Visvesvaraya Technological University
Belagavi-590018, Karnataka

A Mini Project Report on

"INDEXING BASED ON PRIMARY & SECONDARY KEY"

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the
FILE STRUCTURES LABORATORY WITH MINI PROJECT [17ISL68]

Bachelor of Engineering
in
Information Science and Engineering

Submitted by
Moulya.A[1JT17IS023]

Department of Information Science and Engineering
Jyothy Institute of Technology
Tataguni, Bengaluru-560082

2019-2020

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the mini project work entitled **"INDEXING BASED ON PRIMARY & SECONDARY KEY** "carried out by **Moulya.A[1JT17IS023]** bonafide student of Jyothy Institute of Technology, in partial fulfilment for the award of **Bachelor of Engineering** in **Information Science & Engineering** department of the **Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi** during the year **2019-2020**. It is certified that all corrections/suggestions indicated for Internal Assessment have been incorporated in the Report deposited in the departmental library. The mini project report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of Mini Project work prescribed for the said Degree.

Vadiraja.A.
Guide, Assist Professor
Dept. Of ISE

Dr.Harshavardhan Tiwari
Associate Professor and HoD
Dept. Of ISE

External Viva Examiner

Signature with Date

1.
2.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Firstly, I'm very grateful to this esteemed institution **Jyothy Institute of Technology** for providing me an opportunity to complete our project.

I express our sincere thanks to my Principal, **Dr. Gopalakrishna K for** providing me with adequate facilities to undertake this project.

I would like to thank associate Prof **Dr. Harshwardhan Tiwari, Professor and Head** of Information Science and Engineering Department for providing for his valuable support.

I would like to thank my guide **Mr. Vadiraja.A, Asst. Prof.** for his keen interest and guidance in preparing this work.

Finally, I would thank all my friends who have helped me directly or indirectly in this project.

ABSTRACT

In this mini project I have created an application which is easy to access and user friendly. The project title is “Indexing based on Primary & Secondary key”, which is used in the application and for distinguishing the type of file structure to be used. As we all know Index is a table containing a list of topics(keys) & numbers of pages where the topics can be found(reference fields). In this mini project I have implemented indexing technique based on primary and secondary key. This particular code was created using the programming language JAVA with an objective to formulate user-friendly access to build indexes based on the selected keys. Indexing simplify the work and it takes the same time to search the first as well as the last record in the file. Thus, this code is more efficient and broader as it can build indexes based both on primary and secondary keys.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to File Structures

A file is a collection of data stored on mass storage (e.g., disk or tape).

But there is one important distinction that must be made at the outset when discussing file structures. And that is the difference between the logical and physical organization of the data.

On the whole a file structure will specify the logical structure of the data, that is the relationships that will exist between data items independently of the way in which these relationships may actually be realized within any computer. It is this logical aspect that we will concentrate on. The physical organization is much more concerned with optimizing the use of the storage medium when a particular logical structure is stored on, or in it. Typically for every unit of physical store there will be a number of units of the logical structure (probably records) to be stored in it.

For example, if we were to store a tree structure on a magnetic disk, the physical organization would be concerned with the best way of packing the nodes of the tree on the disk given the access characteristics of the disk.

Like all subjects in computer science the terminology of file structures has evolved higgledy-piggledy without much concern for consistency, ambiguity, or whether it was possible to make the kind of distinctions that were important.

It was only much later that the need for a well-defined, unambiguous language to describe file structures became apparent. In particular, there arose a need to communicate ideas about file structures without getting bogged down by hardware considerations.

1.2 Indexing

An index in a day-to-day life is more generally found in books either at the beginning or at the end, which contains a table consisting of a list of topics(keys) and the numbers of the pages where the topic can be found(reference fields).All indexes are based on the same concept i.e., keys and reference fields. Simple indexes are represented using simple arrays of structures containing of keys and reference fields.

In general, indexing lets us impose order on a file without rearranging the file.

Simple indexing can be useful when the entire index can be held in the memory. Changes like addition and deletions require both the index and the data file to be changed.

If index is held in memory, record addition, deletion and retrieval can be done much more quickly with an indexed, entry sequenced file rather than a sorted file. Index files also allow us to maintain different views of the records in a data file.

Indexing can be concluded as a way of structuring a file in an alternative to sorting because records can be found by key.

Keeping all these points in mind an index can be defined as a tool for finding records in a file. It consists of a key field on which the index is searched and a reference field that tells where to find the data file record associated with a particular key.

CHAPTER 2
REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS & DESIGN

2.REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

2.1 Domain understanding

The main object of the project is to index all the key words of the document in a separate file and perform operations like finding & deleting. The outcome of this project is to ease the user for finding and replacing words with a friendly, understandable GUI.

2.2 Classification of Requirements

2.2.1 **User Requirements**

Operating System: Windows/Linux

Java Installed

2.2.2 **Software and Hardware Requirements**

Java run time Environment

Any Linux machine with 4GB RAM

2.3 System Analysis

When the program is executed, it primarily asks the user to operate any of the 8 operations presented, which includes find, add a new record, or even deleting an existing record and to build indexes using either primary or secondary indexes. The operations are performed based on the option selected.

