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* COSC 311 - Program 1
* This file defines the Index data type as an array of IndexRecords.
   Index instances can be added to, searched, and deleted from.
 * @author Mordechai Sadowsky
* @version 02-feb-2014
*
*/
public class Index {
    private IndexRecord[] records;
    private int size;
    private int numberOfElements;
    public Index(int sz) {
        size = sz;
         records = new IndexRecord[size];
        numberOfElements = 0;
    }
    public boolean isEmpty() {
         return (numberOfElements == 0);
    public boolean isFull() {
         return (numberOfElements == size);
    public int length() {
        return numberOfElements;
    }
    public int getRecordNumber(int x) {
         return records[x].getRecordNumber();
    }
     * Adds a new student to the <code>Index</code>
     * @param key is the new value (e.g. first name)
     * @param num is the new <code>recordNumber</code> reference to the full
     * student record in the <code>database</code>
     * @return (record successfully inserted == true)
    public boolean insert(String key, int num) {
        IndexRecord newRecord = new IndexRecord(key, num);
        if (isFull())
             return false;
        if (isEmpty()) {
             records[0] = newRecord;
             numberOfElements++;
             return true;
        }
        int i;
```

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for(i = number0fElements-1; i >= 0; i--) {
         if (newRecord.compareTo(records[i]) < 0)</pre>
             records[i+1] = records[i]:
         else
             break;
    records[i+1] = newRecord;
    numberOfElements++;
    return true;
}
/**
* Removes a student record from the <code>Index</code> by shifting up any
* lower records in the array
 * @param recNum is the reference <code>recordNumber</code> of the student
   to be deleted
*/
public void delete(int recNum) {
    int whereInIndex;
    whereInIndex = find(recNum);
    if (whereInIndex !=-1) {
         for (int i = whereInIndex+1; i < numberOfElements; i++)</pre>
             records[i-1] = records[i];
         numberOfElements--;
    }
}
* Binary search for a record in array of <code>IndexRecord</code>s
   <code>records</code>. Indices are already in order, sorted by keys.
* @param key is the value (e.g. first name) that is being looked for in an
    <code>IndexRecord</code> within <code>Index</code>
 * @return <code>recordNumber</code> of goal in <code>records</code>,
 * -1 if not found
 */
public int find(String key) {
    IndexRecord goal = new IndexRecord(key, 0);
    int low = 0, middle = 0, high = numberOfElements-1;
    while (low <= high) {
         middle = (high+low)/2;
         if (goal.compareTo(records[middle]) > 0)
             low = middle+1;
         else if (goal.compareTo(records[middle]) < 0)</pre>
             high = middle-1:
         else
             return records[middle].getRecordNumber();
    }
    return -1;
}
* Linear search for a record in array of <code>IndexRecord</code>s because
    indices are sorted by keys and not by <code>recordNumber</code>.
*
* @param num is the <code>recordNumber</code> that is being looked for in
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* an <code>IndexRecord</code> within <code>Index</code>
    * @return array index of the found <code>IndexRecord</code> within the
    * <code>records</code> array, -1 if not found
    */
public int find(int num) {
    for (int i = 0; i < numberOfElements; i++) {
        if (records[i].getRecordNumber() == num)
            return i;
    }
    return -1;
}</pre>
```