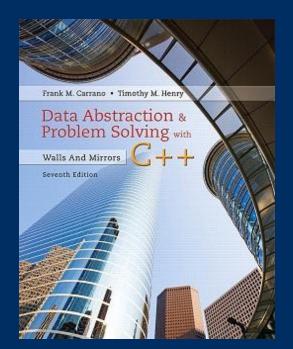
Processing Data in External Storage



CS 302 - Data Structures

M. Abdullah Canbaz

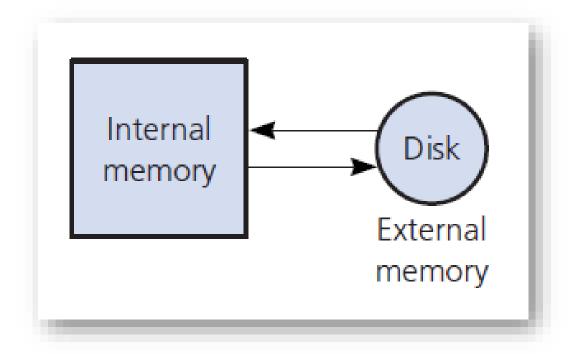




- External storage
 - Used when program reads/writes data to/from a
 C++ file
- Generally there is more external storage than internal memory
- Direct access files essential for external data collections

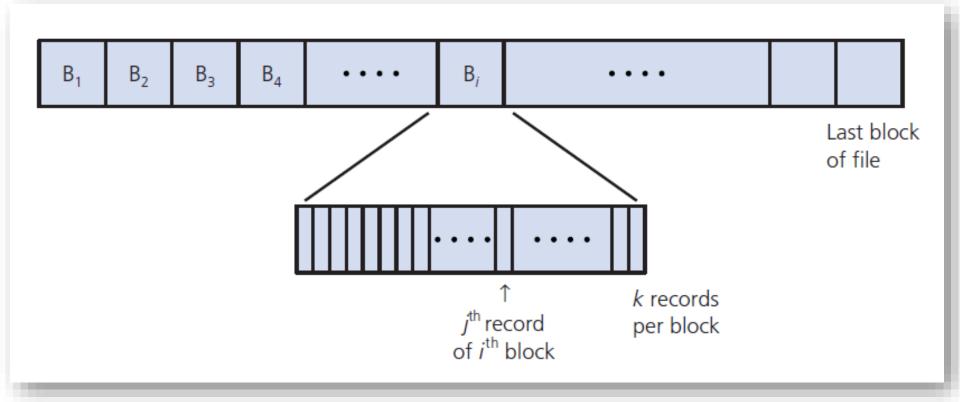


Internal and external memory





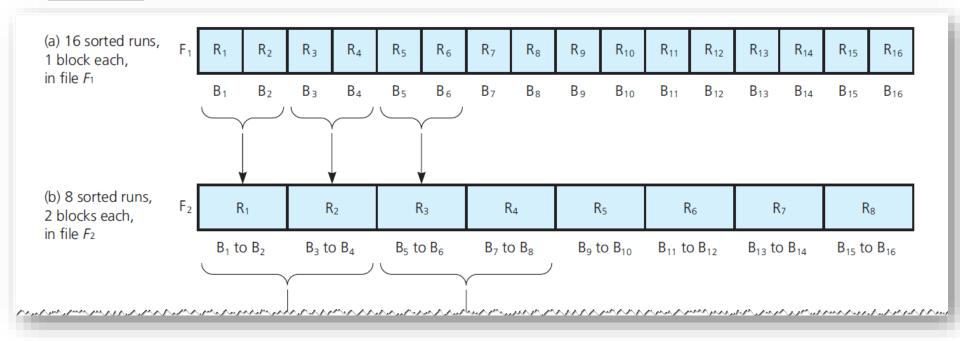
A file partitioned into blocks of records





