DataBase MiniSQL 设计报告

秋冬学期数据库系统 Project

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用于回应课题:

"设计并实现一个精简型单用户 SQL 引擎(DBMS)MiniSQL,允许用户通过字符界面输入 SQL 语句实现表的建立/删除,索引的建立/删除以及表记录的插入/删除/查找。"

"报告应该包括 1.整体框架 2.各模块实现功能 3.分工说明 4.各模块提供接口和内部实现 5.界面说明 6.系统测试这几部分"

一、概论

本实验工程是秋冬学期数据库系统的期末作业,功能是实现一个精简单用户 SQL 引擎 MiniSQL。实验是单用户的,因此并不涉及用户登录的问题,在运行程序之后即可开始对于数据库的操作,支持的操作包括建立/删除表,索引的建立/删除以及表记录的插入/删除/查找。

1.1 开发环境和使用方法

本工程通过系统兼容性较强的 python 语言实现,使用的语言标准可以在 python3.7-3.8 的版本中正常运行(尚未测试更加古老的版本)。实验过程中的开发环境,操作系统通常是 win10, 工程软件包括 pycharm、vscode、visual studio 等等,均可以在装有上述软件的 win10 电脑中右键点击文件夹-点击"通过 pycharm 打开"/"通过 vscode 打开"等打开文件夹查看代码,实验的主程序是 Interpreter.py,在终端中输入 python Interpreter.py 即可开始运行程序。运行过程中可以使用 quit 命令退出程序。

1.2 支持的数据类型

按照本实验的期末作业要求,我们支持三种基本数据类型: int【整型变量】, char(n)【带长度限定的字符型变量, 1<= n <= 255】, float【浮点型小数变量】。

1.3 支持的表结构

实验中创建的表最多包含 32 个属性,各个属性可以指定是否为 unique, 支持单属性主

键定义,不过要求表在创建时必须包含主键的声明(否则程序报错 primary_key 'None' does not exist. 【主键不存在】,拒绝创建表)。

创建表的语句格式如下:

```
create table 表名(
    列名 类型 ,
    列名 类型 ,
    列名 类型 ,
    列名 类型 ,
    primary key (列名)
);
删除表使用 drop 命令:
drop table 表名;
```

1.4 支持的索引结构

实验中涉及到的索引都是单属性单值的,对于表的主属性,程序将自动建立 B+树的索引, 对于用户声明为 unique 的属性,用户可以通过 SQL 语句制定建立/删除 B+树索引。相关命令如下:

创建索引:

```
create index 索引名 on 表名 (列名);
删除索引:
drop index 索引名;
```

1.5 支持的查询语言

实验中设计的数据库访问语言,支持的包括查找 (select)、删除 (delete)、插入 (insert)。 Delete 和 insert 查询语句都支持使用 where 条件句,条件允许使用 and、or 等逻辑词并列,条件中也可以出现 = <> < > <= >=等比较运算符(但暂时不支持算数运算)。

相关语句的格式如下:

```
选择: (示例语句, * 表示全部)
```

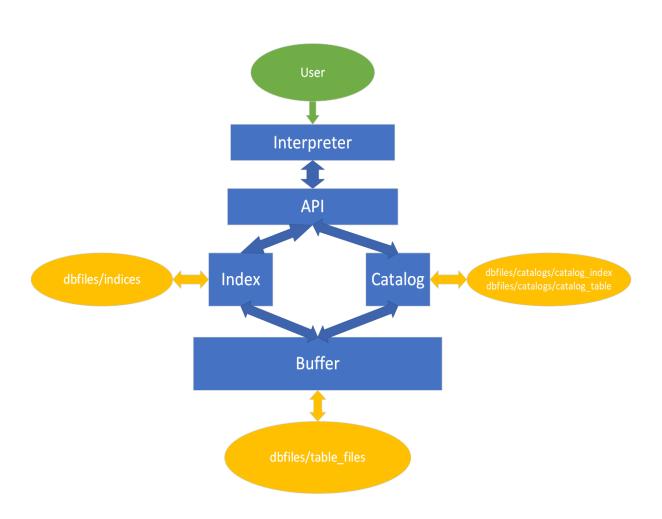
```
select * from student;
select * from student where sno = '888888888';
select * from student where sage > 20 and sgender = 'F';
插入:
insert into 表名 values (值1,值2,…,值n);
删除: (示例语句)
delete from student;
delete from student where sno = '88888888';
```

