```
import java.util.Scanner;
import java.io.FileInputStream;
import java.io.FileNotFoundException;
/**
* COSC311 - Program 3 (threaded)
* This file defines the <code>DataStructure</code> type with an array of
   <code>DatabaseRecords</code> and three <code>Index</code> objects. Instances
   initially read in a list of records from an external file to populate the
    database. The structures can then be searched, added to, deleted from,
    displayed, and can print individual records.
 * Student records are referenced to by their position in the database, which
    is stored in each <code>Index</code> as the <code>recordNumber</code>.
 * @author Mordechai Sadowsky
 * @version 25-mar-2014
*/
public class DataStructure {
    private DatabaseRecord[] database;
    private Index firstNames, lastNames, ids;
    private int databasePointer;
    private final int SIZE = 100;
    private DBStack deletedRecords = new DBStack(SIZE);
    private final String PATH =
             "/Users/Mordechai/git/COSC311/Program3/src/data.txt";
    public DataStructure() {
        Scanner inputStream = null;
        try {
             inputStream = new Scanner(new FileInputStream(PATH));
        }
        catch (FileNotFoundException e) {
             System.out.println(e.getMessage());
             System.out.println("Don't forget to update file path name!");
             System.exit(1);
        }
        //initialize data members
        database = new DatabaseRecord[SIZE];
        firstNames = new Index();
        lastNames = new Index();
        ids = new Index();
        databasePointer = 0;
        //Read in database from external file and
             add records to main database and the indexes
        while (inputStream.hasNextLine()) {
             String first = inputStream.next();
             String last = inputStream.next();
             String id = inputStream.next();
             if (ids.find(id) !=-1)
                 continue:
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database[databasePointer] = new DatabaseRecord(first, last, id);
        firstNames.insert(first, databasePointer);
        lastNames.insert(last, databasePointer);
        ids.insert(id, databasePointer);
        databasePointer++;
    }
    if (inputStream.hasNextLine()) {
        System.out.println("File is too big! Increase database SIZE.");
        System.exit(1);
    }
}
 * Searches through the <code>Index</code> of IDs because the database may
* contain deleted records.
* @param id number of a student to search for
 * @return The reference <code>recordNumber</code> of the student, i.e. the
    index of the student record's position in the <code>database</code>
*/
public int search(String id) {
    return ids.find(id);
}
/**
* Adds a record to the database and each <code>Index</code>.
* Records are inserted in lexicographical order into the indices,
* but are entered into the <code>database</code> at the site of a
 * previously deleted record or the end of the <code>database</code>.
 * @param first First name of the new student.
 * @param last Last name of the new student.
* @param id ID number of the new student.
* @return true for successful insertion, false for failure
public boolean insert(String first, String last, String id) {
    int bookmark;
    if (isFull()) {
        System.out.println("Error, database full!");
         return false;
    }
    //check the stack to see if any lines in the middle of the database
    // are free for insertion
    if (!deletedRecords.isEmpty()) {
        bookmark = databasePointer; //keep track of database end
        databasePointer = deletedRecords.pop(); //point to "open" space
    }
    else
        bookmark = databasePointer+1; //if no open spaces, (database end)++
    database[databasePointer] = new DatabaseRecord(first, last, id);
    //insert record pieces into their respective indices
    firstNames.insert(first, databasePointer);
    lastNames.insert(last, databasePointer);
```

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ids.insert(id, databasePointer);
    databasePointer = bookmark; //update pointer back to end or incremented
    return true;
}
/**
* Removes a record from each index, and adds its location in the main
   <code>database</code> to the stack of <code>deletedRecords</code>
* @param id ID number of student to delete
*/
public void delete(String id) {
    int recordToDelete = ids.find(id); //finds reference recordNumber
    firstNames.delete(recordToDelete);
    lastNames.delete(recordToDelete);
    ids.delete(recordToDelete);
    deletedRecords.push(recordToDelete);
}
/**
* Displays entire database in one of 6 different orders by reading through
    an Index in order to pull the reference numbers and print the associated
    records one by one.
*
*
* @param a determines which <code>Index</code> to sort by:
    1-ID number; 2-first name; 3-last name
* @param b determines in which lexicographical order to display:
    1-ascending order; 2-descending order
*/
public void listIt(int a, int b) {
    if (b == 1) \{ //ascending prints \}
        ids.setIteratorFront();
        firstNames.setIteratorFront();
        lastNames.setIteratorFront();
        if (a == 1)
             for (int i = 0; i < ids.getLength(); i++) {
                 print(ids.getIteratorRecNum());
                 ids.iterateForward();
        else if (a == 2)
             for (int i = 0; i < firstNames.getLength(); i++) {</pre>
                 print(firstNames.getIteratorRecNum());
                 firstNames.iterateForward();
        else if (a == 3)
             for (int i = 0; i < lastNames.getLength(); i++) {
                 print(lastNames.getIteratorRecNum());
                  lastNames.iterateForward():
        else
             return;
    else if (b == 2) \{ //descending prints \}
```

```
ids.setIteratorBack();
         lastNames.setIteratorBack();
         firstNames.setIteratorBack();
         if (a == 1)
             for (int i = 0; i < ids.getLength(); i++) {
                  print(ids.getIteratorRecNum());
                  ids.iterateBackward();
             }
         else if (a == 2)
             for (int i = 0; i < firstNames.getLength(); i++) {
                  print(firstNames.getIteratorRecNum());
                  firstNames.iterateBackward();
             }
         else if (a == 3)
             for (int i = 0; i < lastNames.getLength(); i++) {</pre>
                  print(lastNames.getIteratorRecNum());
                  lastNames.iterateBackward();
             }
         else
             return;
    }
   else
        return;
}
public boolean isFull() {
    return (databasePointer == SIZE-1) && (deletedRecords.isEmpty());
}
* Displays a single <code>DatabaseRecord</code>
* @param recordNumber
public void print(int recordNumber) {
    System.out.println(database[recordNumber]);
}
```

}