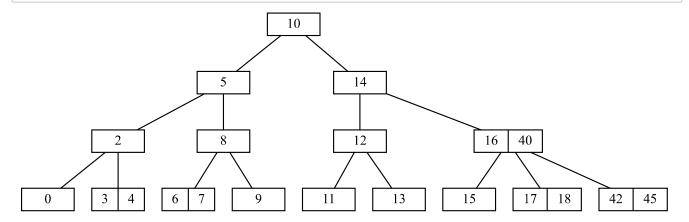
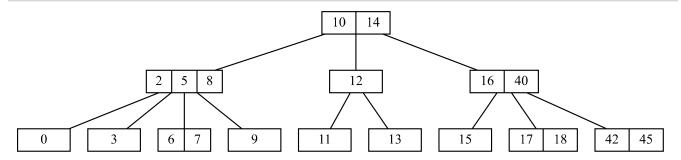
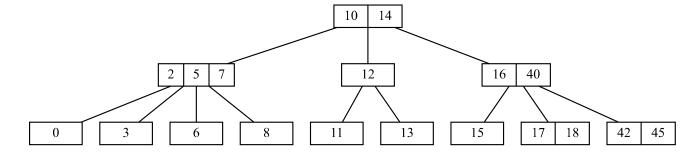
```
In [1]: from btree_deletion import delete
from algopy.btree import BTree, display, fromlist
BTree.degree = 2
```

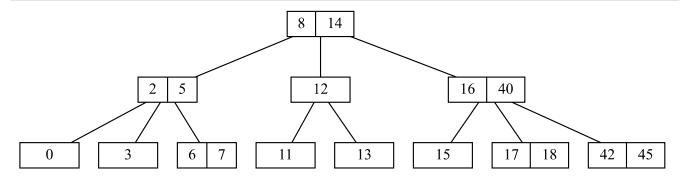




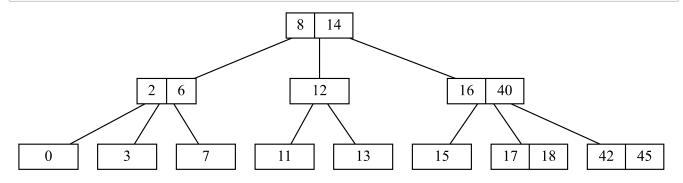
In [4]: B = delete(B, 9) # leaf deletion that needs a right-rotation
display(B)



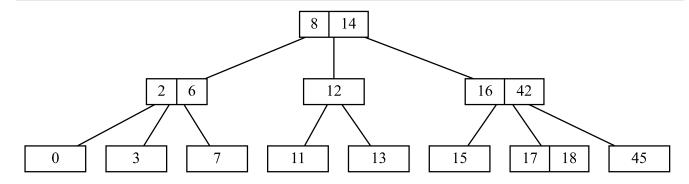
In [5]: B = delete(B, 10) # internal node deletion, switch with max of left child (then a me
 rge is needed at the leaf level)
 display(B)



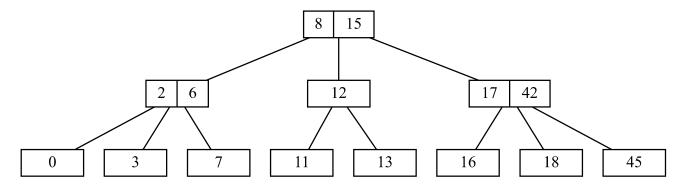
In [6]: B = delete(B, 5) # internal node deletion, switch with min of right child
display(B)



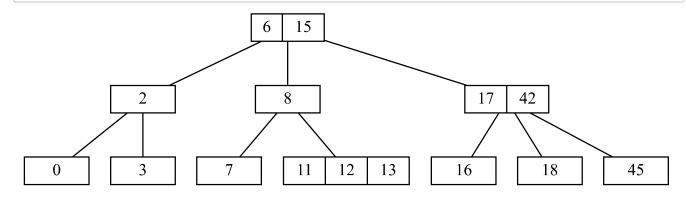
In [7]: B = delete(B, 40) # simple internal deletion (right child is chosen)
display(B)



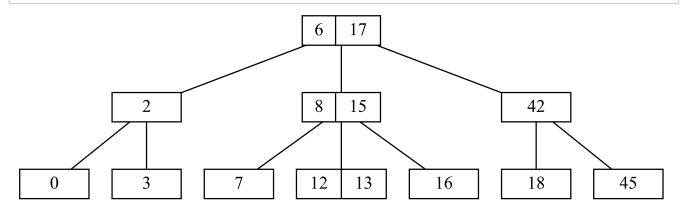
In [8]: B = delete(B, 14) # internal deletion, right child is chosen, then a left rotation o
 n the leaf is needed
 display(B)



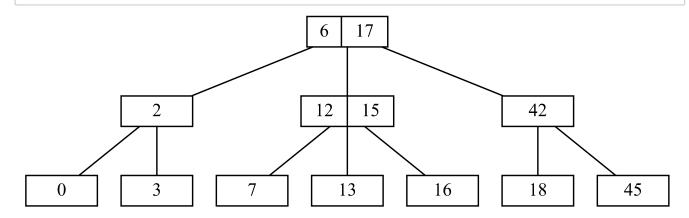
In [9]: B = delete(B, 10) # non-existant key deletion, a right rotation is done on the second d Level, moving [7] to the middle node's child list, then [11] and [13] are merged display(B)