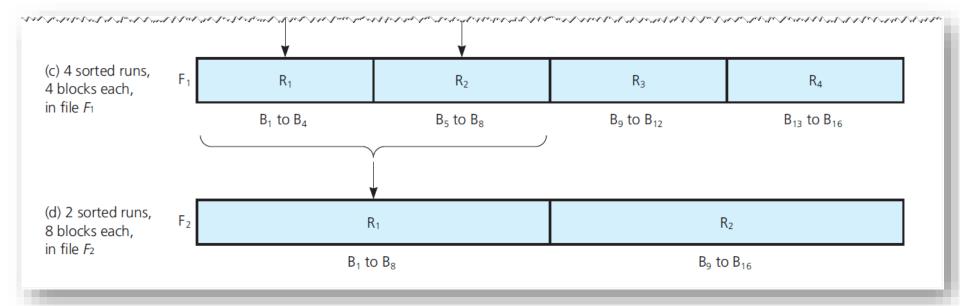
- Direct access I/O
 - Involves blocks instead of records
- Buffer stores data (blocks) temporarily
- Record updated within block (in buffer)
- Work to minimize block I/O
 - Takes more time for disk access





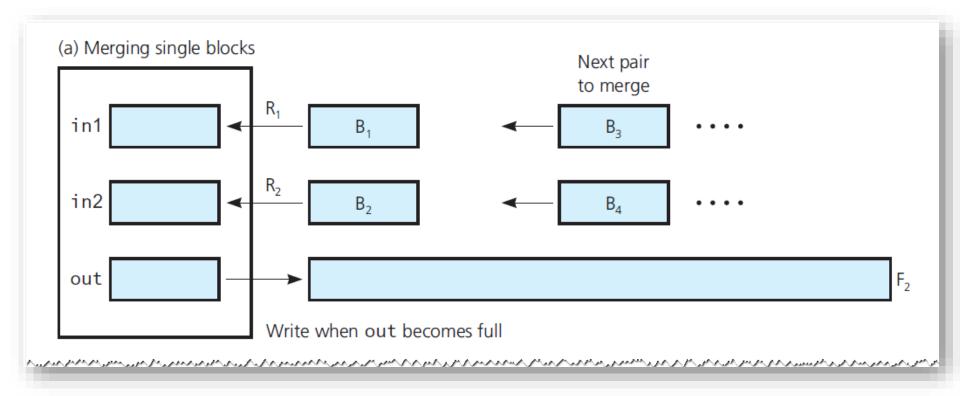
 Sorting a block of an external file F by merging the results of internal sorts and using two external work files F₁ and F₂





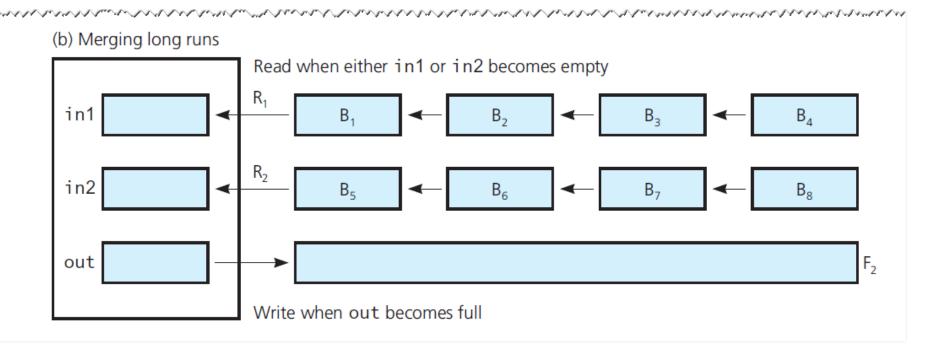
 Sorting a block of an external file F by merging the results of internal sorts and using two external work files F₁ and F₂