CHAPTER 3
IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 ALGORITHMS

3.1.1 SEARCH:

Binary Search Algorithm:

BINARY_SEARCH(A, lower_bound, upper_bound, VAL)

Step 1: [INITIALIZE] SET BEG = lower_bound

END = upper_bound, POS = - 1

Step 2: Repeat Steps 3 and 4 while BEG <=END

Step 3: SET MID = (BEG + END)/2

Step 4: IF A[MID] = VAL

SET POS = MID

PRINT POS

Go to **Step 6**

ELSE IF A[MID] > VAL

SET END = MID - 1

ELSE

SET BEG = MID + 1

[END OF IF]

[END OF LOOP]

Step 5: IF POS = -1

PRINT "VALUE IS NOT PRESENT IN THE ARRAY"

[END OF IF]

Step 6: EXIT

3.1.2 Primary Indexing:

Here we consider the file that contains the records required, and use the getfilepointer() which is used to return the current offset in the file, in bytes, at which the next read or write occurs. We use a while condition with the file to read the file line by line with the help of readLine()[it returns the next line of text from the file, or null if end of file is encountered before even one byte is read]. Inside the while condition we come across a if condition which is used to detect the "*" [astrick special character]. If the filepointer encounters the "*" symbol in the file it has to continue with

the execution. Then each record entry is split, and a new file is used to store the indexes created. Here I have used the following piece of code to create the index based on primary key: `indexfile.writeBytes(columns[0]+","+pos+"\n");` where:

1.The indexfile refers to the new file created to store the indexes

2.The writeBytes is used to write the string of bytes to a specified file

3.columns[0] specifies that the 1st column should be considered

4.pos gives the position or the field of the key.

Once these specified operations are done we have to close both the files using the close().

3.1.3 Secondary Indexing:

Creation of index using a secondary key is very much similar to that of the index built on primary key. They differ in the keys used and an another separate file to build the index for the secondary index, i.e., `indexfile.writeBytes(columns[1]+","+pos+"\n"); instead of columns[0] I have used columns[1] which is the secondary key place in my case on consideration.`

CHAPTER 4
RESULTS AND SNAPSHOT

4.1 SNAPSHOTS:

(a)Once the program is executed, following options appear, and the user must select one among them, according to the selected option the operation will be performed.

Figure 4.1(a)

(b)When option 1 is selected:

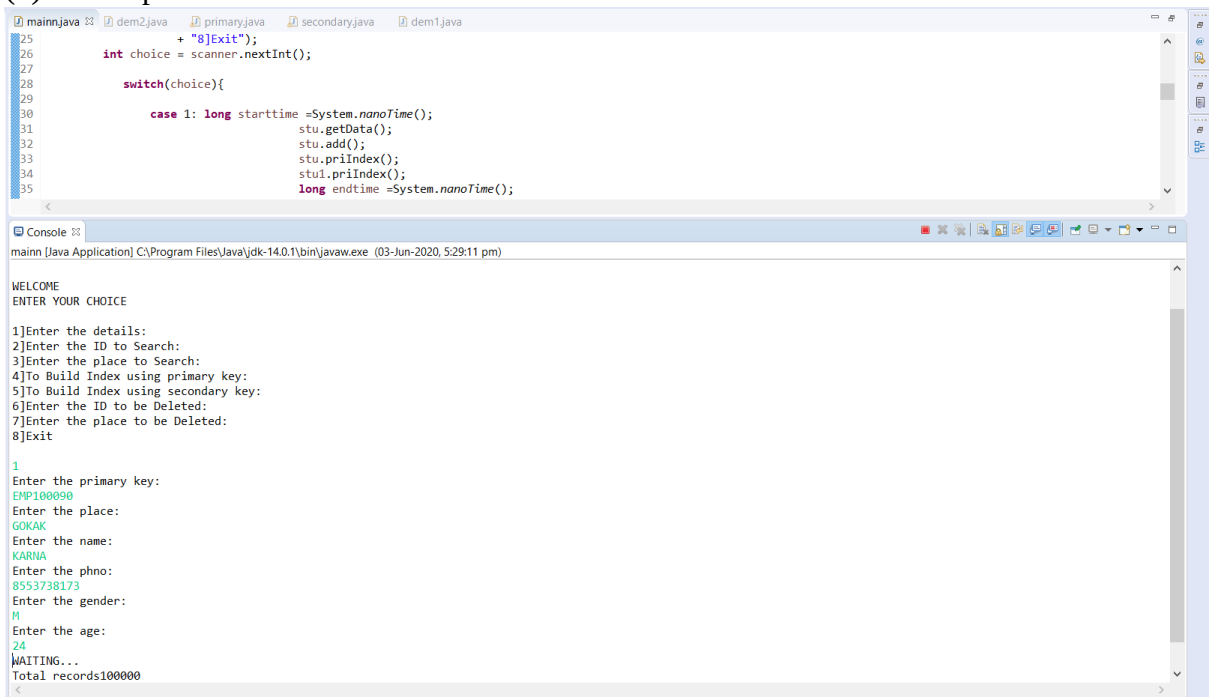

Figure 4.1(b)

