NAME: Nicholas Jacob STUDENT ID: # 113578513 GRADED HOMEWORK NUMBER: 3 Question 3 COURSE: CS/DSA 4513 DATABASE MANAGEMENT SECTION: ONLINE SEMESTER: FALL 2023 INSTRUCTOR: DR. LE GRUENWALD

SCORE:

1. First I will consider that the records have freshly been inserted and no reordering on the physical system has been re-done. This will require pointers going every which way... The first pointer goes to Black...

Johnson 11 Yukon \$2 Black 33 OKC \$2		\overline{A}
Black 33 OKC \$2	0 /	\neg
Diddi 00 Offic 02		-1
Grant 22 Norman \$1	5/	\mathbb{Z}
White 77 OKC \$2	Ø /	\overline{A}
Chapman 44 Edmond \$2	0 \	(7)
Ford 66 Enid \$2	5	\geq
Haas 99 OKC \$2	$\sqrt{0}$	\overline{A}
Hougen 88 Yukon \$2	$5 \setminus$	\mathbb{V}
Clinton 55 Tulsa \$2	5	\bigvee
		7

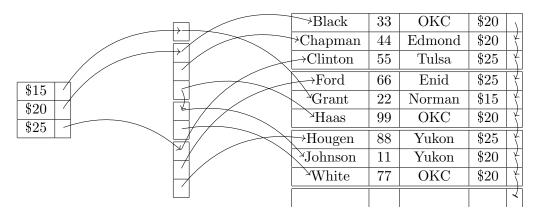
I could not find the exact arrow used in notes for the last pointer. I am terminating by having a null pointer.

So clearly this is the result of all those inserts in a row. We know that the system will rearrange sequential files periodically so let's do that and have the last file be an insert.

Black	33	OKC	\$20
Chapman	44	Edmond	\$20
Ford	66	Enid	\$25
Grant	22	Norman	\$15
Haas	99	OKC	\$20
Hougen	88	Yukon	\$25
Johnson	11	Yukon	\$20\ \\
White	77	OKC	\$20 \
Clinton	55	Tulsa	\$25
1		1	

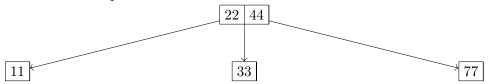
That is somewhat less of a mess...

2. For the second question, I assume the index sequentially by name is full cleaned.

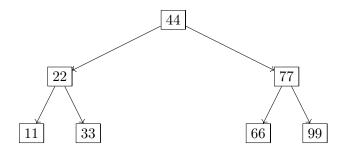


So not a terrible mess (although you should see the LATEX code it took to generate this...) Highlights include pointers from each dollar amount into sequentially stored pointer of the data (I even kept the three requirement on the \$20 breaking that into two blocks)

- 3. For creating the B tree of order 3, we will have three pointers to next part of tree available at each block and room for two indexes. I will follow the algorithm outlined in the notes.
 - First two insertions are trivial. Just filling the root. [11, 33].
 - As 22 is inserted, we have filled the first block so we get 22 as the root and both 11 and 33 end up in their own blocks.
 - 77 joins 33. No issues
 - 44 Will fill that block though so 44 will need to go to the parent. Let's make that picture!



• 66 will have a spot but 99 fills that node so 77 will go to the root which fills the root too. This must split again. 44 is the middle value it becomes the root. Another picture is in order.



• 88 and 55 have slots in the leaves.

