Main Characteristics of a B+ tree

- B+ tree is always balanced.
- A minimum occupancy of 50 percent is guaranteed for each node except the root node.
- Searching for a record requires just a traversal from the root to the appropriate leaf.

More about B+ Tree

- Only leaf nodes contain data entries.
- Internal nodes contain indexes.
- Every data entry must appear in a leaf page.
- Leaf nodes are doubly linked to each other.
What is a B+ Tree

Answer:
1. Both trees in slide 3 and slide 4 are valid; how you store data in B+ Tree depends on your algorithm when it is implemented.
2. As long as the number of data in each leaf are balanced, it doesn’t matter how much data you stored in the leaves.

Searching

```plaintext
func tree_search (nodepointer, search key value K) returns nodepointer
    // Searches tree for entry
    if *nodepointer is a leaf, return nodepointer;
    else,
        if K < K1, then return tree_search(P0, K);
        else,
            if K ≥ Kn, then return tree_search(Pn, K);
            else find i such that K1 ≤ K < Kn+1;
            return tree_search(Pi, K).
```

Searching

- Since no structure change in a B+ tree during a searching process, so just compare the key value with the data in the tree, then give the result back.

For example: find the value 45, and 15 in below tree.

```
15 | 45 | 50 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 85 | 90
```

Result:
1. For the value of 45, not found.
2. For the value of 15, return the position where the pointer located.

Insertion

- An entry is inserted at a leaf node that is searched from the root to the leaf node for an appropriate position.
- If there is not enough space in the leaf node, the node is split and the middle entry is copied into its parent.
- When an internal node is split, the middle entry is moved to the parent without copying it to the current node.

Since inserting a value into a B+ tree may cause the tree to be unbalanced, so rearrange the tree if needed.

Example #1: insert 28 into the below tree.

```
25 | 28 | 30
```

The leaf has space!
**Insertion**

- Example #2: insert 70 into below tree

```
  50  55  60  65  70
  50  55  60  65  70
  5  10  15  20
```

The leaf is full, then split!

**Result:**

- Process: split the tree

```
  50  55  60  65
  50  55  60  65
  5  10  15  20
```

- Result: chose the middle key 60, and place it in the index page between 50 and 75.
### Insertion

The insert algorithm for B+ Tree

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Index Page</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Place the record in sorted position in the appropriate leaf page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>1. Split the leaf page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>2. Place Middle Key in the index page in sorted order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>Left leaf page contains records with keys equal to or greater than the middle key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>3. Left leaf page contains records with keys below the middle key.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>4. Right leaf page contains records with keys equal to or greater than the middle key.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Insertion**

- **Exercise:** add a key value 95 to the below tree.

![Tree](image)

**Result:** again put the middle key 60 to the index page and rearrange the tree.

### Deletion

- **We go down to the leaf node where the entry belongs.**
- **Delete the entry.** If it has too few entries in the leaf node, either redistribute the entries to the sibling nodes or merge the node with a sibling node.
- If entries are redistributed, their parent node must be updated to reflect this; the key value in the index entry pointing to the second node must be changed to the lowest search key in the second node.
- If two nodes are merged, their parent must be updated to reflect this by deleting the index entry for the second node.
Deletion

- Same as insertion, the tree has to be rebuilt if the deletion result violates the rule of B+ tree.
- Example #1: delete 70 from the tree

```
60  65
```

Result:

```
60  65
```

Deletion

Example #2: delete 25 from below tree, but 25 appears in the index page.

```
28  30
```

Result: replace 28 in the index page.
Deletion

Example #3: delete 60 from the below tree

50 55 65

Violet the 50% rule

Deletion

Deletion algorithm for B+ trees

Data Page Before Fill Factor | Index Page Before Fill Factor | Action
--- | --- | ---
NO | NO | Delete the record from the leaf page. Arrange keys in ascending order to fill void. If the key of the deleted record appears in the index page, use the next key to replace it.

YES | NO | Combine the leaf page and its sibling. Change the index page to reflect the change.

YES | YES | Combine the leaf page and its sibling. Adjust the index page to reflect the change. Combine the index page with its sibling. Continue combining index pages until you reach a page with the correct fill factor or you reach the root page.

Bulk Loading in B+ Tree

- Inserting entries one by one is expensive because it requires searching from the root till the leaf node at each insertion.
- Instead, all the data to be inserted is sorted and inserted as a collection of data entries.