Phase 2 of an external sort: Merging sorted runs



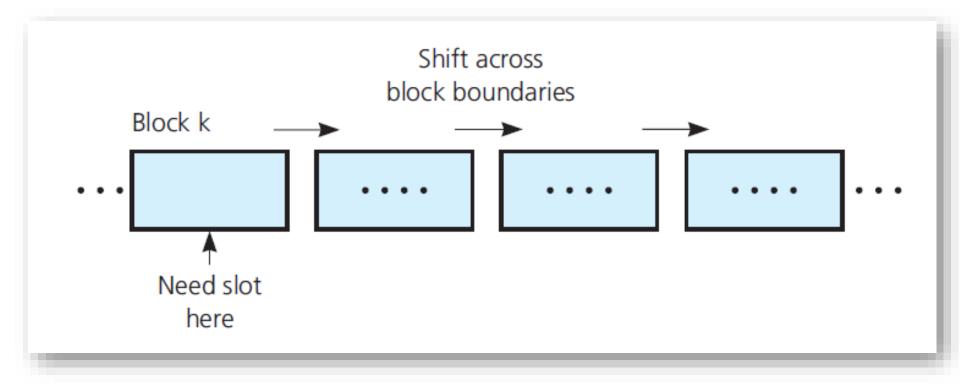


Phase 2 of an external sort: Merging sorted runs



Basic Data Management Operations

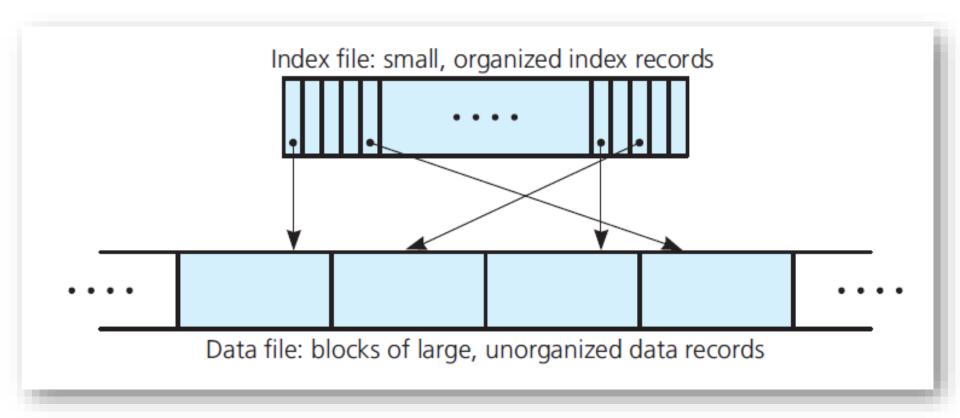
Shifting across block boundaries





Indexing an External File

A data file with an index





Indexing an External File

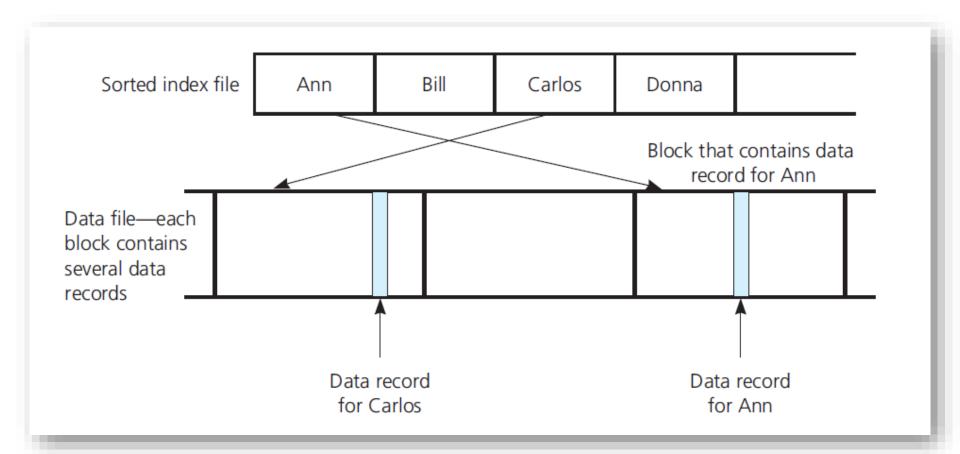
Advantages of an index file

- Index record smaller than a data record
- Data file need not be kept in any particular order
- Possible to maintain several indexes simultaneously
- Index file reduces number of block accesses
- Shift index records, not data records