相关的查询语言可以编写为 execfile 脚本, 其中可以包含任意多条上述的 SQL 语言, 程序读入之后按照顺序执行脚本中的指令。

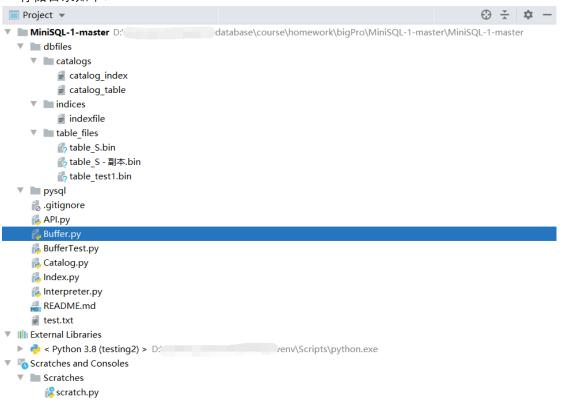
二、整体框架

实验按照题目给出的建议,我们设计了 Interpreter.py 和 API.py 作为交互接口,之后,我们插入的所有 record 都在 Buffer.py 中暂存(这里注意和实验课题的建议有所不同,我们没有 recordManager 或者与之相似的模块,实验建议中,应该由 recordManager 实现的内容都被 Buffer.py 实现了,亦即,在本程序中。RecordManager 和 BufferManager 合并了,合并后的名字在这里是 Buffer.py)之后,我们的 Index.py 和 Catalog.py 分别处理用户输入的索引信息和表头信息,然后,表头信息、索引信息,连同 Buffer 处理过的记录信息全部被存储到了 dbfiles 文件夹下。表头信息,也就是各个表的名称和行、列属性储存在 catalogs 文件夹下,由 catalog_index 和 catalog_table 分别储存。索引信息由 indices 下的 indexfile 储存,各个表格的记录则由 table_files 下的各个 table_tableName 储存。

我们总体的模块构成可以用下图表示:



存储目录如下:



由上图可知,已经创建的表格包括'S'和'test1'。

三、各模块实现功能

3.1 Interpreter

Interpreter (义即,解释器)模块直接与用户交互,是程序的前段,主要实现以下功能:

- 程序流程控制,即启动并且初始化、接受命令、处理命令、显示命令结果、循环、 退出等等流程
- 2. 处理用户输入的命令,主要通过 python 的 re 库中的正则表达式方法,将用户在终端输入的指令转化为可释读的结构,将语句做剖析(parse),同时先进行简单的语法检查,确认是支持的语句之后,通过调用 API 来实现相关的命令,如果不是合法的语句,则会通过错误捕捉机制打印相关的错误。
- 3. SQL 脚本文件执行的部分也在这个模块之内完成。

文本结构:

```
import re
         from cmd import Cmd
         import API
        def auto_type(value: str):...
29 21 5 131 132 133 C 146 147 148 C 185 289 219 245 246 247 263 264 7 268 C 277 268 C 271 1 1 2 7 2 7 3 C 279
        def create(arg: str):...
        def drop(arg: str):...
        def select(arg: str):...
         def insert(arg: str):...
        def delete(arg: str):...
        def show(arg: str):...
        class Interpreter(Cmd):
             prompt = "MiniSOL>
             intro = "Welcome to our MiniSQL project!"
             def __init(self):...
            def preloop(self):...
             def do_create(self, arg: str):...
def do_drop(self, arg: str):...
             def do_select(self, arg: str):...
            def do_insert(self, arg: str):...
             def do_delete(self, arg: str):...
         def do_oerw(eq36..;rary:+slr)....
        def do_show(self, arg: str):...
             def do_commit(self, arg: str):...
             def do_exefile(self, arg: str):...
             def do_<mark>exit</mark>(self, arg: str):...
            def emptyline(self):...
346
347 •†
             def default(self, line: str):...
             Interpreter().cmdloop()
```

3.2 API

API (application program interface 义即应用程序编程接口) 是程序前段和后端的接口,是系统的核心部件,主要功能就是将 Interpreter 层解析出的函数作为模块输入,之后根据 Catalog 提供的信息作为执行规则,调用 Index、 Catalog、Buffer 提供的相应接口执行,最后返回的执行结果给 Interpreter。

主要实现的函数包括: create_table, 创建表

```
create_index,创建目录
drop_table,删除表
drop_index,删除目录
select,选择记录
print_select (用于进行选择结果的打印)
insert,插入记录
delete,删除记录
show_table,展示数据库某个特定表的表头信息
show_table,展示数据库中所有的表
```

文件总览:

```
import Catalog
         import Index
         import time
        import Buffer
        # import RecordManager
        def initialize(path: str):...
        def save():...
...
def create_table(table_name: str, attributes: list, pk: str):...
        def create_index(index_name: str, table_name: str, indexed_attr: str):...
        def drop_table(table_name: str):...
        def drop_index(index_name: str):...
        def select(table_name: str, attributes: list, where: list = None):...
        def print_select(columns_list, columns_list_num, results):...
        # e.g. student ['12345678', 'wy', 22, 'M']
def insert(table_name: str, values: list):...
        # e.g. student [{'operator': '=', 'l_op': 'sno', 'r_op': '888888888'}]
        def delete(table_name: str, where: list = None):...
        def show_table(table_name: str):...
        def show_tables():...
```

