

BTree<sub>m</sub>

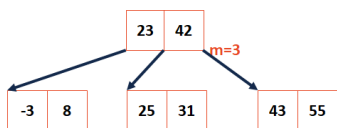


**Goal:** Build a tree that uses \_\_\_\_\_/node!  
...optimize the algorithm for your platform!

A **BTree of order m** is an m-way tree where:

1. All keys within a node are ordered.

**BTree Insert, m=3:**



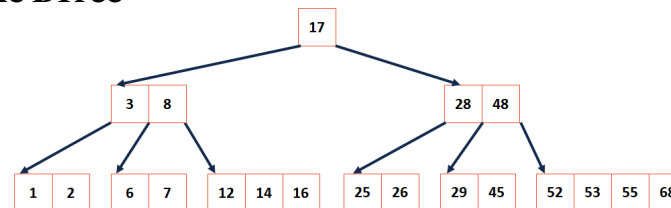
**Great interactive visualization of BTrees:**  
<https://www.cs.usfca.edu/~galles/visualization/BTree.html>

**BTree Properties**

For a BTree of order **m**:

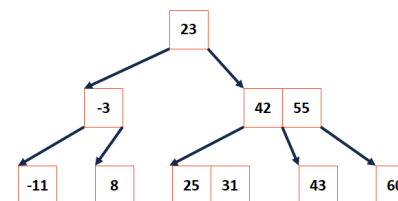
- All keys within a node are ordered.
- All leaves contain no more than **m-1** nodes.
- All internal nodes have exactly **one more child than keys**.
- Root nodes can be a leaf or have **[2, m]** children.
- All non-root, internal nodes have **[ceil(m/2), m]** children.
- All leaves are on the same level.

**Example BTree**



What properties do we know about this BTree?

**BTree Search**



## BTree Properties

For a BTree of order  $m$ :

- All keys within a node are ordered.
- All leaves contain no more than  $m-1$  nodes.
  
- All internal nodes have exactly **one more child than keys**.
- Root nodes can be a leaf or have  $[2, m]$  children.
- All non-root, internal nodes have  $[\text{ceil}(m/2), m]$  children.
  
- All leaves are on the same level.

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## BTree Analysis

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

...and the height of our structure:

**Therefore**, the number of seeks is no more than: \_\_\_\_\_.

*...suppose we want to prove this!*

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## BTree Proof #1

In our AVL Analysis, we saw finding an **upper bound** on the height ( $h$  given  $n$ , aka  $h = f(n)$ ) is the same as finding a **lower bound** on the keys ( $n$  given  $h$ , aka  $f^{-1}(h)$ ).

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

## BTree Strategy:

1. Define a function that counts the minimum number of nodes in a BTree of a given order.
  - a. Account for the minimum number of keys per node.
2. Proving a minimum number of nodes provides us with an upper-bound for the maximum possible height.

## Proof:

**1a.** The minimum number of nodes for a BTree of order  $m$  at each level is as follows:

root:

level 1:

level 2:

level 3:

level  $h$ :

**1b.** The minimum total number of nodes is the sum of all levels:

**2.** The minimum number of keys:

**3.** Finally, we show an upper-bound on height:

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### CS 225 – Things To Be Doing:

1. mp\_mosaic ec deadline Monday
2. Daily POTDs stopped for break
3. No class Friday for Exam 3

