CS 225

Data Structures

March 12 – BTrees

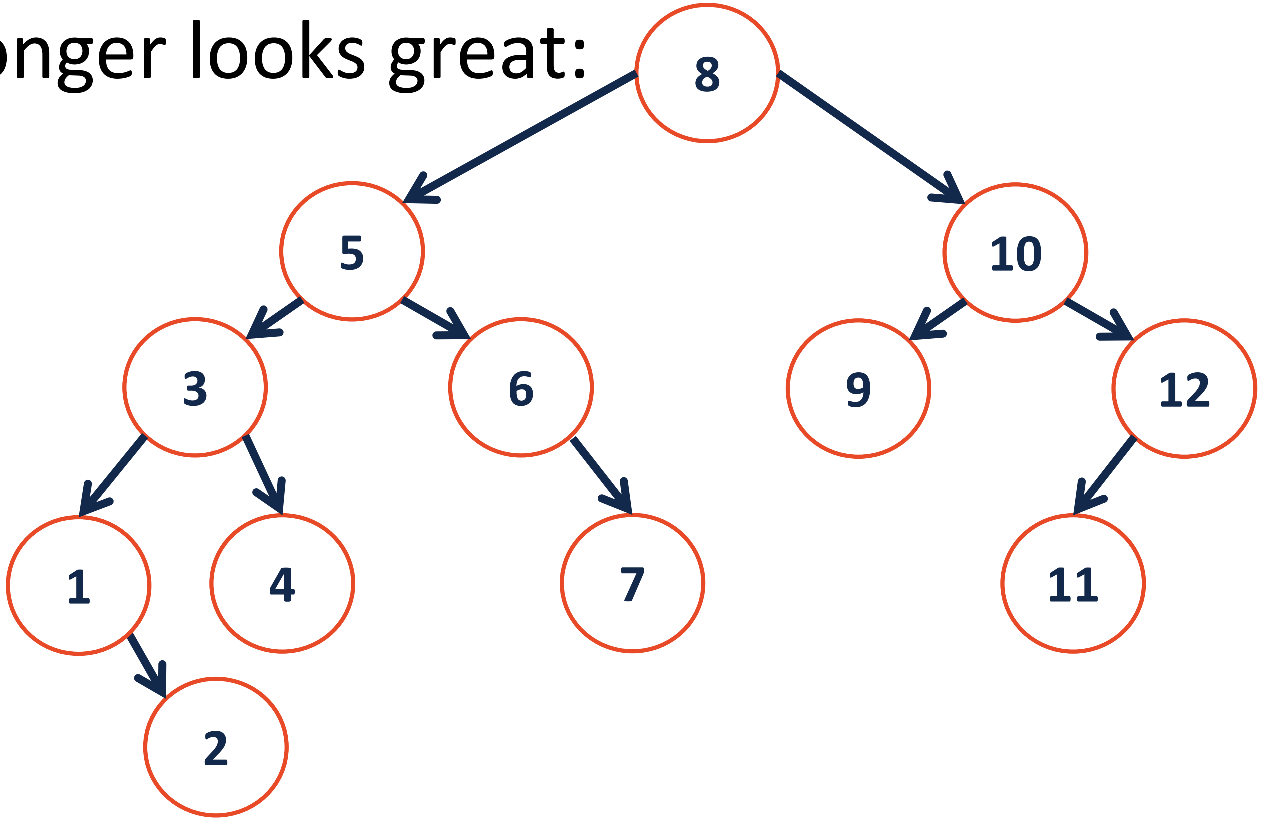
Wade Fagen-Ulmschneider

B-Tree Motivation

Big-O assumes uniform time for all operations, but this isn't always true.

However, seeking data from the cloud may take 100ms+.

...an O(lg(n)) AVL tree no longer looks great:



Real Application

Imagine storing Facebook profiles for everyone in the US:

How many records?

How much data in total?

How deep is the AVL tree?