3.3 Catalog

这里的 catalog (编目) 是 catalog Manager 的意思, 他主要负责实现数据库的所有模式信息,包括:

1. 数据库中所有表的定义信息,包括表的名称、表中字段(列)数、主键、定义在该表上的索引。

- 2. 表中每个字段的定义信息,包括字段类型、是否唯一等。
- 3. 数据库中所有索引的定义,包括所属表、索引建立在那个字段上等。

Catalog 还提供了访问及操作的接口,供 Interpreter 和 API 模块使用。

Catalog 定义了表头文件 tables,目录文件 indices,同时也指定了相关的文件路径,即 catalogpath、tablecatalog、indexcatalog。

之后 Catalog 设定了两个比较重要的类,Table():记录表的名字,他的主键,以及每列的名字;Column():组成 Table 类的一个结构,表示的是 Table 的各个 attribute,记录了这一列的数据类型,以及名称、是否限定不可重复,总长度等等信息。

Catalog 随后实现了以下功能:

create table:将 API 反馈的 table 写入到 tables 字典储存(这一步没有通过 buffer,直接写入)

drop_table: 将相关的表从 tables 字典对象中删除

check_types_of_table: 根据 tables 字典对象,检查 table 中各个属性的类型和用户插入的是否一致的函数,被 API 模块调用,如果不满足则抛出一个异常。

exists_table: 根据 tables 字典对象, 检查 table 是否已经存在的函数, 若有则抛出异常, 也是被 API 调用的函数;

not_exist_table:根据 tables 字典对象,检查 table 是否不存在的函数,若确实不存在则 抛出异常,也是被 API 调用的函数,用于对于用户的行为作出检查。

exists_index: 根据 indices 字典对象, 检查 index 是否存在, 若已经存在则抛出异常, 被 API 调用;

exists_index:根据 indices 字典对象,检查 index 是否不存在的函数,功用同上;

drop_index: 实现将索引从 indices 字典对象中删除的功能;

create_index: 实现创建索引并且储存到 indices 字典对象中的功能;

check_select_statement: 根据 tables 字典检查 select 语法的函数。

get_column_dic: 返回相关表的属性的函数,用在 API 中,方便 select、delete 的实现 __loadfile__: 将 table_fies 文件中读出,然后储存到 tables 字典中,同时将 indices 文件读出,将相关变量储存到 indices 字典中;

__savefile__: 将对于 indices 和 tables 字典的修改保存到相关的磁盘文件中。 文件总览:

```
pimport json
         import os
         tables = {} # empty dict,to store tables
catalogpath = '' # path of catalogs folder
tablecatalog = '' # path of table catalog file
indexcatalog = '' # path of index catalog file
8
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10
11
12
13
16
17
18
19
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81
         indices = {} # empty dict,to store indices
        class Table(): # data structure to save a table
             def __init__(self, table_name, pk=0):...
         columns = []
        class Column(): # data structure to save an attribute
             def __init__(self, column_name, is_unique, type='char', length=16):...
         def __initialize__(__path):...
         def __finalize__():...
         def create_table(table_name, attributes, pk):...
82
83
84
86
87
88
         def drop_table(table_name):...
         def check_types_of_table(table_name, values):...
108
109
110
111
115
         def exists_table(table_name):...
116
117
118
123
124
125
         def not_exists_table(table_name):...
                                                                                                                                                                                            126
131
132
         def not_exists_index(index_name):...
133
134
138
         def exists_index(index_name):...
139
140
141
         def drop_index(index_name):...
144
145
146
147
159
151
152
168
169
179
180
181
210
211
212
         def create_index(index_name, table, column):...
         def check_select_statement(table_name, attributes, where):...
         def get_column_dic(table_name: str):...
          def __loadfile__():...
          def __savefile__():...
```

3.4 Index

Index Manager 负责 B+树索引的实现, 实现 B+树的创建和删除(由索引的定义与删除引

起)、等值查找、插入键值、删除键值等操作,并对外提供相应的接口。

B+树中节点大小应与缓冲区的块大小相同,B+树的叉数由节点大小与索引键大小计算得到。

Index 文件中定义了 B+树的节点: node 类型。

之后我们实现了以下函数:

load: 从 indices 文件夹下的 indexfile 文件中读入 B+树的信息;

load_nodes: 将 indexfile 中的 B+树解析成一个个树节点, 还原成可操作的 B+树的 pointer_list 和 node_list。

__store__:将操作之后的 B+树存储回 indexfile 文件中, 调用 recursive_store_node 实现;

recursive_store_node: 递归法将各个 node 中的信息存储到相应文件中。

insert_into_table: 根据 API 解析后的 insert 命令修改 B+树内容;

create table:根据 API 解析后的 create 命令增加一颗 B+树;

delete_from_table: 根据 API 解析后的 delete 命令删除 B+树的记录;

check_conditions: 检查 select 语句中的操作符(==, >=等等)便于搜索;