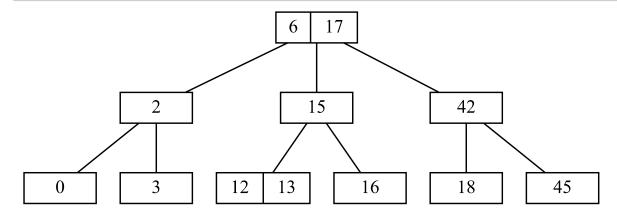


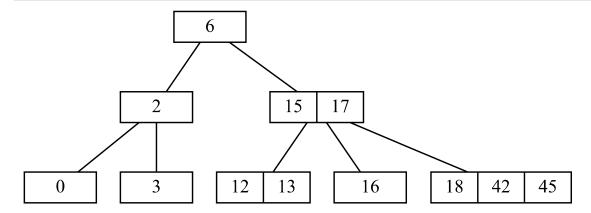
In [10]: B = delete(B, 11) # leaf deletion, a left-rotation is done on the second level
display(B)

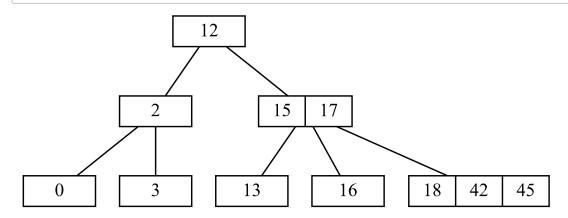


In [11]: B = delete(B, 8) # simple internal node deletion, no balancing is done
display(B)

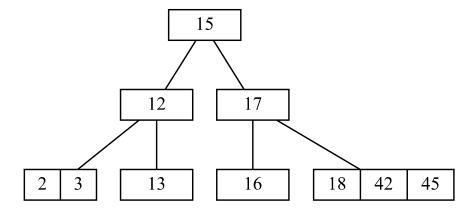






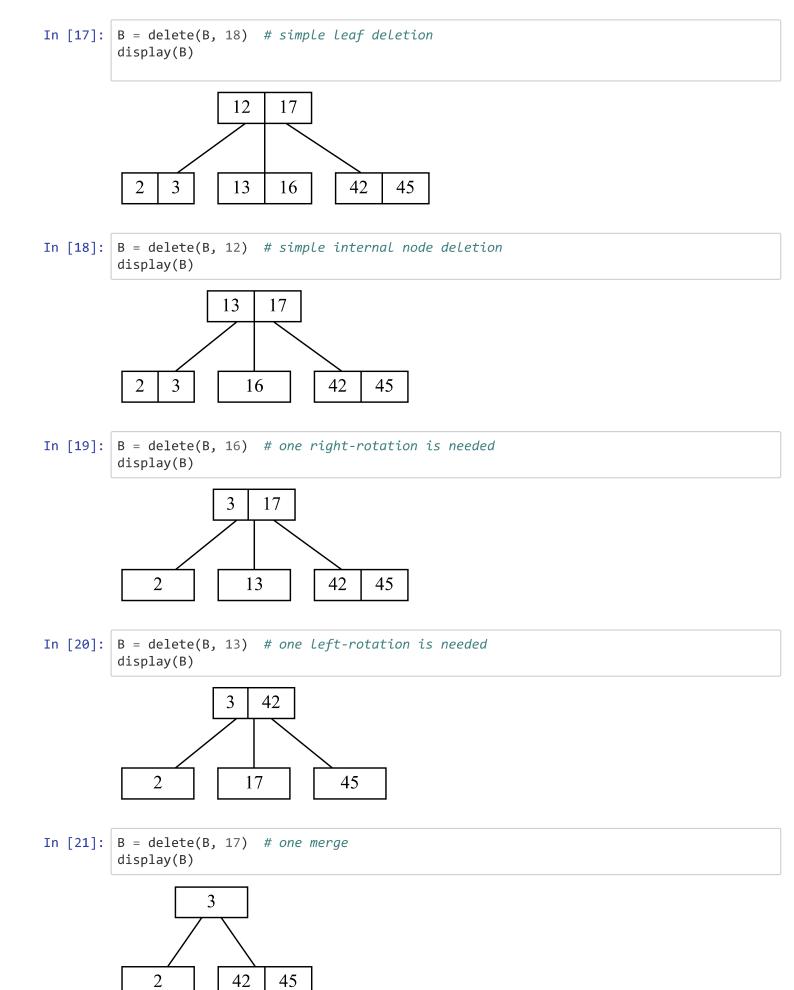


In [15]: B = delete(B, 0) # one left-rotation on second level, then one merge at the leaf lev
el
display(B)

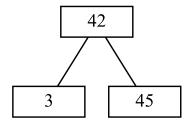


In [16]: B = delete(B, 15) # one switch, then two merges are made, creating a new root
display(B)

	12	17				
			\			
2 3	13	16		18	42	45



In [22]: B = delete(B, 2) # last left-rotation
display(B)



3 42

In [24]: B = delete(B, 3) # simple leaf deletion
display(B)

42

In [25]: B = delete(B, 42) # goodbye
print(B)

None