(c)After the entries are made, the new record is added into the source file:

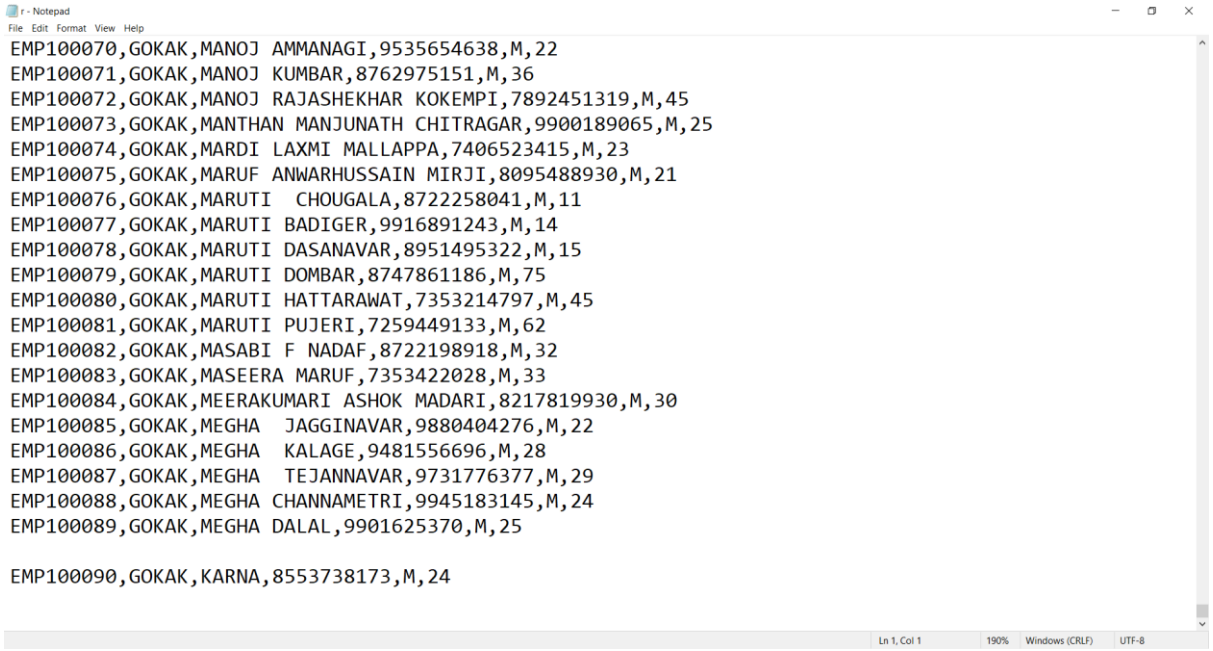

Figure 4.1(c)

(d)When option 2 is selected:

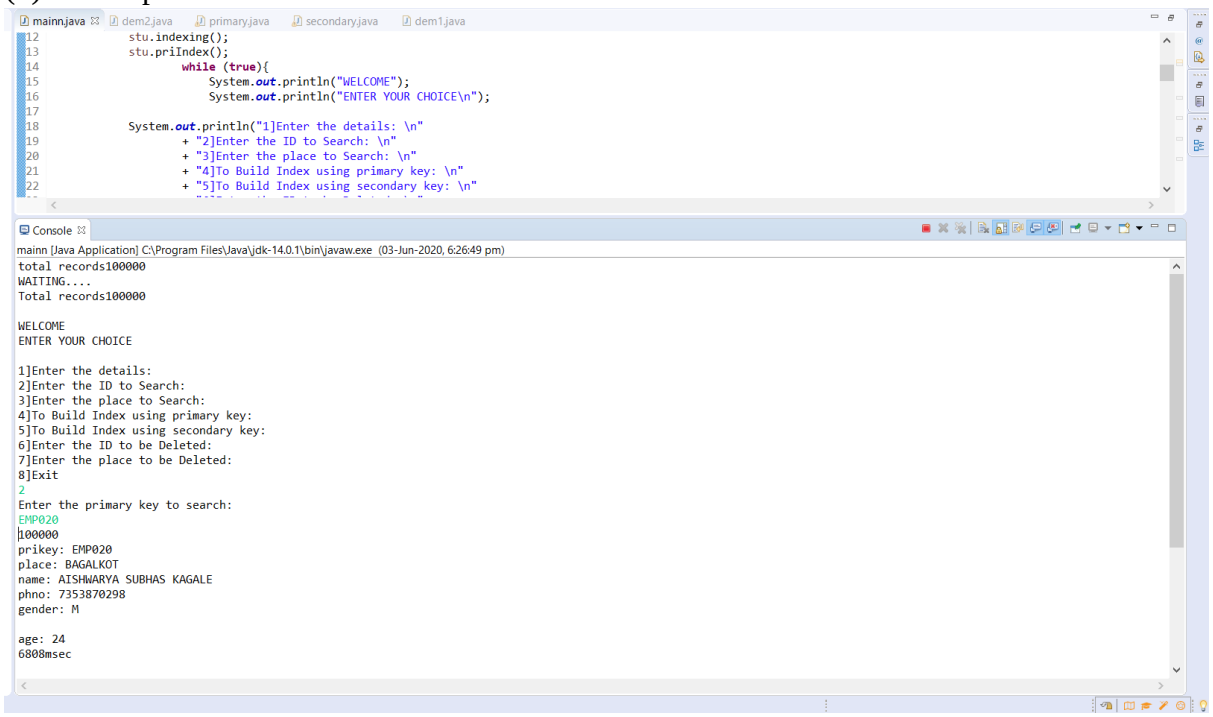

Figure 4.1(d)

(e)When option 3 is selected:

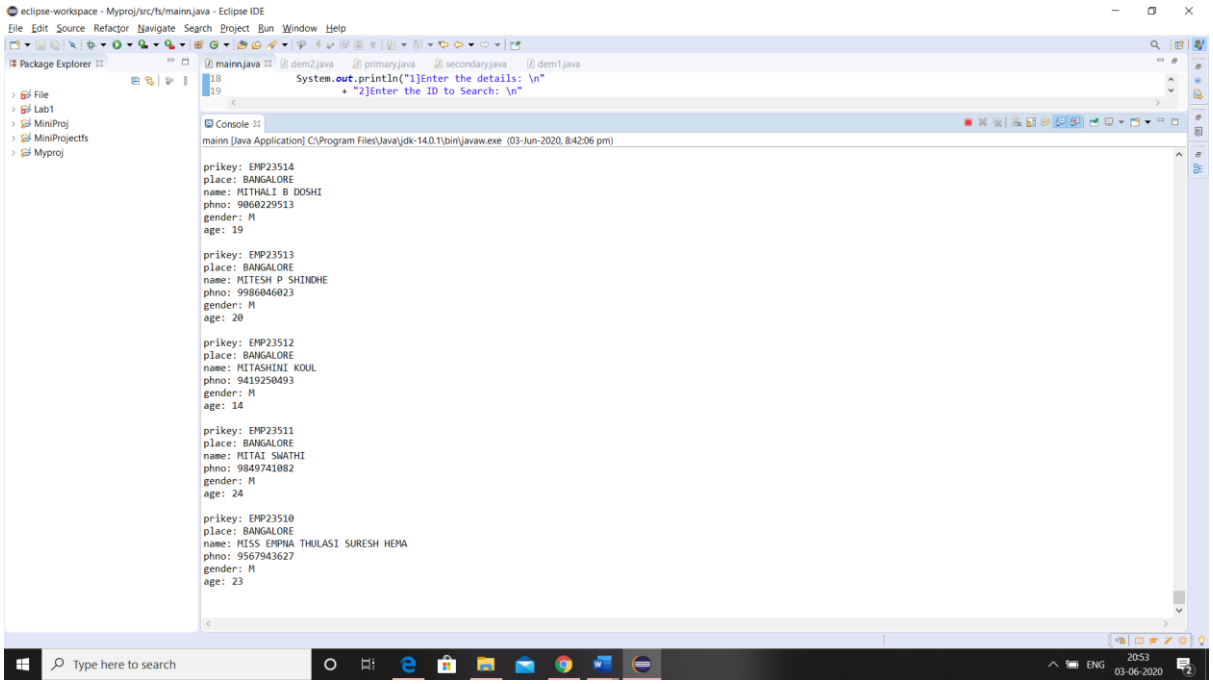

Figure 4.1(e)

(f)When option 4 is selected:

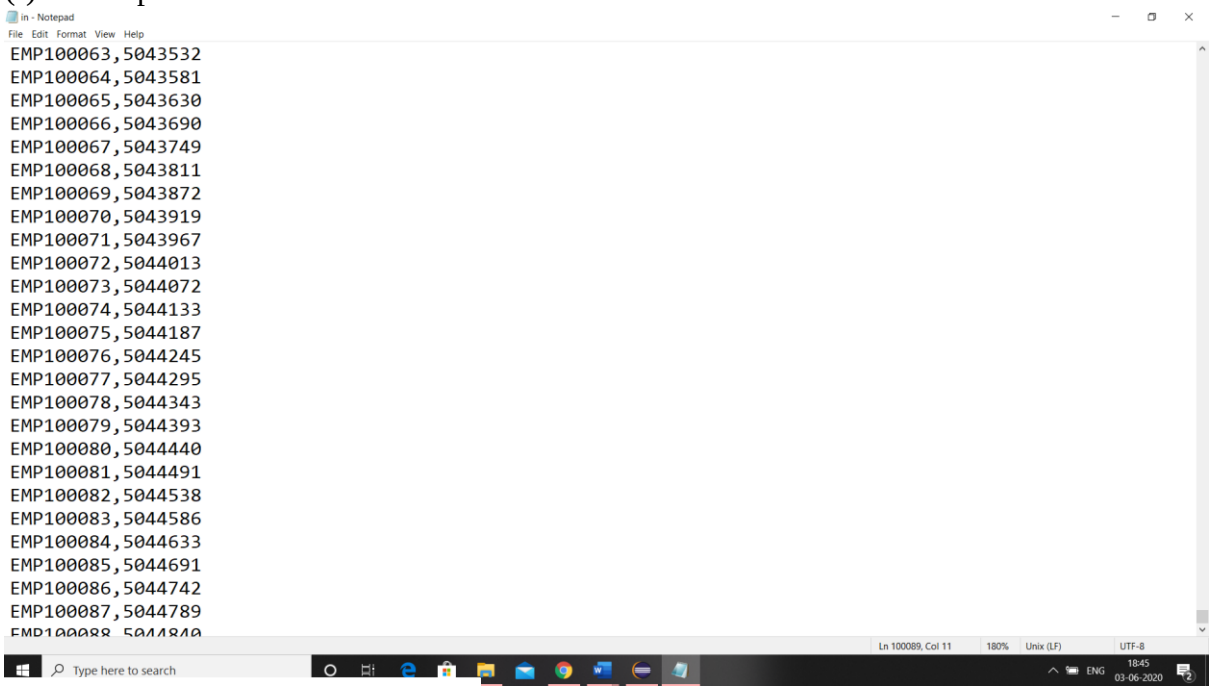

Figure 4.1(f)

(g)When option 5 is selected:

Figure 4.1(g)

(h)When option 6 is selected:

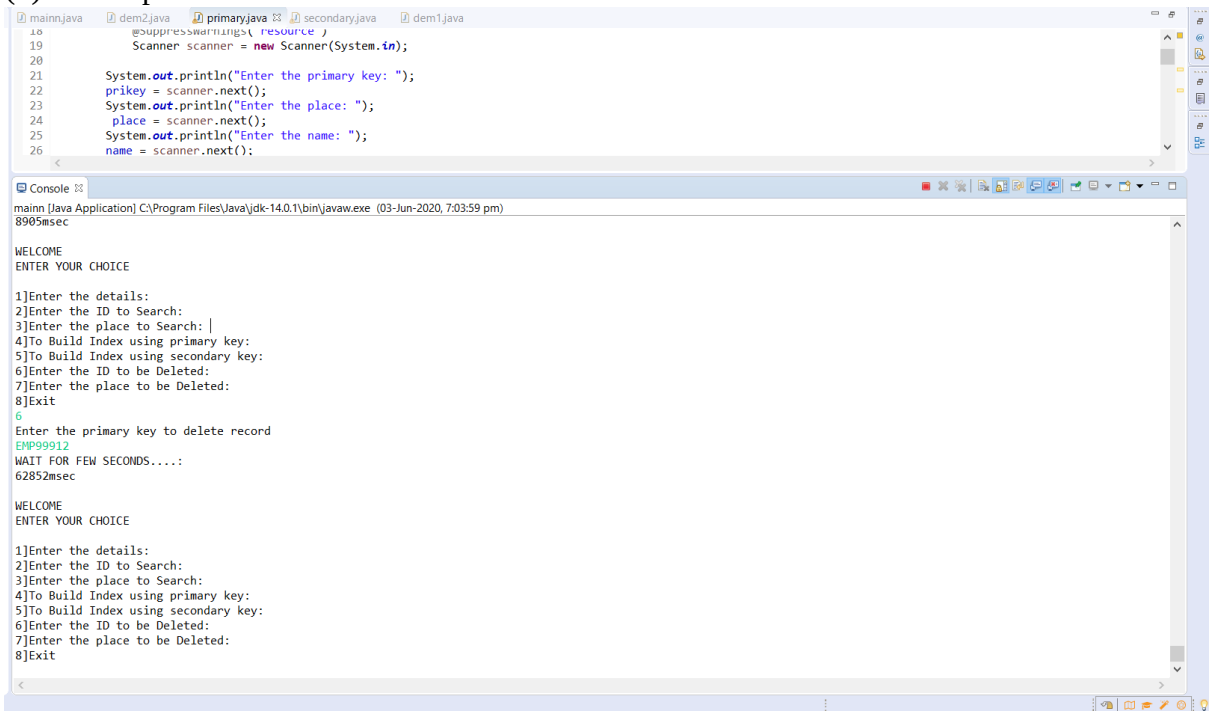

Figure 4.1(h)

(i)Once the particular record is deleted, it is represented with an “*” at the beginning in the file containing the records:

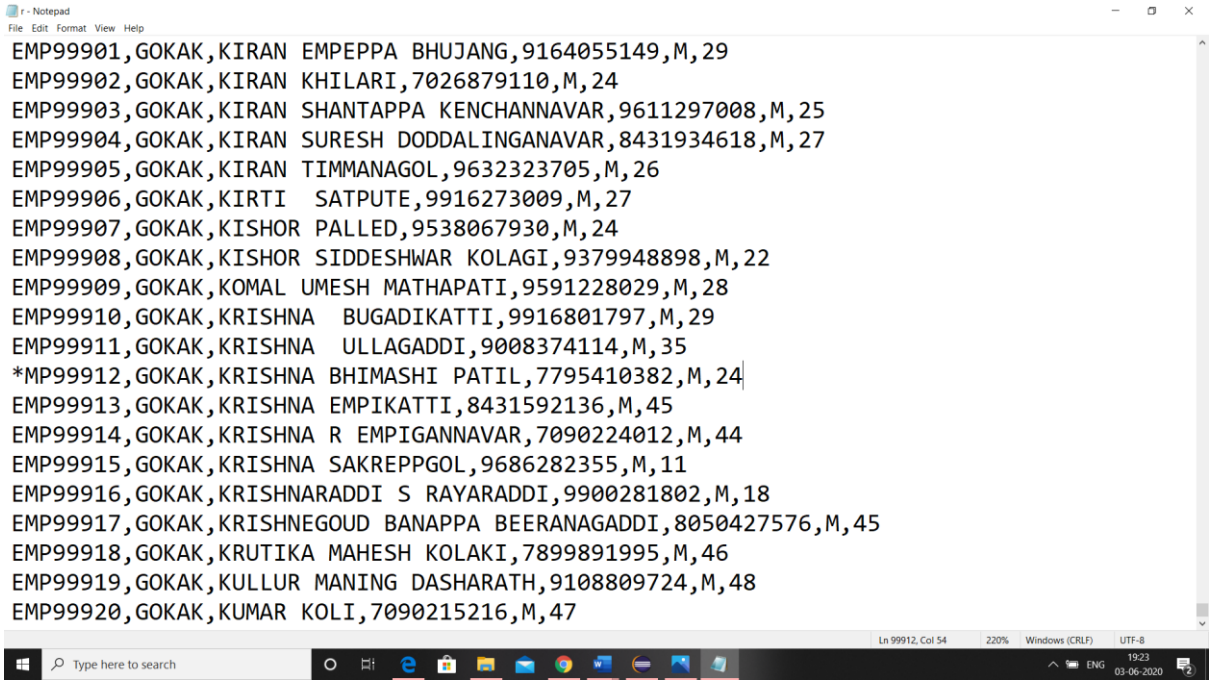

Figure 4.1(i)

(j)When option 7 is selected:

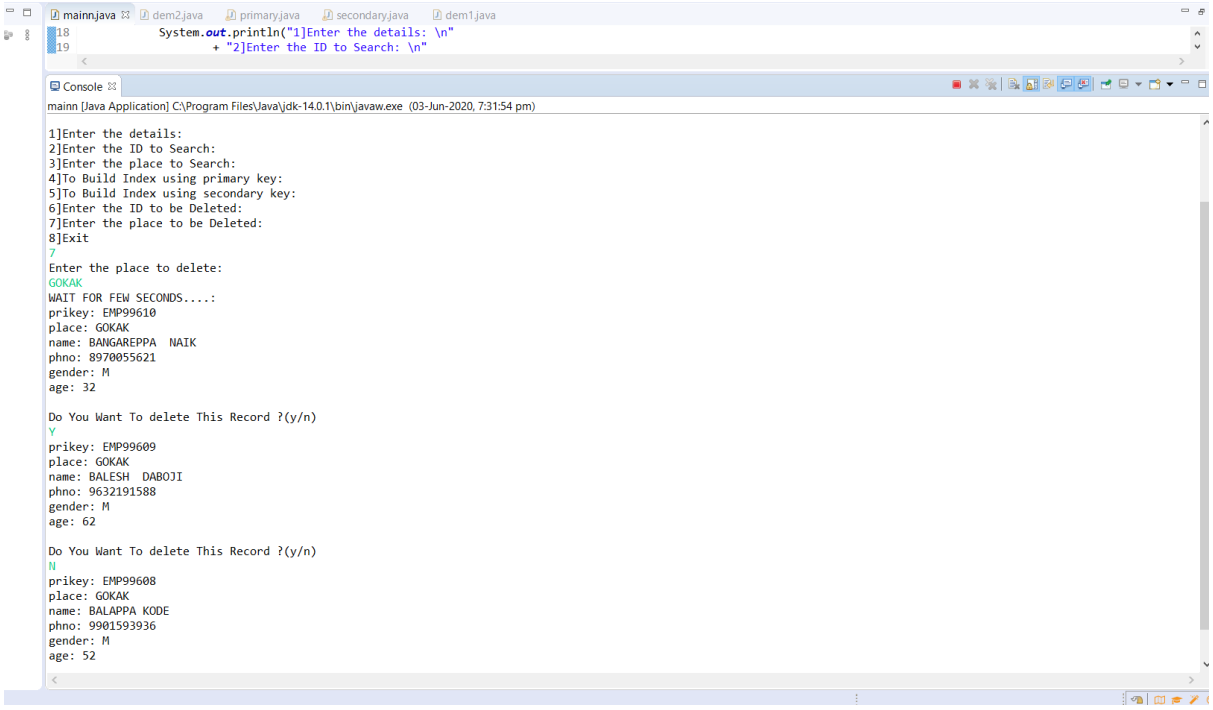

Figure 4.2(j)

(k)When option 8 is selected the execution ends:

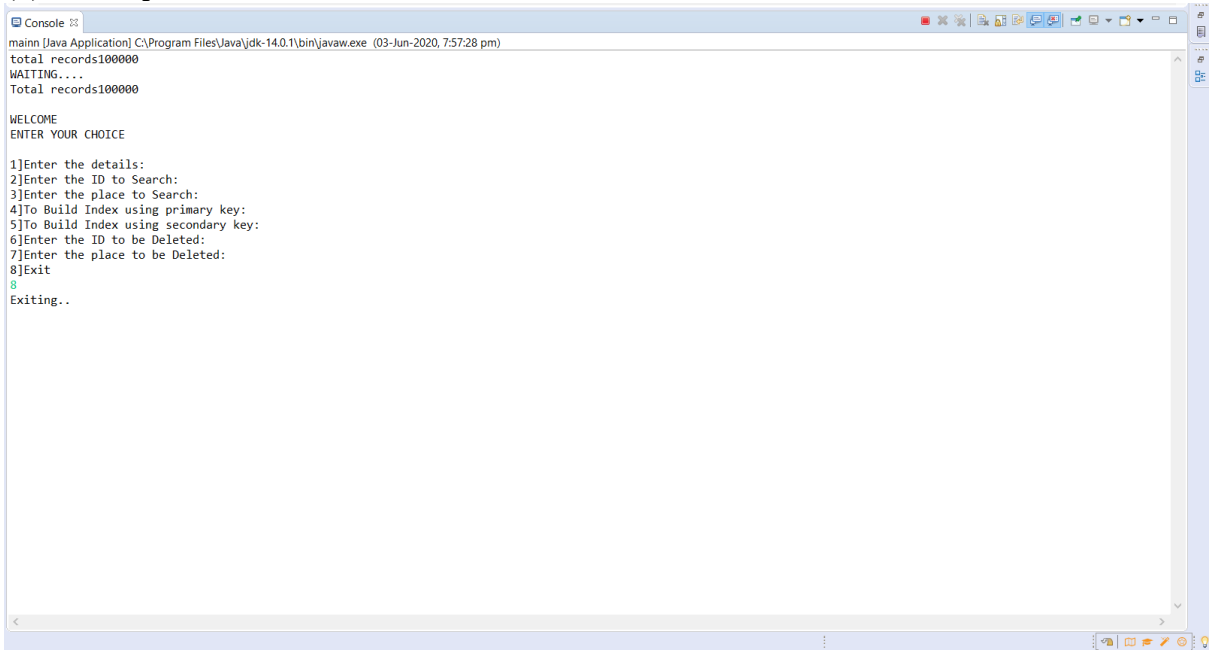

Figure 4.1(k)

4.2 RESULT:

GRAPH 1

This following graph shows the time taken to build an index using primary key. A linear increase in time is seen as the number of records increase. The time here is measured in milliseconds(msec).