maintain_B_plus_tree_after_delete: 在 delete 之后修正 B+树的结构;

create index: 创建索引以及相关内容

print_select: 将搜索的结果打印出来,被 API 的同名函数调用。

select_from_table: 实现 API 中的 select 函数

check_unique: 检查用户的操作是否破坏了 unique 约束

find_leaf_place: B+树操作, 用于快速寻找特定的 B+树节点;

find_leaf_place_with_condition: B+树操作, 用于快速寻找 B+树中一个用户指定的区间;

insert_into_leaf: B+树操作,用于在B+树的叶结点中插入一条记录;

insert_into_parent: B+树操作,递归的插入需要的 parent 节点,用于维护。

文件概览:

```
import Catalog
         import math import json
        tables = {}
recordpath = ''
         __last_leaf_pointer = ''
11
12
13
14
28
21
22
32
33
34
36
37
38
57
78
88
89
99
98
187
         class node():
            def __init__(self, isleaf, line0, keys0, pointers0, parent0=''):...
         def __initialize__(__path):...
         def __finalize__():...
         #def __init__(self, isleaf, keys0, pointers0, parent0=''):
def __load__():...
         def load_nodes(pointer_list, parent):...
         def __store__():...
         def recursive_store_node(node):...
         ******
108
129
130
131
174
175
176
177
         def insert_into_table(table_name, __values,line_number:int):
         def create table(table name):...
180
181
182
184
         def delete_table(table_name):...
185
186
187
233
         def delete_from_table(table_name, pk):...
235
236
237
238
         op_list = ['<','<=','>','>=','<>','=']
         def check_conditions(leaf, columns, where):...
                                                                                                                                                                   def maintain_B_plus_tree_after_delete(table, __node):...
         def create_index(index_name, table, column):...
349
369
         def print_select(columns_list,columns_list_num):
378
371
         def select_from_table(table_name, attributes, where):...
416
417
418
419
426
427
428
         def check_unique(table_name, column, value):...
         def find_leaf_place(table, value):...
         def find_leaf_place_with_condition(table_name_, value):...
         def insert_into_leaf(cur_node, value, pointer):...
484
485
         def insert_into_parent(table_name, __node, __key, new_node):...
```

3.5 Buffer

Buffer Manager 负责缓冲区的管理,主要功能有:

- 1. 根据需要,读取指定的数据到系统缓冲区或将缓冲区中的数据写出到文件
- 2. 实现缓冲区的替换算法,当缓冲区满时选择合适的页进行替换
- 3. 记录缓冲区中各页的状态,如是否被修改过等
- 4. 提供缓冲区页的 pin 功能,及锁定缓冲区的页,不允许替换出去

为提高磁盘 I/O 操作的效率,缓冲区与文件系统交互的单位是块,块的大小应为文件系统与磁盘交互单位的整数倍,一般可定为 4KB 或 8KB。

Buffer 中我们指定的缓冲大小比较小,用 BUFFER_SIZE 来设置缓冲区可以包含的记录数。

Buffer 文件中定义了 Buffer 类,用来描述 buffer 的大小信息,并且定义了判定是否满,是否可写入,以及保存等方法。

Buffer 中实现的函数如下:

check: 检查某条记录是否符合 where 条件;

decode: 将字节串按照格式解码为实际的记录;

find_attr_pos: 找到当前的属性是名是第几列;

find line: 从缓冲区或文件取得对应行数的记录

find_record: 从缓冲区或文件取得符合条件的记录

delete_line: 从缓冲区或文件删除对应行数的记录

delete_record: 从缓冲区或文件删除符合条件的记录

check unique: 检查待插入记录中 unique 属性的唯一性是否被破坏

insert_record: 插入记录

create_table: 创建新的表文件

drop_table: 删除表文件

pin_buffer: 锁定缓冲区,不允许替换

unpin_buffer: 解除缓冲区锁定

文件概览:

```
import struct
        import os
import Catalog
         # from Catalog import tables
         # For the convenience of test and presentation, the buffer size is set to a small, static number.
        # In real application, we can make it as a var of Buffer object, adjust it according to the size of line, # making the size of buf (BUFFER_SIZE * line_size) nearly 4KB/8KB for the sake of block transfer.
        BUFFER_SIZE = 8 # number of lines
BUFFER_NUM = 2 # for each table
                  ----- for easy internal test -----
         .....
         buffers = {} # key: name, value: buffer of this table
        class Buffer(object):
47
            def __init__(self, table_name: str):...
        def adjust(self, line_number):...
104
            def save(self):...
            def is_full(self):...
           def line_is_inside(self, n: int):...
        def __initialize__():...
130
        def __finalize__():...
138
        def check(line: list, columns: dict, where: list):...
167
        def decode(format_str: str, line: bytes):...
        def find_attr_pos(table_name: str, attribute: str):...
183
185
186
         # because we store the line number in the index
         # we can find a particular line directlu
188
        def find_line(table_name: str, line_number: int):...
202
203
205
206
244
         # def find_record(table_name: str, attribute: str, cond: str, value):
        def find_record(table_name: str, columns: dict, where: list):...
245
246
261
        def delete_line(table_name: str, line_number: int):...
262
263
312
        def delete_record(table_name: str, column: dict, where: list):...
313
314
355
        def check_unique(table_name: str, line_size: int, line: bytes):...
356
357
        def insert_record(table_name: str, record: []):...
387
388
389
        def create_table(table_name: str):...
408
409
                                                                                                                                                           410
        def drop_table(table_name: str):...
        def pin_buffer(table_name: str):...
         def unpin_buffer(table_name: str):...
         ....
```

