

EXPERIMENT No.01: Read file using Standard Input and Output

1.1 Objective	1.5 Procedure
1.2 Software Required	1.6 Results
1.3 Pre-Requisite	1.7 Pre-Requisite Questions
1.4 Introduction	1.8 Post-Requisite Questions

1.1 Objectives:

Program to read series of names, one per line, from standard input and write these names spelled in reverse order to the standard output using I/O redirection and pipes. Repeat the exercise using an input file specified by the user instead of the standard input and using an output file specified by the user instead of the standard output.

1.2 Software Required:

Ubuntu 16.04, G-Editor

1.3 Pre-Requisite:

Basics of C++

1.4 Introduction:

One way to get input into a program or to display output from a program is to use *standard* input and standard output, respectively. All that means is that to read in data, using standard input and to write out data, using standard output(). On the other hand, we can use user defined function to display output in reverse output.

1.5 Procedure:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<fstream>
#include "reverse.h"
#include<string.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<sstream>
using namespace std;
```

```
int main()

{
    int choice;
    string name,rv,s, infile,outfile;
    fstream f1,f2;
    int len,i,count;
    while(1)
    {
        cout<<"Enter your choice \n 1. From Standard I/O\n 2. From File\n 3.Exit\n";
        cin>>choice;
        switch(choice)
        {
            case 1: cout<<"From Standard I/O\n" ;
                    cout<<"How many?\n";
                    cin>>count;
                    while(count--)
                    {
                        cout<<"\nname:";
                        cin>>name;
                        rv=rev(name);
                        cout<<"reverse:"<<rv<<endl;
                    }
                    break;
            case 2: f1.open("str.txt",ios::in);
                    cout<<"Input file : str.txt\n";
                    f2.open("rev.txt",ios::out);
                    cout<<"Output file : rev.txt\n";
                    while(!f1.eof())
                    {
```

```

        s.erase(); f1>>s;
        rv.erase(); rv=rev(s);
        f2<<rv<<"\n";

    }
    cout<<" Reversed contents copied\n";
    break;
    case 3: return(0);
}
}
}

```

Reverse.h

```

#include<string>
#include<sstream>

using namespace std;

string rev(string c)
{
    int l,i=0; string s;
    l=c.length()-1;
    for(;l>=0;l--)
    {
        s+=c[l];
    }
    return s;
}

```

1.6 Results:

Output 1:

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 1.cpp [exam@localhost  
FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out From your choice
```

1. From standard I/O
2. From file
3. Exit

1

how many?

2

name:jaya

reverse:ayaj

name:Swathi

reverse:ihtawS

3

Output 2:

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 1.cpp  
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out From your choice
```

1. From standard I/O
2. From file
3. Exit

2

Reverse content are copied

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ cat str.txt
```

Jaya

Padmini

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ cat rev.txt
```

Ayaj

Inimdap

Output 3: using redirection

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 1.cpp
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out 1>aa.txt
1
2
Padmini Deepthi Reverse:inimdap Reverse:ihtpeed
3
```

Output 4: using pipes

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 1.cpp [exam@localhost
FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out 1.cpp | tee aa.txt From your choice