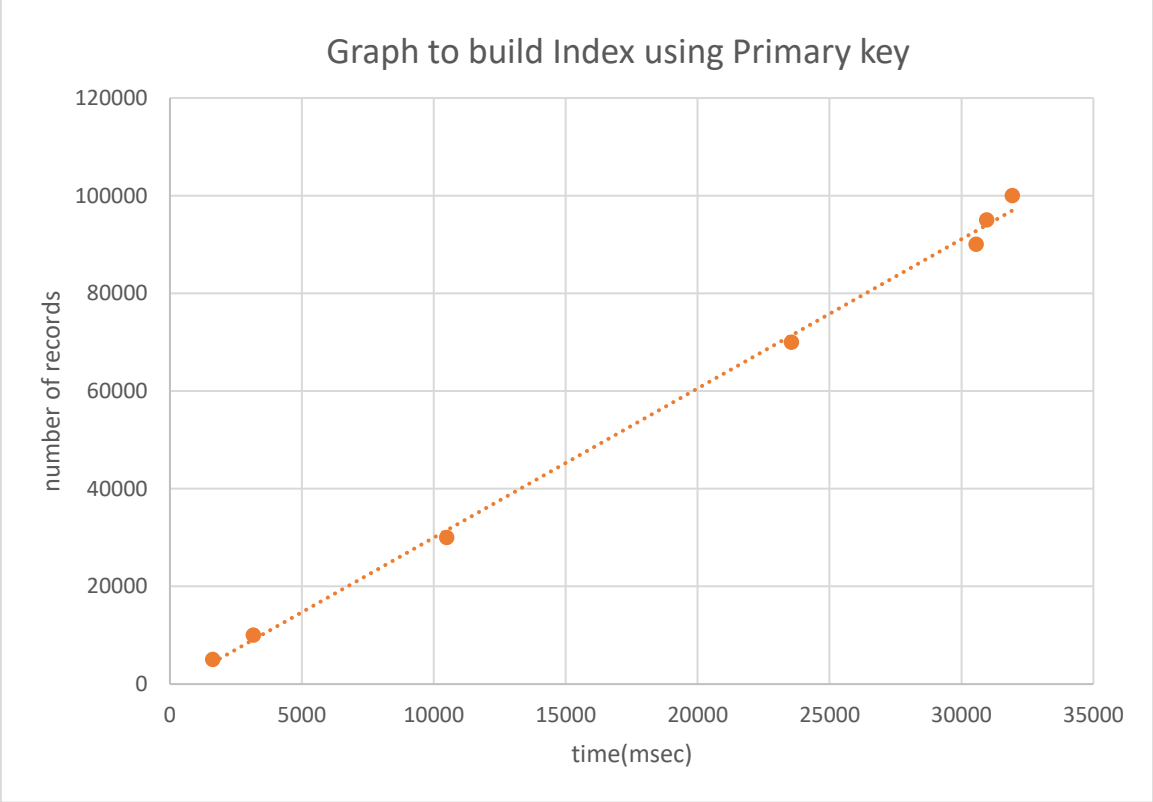

Figure 4.2(a)

GRAPH 2

This following graph shows the time taken to build an index using secondary key. A linear increase in time is seen as the number of records increase. The time here is measured in milliseconds(msec).

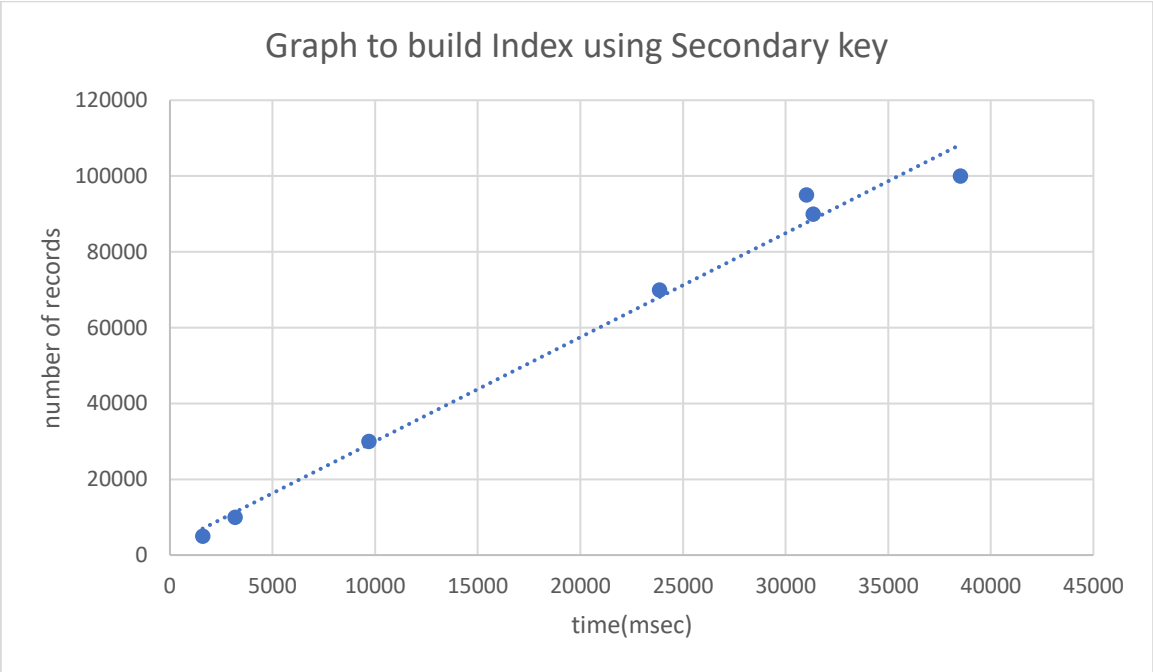

Figure 4.2(b)

CONCLUSION

INDEXING BASED ON PRIMARY & SECONDARY KEY has been successful implemented which helps in building indexes. Along with indexing other options like search, add, delete, are also provided.

Features:

1. Clean separation of indexes based on primary and secondary keys i.e., two separate files to facilitate easy understanding.
2. Quick and easy access to different data pieces with the indexes built.
3. Deleted record are easy to identify.

REFERENCES

1.Michael J. Folk, Bill Zoellick, Greg Riccardi: File Structures-An Object Oriented Approach with C++, 3rd Edition, Pearson Education, 1998.

2.www.geeksforgeeks.org/B-Tree-set-1-introduction-2/

3.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B-Tree

4.searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/definition/B-Tree

5. www.javatpoint.com

6.btechsmartclass.com/DS/U5_T3.html