35. Consider a file system that brings all the file pointers together into an index block. Theith entry in the index block points to the ith block of the file. Design a C program to simulate the file allocation strategy.

AIM

To design a C program that simulates a **File Allocation Strategy** using an **Index Block**, where all the file pointers are brought together into an index block, and each entry in the index block points to the respective block of the file.

ALGORITHM

- 1. Start
- 2. Define a structure FileBlock to represent a block in the file.
- 3. Create an array indexBlock[] to represent the index block that holds pointers to file blocks.
- 4. Create a function to add a new record to the file and update the index block accordingly.
- 5. Create a function to display the current file blocks and index block.
- 6. Create a function to access a specific file block using the index block.
- 7. Stop

PROCEDURE

- 1. Include necessary libraries (stdio.h for input/output, stdlib.h for dynamic memory management).
- 2. Define a structure FileBlock to represent each file block (with data).
- 3. Define an array indexBlock[] to simulate the index block storing pointers to file blocks.
- 4. Implement functions to add new file blocks (addFileBlock()), display file blocks (displayFile()), and access specific blocks (accessFileBlock()).
- 5. Initialize the file system and perform operations such as adding file blocks, displaying file contents, and accessing blocks using the index.
- 6. End

```
CODE:
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>

#define MAX_BLOCKS 10

typedef struct {
   char data[100];
} FileBlock;

FileBlock file[MAX_BLOCKS];
int indexBlock[MAX_BLOCKS];
```

```
int blockCount = 0;
void addFileBlock(const char *data) {
  if (blockCount < MAX_BLOCKS) {
     snprintf(file[blockCount].data, sizeof(file[blockCount].data), "%s", data);
    indexBlock[blockCount] = blockCount;
    blockCount++;
  } else {
    printf("File system is full. Cannot add more blocks.\n");
  }
}
void displayFile() {
  if (blockCount == 0) {
    printf("No blocks in the file.\n");
    return;
  }
  printf("Index Block: ");
  for (int i = 0; i < blockCount; i++) {
    printf("%d ", indexBlock[i]);
  printf("\n");
  printf("File Blocks:\n");
  for (int i = 0; i < blockCount; i++) {
    printf("Block %d: %s\n", indexBlock[i], file[indexBlock[i]].data);
  }
}
void accessFileBlock(int blockNum) {
  if (blockNum >= 0 && blockNum < blockCount) {
     printf("Accessing Block %d: %s\n", indexBlock[blockNum],
file[indexBlock[blockNum]].data);
  } else {
     printf("Invalid block number.\n");
}
int main() {
  int choice, blockNum;
  char data[100];
  while (1) {
     printf("\nFile Allocation System (Index Block)\n");
    printf("1. Add File Block\n");
```

```
printf("2. Display File Blocks\n");
    printf("3. Access a Specific Block\n");
     printf("4. Exit\n");
    printf("Enter your choice: ");
    scanf("%d", &choice);
    getchar();
    switch (choice) {
       case 1:
         printf("Enter Data for Block: ");
         fgets(data, sizeof(data), stdin);
         data[strcspn(data, "\n")] = 0;
         addFileBlock(data);
         break;
       case 2:
         displayFile();
         break;
       case 3:
         printf("Enter Block Number to Access: ");
         scanf("%d", &blockNum);
         accessFileBlock(blockNum);
         break;
       case 4:
         exit(0);
       default:
         printf("Invalid choice. Please try again.\n");
     }
  }
  return 0;
}
OUTPUT:
```

```
File Allocation System (Index Block)
1. Add File Block
2. Display File Blocks
3. Access a Specific Block
4. Exit
Enter your choice: 1
Enter Data for Block: hello
File Allocation System (Index Block)
1. Add File Block
Display File Blocks
3. Access a Specific Block
4. Exit
Enter your choice: 2
Index Block: 0
File Blocks:
Block 0: hello
File Allocation System (Index Block)
1. Add File Block
Display File Blocks
3. Access a Specific Block
4. Exit
Enter your choice: 4
... Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```