1. From standard I/O
2. From file
3. Exit
1
how many?
2 name:jaya
reverse:ayaj
name:Swathi
reverse:ihtawS
```

1.7 Pre – Experimentation Questions:

1. What are the commonly used input output functions in C++?
2. What is standard input and output in C++?

1.8 Post – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is the usage of cat command?
2. What is tee command?
3. Explain the functionality of `strrev()`.

EXPERIMENT No.02: Read and write student objects with fixed length record

2.1 Objective	2.5 Procedure
2.2 Software Required	2.6 Results
2.3 Pre-Requisite	2.7 Pre-Requisite Questions
2.4 Introduction	2.8 Post-Requisite Questions

2.1 Objectives:

Program to read and write student objects with fixed-length records and the fields delimited by “|”. Implement pack (), unpack (), modify () and search () methods.

2.2 Software Required:

Ubuntu 16.04, G-Editor

2.3 Pre-Requisite:

Basics of C++, Streaming (fstream, istream, ostream)

2.4 Introduction:

In fixed-length or fixed-format records, each field starts and ends at the same place in every record. We can create and define formats for fixed-length records from the Record Formats and the Fixed Format Definition windows. When we define a fixed-length format, we specify the length of each field.

2.5 Procedure:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<fstream>
#include<string>
#include<sstream>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
class student
{
```

```
public:
    string usn;
    string name;
    string branch;
    string sem;
    string buffer;

    void read_data();
    void pack();
    void write_to_file();
    void unpack();
    int search(string);
    int delete_from_file(string);
    void modify(string);
};

void student::read_data()
{
    cout<<"usn:";

    cin>>usn;
    cout<<"name:";
    cin>>name;
    cout<<"branch:";
    cin>>branch;
    cout<<"semester:";
    cin>>sem;
}

void student::pack()
{
    string temp; buffer.erase();
    buffer+=usn+"|"+name+"|"+branch+"|"+sem+"$";
    for(;buffer.size()<100;)

    buffer+='$';
```

```
        buffer+="\n";
    }
    void student::write_to_file()
    {
        fstream file;
        file.open("2.txt",ios::out|ios::app);
        file<<buffer;
        file.close();
    }
    void student::unpack()
    {
        int ch=1,i=0;
        usn.erase();
        while(buffer[i]!='\n')
            usn+=buffer[i++];

        name.erase(); i++;
        while(buffer[i]!='\n')
            name+=buffer[i++];

        branch.erase(); i++;
        while(buffer[i]!='\n')
            branch+=buffer[i++];

        sem.erase(); i++;
        while(buffer[i]!='$')
            sem+=buffer[i++];
    }
    int student::search(string key)
    {
        ifstream file;
        int flag=0,pos=0;
        file.open("2.txt",ios::in);
        while(!file.eof())
        {
```



```
        buffer.erase();
        pos=file.tellg();
        getline(file,buffer);
        unpack();
        if(key==usn)
        {
            cout<<"\nfound the key .the record is...\n"<<buffer;
            flag=1;
            return pos;
        }
    }

    file.close();
    if(flag==0)
    {
        cout<<"\nnnot found..\n";
        return -1;
    }
}

int student::delete_from_file(string key)
{
    fstream file;
    int pos, flag=0;
    pos=search(key);
    if(pos>=0)
    {
        file.open("2.txt");
        file.seekp(pos,ios::beg);
        file.put('*');

        flag=1;
        file.close();
    }
}
```

```
        if(flag==1) return 1;
        else return 0;
    }
    void student::modify(string key)
    {
        int c;
        if(delete_from_file(key))
        {
            cout<<"\nwhat to modify\n1:usn 2:name 3:branch 4:semester\n";
            cin>>c;
            switch(c)
            {
                case 1:cout<<"usn:\n";
                        cin>>usn;
                        break;
                case 2:cout<<"name:\n";
                        cin>>name;
                        break;
                case 3:cout<<"branch:\n";
                        cin>>branch;
                        break;
                case 4:cout<<"semester:\n";
                        cin>>sem;
                        break;
                default:cout<<"wrong choice\n";
            }
            pack();
            write_to_file();
        }
    }

    int main()
    {
```

```
int count,choice,i;
student s1; string
key;
system("clear");
while(1)
{
    cout<<"\nmain menu\n1.add\n2.delete\n3.modify\n4.search\n5.exit ";
    cin>>choice;
    switch(choice)
    {
        case 1:cout<<"\nhow many records to insert\n";
            cin>>count;
            for(i=0;i<count;i++)
            {
                cout<<"data\n";
                s1.read_data();
                s1.pack();
                s1.write_to_file();
            }
            break;
        case 2: cout<<"\nenter the key...\n";
            cin>>key;
            i=s1.delete_from_file(key);
            if(i==1)
                cout<<"record deleted\n";
            else
                cout<<"record not deleted\n";
            break;
        case 3:cout<<"enter the key\n";
            cin>>key; s1.modify(key);
            break;
```

```
        case 4:cout<<"enter the key\n";
                cin>>key;
                i=s1.search(key);

                break; case 5:return 0;
        default:cout<<"wrong choice....";

    }

}

return 0;

}
```

2.6 Results:

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 2.cpp
```

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out
```

main menu

1.add

2.delete

3.modify

4.search

5.exit 1

how many records to insert

3

data usn:is001

name:Abdul

branch:ise

semester:6

data usn:is002 name:Afroz

branch:cse semester:7 data

usn:is005

name:Akshatha branch:cv

main menu

1.add

2.delete

3.modify

4.search

5.exit 5

[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]\$

2.7 Pre – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is fixed length record in file structure?
2. What are the different file organization techniques?

2.8 Post – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is pack()?
2. What is fixed length string?
3. What is unpack()?

EXPERIMENT No.03: Read and write student objects with variable length record

3.1 Objective 3.2 Software Required 3.3 Pre-Requisite 3.4 Introduction	3.5 Procedure 3.6 Results 3.7 Pre-Requisite Questions 3.8 Post-Requisite Questions
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3.1 Objectives:

Program to read and write student objects with Variable - Length records using any suitable record structure. Implement pack (), unpack (), modify () and search () methods.

3.2 Software Required:

Ubuntu 16.04, G-Editor

3.3 Pre-Requisite:

Basics of C++, Fixed length record, Buffer management

3.4 Introduction:

Variable length refers to anything whose length can vary. For example, in databases, a variable-length field is a field that does not have a fixed length. Instead, the field length varies depending on what data is stored in it. With variable-length records, all of the fields in the variable-length portion are themselves variable-length fields terminated with a delimiter.