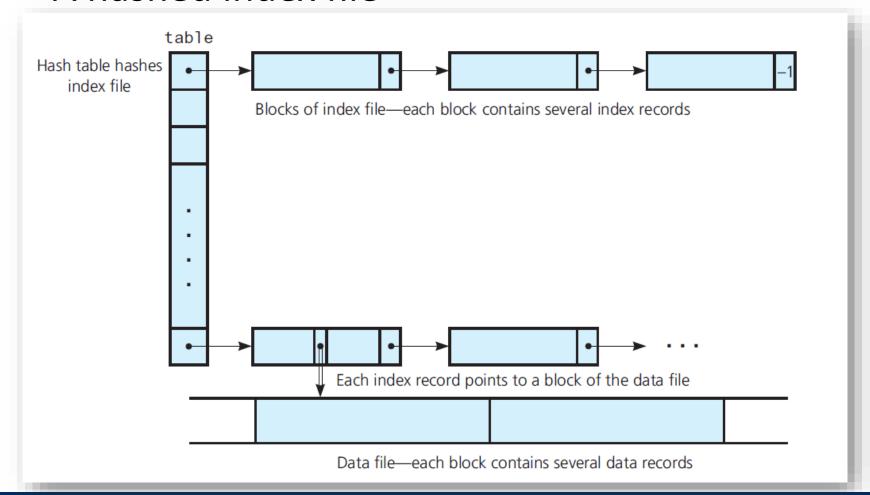
Indexing an External File

A data file with a sorted index file



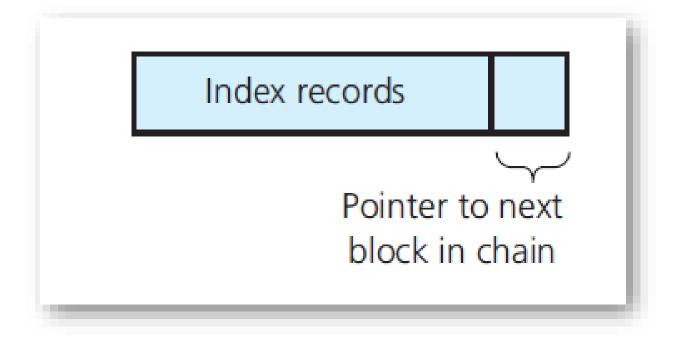


A hashed index file





A single block with a pointer



Addition when an index file uses external hashing

- 1. Add data record into data file.
- 2. Add corresponding index record into index file

$$i = h(searchKey)$$

Removal when an index file uses external hashing

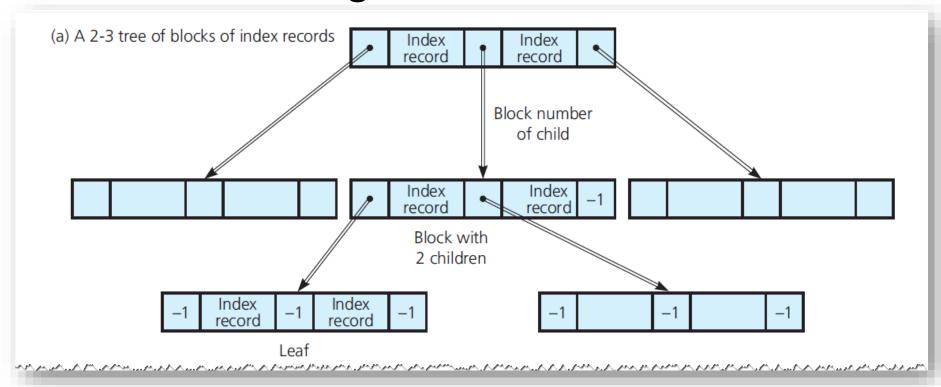
1. Search index file for corresponding index record

