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**Depreciation :**

There are several qualifying records if search key is not a candidate key.

In heap , it can search a file whose qualifying records cost is X(Y + RZ ) .

**The following show the what happen in hashed file and sorted file:**

In a hashed file, first we find the specific bucket using hash value whose cost is (H). Then retrieve the page of cost ( Y) .Then write the page back if we find a qualifying record and delete its cost (Y).In a heap file, if there is no any qualifies record, then we have to search the entire file .So the cost is X(Y + RZ ). Search the entire page to verify that the record where there is no cost ( RZ). So the total cost is H + Y + RZ. In all such three file organizations, if the condition is not on the search key we have to search the entire file. There is an additional cost of Z for each record that is deleted, and an additional Y for each page containing such a record.

In sorted file, first we find first record and then until the key value changes we retrieve and delete successive records, equality search cost : Y log2 X + Z log2 R . Where Z is deletions cost per deleted record and Y is per page containing such a record.

In a sorted file, if there is no any qualifies record, then we have to do equality search.

For to verify that existing non qualifying record. So the cost is the same as equality search,

Ylog2 X + Zlog2 R.