3.5 Procedure:

```
#include<iostream>

#include<fstream>

#include<string>

#include<sstream>

#include<stdio.h>

#include<stdlib.h>

using namespace std;

class student
```



```
{
    string usn;
    string name;
    string branch;
    string sem;
    string buffer;
    void er(){buffer.erase();}
    void read_data();
    void pack();
    void write_to_file();
    void unpack();
    int search(string);
    int delete_from_file(string);
};

void student::read_data()
{
    cout<<"usn:";
    cin>>usn;
    cout<<"name:";
    cin>>name;
    cout<<"branch:";
    cin>>branch;
    cout<<"semester:";
    cin>>sem;
}

void student::pack()
{
    buffer.erase();
    buffer+=usn+"|"+name+"|"+branch+"|"+sem+"$"+ "\n";
}

void student::write_to_file()
{
```

```
        fstream file;
        file.open("3.txt",ios::out|ios::app);
        file<<buffer;

        file.close();
    }

void student:: unpack()
{
    int ch=1,i=0;
    usn.erase();

    while(buffer[i]!='\n') usn+=buffer[i++];

    name.erase();

    i++;
    while(buffer[i]!='\n') name+=buffer[i++];

    branch.erase();

    i++;
    while(buffer[i]!='\n') branch+=buffer[i++];

    sem.erase();

    i++;

    while(buffer[i]!='$') sem+=buffer[i++];

}

int student::search(string key)
{
    ifstream file;
    int flag=0,pos=0;
    file.open("3.txt",ios::in);
    while(!file.eof())
    {
        buffer.erase();

        pos=file.tellg();
```

```
        getline(file,buffer);
        unpack();
        if(key==usn)
        {
            cout<<"\nfound the key .the record is...\n"<<buffer;
            return pos;
        }
    }
    file.close();
    if(flag==0)
    {
        cout<<"\nnot found..\n";
        return -1;
    }
}

int student::delete_from_file(string key)
{
    fstream file;
    int pos, flag=0; pos=search(key);

    if(pos>=0)
    {
        file.open("3.txt");
        file.seekp(pos,ios::beg);
        file.put('*');

        flag=1;
        file.close();
    }
    if(flag==1)
        return 1;
    else
        return 0;
}
```

```

void student::modify(string key)
{
    int c;
    if(delete_from_file(key))
    {
        cout<<"\nwhat to modify\n1:usn 2:name 3:branch 4:semester\n";
        cin>>c;
        switch(c)
        {
            case 1:cout<<"usn:\n";
                    cin>>usn;
                    break;
            case 2:cout<<"name:\n";
                    cin>>name;
                    break;
            case 3:cout<<"branch:\n";
                    cin>>branch;
                    break;
            case 4:cout<<"semester:\n";
                    cin>>sem;
                    break;
            default:cout<<"wrong choice\n";
        }
        buffer.erase();
        pack();
        write_to_file();
    }
}

int main()
{
    int count,choice,i;
    student s1;

```

```

string key;
system("clear");
while(1)
{
    cout<<"\nmain menu\n1.add\n2.delete\n3.modify\n4.search\n5.exit ";
    cin>>choice;
    switch(choice)
    {
        case 1:cout<<"\nhow many records to insert\n";
            cin>>count;  s1.er();
            for(i=0;i<count;i++)
            {
                cout<<"data\n";
                s1.read_data();
                s1.pack();
                s1.write_to_file();
            }
            break;
        case 2: cout<<"\nenter the key...\n";
            cin>>key;
            i=s1.delete_from_file(key);
            if(i==1)
                cout<<"record deleted\n";
            else
                cout<<"record not deleted\n";
            break;
        case 3: cout<<"enter the key\n";
            cin>>key;
            s1.modify(key);
            break;
        case 4:cout<<"enter the key\n";
            cin>>key;

```

```
                i=s1.search(key);  
                break;  
            case 5:return 0;  
            default:cout<<"wrong choice....";  
        }  
    }  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

3.6 Results:

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 3.cpp
```

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out
```

main menu

1.add

2.delete

3.modify

4.search

5.exit 1

how many records to insert

3

data

usn:is009

name:Anusha

branch:is

semester:7

data

usn:cs011

name:Anvith

branch:cs

semester:6

data

usn:me012

name:aqil

branch:me

semester:8

main menu

1.add

2.delete

3.modify

4.search

5.exit 1

how many records to insert

1

data

usn:cv014

name:Arpith

a

branch:cv

semester:5

main menu

1.add

2.delete

3.modify

4.search

5.exit 2

enter the key...

cv014

found the key .the record is...

cv014|Arpitha|cv|5\$record deleted

main menu

1.add

2.delete

3.modify

4.search

5.exit 3

enter the key

me012

found the key .the record is...

me012|aqil|me|8\$

what to modify

1:usn 2:name 3:branch 4:semester

4

semester:

6

main menu

1.add

2.delete

3.modify

4.search

5.exit 4

enter the key

me012

found the key .the record is... me012|aqil|me|6\$

main menu

1.add

2.delete

3.modify

4.search

5.exit 6

wrong choice....

main menu

1.add

2.delete

3.modify

4.search

5.exit 5

[exam@localhost FS MANUAL2016]\$

3.7 Pre – Experimentation Questions:

1. What are variable length records?
2. What is the difference between a variable length record and a variable format record?
3. Comparison between packing and unpacking.

3.8 Post – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is buffer?
2. What is file and record?

EXPERIMENT No.04: Variable Length Record using RRN

4.1 Objective 4.2 Software Required 4.3 Pre-Requisite 4.4 Introduction	4.5 Procedure 4.6 Results 4.7 Pre-Requisite Questions 4.8 Post-Requisite Questions
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4.1 Objectives:

Program to write student objects with Variable - Length records using any suitable record structure and to read from this file a student record using RRN.

4.2 Software Required:

Ubuntu 16.04, G-Editor

4.3 Pre-Requisite:

Basics of C++, Variable length record, RRN(Relative Record Number)

4.4 Introduction:

RRN specifies that the record identification field contains the relative record number of the record to be accessed. The first record in the data set is number one. All file control commands that refer to an RRDS, and specify the RIDFLD option, must also specify the RRN option.

4.5 Procedure:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<fstream>
#include<string>
#include<sstream>
using namespace std;
class student
{
public:
    string usn;
```

```
string name;
string branch;
string semester;
string buffer;
int count;
int rrn_list[100];
void read_data();
void pack();
void write_to_file();
void create_rrn();
void search_by_rrn(int);
};

void student::read_data()
{
    cout<<"usn:";
    cin>>usn;
    cout<<"name:";
    cin>>name;
    cout<<"branch:";
    cin>>branch;
    cout<<"semester:";
    cin>>semester;
}

void student::pack()
{
    buffer.erase();
    buffer=usn+'|'+name+'|'+branch+'|'+semester+'$'+'\n';
}

void student::write_to_file()
{
    fstream file;
    file.open("4.txt",ios::out|ios::app);
```

```
        file<<buffer;
        file.close();
    }
void student::create_rrn()
{
    ifstream file;
    int pos;
    count=-1;
    file.open("4.txt",ios::in);
    while(!file.eof())
    {
        pos=file.tellg();
        buffer.erase();
        getline(file,buffer);
        rrn_list[++count]=pos;
    }
    file.close();
}
void student::search_by_rrn(int rrn)
{
    int pos; fstream file;
    if(rrn>=count)
        cout<<"\nnot found";
    else
    {
        buffer.erase();
        file.open("4.txt");
        pos=rrn_list[rrn];
        file.seekg(pos,ios::beg);
        getline(file,buffer);
        cout<<"\n"<<buffer<<"\n";
        file.close();
    }
}
```

```
    }  
}  
int main()  
{  
    int choice,rrn,count,i;  
    student s1;  
    while(1)  
    {  
        cout<<"\nmain menu\n1.add 2.search 3.exit\nenter the choice:";  
        cin>>choice;  
        switch(choice)  
        {  
            case 1:cout<<"\nhow many records to insert\n";  
                    cin>>count;  
                    for(i=0;i<count;i++)  
                    {  
                        cout<<"data\n";  
                        s1.read_data();  
                        s1.pack();  
                        s1.write_to_file();  
                    }  
                    s1.create_rrn();  
                    break;  
            case 2:cout<<"enter the rrn";  
                    cin>>rrn;  
                    s1.search_by_rrn(rrn);  
                    break;  
            case 3:return 0;  
            default:cout<<"\nwrong choice";  
                    break;  
        }  
    }  
}
```

```
}
```

4.6 Results:

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 4.cpp
```

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out
```

```
main menu
```

```
1.add 2.search 3.exit
```

```
enter the choice:1
```

```
how many records to insert
```

```
3
```

```
data
```

```
usn:is016
```

```
name:Ashwithc
```

```
branch:is
```

```
semester:
```

```
6
```

```
data
```

```
usn:cv01
```

```
7
```

```
name:Akshithk
```

```
branch:cv
```

```
semester:8
```

```
data
```

```
usn:me018
```

```
name:Chaitra
```

```
branch:me
```

```
semester:5
```

```
main menu
```

```
1.add 2.search 3.exit
```

```
enter the choice:2
```

```
enter the rrn 0
```

```
is016|Ashwithc|is|6$
```

main menu

1.add 2.search 3.exit

enter the choice:2

enter the rrn 1

cv017|Akshithk|cv|8\$

main menu

1.add 2.search 3.exit

enter the choice:2

enter the rrn 3

not found

main menu

1.add 2.search 3.exit

enter the choice:2

enter the rrn 2

me018|Chaitra|me|5\$

main menu

1.add 2.search 3.exit

enter the choice:3

[exam@localhost ~]\$

4.7 Pre – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is variable length record?
2. Is there a limit to the relative record number (RRN) for physical file on system?

4.8 Post – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is RRN?
2. What are the advantages of RRN?

EXPERIMENT No.05: Implement simple index on primary key

5.1 Objective

5.2 Software Required

5.3 Pre-Requisite

5.4 Introduction

5.5 Procedure

5.6 Results

5.7 Pre-Requisite Questions

5.8 Post-Requisite Questions

5.1 Objectives:

Program to implement simple index on primary key for a file of student objects. Implement add (), search (), delete () using the index.

5.2 Software Required:

Ubuntu 16.04, G-Editor

5.3 Pre-Requisite:

Basics of C++, indexing

5.4 Introduction:

When a database is very huge, even a smallest transaction will take time to perform the action. If the index is created on the primary key of the table then it is called as Primary Indexing. Since these primary keys are unique to each record and it has 1:1 relation between the records, it is much easier to fetch the record using it. Also, these primary key are kept in sorted form which helps in performance of the transactions. The primary indexing is of two types – Dense Index and Sparse Index.

5.5 Procedure:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<fstream>
#include<string>
#include<sstream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
```



```
class student
{
    public:
        string usn;
        string name;
        string branch;
        string sem;
        string buffer;
        string usn_list[100];
        int Address_list[100];
        int count;
        void read_data();
        void pack();
        void write_to_file();
        void create_index();
        void remove(string);
        void search(string);
        int search_index(string);
        string extract_usn();
        void sort_index();
};

void student::read_data()
{
    cout<<"usn:";
    cin>>usn;
    cout<<"name:";
    cin>>name;
    cout<<"branch:";
    cin>>branch;
    cout<<"semester:";
    cin>>sem;
```

```
}

void student::pack()
{
    string temp;
    buffer.erase();
    buffer+=usn+"|"+name+"|"+branch+"|"+sem+"$"+ "\n";
}

void student::write_to_file()
{
    int pos;
    fstream file;

    file.open("5.txt",ios::out|ios::app);

    pos=file.tellp();

    file<<buffer;
    file.close();
    usn_list[++count]=usn;
    Address_list[count]=pos;
    sort_index();
}

string student::extract_usn()
{
    string usn;
    int i=0;
    usn.erase();

    while(buffer[i]!='|')
        usn+=buffer[i++];

    return usn;
}

void student::create_index()
{

```

```
fstream file;

int pos; string usn;
count=-1;

file.open("5.txt",ios::in);
while(!file.eof())
{
    pos=file.tellg();
    buffer.erase();
    getline(file,buffer);
    if(buffer[0]!='*')
    {
        if(buffer.empty())break;
        usn=extract_usn();
        usn_list[++count]=usn;
        Address_list[count]=pos;
    }
}
file.close();
sort_index();
buffer.erase();
}

void student::sort_index()
{
    int i,j,temp_Address;
    string temp_usn;
    for(int i=0;i<=count;i++)
    {
        for(int j=i+1;j<=count;j++)
        {
            if(usn_list[i]>usn_list[j])
            {
                temp_usn=usn_list[i];
```

```

        usn_list[i]=usn_list[j];
        usn_list[j]=temp_usn;
        temp_Address=Address_list[i];
        Address_list[i]=Address_list[j];
        Address_list[j]=temp_Address;
    }
}

for(i=0;i<=count;i++)
{
    cout<<usn_list[i]<<"\t"<<Address_list[i]<<"\n";
}
}

int student::search_index(string key)
{
    int low=0,high=count,mid=0,flag=0,pos;
    while(low<=high)
    {
        mid=(low+high)/2;
        if(usn_list[mid]==key){ flag=1;break;}
        if(usn_list[mid]>key)high=mid-1;
        if(usn_list[mid]<key)low=mid+1;
    }
    if(flag)
        return mid;
    else
        return -1 ;
}

void student::search(string key)
{
    int pos=0,address; fstream
    file; buffer.erase();

```

```
pos=search_index(key);
if(pos==-1)

cout << endl << "record not found" << endl;
else if(pos>=0)
{
    file.open("5.txt");
    address=Address_list[pos];
    file.seekp(address,ios::beg);
    getline(file,buffer);

    cout<<"record found....\n"<<buffer;
    file.close();
}
}
void student::remove(string key)
{
    int pos=0,i,address;
    fstream file;
    pos=search_index(key);
    if(pos>=0)
    {
        file.open("5.txt",ios::out|ios::in);
        address=Address_list[pos];
        file.seekp(address,ios::beg);
        file.put('*');

        file.close();
        cout<<"\nRecord Deleted: ";
        for(i=pos;i<count;i++)
        {
            usn_list[i]=usn_list[i+1];
            Address_list[i]=Address_list[i+1];
        }
        count--;
    }
}
```

```
    }  
    else  
        cout<<"record not found\n";  
}  
int main()  
{  
    int choice,  
    count,i;  
    string key;  
    student s1;  
    s1.create_index();  
    while(1)  
    {  
        cout<<"\nMain Menu\n-----\n1.Add \n2.Search \n3.Delete\n4.Exit\n-----\n";  
        cout<<"Enter the  
        choice:";  
        cin>>choice;  
        switch(choice)  
        {  
            case 1: cout<<"\nhow many records to insert\n";  
                    cin>>count;  
                    for(i=0;i<count;i++)  
                    {  
                        cout<<"data\n";  
                        s1.read_data();  
                        s1.pack();  
                        s1.write_to_file();  
                    }  
                    break;  
            case 2: system("clear");  
                    cout<<"\nEnter the usn\n"; cin>>key;
```

```

        s1.search(key);
        break;
    case 3:cout<<"\n\nEnter the usn\n";
        cin>>key;
        s1.remove(key);
        break;
    case 4:return 0;
    default:cout<<"\n\nWrong choice\n"; break;
    }
}
}

```

5.6 Results:

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 5.cpp
```

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out
```

Main Menu

1.Add

2.Search

3.Delete

4.Exit

Enter the choice:1

how many records to insert

4

data usn:cs021

name:Chandni

branch:cs

semester:8

cs021 0

data

```
usn:is021
name:Chand
ni branch:is
semester:5
cs021 0

is021 20
data
usn:cv022
name:Chara
n branch:cv
semester:4
cs021 0
cv022 40
is021 20
data
usn:me023

name:Chetana
branch:me
semester:7
cs021 0
cv022 40
is021 20
me02359
```

Main Menu

- 1.Add
- 2.Search
- 3.Delete
- 4.Exit

Enter the choice:2

Enter the
usn is021

record found....
is021|Chandni|is|5\$
Main Menu

1.Add
2.Search
3.Delete
4.Exit

Enter the choice:3

Enter the
usn cs021

Record Deleted:
Main Menu

1.Add
2.Search
3.Delete
4.Exit

Enter the choice:4
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]\$

5.7 Pre – Experimentation Questions:

1. What are different types of indexes?
2. What is meant by indexing?

5.8 Post – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is Primary key an index?
2. Can we create index on primary key?

EXPERIMENT No.06: Implement index on secondary key

6.1 Objective
6.2 Software Required
6.3 Pre-Requisite
6.4 Introduction

6.5 Procedure
6.6 Results
6.7 Pre-Requisite Question
6.8 Post-Requisite Questions

6.1 Objectives:

Program to implement index on secondary key, the name, for a file of student objects. Implement add (), search (), delete () using the secondary index.

6.2 Software Required:

Ubuntu 16.04, G-Editor

6.3 Pre-Requisite:

Basics of C++, indexing

6.4 Introduction:

The main goal of designing the database is faster access to any data in the database and quicker insert/delete/update to any data. In secondary indexing initially huge range for the columns are selected so that first level of mapping size is small. Then each range is further divided into smaller ranges. First level of mapping is stored in the primary memory so that address fetch is faster. Secondary level of mapping and the actual data are stored in the secondary memory – hard disk.

6.5 Procedure:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<fstream>
#include<string>
#include<sstream>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
class student
```

```
{  
    public:  
    string usn;  
    string name;  
    string branch;  
    string sem;  
    string buffer;  
  
    string Name_list[100];  
    int Address_list[100];  
    int count;  
    student(){ count=-1;}  
    void read_data();  
    void pack();  
    void write_to_file();  
    void disp();  
    void remove(string);  
    void delete_from_file(int);  
    void search(string);  
    int  search_index(string);  
    void read_from_file(int);  
    void sort_index();  
};  
void student::read_data()  
{  
    cout<<"usn:";  
    cin>>usn;  
    cout<<"name:";  
    cin>>name;  
    cout<<"branch:";  
    cin>>branch;  
    cout<<"semester:";  
    cin>>sem;
```

```
}  
void student::pack()  
{  
    buffer.erase();  
    buffer+=usn+"|"+name+"|"+branch+"|"+sem+"$"+ "\n";  
}  
void student::write_to_file()  
{  
    int pos;  
    fstream file;  
    file.open("6a.txt",ios::out|ios::app);  
    pos=file.tellp();  
    file<<buffer; file.close();  
    Name_list[++count]=name;  
    Address_list[count]=pos;  
    sort_index();  
}  
void student::disp()  
{  
    int i;  
    cout << endl << "INDEX FILE " << endl;  
    for(i=0;i<=count;i++)  
        cout<<endl<<Name_list[i]<<" "<<Address_list[i];  
    cout<<"\n";  
    system("cat 6a.txt");  
}  
void student::sort_index()  
{  
    int i,j,temp_Address;  
    string temp_Name;  
    for(int i=0;i<=count;i++)
```

```

        {
            for(int j=i+1;j<=count;j++)
            {
                if(Name_list[i]>Name_list[j])
                {
                    temp_Name=Name_list[i];
                    Name_list[i]=Name_list[j];
                    Name_list[j]=temp_Name;

                    temp_Address=Address_list[i];
                    Address_list[i]=Address_list[j];
                    Address_list[j]=temp_Address;
                }
            }
        }
    }

int student::search_index(string key)
{
    int low=0,high=count,mid=0,flag=0,pos;
    while(low<=high)
    {
        mid=(low+high)/2;
        if(Name_list[mid]==key){ flag=1;break;}
        if(Name_list[mid]>key)high=mid-1;
        if(Name_list[mid]<key)low=mid+1;
    }
    if(flag)
        return mid;
    else
        return -1 ;
}

void student::search(string key)

```

```

{
    int pos=0,t;
    string buffer;
    buffer.erase();
    pos=search_index(key);
    if(pos== -1)

    cout << endl << "record not found" << endl;
    else if(pos>=0)
    {
        read_from_file(pos);
        t=pos;
        while(Name_list[++t]==key && t<=count) read_from_file(t);
        t=pos;
        while(Name_list[--t]==key && t>=0) read_from_file(t);
    }
}

void student::read_from_file(int pos)
{
    int address,i; fstream file;
    file.open("6a.txt",ios::in|ios::app);
    address=Address_list[pos];
    file.seekp(address,ios::beg);
    buffer.erase();

    getline(file,buffer);
    cout<<"\nFound the record: "<<buffer;
    file.close();
}

void student::remove(string key)
{
    int pos=0,t,choice; string
    buffer; buffer.erase();

