

2021-2022  
GEBZE TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY  
CSE102  
HW11

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Project : Database Application in C

## 1. Functionality of the Program :

1.1-) User can create a new database or use an old database if there is any.

1.2-) User can add a new table into the database.

1.3-) User can remove a table from the database.

1.4-) User can show tables in the database.

1.5-) User can describe a table which is in the database.

1.6-) User can insert a key into the database and make a field of the table indexed so that reaching a record from the table with that field is faster.

1.7-) User can insert a record into a table.

1.8-) User can select all records from table, and displays them.

1.9-) User can select a specific record by giving a field and value of the field.

## 2. Design of the Memory :

### 2.1-) Design of Database :

Database Struct :

```
typedef struct database {  
    tables *tlist;  
    int n;    /* number of tables */  
    char *name; /* name of database */  
} database;
```

→ Database keeps table list as linked list in 'tlist' pointer.

→ It keeps number of tables.

→ It keeps its name.

### 2.2-) Design of Tables :

Tables Struct :

```
typedef struct tables {  
    struct tables *next;  
    table *t;  
} tables;
```

→ Tables keeps a table and the address of next tables node.

Table Struct :

```
typedef struct table {  
    char *tableName;  
    int field_num;  
  
    char **field;  
    char **type;  
    int *isNull;  
    int *isKey;  
  
    /* Keeps the records linked list. */  
    record_t *records;  
    keys *keys;  
} table;
```

\*\*\*Addition to homework description\*\*\*

→ Table keeps table name and field number.

→ Table keeps records' lists in the variable 'records' whose type is 'record\_t\*' defined below the report.

→ Table keeps key lists in the variable 'keys' whose type is 'keys\*' defined below the report.

## 2.3-) Design of Records :

Record\_t Struct :

```
typedef struct record_t {  
    struct record_t *next;  
    data_node *recordData;  
} record_t;
```

→ Records are kept in a table as linked lists of record\_t.

→ record\_t keeps the next record\_t node/next record.

→ record\_t keeps a record's data in the array 'recordData' whose type is 'data\_node\*' defined below.

Data\_node Struct :

```
typedef struct data_node {  
    int data_type;  
    int charNum_ifStr;  
    var_data_t data;  
} data_node;
```

→ data\_node keeps the type of the data in 'data\_type' variable such that :

\*\* 1-int, 2-double, 3-float, 4-char, 5-string

\*\* It keeps char number if the data type is string in 'charNum\_ifStr' variable.

→ data\_node keeps the actual data in the variable 'data' whose type is 'var\_data\_t' defined below.

Var\_data\_t Union :

```
typedef union var_data_t {  
    int i;  
    double d;  
    float f;  
    char c;  
    char *str;  
} var_data_t;
```

→ In this union, the actual data is kept according to its type.

## 2.4-) Design of Keys :

Keys Struct :

```
typedef struct keys {  
    struct keys *next;  
  
    char *field;  
    int data_type;  
    int charNum_ifStr;  
  
    key_node *keyList;  
} keys;
```

→ Keys are kept in a table as linked list.

→ keys keeps the next keys node/next key in 'next' variable.

→ keys keeps the field and the data type of the field which is indexed by this key.

→ keys keeps the indexes in 'keyList' variable whose type is 'key\_node\*' defined below.

Key\_node Struct :

```
typedef struct key_node {  
    struct key_node *next;  
    var_data_t keyValue;  
    record_t *recordAddress;  
}key_node;
```

→ key\_node keeps the next key\_node in the variable 'next'.

→ key\_node keeps the key value data of a record of a table in the variable 'keyValue'.

→ key\_node keeps the address of the record which the key value belongs to, in the variable 'recordAddress'.

### 3-) Outputs of the Test Program :

```
emre@ubuntu:~/Desktop/hw11$ make testProgram  
***** CREATE DATABASE FUNCTION TEST *****  
  
Part case 1 Database Name : db1, The Database Name should be : db1  
Part case 2 Database Name : db2, The Database Name should be : db2  
Part case 3 Database Name : db3, The Database Name should be : db3
```

\*\*\*\*\* SHOW TABLE FUNCTION TEST \*\*\*\*\*

Case 1 Show table function result :

----- TABLES IN db1 DATABASE -----  
table1

Case 1 Tables should be :  
table1

Case 2 Show table function result :

----- TABLES IN db1 DATABASE -----  
table1  
table2

Case 2 Tables should be :  
table1  
table2

Case 3 Show table function result :

----- TABLES IN db2 DATABASE -----  
Empty set.

Case 3 Tables Should be : Empty Set.

\*\*\*\*\* INSERT TABLE FUNCTION TEST \*\*\*\*\*

Case 1 Insert Table --- Show table result :

New table 'workers' has been inserted into the database 'db3'.  
----- TABLES IN db3 DATABASE -----  
workers

Case 1 Expected Tables should be :  
workers

Case 2 Insert Table --- Show table result :

New table 'houses' has been inserted into the database 'db3'.  
----- TABLES IN db3 DATABASE -----  
workers  
houses

Case 2 Expected Tables should be :  
workers  
houses

Case 3 Insert Table --- Insert Table Function Result =  
There is a problem with the command. Be sure you enter valid command and try again...