BTree Motivations

Knowing that we have large seek times for data, we want to:

BTree (of order m)

-3	8	23	25	31	42	43	55

m=9

Goal: Minimize the number of reads!

Build a tree that uses ______________________________ / node

[1 network packet]

[1 disk block]

BTree Insertion

A **BTrees** of order **m** is an m-way tree:

- All keys within a node are ordered

- All leaves contain hold no more than **m-1** nodes.

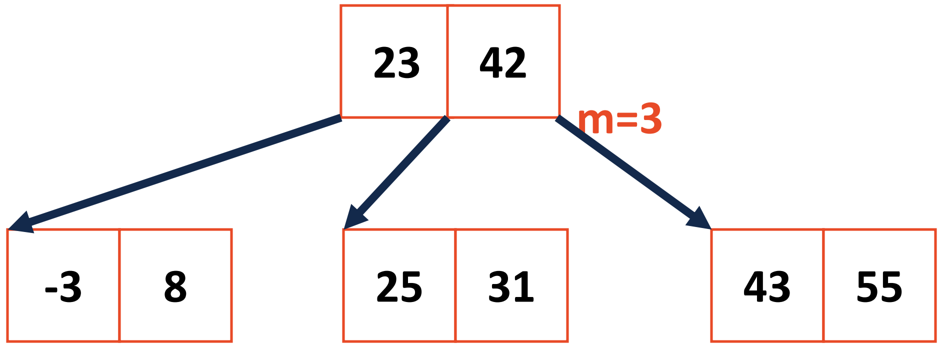
m=5

BTree Insertion

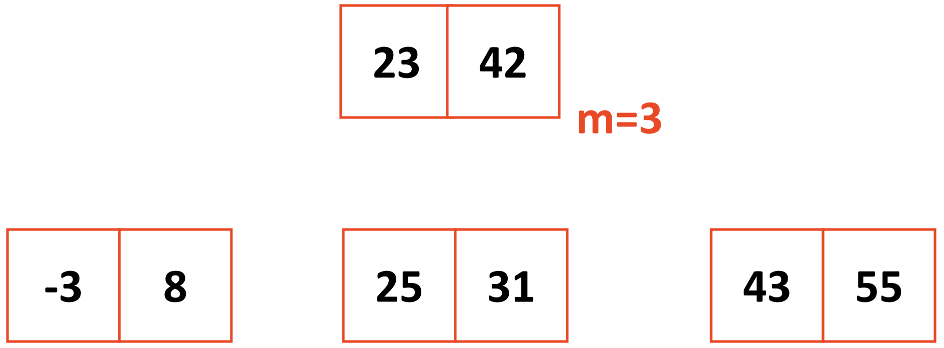
When a BTree node reaches **m** keys:

m=5

BTree Recursive Insert



BTree Recursive Insert



BTree Visualization/Tool

https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/BTree.html

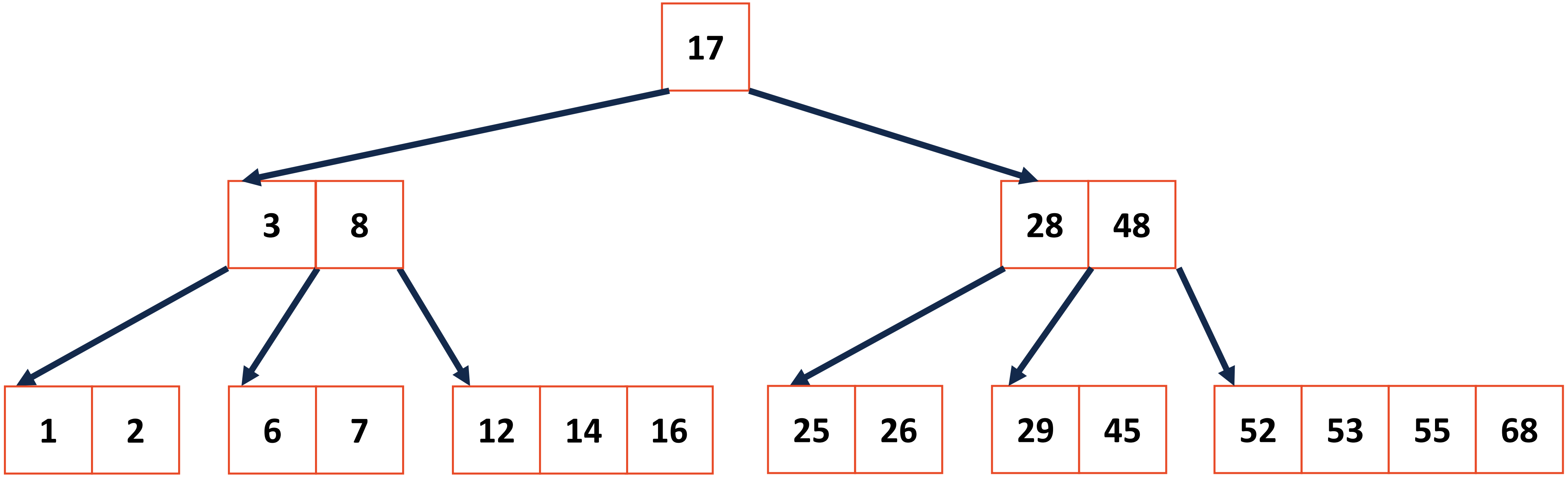
Btree Properties

A **BTrees** of order **m** is an m-way tree:
- All keys within a node are ordered
- All leaves contain hold no more than **m-1** nodes.

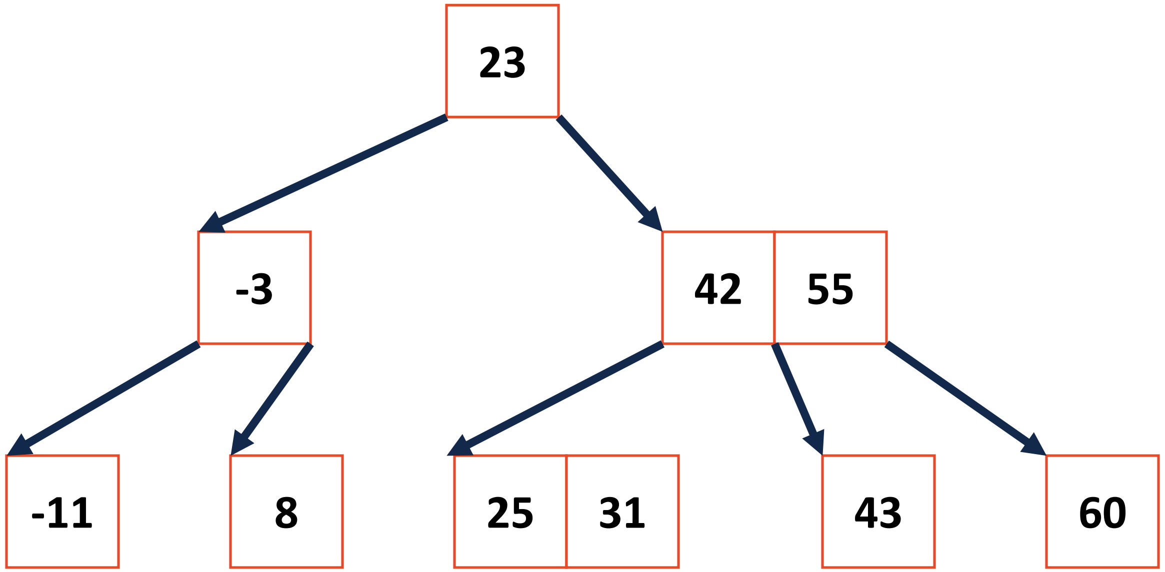
- All internal nodes have exactly **one more key than children**
- Root nodes can be a leaf or have **[2, m]** children.
- All non-root, internal nodes have **[ceil(m/2), m]** children.

