

Algorithms and Data Structures 1

TIN060

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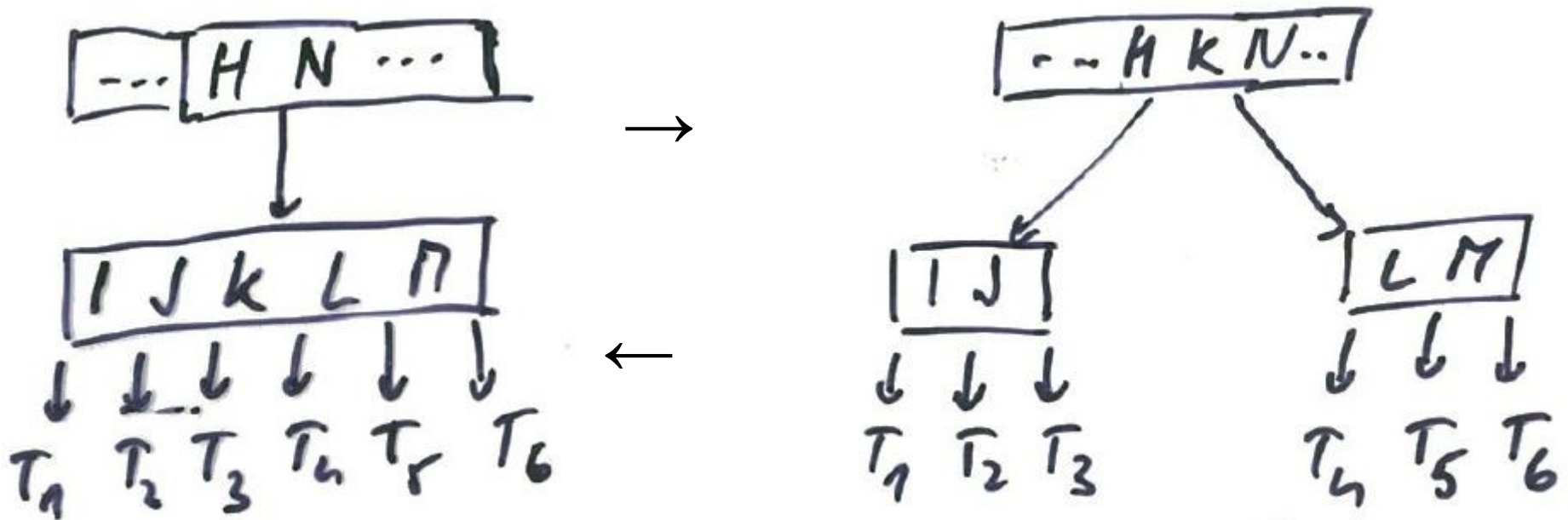
Lectures, (part 3), v. 18.5.2015_c

(B-trees)

- (Temporarily) skipped
 - B-trees are included also elsewhere (Data structures)
- Nonbinary trees
 - Used in database indices, have nodes at disk pages
 - In some sense: a generalization of R-B trees
 - Each leaf has the same depth
 - A black node with red nodes below ~ a node in B-tree
 - A node can have a variable number of keys and children
 - In a B-tree: between $n/2$ and $n \rightarrow$ a reserve in space allows splitting and joining nodes (at the same level)

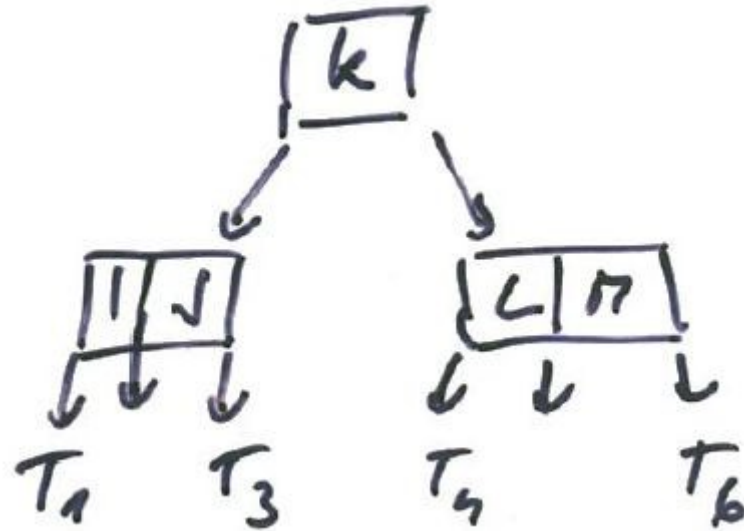
B-trees, a split

- A split of a vertex, $t=3$



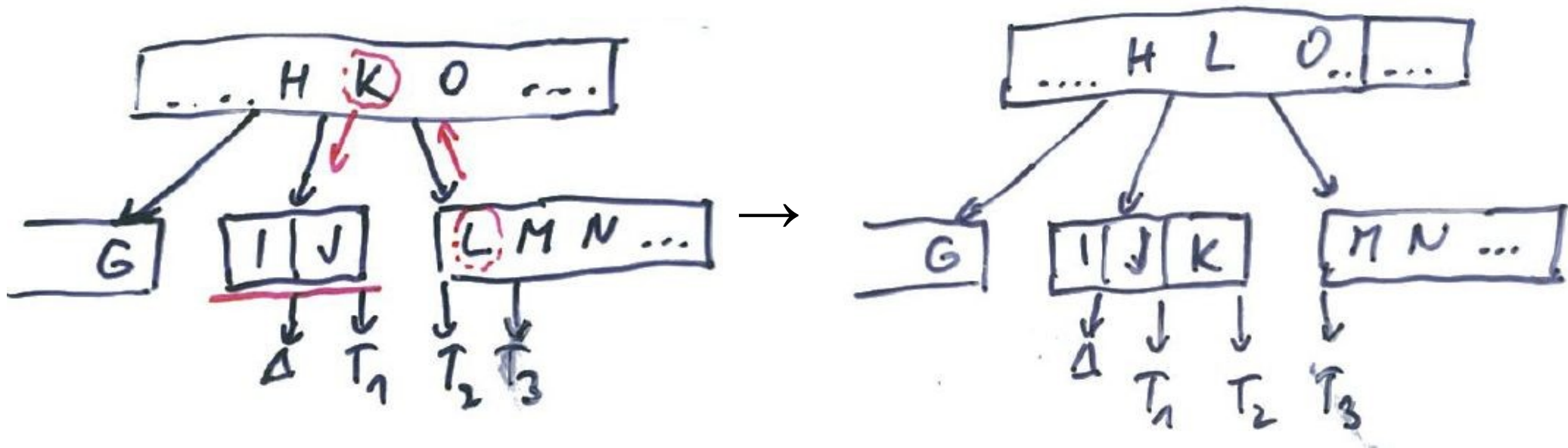
B-trees, a new root

- A split of a root
 - A height increases



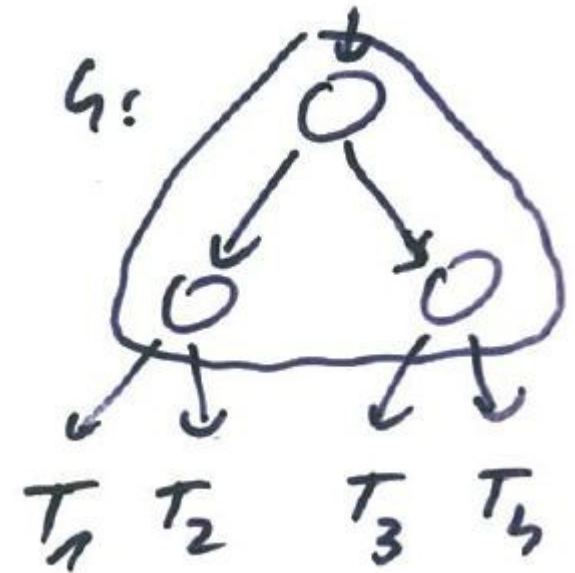
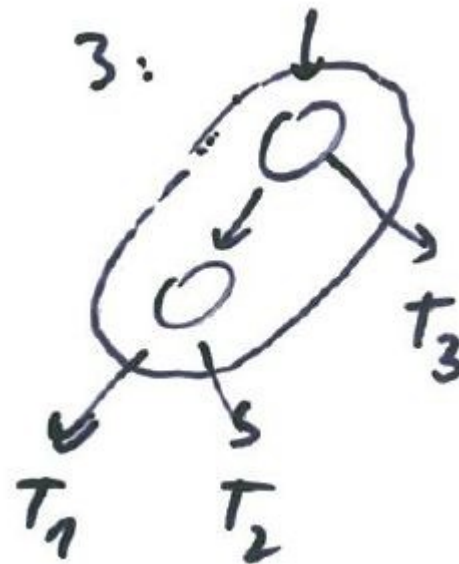
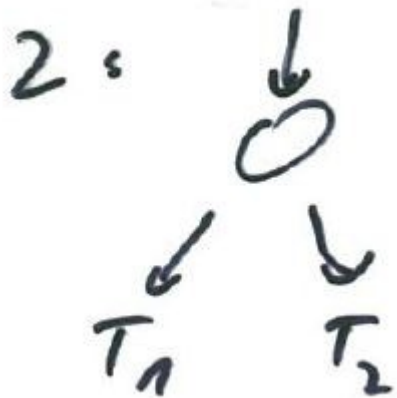
B-trees, pictures

- A transfer of a vertex through a parent



B-trees

- A relation of R-B trees to 2-4-trees
 - A black vertex with its red children corresponds to a vertex in a 2-4-tree



To do / skipped

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- Algebraic alg. (LUP decomposition)
- B-trees
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