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LAB 3

B TREE AND INDEXING

problem statement :

implementing a B-tree and a simple search engine application that utilizes the B-Tree for data indexing.

⇒ **B-Tree**

B-trees are balanced search trees designed to work well on disks or other direct access secondary storage devices. Unlike the red-black trees, B-tree nodes can store multiple keys and have many children. If an internal B-tree node x contains $x.n$ keys, then x has $x.n + 1$ children. The keys in node x serve as dividing points separating the range of keys handled by x into $x.n + 1$ sub-ranges, each handled by one child of x . Please check the reference[1] for more details about the B-Trees.

⇒ **Simple Search Engine**

You will be given a set of Wikipedia documents in the XML format and you are required to implement a simple search engine that given a search query of one or multiple words you should return the matched documents and order them based on the frequency of the query words in each wiki document, please check the requirements section for more details.

code design for the simple search engine application :

1) INDEX WEB PAGE :

Id \leftarrow id from the file

ArrayList Words \leftarrow words from this id

List<ISearchResult> list \leftarrow btree.search(every element in words)

If(list = null) \rightarrow then btree.insert(word,list<ISearchResult>(id,Rank))

Else \rightarrow add in this list the new element (ISearchResult (id,Rank))

END

```

30 public void indexWebPage(String filePath) {
31     if (filePath == null || filePath == "" || !new File(filePath).exists()) {
32         throw new RuntimeException(null);
33     }
34     DocumentBuilderFactory factory = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
35     DocumentBuilder builder = null;
36     try {
37         builder = factory.newDocumentBuilder();
38     } catch (ParserConfigurationException e1) {
39         // TODO Auto-generated catch block
40         e1.printStackTrace();
41     }
42     try {
43         Document document = builder.parse(filePath);
44         document.getDocumentElement().normalize();
45         // Element root = document.getDocumentElement();
46         NodeList nList = document.getElementsByTagName("doc");
47         for (int temp = 0; temp < nList.getLength(); temp++) {
48             Node node = nList.item(temp);
49             // System.out.println(""); //Just a separator
50             if (node.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT_NODE) {
51                 // Print each employee's detail
52                 HashMap<String, Integer> map = new HashMap<String, Integer>();
53                 Element eElement = (Element) node;
54                 String id = eElement.getAttribute("id");
55                 String value = eElement.getTextContent();
56                 value = value.toLowerCase();
57                 ArrayList<String> words = new ArrayList<String>();
58                 StringTokenizer t = new StringTokenizer(value);
59                 String word = "";
60                 while (t.hasMoreTokens()) {
61                     word = t.nextToken();
62                     words.add(word.toLowerCase());
63                 }
64                 for (int j=0; j<words.size();j++) {
65                     Integer i = map.get(words.get(j));
66                     if (i == null) {
67                         map.put(words.get(j), 1);
68                     } else {
69                         map.put(words.get(j), i + 1);
70                     }
71                 }
72                 for (Entry<String, Integer> entry : map.entrySet()) {
73                     String k = entry.getKey();
74                     Integer v = entry.getValue();
75                     List<ISearchResult> list = btreesearch(k);
76                     ISearchResult e = new SearchResult(id, v);
77                     if (list == null) {
78                         List<ISearchResult> newlist = new ArrayList<ISearchResult>();
79                         newlist.add(e);
80                         btreesearch(k, newlist);
81                     } else {
82                         list.add(e);
83                     }
84                 }
85             }
86         }
87     } catch (SAXException | IOException e) {
88         // TODO Auto-generated catch block
89         e.printStackTrace();
90     }
91 }

```

2) INDEX DIRECTORY :

Files[] files = Directory.listFiles()

indexWebPage(every element in files)

```

@Override
public void indexDirectory(String directoryPath) {
    if (directoryPath == null || directoryPath == "" || !new File(directoryPath).exists()) {
        throw new RuntimeException(null);
    }
    File folder = new File(directoryPath);
    File[] listOfFiles = folder.listFiles();
    for (File file : listOfFiles) {
        if (file.isFile()) {
            indexWebPage(directoryPath+"\\ "+file.getName());
        }
    }
}

```

3) DELETE WEB PAGE :

Id ← id from the file

ArrayList Words ← words from this id

List<ISearchResult> list ← btree.search(every element in words)

If(list = null) → then it not found in btree.

