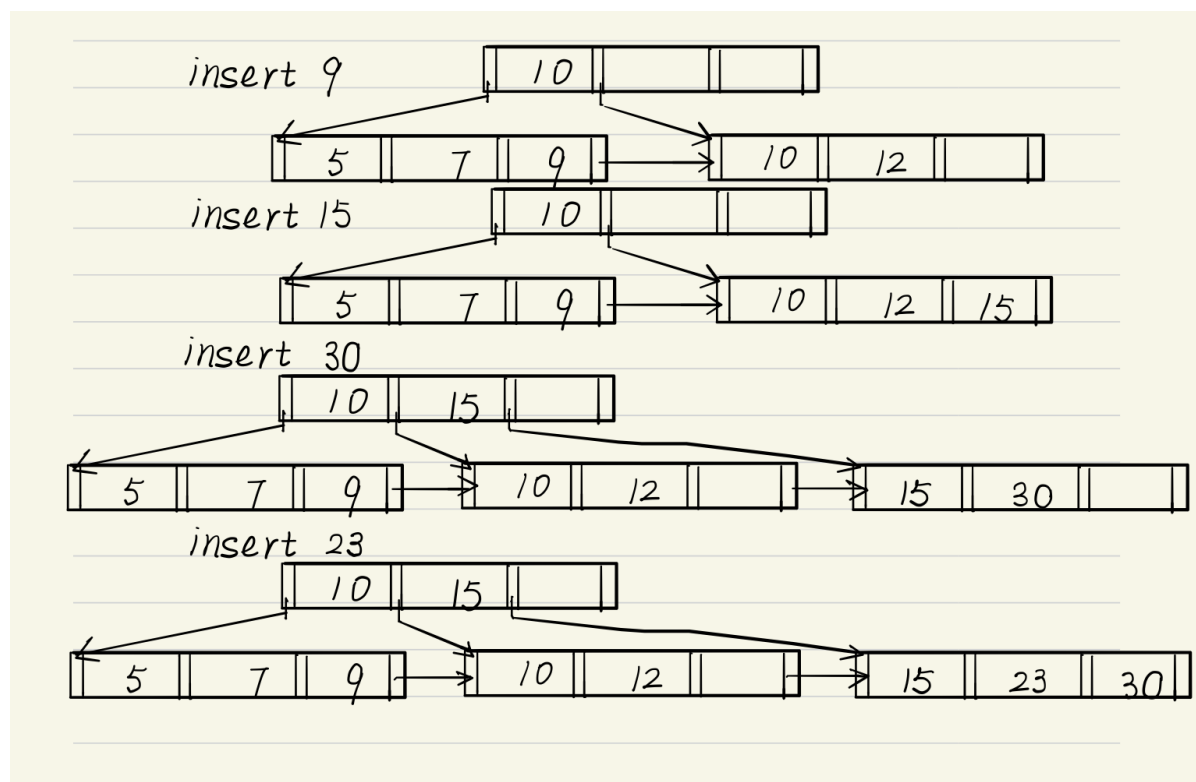
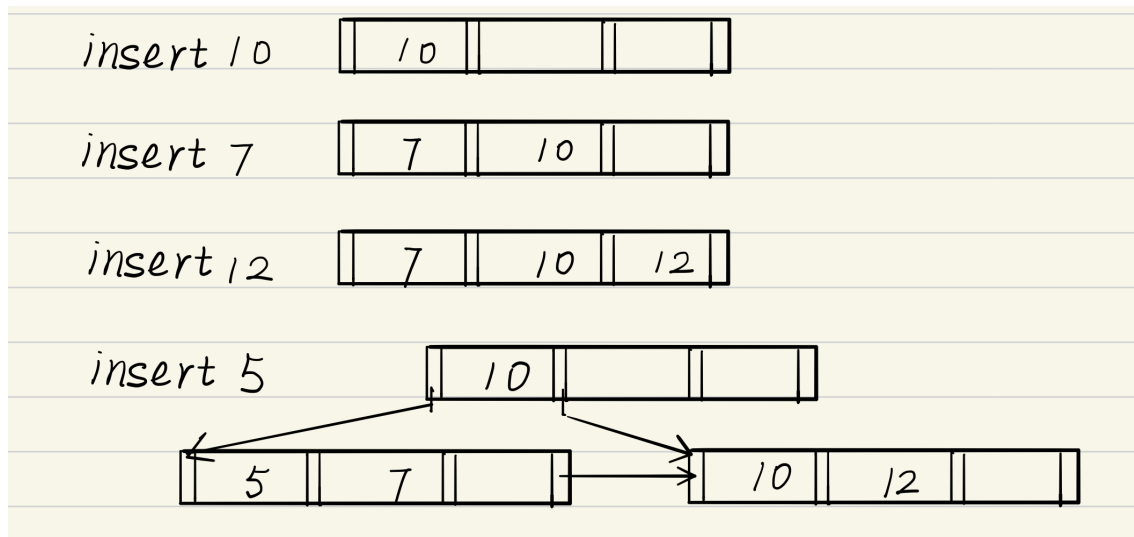
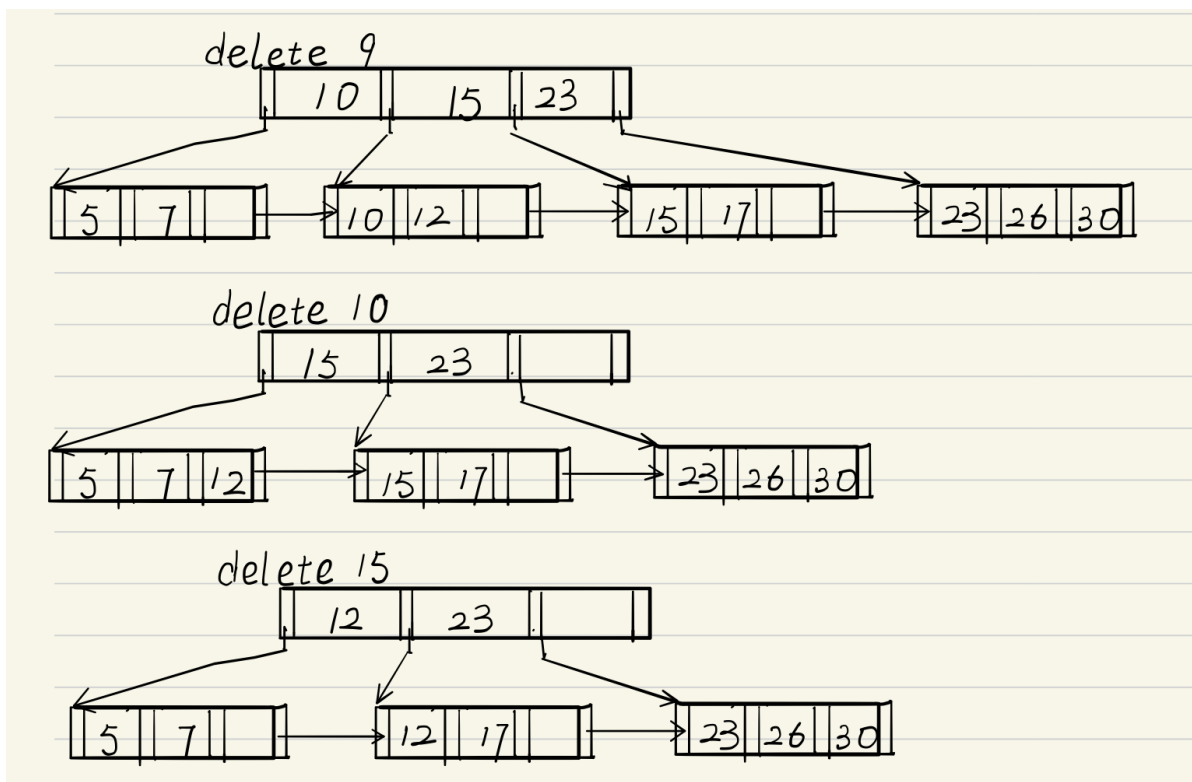
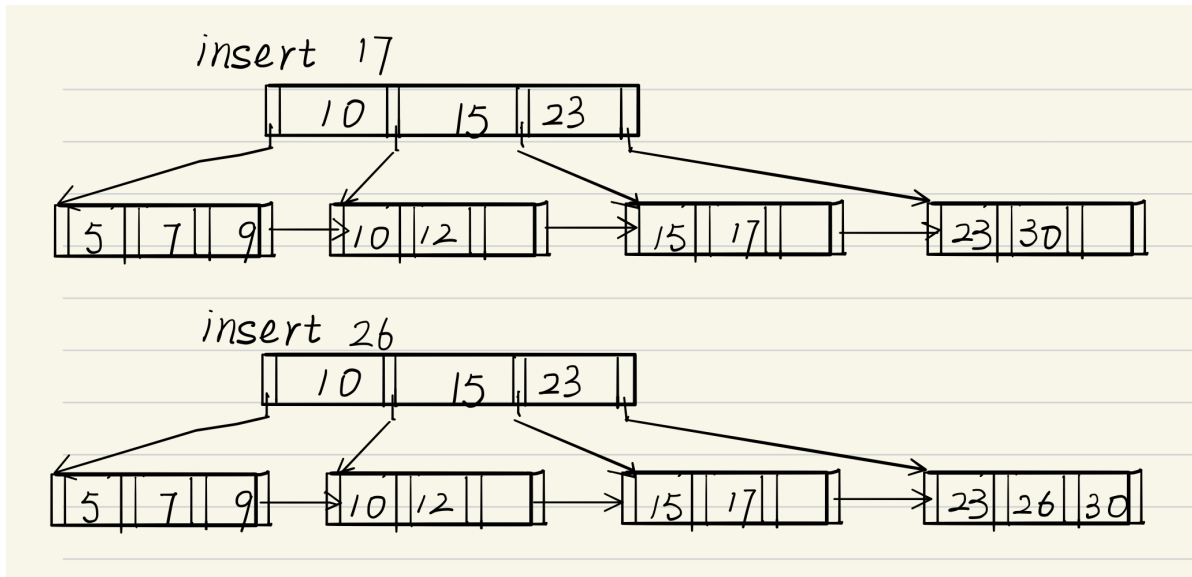


# Assignments-Quiz B+-tree

1. Please construct a B+-tree from an empty tree. Each node can hold four pointers.

- The sequential values to be inserted are: 10, 7, 12, 5, 9, 15, 30, 23, 17, 26.
- Then delete 9, 10, 15, respectively.
- Please give out the B+ trees after the insertion and deletion





## 2. Compare: B+-tree and B-tree.

- (1) All internal and leaf nodes have **data pointers** in B-tree, but in B+-tree, only leaf nodes have data pointers.
- (2) For **querying**, in B-tree, sometimes possible to find search-key value before reaching leaf node, but in B+-tree, only reaching leaf node can you find a search-key value.
- (3) For **updating**, insertion and deletion in **B-tree are more complicated** than in B+-tree.
- (4) For depth, B-tree's non-leaf nodes are larger, so fan-out is reduced. **Thus B-tree typically have greater depth than B+-tree.**
- (5) For function of leaf nodes, in B tree, the leaf node cannot store using linked list, in B+ tree, leaf node data are ordered in a sequential linked list.
- (6) **For redundant key, B-tree doesn't store redundant search key** but B+-tree stores redundant search key.