$$i = h(searchKey)$$

Remove data record from data file

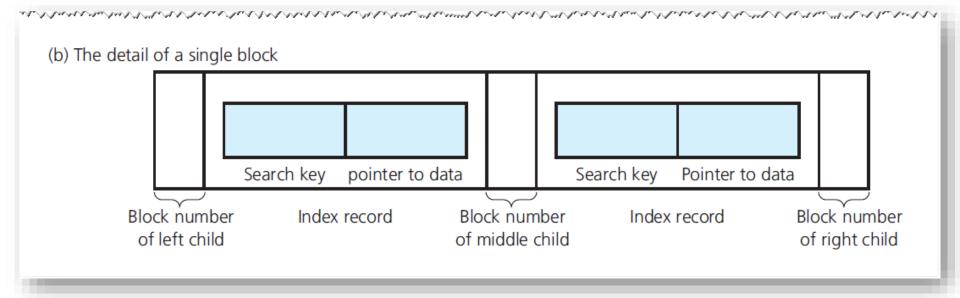


An index file organized as a 2-3 tree





An index file organized as a 2-3 tree

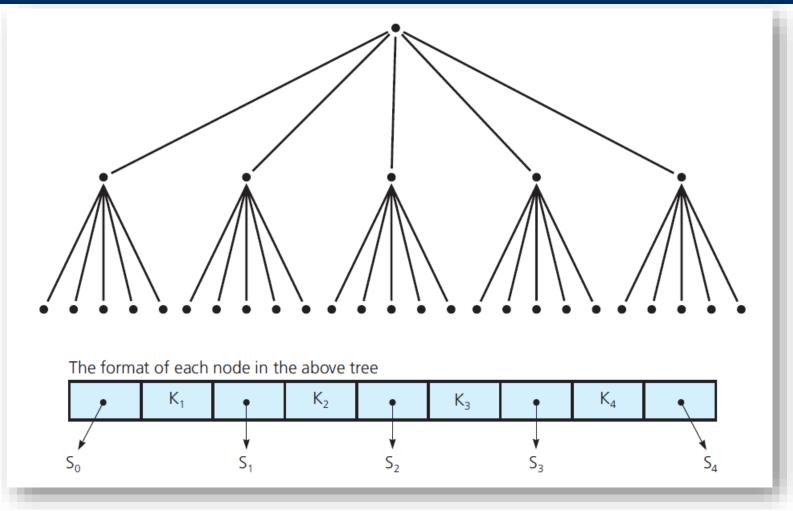




(a) A node with two children K₁ has one search key Left subtree Right subtree (b) A node with three children K₁ K_2 has two search keys Left subtree Middle subtree Right subtree (c) A node with m children K_2 K₁ K_{m-1} has m-1 search keys

 Nodes with two, three, and m children and their search keys





A full tree whose internal nodes have five children

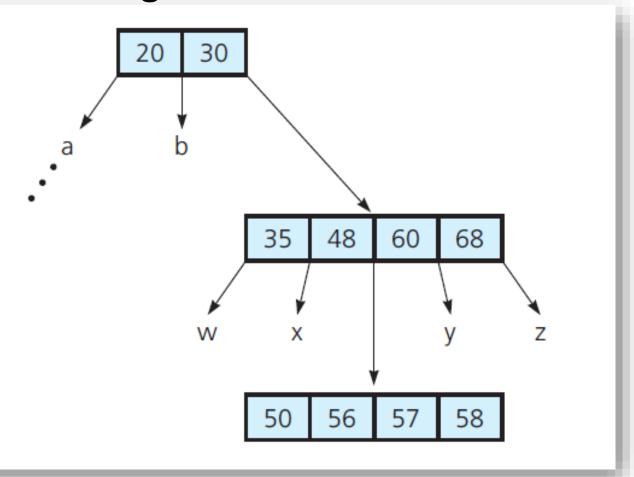


Adding a record to a B-tree

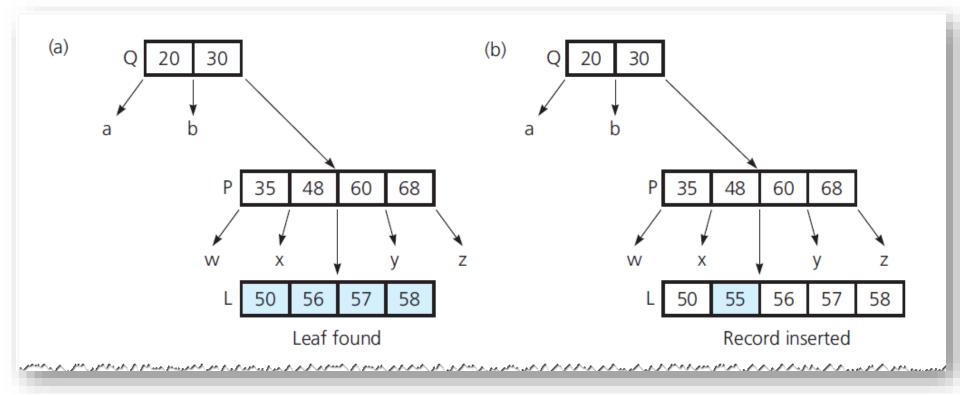
- 1. Add data record to data file
- 2. Add a corresponding index record to index file