- All leaves are on the same level

BTree



BTree Search



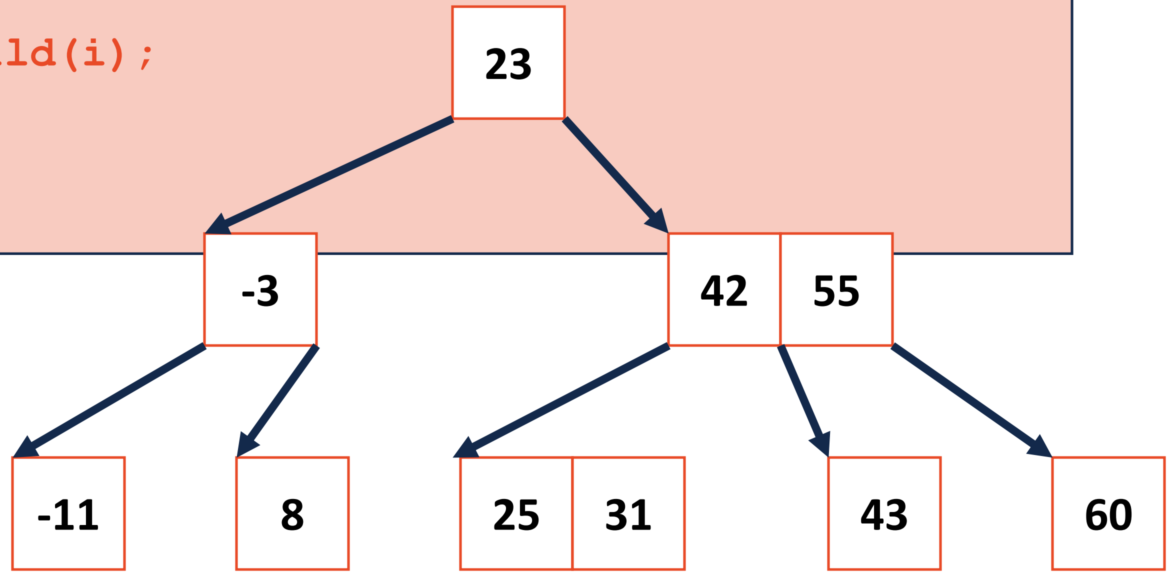
BTree Search

```
bool Btree::_exists(BTreeNode & node, const K & key) {

  unsigned i;
  for ( i = 0; i < node.keys_ct_ && key < node.keys_[i]; i++) { }

  if ( i < node.keys_ct_ && key == node.keys_[i] ) {
    return true;
  }

  if ( node.isLeaf() ) {
    return false;
  } else {
    BTreeNode nextChild = node._fetchChild(i);
    return _exists(nextChild, key);
  }
}
```



BTree Analysis

The height of the BTree determines maximum number of _____________ possible in search data.

…and the height of the structure is: _______________.

Therefore: The number of seeks is no more than ___________.

…suppose we want to prove this!

BTree Analysis

In our AVL Analysis, we saw finding an upper bound on the height (given **n**) is the same as finding a lower bound on the nodes (given **h**).

We want to find a relationship for BTrees between the number of keys (**n**) and the height (**h**).

BTree Analysis

Strategy:

We will first count the number of nodes, level by level.

Then, we will add the minimum number of keys per node (**n**).

The minimum number of nodes will tell us the largest possible height (**h**), allowing us to find an upper-bound on height.

BTree Analysis

The minimum number of **nodes** for a BTree of order m **at each level**:

root:

level 1:

level 2:

level 3:

…

level h:

BTree Analysis

The **total number of nodes** is the sum of all of the levels:

BTree Analysis

The **total number of keys**:

BTree Analysis

The **smallest total number of keys** is:

So an inequality about **n**, the total number of keys:

Solving for **h**, since **h** is the number of seek operations:

BTree Analysis

Given **m=101**, a tree of height **h=4** has:

Minimum Keys:

Maximum Keys: