //除了中間要push up 的元素,其他都copy到node裡
        j = cursor->size + 1;
        for (i = 0; i < newinternal->size; i++) {
            newinternal->key[i] = virtualkey[j];
        j = cursor->size + 1;
        for (i = 0; i < newinternal->size + 1; i++) {
            newinternal->ptr[i] = virtualPtr[j];
            j++;
       }
        //push middle one up
        if (cursor == root) {
            Node* newroot = new Node(m);
            newroot->key[0] = virtualkey[cursor->size];
            newroot->ptr[0] = cursor;
            newroot->ptr[1] = newinternal;
            newroot->is_leaf = false;
           newroot->size = 1;
           root = newroot;
       }
        else { //如果還沒到root node就繼續往上丟key
           insert_internal(virtualkey[cursor->size], m, find_parent(root, cursor), newinternal);
       }
   }
}
```

• find_parent, 找到該node的parent

```
Node* BPtree::find_parent(Node* cursor, Node* child) {
    Node* parent = NULL;
    //leaf can not be a parent
    if (cursor->is_leaf || (cursor->ptr[0])->is_leaf) {
        return NULL;
    for (int i = 0; i < cursor -> size + 1; i++) {
        if (cursor->ptr[i] == child) {
            parent = cursor;
            return parent;
        }
        else {
            parent = find_parent(cursor->ptr[i], child);
            if (parent != NULL)
                return parent;
        }
    return parent;
}
```

請截圖執行完【範例1】及【範例2】後的結果。

範例1

範例2