Single and Bulk Updates in Stratified Trees

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Search trees

- Important part of IT
 - Fast web & database searches
- Rebalancing
- Logarithmical access cost

Relaxed rebalancing

• Concurrent systems

- Problem during link changes
 - Locked nodes
 - Cache misses & Disk accesses
- Rebalancing occurs when there is time
 - Updates may cancel each other

Stratified Trees

- One class of stratified trees
 - Ottman & Wood
 - Rebalancing with constant linkage cost
- Basically consists of:
 - Component trees
 - Layers

Component trees









2



I 2



I 2









































Bulk Insertion

- Insertion of an entire set of keys
- Two phases
 - Bulk tree construction
 - Bulk tree insertion



Bulk tree construction

- Constructed according to predefined rules
- Shape chosen to ease insertion



Bulk tree insertion

- Start at the bottom, i.e.. at the leaves
- Processes one layer at a time
- Links may be cut and new ones created
- The root layer is treated differently

Cut positions



Cut links

- A cut creates at least two dangling links
- Two types of dangling links
 - Low Half Links
 - High Half Links
























High Half Links Case I



High Half Links Case









High Half Links Case 2



High Half Links Case 2









- Treated differently
- Two cases











Case I



















Conclusion

Bulk insertion Complexity Analysis

- Bulk linkage cost is O(log m)
- Bulk insertions together with singleton insertions and deletions, the amortized cost is O(log m)