四、分工说明

宋天泽: interpreter、API、Buffer 李国耀: Index、Catalog、Buffer 江雨辰: Index、Catalog、Buffer 范源颢: interpreter、API、Index

五、各模块接口和内部实现

5.1 Interpreter

Interpreter 的实现借助了 python 的包 OS(operation system 操作系统包), re (regular expression 正则表达式包)以及 cmd(command,命令行包)。

其实现的主要逻辑如下:

5.1.1 类型转换

我们首先根据正则表达式,设定 auto_type 函数将语句中的整形数字、浮点型数字、以及引号内的字符串转化为相关的变量类型,语句的这些部分不再理解为关键字。

```
def auto_type(value: str):
    if value[0] == "'" and value[-1] == "'":
        value = value[1:-1]
    elif re.match(r'^-?[0-9]+\.+[0-9]+$', value):
        value = float(value)
    elif re.match(r'^-?[0-9]+', value):
        value = int(value)
    else:
        raise Exception(f"Unsupported format: {value}")
    return value
```

5.1.2 句法分析

之后我们进行句法分析,根据 cmd 中读入的字符,我们将用户输入的合法字符串分类为 create、drop、select、insert、delete、show 这几类,每一种按照相关的语法拆分这些字符串,然后将相关的关键字下的内容传递给 API,使得 API 完成用户根据完整句子给出的需求

这里谨以最复杂的 create 为例,展示句法分析如何完成:

```
create(arg: str):
   arg = arg.strip()
   if arg[-1] == '(': # 支持 create 的多行输入
      while 1:
         line = input().rstrip()
         arg = arg + line
         if line[-1] != ',' and line[-1] != ')':
            break
   arg = arg.rstrip(';').strip() # 去尾部分号
   arg = re.sub(' +', ' ', arg) # 将多空格换为单空格(两边是没有空格的)
   if arg[:5] == 'table':
      arg = arg[5:]
      arg = arg.lstrip() # 去table 后空格
      table name = arg[:arg.find('(')].strip() # 通过定位'('获取表名
      if table name == '':
         raise Exception("No table name found.")
      # 去除定义表的括号
      arg = arg[arg.find('('):]
      arg = arg.lstrip('(').strip()
      if arg[-1] == ')':
         arg = arg[:-1]
      arg = arg.strip()
      if arg == '':
         raise Exception ("No table specification found.")
      # 获取属性定义、pk等
      attribute specifications = arg.split(',')
      attribute specifications = list(map(str.strip,
attribute specifications))
      if attribute specifications == []:
```

```
raise Exception("No table attribute found.")
      # 先处理 pk
      pk = None
      if attribute specifications[-1].startswith('primary key'):
          pk = attribute specifications[-1]
          if ',' in pk:
             raise Exception("Only single primary key is
supported.")
          pk = pk[11:].strip().lstrip('(').rstrip(')').strip()
          attribute specifications = attribute specifications[:-1]
       # 依序处理属性定义
      attributes = []
      attribute names = []
      for attribute specification in attribute specifications:
          # item: attribute name, type, and optional unique
          unique = False
          type len = 0
          item = attribute_specification.split(' ')
          if item[1] not in ['int', 'float']:
             if item[1].startswith('char'):
                 type len =
int(item[1][4:].strip().lstrip('(').rstrip(')'))
                if type len <= 0:</pre>
                    raise Exception(f"The size of the type is
negative.")
                item[1] = 'char'
             else:
                raise Exception(f"The type of attribute {item[0]} is
{item[1]}, which is not supported.")
          if len(item) == 3:
             if item[2] == "unique":
                unique = True
             else:
                 raise Exception(f"The command behind {item[0]}
{item[1]} is not supported.")
          attribute_names.append(item[0])
          attributes.append({
             'attribute name': item[0],
             'type': item[1],
```

```
'type len': type len,
             'unique': unique
          })
      if pk:
          if pk not in attribute names:
             raise Exception (f"The primary key {pk} you want is not
in the attribute list.")
          else:
             attributes[attribute names.index(pk)]['unique'] = True
      print(table name, attributes, pk)
      API.create table (table name, attributes, pk)
   elif arg[:5] == 'index':
      arg = arg[5:]
      arg = arg.lstrip() # 去 index 后空格
      location on = arg.find('on')
      if location on == -1:
          raise Exception(f"'on' is missing when creating index.")
      index name = arg[:location on].strip()
      location lbracket = arg.find('('))
      if location lbracket == -1:
          raise Exception(f"Indexed attribute format is wrong.")
      table name = arg[location on + len('on'):
location lbracket].strip()
      location rbracket = arg.find(')')
      if location rbracket == -1:
          raise Exception(f"Indexed attribute format is wrong.")
      indexed attr = arg[location lbracket+1:
location_rbracket].strip()
      if ',' in indexed attr:
          raise Exception('Only single attribute index is
supported.')
      print(index name, table name, indexed attr)
      API.create index(index name, table name, indexed attr)
      raise Exception ("The item you want to create is not
supported.")
```