```

```

pos=search_index(key);
if(pos==-1)

cout << endl << "not possible to remove";
else if(pos>=0)
{
    read_from_file(pos);
    cout<<"\nDelete?(1/0):";
    cin>>choice;
    if(choice)delete_from_file(pos);
    t=pos;
    while(Name_list[++t]==key)

    {
        read_from_file(t);
        cout<<"\nDelete?";
        cin>>choice;
        if(choice)delete_from_file(t);
    }

    t=pos;
    while(Name_list[--t]==key )
    {
        read_from_file(t);
        cout<<"\nDelete?"; cin>>choice;
        if(choice)
            delete_from_file(t);
    }
}

}

void student::delete_from_file(int pos)
{
    int i,address; fstream file;
    file.open("6a.txt");
    address=Address_list[pos];
    file.seekp(address,ios::beg);

```

```

file.put('*'); cout<<"\nRecord
Deleted: ";
for(i=pos;i<count;i++)

{
    Name_list[i]=Name_list[i+1];
    Address_list[i]=Address_list[i+1];

}
count--;
}
int main()
{
    int choice,count,i;
    string key; student
    s1; while(1)
    {
        cout<<"\nMain Menu\n-----\n1.Add \n2.Search \n3.Delete\n4.Exit\n-----\n";
        cout<<"Enter the choice:";
        cin>>choice;
        switch(choice)
        {
            case 1: cout<<"\nhow many records to insert\n";
                    cin>>count;
                    for(i=0;i<count;i++)
                    {
                        cout<<"data\n";
                        s1.read_data();
                        s1.pack();
                        s1.write_to_file();
                    }
                    break;
            case 2: system("clear");
                    s1.disp();

```



```

        cout<<"\nEnter the name\n";
        cin>>key;
        s1.search(key);
        break;
    case 3: cout<<"\n\nEnter the name\n";
            cin>>key;
            s1.remove(key);
            break;
    case 4: return 0;
            default:cout<<"\n\nWrong choice\n";
                    break;
        }
    }
}

```

6.6 Results:

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 6.cpp
```

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out
```

Main Menu

- 1.Add
- 2.Search
- 3.Delete
- 4.Exit

Enter the choice:1

how many records to insert

3

data

usn:is060

name:Abhishree

branch:6

semester:is

data

usn:ec017

name:kajal

branch:ec

semester:6

data

usn:is016

name:jeevan

branch:is

semester:5

Main Menu

1.Add

2.Search

3.Delete

4.Exit

Enter the choice:2

INDEX

FILE

Abhishree

0 jeevan

40 kajal 22

is060|Abhishree|6|is\$

ec017|kajal|ec|6\$

is016|jeevan|is|5\$

Enter the

name jeevan

Found the record: is016|jeevan|is|5\$

Main Menu

1.Add

2.Search

3.Delete

4.Exit

Enter the choice:3

Enter the name

kajal

Found the record: ec017|kajal|ec|6\$

Delete?(1/0):1

Record

Deleted:

Main Menu

1.Add

2.Search

3.Delete

4.Exit

Enter the choice:3

Enter the

name kajal

not possible to remove

Main Menu

- 1.Add
- 2.Search
- 3.Delete
- 4.Exit

Enter the choice:4

[exam@localhost ~]\$

6.7 Pre – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is secondary index?
2. How do you create a secondary index?
3. What is seeking?

6.8 Post – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is sorting?
2. What is the usage of getline?

EXPERIMENT No.07: Read and match two list of names using Consequential Match

7.1 Objective
7.2 Software Required
7.3 Pre-Requisite
7.4 Introduction

7.5 Procedure
7.6 Results
7.7 Pre-Requisite Questions
7.8 Post-Requisite Questions

7.1 Objectives:

Program to read two lists of names and then match the names in the two lists using Consequential Match based on a single loop. Output the names common to both the lists.

7.2 Software Required:

Ubuntu 16.04, G-Editor

7.3 Pre-Requisite:

Basics of C++, Consequential Process

7.4 Introduction:

Operations which involve accessing two or more input files sequentially and in parallel, resulting in one or more output files produced by the combination of the input data.

7.5 Procedure:

```
#include<iostream>
#include<fstream>
#include<string>
using namespace std;
class coseq
{
private:
    string list1[100],list2[100];
    int count1,count2;
```

```
public:
    void load_list();
    void sort_list();
    void match();
};

void coseq::load_list()
{
    fstream file;
    string name;
    count1=-1;
    count2=-1;
    file.open("name1.txt");
    while(!file.eof())
    {
        name.erase();
        getline(file,name);
        list1[++count1]=name;
    }

    file.close();
    file.open("name2.txt");
    while(!file.eof())
    {
        name.erase();
        getline(file,name);
        list2[++count2]=name;
    }
    file.close();
}

void coseq::sort_list()
{
    int i,j;
    string temp;
```

```

for(i=0;i<count1;i++)
{
    for(j=i+1;j<count1;j++)
    {
        if(list1[i]>list1[j])
        {
            temp=list1[i];
            list1[i]=list1[j];
            list1[j]=temp;
        }
    }
}
for(i=0;i<count2;i++)
{
    for(j=i+1;j<count2;j++)
    {
        if(list2[i]>list2[j])
        {
            temp=list2[i];
            list2[i]=list2[j];
            list2[j]=temp;
        }
    }
}
}
void coseq::match()
{
    int i=0,j=0,flag=0;
    while(i<count1 && j<count2)
    {
        if(list1[i]==list2[j])
        {

