## File Structure: Assignment #2 100 points



## Notes:

- 1. Cheaters will be graded by -ve points, Don't copy any code from anywhere ..
- 2. Submit your code to through Acadox only.
- 3. Submit only one source file, the name of the file MUST have your IDs and Group Name,
- 4. Due Date 19/4/2017 10:30 PM
- 5. Group = max 2 students, team must be from the same lab

We want to store data about printers in a file, any printer has the following attributes

Char [30]: ID Char [30]: Model Char[50]: description

Float: price

- Save the data about printer in the following format: **delimited fields, length indicator records.**
- You should develop the following indexes
- 1. Primary index using the ID
- 2. Secondary index using Model
- 3. Secondary index using price.

the main welcome screen is below.

- 1) Add New printer
- 2) Update printer
- 3) Delete printer
- 4) Search for a printer using ID (using primary Index)
- 5) Search for a printer using model (using secondary Index)
- 6) Search for a printer using certain model and certain price
- 7) Compact File
- 8) Visualize File
- 9) Exit

## Please Enter Your Choice:

## Important notes:

- All indexes are sorted ascending
- No need to use a status flag to check that indexes are up-to-date.
- But, you MUST implement secondary indexes using inverted list technique.
- Regarding update operation, if the new size if different (smaller or bigger) than the old record's size, then make delete then insert operations
- Assume that the primary key is not updated.
- Searching in indexes is performed using binary search.
- To delete a record just put an \* in the beginning of that record. (no need for avail list implementation)
- All operations (add, delete, update) will affect indexes.
- Search operations will use indexes (primary or secondary)
- To visualize a file use for non-deleted record, \* for deleted ones, example of the visualization could be like this [---\*\*---] this means that the file has 3 records after that there are two deleted records followed by another 3 records.
- File compaction means removing of all deleted records from the file, i,e, defragmentation
- After file compaction, the file visualization should have no stars.
- Bind all secondary indexes with the primary index, don't bind them by addresses directly.
- Assume any other information you need.