可以看到, 在处理完了所有报错之后, 我们将创建表或者创建索引的任务交给了 API

5.1.3 用户的命令行交互

在实现了用户的句法分析之后,我们还需要通过终端捕捉用户的行为,为此我们使用了 python 含有的 cmd 类来实现程序和用户的交互

Cmd 类主要给出了对用户的提示和导引,对于用户的操作解析全部放到了 5.1.2 的那些句法分析函数之中了,此类的主要责任是使用 try: except 语法给出必要的报错

```
class Interpreter(Cmd):
   prompt = "MiniSQL> "
   intro = "Welcome to our MiniSQL project!"
   def init(self):
      Cmd. init (self)
   def preloop(self):
      API.initialize(os.getcwd())
   def do_create(self, arg: str):
      try:
         create (arg)
      except Exception as e:
          print(e)
   def do drop(self, arg: str):
      try:
          drop (arg)
      except Exception as e:
          print(e)
   def do select(self, arg: str):
      try:
          select (arg)
      except Exception as e:
         print(e)
   def do insert(self, arg: str):
          insert(arg)
      except Exception as e:
          print(e)
   def do delete(self, arg: str):
```

```
try:
      delete (arg)
   except Exception as e:
      print(e)
def do show(self, arg: str):
   try:
      show(arg)
   except Exception as e:
      print(e)
def do commit(self, arg: str):
   API.save()
def do exefile(self, arg: str):
   switch = {
      'create': create,
      'drop': drop,
      'select': select,
      'insert': insert,
      'delete': delete,
      'show': show
   }
   i = 1
   try:
      f = open(arg.strip(';').strip(), 'r')
      while 1:
          line = f.readline().strip()
          if line == '':
             break
         command = line[:line.find(' ')]
          arg = line[line.find(' '):]
          switch[command](arg)
          i += 1
   except Exception as e:
      print(f"An exception occurred at line {i}:")
      print(e)
   pass
def do exit(self, arg: str):
   API.save()
   print('Bye~')
   return True
```

```
def emptyline(self):
    pass

def default(self, line: str):
    print(f"Unknown command: {line.split(' ')[0]}")
```

5.1.4 主函数

在定义 cmd 类之后,我们所需要的的就是一个轮询的命令提示符的函数,就可以完成设计:

```
if __name__ == "__main__":
    Interpreter().cmdloop()
```

5.2 API

API 主要是程序的接口文件,负责将句法分析的结果转交给 Catalog 和 Index 来实现,然后根据这两个模块的返回结果反馈用户信息。然而,其实,真正用户需要即时反馈信息的命令只有 select 一个,其他的函数我们仅仅根据 Catalog 和 Index 的结果告诉用户是否有报错,如若成功,再依靠 time()函数给出操作总共的用时。API 作为一个接口,主要的任务是转交,因此它本身的代码量反倒不多,下文以期最复杂的 select 命令为例展示其实现过程。

```
def select(table name: str, attributes: list, where: list = None):
time start = time.time()
Catalog.not exists table (table name)
Catalog.check select statement (table name, attributes, where)
#Index.select from table(table name, attributes, where)
col dic = Catalog.get column dic(table name)
print(col dic)
results = Buffer.find record(table name, col dic, where)
print(results)
numlist = []
if attributes == ['*']:
   attributes = list(col dic.keys())
   numlist = list(col dic.values())
else:
   for att in attributes:
      print(att)
      numlist.append(col dic[att])
print select(attributes, numlist, results)
time end = time.time()
print(" time elapsed : %fs." % (time end - time start))
```

```
def print select(columns list, columns list num, results):
   print('-' * (17 * len(columns list num) + 1))
   for i in columns list:
      if len(str(i)) > 14:
          output = str(i)[0:14]
      else:
          output = str(i)
      print('|', output.center(15), end='')
   print('|')
   print('-' * (17 * len(columns list num) + 1))
   for i in results:
      for j in columns_list_num:
          if len(str(i[j])) > 14:
             output = str(i[j])[0:14]
          else:
             output = str(i[j])
          print('|', output.center(15), end='')
      print('|')
   print('-' * (17 * len(columns list num) + 1))
   print("Returned %d entries," % len(results), end='')
```