Else → list.remove(ISearchResult which ID = id)

END

```
111 public void deleteWebPage(String filePath) {
112     if (filePath == null || filePath == "") {
113         throw new RuntimeException(null);
114     }
115     DocumentBuilderFactory factory = DocumentBuilderFactory.newInstance();
116     DocumentBuilder builder = null;
117     try {
118         builder = factory.newDocumentBuilder();
119     } catch (ParserConfigurationException e1) {
120         // TODO Auto-generated catch block
121         e1.printStackTrace();
122     }
123     try {
124         Document document = builder.parse(filePath);
125         document.getDocumentElement().normalize();
126         // Element root = document.getDocumentElement();
127         NodeList nList = document.getElementsByTagName("doc");
128         for (int temp = 0; temp < nList.getLength(); temp++) {
129             Node node = nList.item(temp);
130             // System.out.println(""); //Just a separator
131             if (node.getNodeType() == Node.ELEMENT_NODE) {
132                 // Print each employee's detail
133                 Element eElement = (Element) node;
134                 String id = eElement.getAttribute("id");
135                 String value = eElement.getTextContent();
136                 value = value.toLowerCase();
137                 ArrayList<String> words = new ArrayList<String>();
138                 StringTokenizer t = new StringTokenizer(value);
139                 String word = "";
140                 while (t.hasMoreTokens()) {
141                     word = t.nextToken();
142                     words.add(word.toLowerCase());
143                 }
144                 for(int i=0;i<words.size();i++) {
145                     List<ISearchResult> list = btree.search(words.get(i));
146                     if(list!=null) {
147                         for(int j=0;j<list.size();j++) {
148                             if(list.get(j).getId().equals(id)) {
149                                 list.remove(j);
150                                 break;
151                             }
152                         }
153                     }
154                 }
155             }
156         }
157     } catch (SAXException | IOException e) {
158         // TODO Auto-generated catch block
159         e.printStackTrace();
160     }
161 }
```

4) SEARCH BY WORD WITH RANKING :

List<ISearchResult> list = btree.search(word)

```
@Override
public List<ISearchResult> searchByWordWithRanking(String word) {
    if (word == null) {
        throw new RuntimeException(null);
    } else if (word == "") {
        return new ArrayList<>();
    }
    return btree.search(word.toLowerCase());
}
```

5) SEARCH BY MULTIPLE WORD WITH RANKING :

ArrayList Words ← words from sentence

List<ISearchResult> List = btree.search(for every element in words)

If(list = null) → then return empty list

Else → put in map word and its list

Then compare the ids in every list in map with the ids in the other lists if its equal then put in list this id and the minimum rank between them

And repeat the operation until the list is finish

```
public List<ISearchResult> searchByMultipleWordWithRanking(String sentence) {
    ArrayList<String> words = new ArrayList<String>();
    Map<String, List<ISearchResult>> map = new HashMap<String, List<ISearchResult>>();
    SearchResult search = new SearchResult("", 0);
    if (sentence == null) {
        throw new RuntimeException(null);
    } else if (sentence == "") {
        return new ArrayList<>();
    }
    StringTokenizer t = new StringTokenizer(sentence);
    String word = "";
    List<ISearchResult> mulySearch = new ArrayList<ISearchResult>();
    int count = 0;
    while (t.hasMoreTokens()) {
        word = t.nextToken();
        words.add(word.toLowerCase());
    }
    for (int i = 0; i < words.size(); i++) {
        map.put(words.get(i), searchByWordWithRanking(words.get(i)));
        if (map.get(words.get(i)).size() == 0) {
            return new ArrayList<ISearchResult>();
        }
    }
    for (int j = 0; j < map.get(words.get(0)).size(); j++) {
        count = 1;
        search.setId(map.get(words.get(0)).get(j).getId());
        search.setRank(map.get(words.get(0)).get(j).getRank());
        for (int i = 1; i < words.size(); i++) {
            for (int k = 0; k < map.get(words.get(i)).size(); k++) {
                if (search.getId().equals(map.get(words.get(i)).get(k).getId())) {
                    count++;
                    if (search.getRank() > map.get(words.get(i)).get(k).getRank()) {
                        search.setRank(map.get(words.get(i)).get(k).getRank());
                    }
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
```

✳ The time complexity for the provided interfaces functions of both the B-Tree and the simple search engine :

1) B_TREE :

a) Insertion →

Time : $O(M \log N)$ where M is the maximum number of elements in node of B_tree & N is the number of elements in B_Tree.

b) Search →

Time : $O(M \log N)$ where M is the maximum number of elements in node of B_tree & N is the number of elements in B_Tree.

c) Deletion →

Time : $O(M \log N)$ where M is the maximum number of elements in node of B_tree & N is the number of elements in B_Tree.

d) Get_Root →

Time : $O(1)$

e) Get_Minimum →

Time : $O(1)$

2) SEATCH ENGINE →

a) Index Web Page →

Time : $O(I*W*M \log N)$ where I is the number of IDs in file & W is the number of words in one documents & $M \log N$ is the time of insertion in B_Tree.

b) Index Directory →

Time : $O(F*I*W*M \log N)$ where F is the number of files in folder & I is the number of IDs in file & W is the number of words in one documents & $M \log N$ is the time of insertion in B_Tree.

c) Delete Web Page →

Time : $O(I*W*M \log N)$ where I is the number of IDs in file & W is the number of words in one documents & $M \log N$ is the time of deletion in B_Tree.

d) Search by Word →

Time : $O(M \log N)$ where $M \log N$ is the time of search in B_Tree.

e) Search by multiple word →

Time : $O(L^2*W*M \log N)$ where L is the size of list of word & W is the number of words in sentence & $M \log N$ is the time of search in B_Tree.