• A B-tree of degree 5

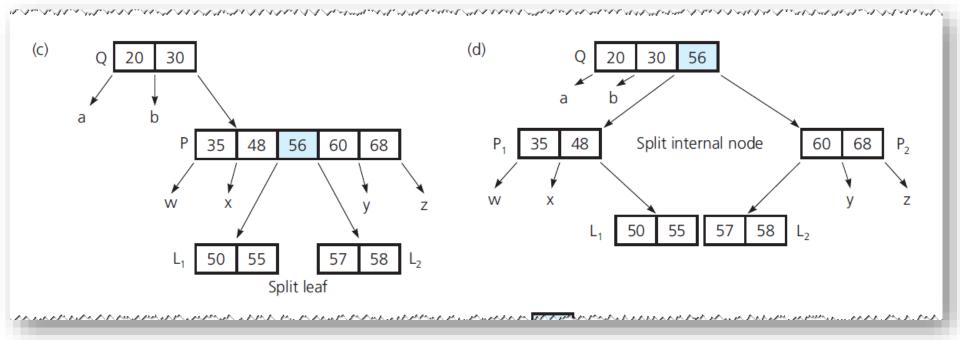






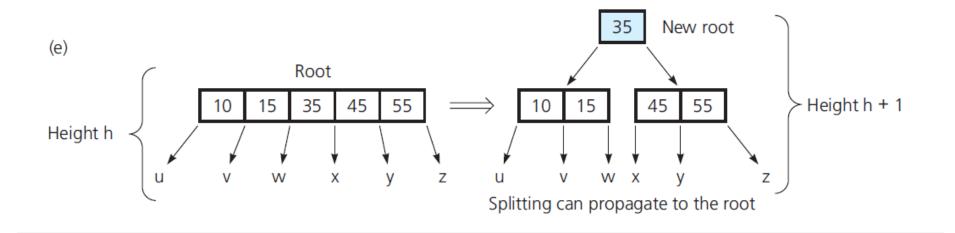
(a through d) The steps for adding 55 to a B-tree;
(e) splitting the root





(a through d) The steps for adding 55 to a B-tree;
(e) splitting the root





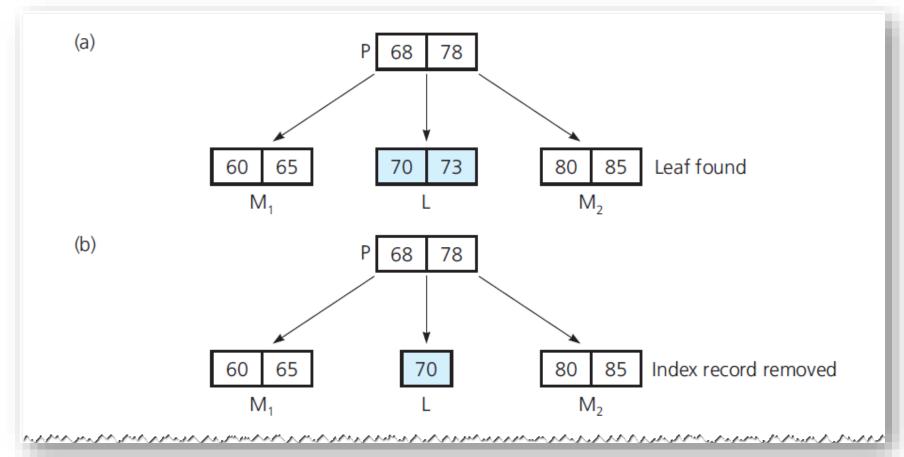
(a through d) The steps for adding 55 to a B-tree;
(e) splitting the root



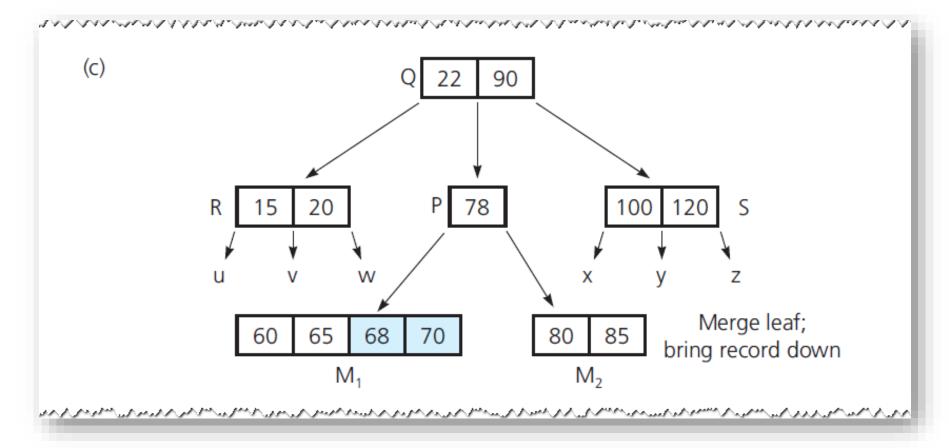
Removing a record from a B-tree

- 1. Locate index record in index file
- 2. Remove data record from data file

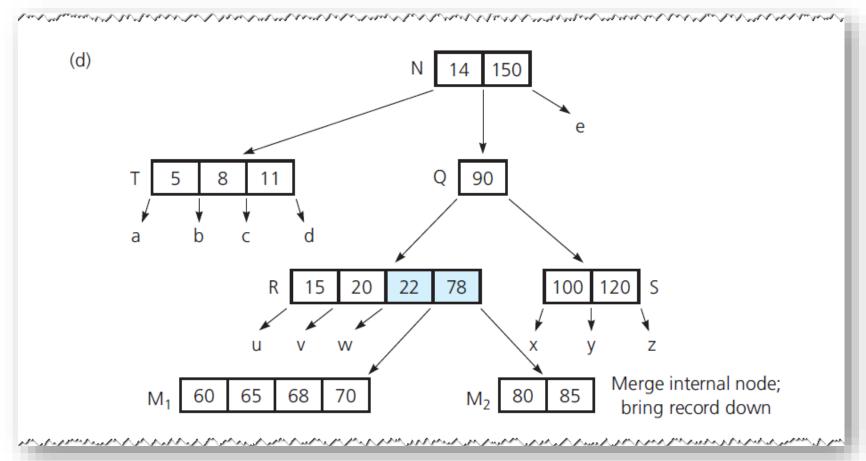




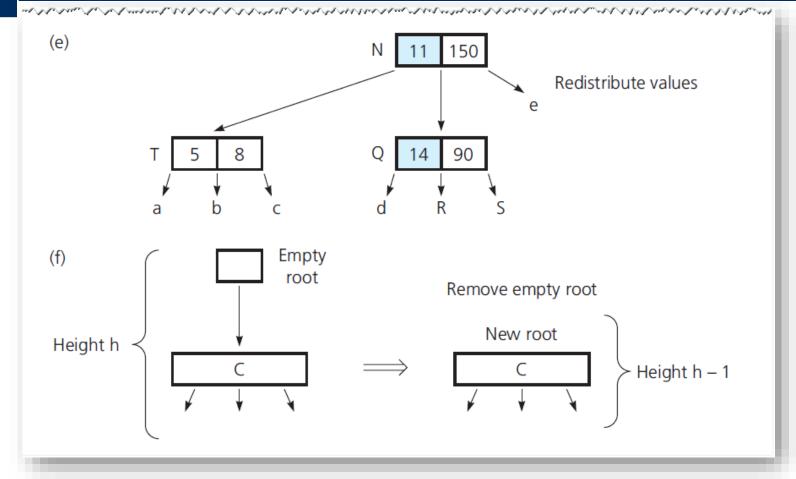






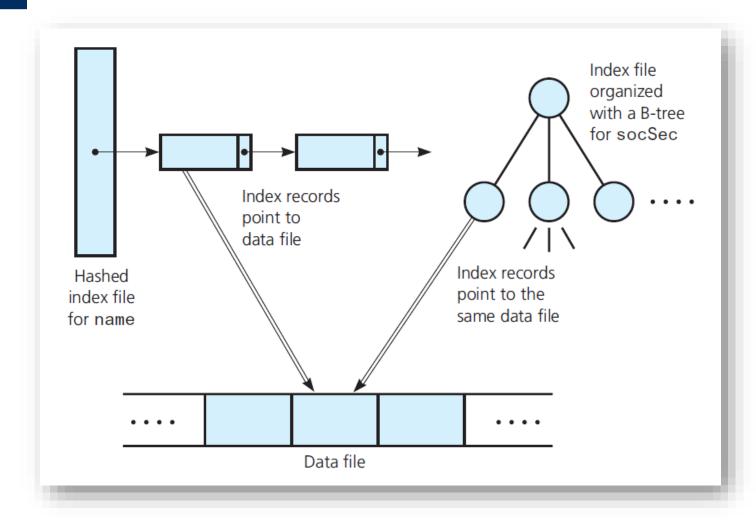








Multiple Indexing



Multiple index files



Multiple Indexing

A removal by name must update both indexes

- 1. Search name index file for jones and remove index record.
- 2. Remove appropriate data record from data file, noting socSec value ssn of this record.
- 3. Search socSec index file for ssn and remove this index record.