可以看到,在正式插入之前,我们首先用 Catalog 模块的几个函数检查了语法是否和 table 文件夹下的表头定义是否相合,然后我们有调用 Buffer 模块的内容将相应的记录真正 搜寻出来,之后我们用 numlist 暂存需要打印的属性 (attribute, attr),最后通过 print_select 函数将这些内容全部打印出来。

其他的功能也类似,在具体的某个函数中,如何和 Catalog 以及 Index 联系是这个函数的功能所在,例如,相对简单的一个 create_table 的函数实现过程如下:

5.3 Catalog

Catalog 是程序和硬盘的接口,是将表头信息存储到相应的文件中的模块,和硬盘的交互主要是借助了 python 系统中的 os 模块 (用于读取和存储硬盘的文件),以及 json 模块

5.3.1 数据类型

在处理表的时候, 我们定义了表的类型(class Table), 表中的各个属性也有自己的信息, 储存在 class Column ()中。

```
class Table(): # data structure to save a table
    def __init__(self, table_name, pk=0):
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.primary_key = pk

    columns = []

class Column(): # data structure to save an attribute
    def __init__(self, column_name, is_unique, type='char',
length=16):
    self.column_name = column_name
    self.is_unique = is_unique
    self.type = type
    self.length = length
```

5.3.2 文件存储和读取

我们通过_loadfile_(),以及_savefile_()两个函数和将硬盘中的表文件 catalog_index, catalog_table 读入,解析其语法结构,然后写入本地的 Table 和 Column 的变量之中,便于操作。

catalog_table 的文件样例如下:

```
{"S": {"columns": {"ID": [true, "int", 0], "name": [true, "char",
12], "age": [false, "int", 0], "gender": [false, "char", 1]}, "pk":
0}, "test1": {"columns": {"ID": [true, "int", 0], "name": [true,
"char", 12], "gender": [false, "char", 1]}, "pk": 0}}
```

读取这样的文件我们借助了 python 库中的 json.loads 函数, 可以将上述的字符串 Table 类型的字典变量 tables[]之中,相关的函数时_loadfile_(), 实现如下:

```
def __loadfile__(): # from file to memory
f = open(tablecatalog)
json_tables = json.loads(f.read())
for table in json_tables.items():
    temp_name = table[0]
    temp_pk = table[1]['pk']
    temp_columns = []
```

```
table = Table(temp name, temp pk) # table name&primary key
      for column in table[1]['columns'].items():
          temp_attname = __column[0]
          temp isunique = column[1][0]
          temp type = column[1][1]
          temp_len = \_column[1][2]
          temp_columns.append(Column(temp_attname, temp_isunique,
temp type, temp len))
      __table.columns = temp_columns
      tables[temp name] = table # add into the tables dict in
memory
   f.close()
   f = open(indexcatalog)
   json indices = f.read()
   json indices = json.loads(json indices)
   for index in json indices.items():
      temp indexname = index[0] # name of this index
      temp index = index[1] # the actual component of this index
      indices[temp indexname] = temp index
   f.close()
```

相关操作完成之后,将 tables 字典中的文件转存到文件的函数也可以类似实现,如下:

```
def __savefile__(): # from memory to file
    tables = \{ \}
   for items in tables.items():
      definition = {}
      temp name = items[0]
       columns = {}
      for i in items[1].columns:
          columns[i.column name] = [i.is unique, i.type, i.length]
      definition['columns'] = columns
      definition['pk'] = items[1].primary key
      tables[temp name] = definition
   j tables = json.dumps( tables)
   j_indices = json.dumps(indices)
   f = open(tablecatalog, 'w')
   f.write(j tables)
   f.close()
```

```
f = open(indexcatalog, 'w')
f.write(j_indices)
f.close()
```

5.3.3 与硬盘的交互

catalog 处理两个文件, catalog_index 和 catalog_table, 即表头信息和索引信息, 这些内容存放在电脑的硬盘之中, 5.3.2 讲述了如何将文件读入为可用的信息, 然后这里我们将实现从硬盘中找到文件的功能。

其原理是使用 python 的库 os,根据 os.path 设定文件路径,然后用 open、close 函数打开文件读写。这些功能主要在__initialize__()和__finalize__()函数中完成。

内容如下:

```
def initialize ( path): # initialize the file of catalog
   global catalogpath
   global tablecatalog
   global indexcatalog
   catalogpath = os.path.join( path, 'dbfiles/catalogs')
   tablecatalog = os.path.join(catalogpath, 'catalog table')
   indexcatalog = os.path.join(catalogpath, 'catalog index')
   if not os.path.exists(catalogpath):
      os.makedirs(catalogpath)
      f1 = open(tablecatalog, 'w')
      f2 = open(indexcatalog, 'w')
      f1.close()
      f2.close()
       savefile ()
    loadfile ()
def finalize ():
     savefile ()
```