```

```
        cout<<list1[i]<<"\n";

        i++;

        j++;

        flag=1;

    }

    if(list1[i]<list2[j])

        i++;

    if(list1[i]>list2[j])

        j++;

}

if(flag==0) cout<<"no match found\n";

}

int main()

{

    coseq c1;

    c1.load_list();

    c1.sort_list();

    c1.match();

    return 0;

}
```

7.6 Results:

/*Create Text File*/

[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]\$ gedit name1.txt

Gousekhan

Hithashree

Divya

[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]\$ gedit name2.txt

Jayashree

Aishwarysr

Divya

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ g++ 7.cpp
```

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out Divya
```

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$ ./a.out
```

no match found

```
[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]$
```

7.7 Pre – Experimentation Questions:

1. What are matching items?
2. What are operations required in consequential processing?

7.8 Post – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is Cosequential processing?
2. Usage of flag

EXPERIMENT No. 08: Read k list of names and merge using k-way merge

8.1 Objective

8.2 Software Required

8.3 Pre-Requisite

8.4 Introduction

8.5 Procedure

8.6 Results

8.7 Pre-Requisite Question

8.8 Post-Requisite Questions

8.1 Objectives:

Program to read k Lists of names and merge them using k-way merge algorithm with $k = 8$.

8.2 Software Required:

Ubuntu 16.04, G-Editor

8.3 Pre-Requisite:

Basics of C++, K-way merge algorithm

8.4 Introduction:

A merge sort that sorts a data stream using repeated merges. It distributes the input into k streams by repeatedly reading a block of input that fits in memory, called a *run*, sorting it, then writing it to the next stream. It merges runs from the k streams into an output stream. It then repeatedly distributes the runs in the output stream to the k streams and merges them until there is a single sorted output.

8.5 Procedure:

```
#include<string.h>
#include<fstream>
#include<iostream>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
using namespace std;
class filelist
```

```

{
    char list[10][20];
    int n;
    public:
    void merger();
    void input(char filename[]);

};
char merge1[80][20];
int m=0;
void fileList::merger()
{
    cout<<m;
    int i,j,k;
    char output[100][20];
    i=0;j=0;k=0;
    while(i<n && j<m)
    {
        if(strcmp(list[i],merge1[j])<0 || strcmp(list[i],merge1[j])==0)
            strcpy(output[k++],list[i++]);
        else
            strcpy(output[k++],merge1[j++]);
    }
    while(i<n) strcpy(output[k++],list[i++]);
    while(j<m)
        strcpy(output[k++],merge1[j++]);

    i=0;
    while(i<k)
    {
        strcpy(merge1[i],output[i]);
        i++;
    }
    m=k;
}

```

```

}

void filelist::input(char filename[])
{
    int i=0;
    fstream out(filename,ios::out); cout<<"Enter the no of names: "; cin>>n;

    cout<<"Enter the names  \n";
    while(i<n)
    {
        cin>>list[i];
        out<<list[i++];
        out<<"\n";
    }

    out.close();
    int j,k; char temp[20];
    for(j=0;j<n;j++)
    {
        for(k=j+1;k<n;k++)
        {
            if ( strcmp( list[j] , list[k]) >0 )
            {
                strcpy(temp,list[k]);
                strcpy(list[k],list[j]);
                strcpy(list[j],temp);
            }
        }
    }
}

main()
{
    int i=0,files;
    filelist t1;
    char filename[30];

```

```

fstream file("output.txt",ios::out);

cout << endl << "enter how many files" << endl;

cin >> files;

int j;

for(j=0;j<files;j++)
{
    cout<<"Enter name of "<<j+1<<" file: ";
    cin>>filename;
    t1.input(filename);
    t1.merger();
}

cout << endl << "cosequential merging is" << endl;

while(i<m)
{
    file<<merge1[i];
    file<<"\n";
    i++;
}

file.close();

system("cat output.txt");

}

```

8.6 Results:

[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]\$ g++ 8.cpp

[exam@localhost FSMANUAL2016]\$./a.out

enter how many files

2

Enter name of 1 file: abc.txt

Enter the no of names: 8

Enter the names

Karthik
Lavanya
Lenson
Likhith
Lipitha
Vrinda
Medhini
Megha

0Enter name of 2 file: xyz.txt

Enter the no of names: 8

Enter the names

Meghana

Minolita

Mona

Naval

Navya

Neha

Nikhitha

Nirosha

8

cosequential merging is

Karthik
Lavanya
Lenson
Likhith'
Lipitha
Medhini
Megha
Meghana
Minolita
Mona

Naval

Navya

Neha

Nikhitha

Nirosha

Vrinda

[exam@localhost FS MANUAL2016]\$

8.7 Pre – Experimentation Questions:

1. How do merge sort work?
2. What is multiway merge?

8.8 Post – Experimentation Questions:

1. What is K way merging?
2. What are the basics operation of files?