Case 3 Insert Table --- Insert Table Function Result Should Be =  
There is a problem with the command. Be sure you enter valid command and try again...

Case 3 Insert Table --- Show table result :

----- TABLES IN db3 DATABASE -----  
workers  
houses

Case 3 Expected Tables should be :  
workers  
houses

\*\*\*\*\* DESCRIBE TABLE FUNCTION TEST \*\*\*\*\*

Case 1 Describe Table 'workers' result :

TABLE NAME FOUND = workers

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY
id	int	YES	
name	char(40)	YES	
level	char	YES	
salary	double	YES	

Case 1 Expected Result :

id	int	YES
name	char(40)	YES
level	char	YES
salary	double	YES

Case 2 Describe Table 'houses' result :

TABLE NAME FOUND = houses

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY
address	char(40)	YES	
room_number	int	YES	
year	int	YES	
price	double	YES	

Case 1 Expected Result :

address	char(40)	YES
room_number	int	YES
year	int	YES
price	double	YES

Case 3 Describe Table 'students' result :

There is no table in the database with that name.

Case 3 Expected Result :

There is no table with that name.

\*\*\*\*\* INSERT RECORD/SELECT FROM TABLE FUNCTIONS TEST \*\*\*\*\*

Case 1 Insert New Record Below Into the Table 'workers' and Show All Records with Select From Function :

New Record : id = 1, name = Emre Oytun, level = J, salary = 10000

Enter id|int : 1  
Enter name|char(40) : Emre Oytun  
Enter level|char : J  
Enter salary|double : 10000

Select from table 'workers' result after insertion of new record :

id int	name char(40)	level char	salary double
1	Emre Oytun	J	10000.000000

Case 2 Insert New Record Below Into the Table 'workers' and Show All Records with Select From Function :

New Record : id = 2, name = Mehmet Yapici, level = S, salary = 15000

Enter id|int : 2  
Enter name|char(40) : Mehmet Yapici  
Enter level|char : S  
Enter salary|double : 15000

Select from table 'workers' result after insertion of new record :

id int	name char(40)	level char	salary double
1	Emre Oytun	J	10000.000000
2	Mehmet Yapici	S	15000.000000



\*\*\*\*\* SELECT SPECIFIC RECORD FROM TABLE FUNCTION TEST \*\*\*\*\*

Case 1 Select the record from table 'workers' whose id = 1

Expected Result = 1    Emre Oytun    J    10000

Result from function =

id int	name char(40)	level char	salary double
1	Emre Oytun	J	10000.000000

Case 2 Select the record from table 'workers' whose name = Mehmet Yapici

Expected Result = 2    Mehmet Yapici    S    15000

Result from function =

id int	name char(40)	level char	salary double
2	Mehmet Yapici	S	15000.000000

Case 3 Select the record from table 'students' whose grade = 86.120000

Expected Result = There is no table in the database with that name.

Result from function =

There is no table in the database with that name.

\*\*\*\*\* INSERT KEY FUNCTION TEST \*\*\*\*\*

Case 1 Insert Key into 'workers' table in 'id' field :

Key has been inserted into the 'id' field of 'workers' table.

Describe table after insertion of key :

TABLE NAME FOUND = workers

FIELD	TYPE	NULL	KEY
id	int	NO	YES
name	char(40)	NO	
level	char	NO	
salary	double	NO	

Select a specific record from table (Key should be used) :

Select the record from table 'workers' whose id = 1

Result =

KEY HAS BEEN FOUND. LOOKING FOR THE RECORD IN INDEXES...

id int	name char(40)	level char	salary double
1	Emre Oytun	J	10000.000000

Case 2 Insert Key into 'workers' table in 'old' field :

Result =

There is no field called 'old' in the table 'workers'

Expected Result = There is no field called 'old' in the table 'workers'

\*\*\*\*\* WRITE/READ FUNCTIONS TEST \*\*\*\*\*

Writing database 'db3' into the 'database.txt' file =  
Database 'db3' has been written into the 'database.txt' file  
Key has been inserted into the 'id' field of 'workers' table.

Show table function result should be =  
-workers  
-houses

Show table result =  
----- TABLES IN db3 DATABASE -----  
workers  
houses

Select from table 'workers' result should be =  
1      Enre Oytun      J      10000  
2      Mehmet Yapici      S      15000

Select from table result =

id int	name char(40)	level char	salary double
1	Enre Oytun	J	10000.000000
2	Mehmet Yapici	S	15000.000000

\*\*\*\*\* REMOVE TABLE FUNCTION TEST \*\*\*\*\*

Before Removing Table :  
----- TABLES IN db3 DATABASE -----  
workers  
houses

----- Remove table 'workers' from database 'db3' -----

After Removing Table :  
----- TABLES IN db3 DATABASE -----  
houses

----- Remove table 'houses' from database 'db3' -----

After Removing Table :  
----- TABLES IN db3 DATABASE -----  
Empty set.

## 4-) Needs to be Developed :

4.1-) Deleting a record

4.2-) Inserting a record by entering not only data of all fields as in the program, but entering data of some fields.

4.3-) Selecting from table by field so to display records belongs to that field.

4.4-) Exception Handling in insert record function