5.3.4 数据操作

如前所述, 这里主要处理和表格相关的信息, 最基础的是 catalog 创建表的操作, 如下:

```
def create_table(table_name, attributes, pk):
    global tables
```

```
cur table = Table(table name, pk)
columns = []
for attr in attributes:
   columns.append(Column(attr['attribute name'],
                     attr['unique'],
                      attr['type'],
                      attr['type len']))
cur table.columns = columns
seed = False
for index, column in enumerate(cur table.columns):
   if column.column_name == cur_table.primary_key:
      cur table.primary key = index
      seed = True
      break
if seed == False:
   raise Exception("primary key '%s' does not exist."
                 % cur table.primary key)
tables[table_name] = cur_table
```

按照 API 的实现功能,Catalog 还需要检查用户输入的 table 的名称是否存在或者不存在,以便后续操作,函数实现和上文类似,也是通过遍历 tables[]字典实现的。

这一部分模块还负责和检查 select 的听到的属性是否和数据库的表头相合, 相关的检查函数是 check_select_statement, 实现如下:

```
def check select statement(table name, attributes, where):
   # raise an exception if something is wrong
   columns = []
   for i in tables[table name].columns:
      columns.append(i.column name)
   if where is not None:
      for i in where:
          if i['l op'] not in columns:
             raise Exception("No column"
                          " name '%s'." % i['l_op'])
   if attributes == ['*']:
      return
   for i in attributes:
      if i not in columns:
          raise Exception("No column name ("No column name '%s'." %
i)
```

我们还设计了 get_column_dic 函数快速获取一个表的属性列表

```
def get_column_dic(table_name: str):
    result = {}
    cnt = 0
    global tables
    for fullcol in tables[table_name].columns:
        colname = fullcol.column_name
        result[colname] = cnt
        cnt += 1
    return result
```

5.4 Index

Index 是通过 B+树结构存储索引的模块,通过 node 变量存储建立 B+树,B+树首先从硬盘中的文件 indexfile 读取,然后再根据 API 解析出来的命令,进行 B+树的搜寻、查找、删除操作:

5.4.1 数据类型

主要数据类型是 node, 存储 B+树的结点,包含键值、指针、是否为叶结点的判定。

```
class node():
    def __init__(self, isleaf, line0, keys0, pointers0, parent0=''):
        self.is_leaf = isleaf
        self.line = line0
        self.keys = keys0
        self.pointers = pointers0
        self.parent = parent0
```

5.4.2 文件存储和读取

B+树在文件中的存储和上文中 catalog 的存储很类似,也是一段长条形的字符串,一层层顺序排列,如下所示。

```
{"S": {"is_leaf": true, "line": 0, "keys": []}, "test1":
{"is_leaf": true, "line": [], "keys": []}, "test2": {"is_leaf": true,
"line": [], "keys": []}}
```

读取时也按照上文所述的 json 库实现, 但是这里根据文件的特性将函数分拆为两部分,

```
def load ():
   global last leaf pointer
   print(recordpath)
   f = open(os.path.join(recordpath, 'indexfile'))
   json tables = json.loads(f.read())
   f.close()
   for table in json tables.items():
      temp name = table[0]
      temp content = table[1]
      if len(temp content['keys']) == 0:
          tables[temp name] = node(True, 0, [], [])
          continue
      tables[temp name] = \
node(temp content['is leaf'],temp content['line'],temp content['keys'
], temp content['pointers'], '')
      if tables[temp name].is leaf:
          continue
      tables[temp name].pointers = \
          load nodes(temp content['pointers'], tables[temp name])
def load nodes(pointer list, parent):
   global last leaf pointer
   nodelist = []
   for pointer in pointer list:
      if pointer['is leaf']:
          new node = node(pointer['is leaf'],
pointer['line'],pointer['keys'], pointer['pointers'], parent)
          nodelist.append(new node)
          if __last_leaf_pointer == '':
              last leaf pointer = new node
          else:
             __last_leaf_pointer.pointers.append(new node)
              __last_leaf_pointer = new_node
      else:
          new node = node(pointer['is leaf'],
pointer['line'],pointer['keys'], pointer['pointers'], parent)
          nodelist.append(new node)
          new node.pointers = load nodes(pointer['pointers'],
nodelist[-1])
   return nodelist
```

```
def __store__():
    global recordpath
    __tables = {}
    for table in tables.items():
        __tables[table[0]] = recursive_store_node(table[1])

    f = open(os.path.join(recordpath, 'indexfile'), 'w')
    json_tables = json.dumps(__tables)
    f.write(json_tables)
    f.close()
```

5.4.3 和硬盘的交互

和 catalog 中的思路一样,我们首先通过 os 库确定文件在硬盘中的存储路径(path), 之后调用 load,或者_store_

5.4.4 B+树操作

B+树的操作大体和课本的描述一致, 这里分别展示一下对于 B+树 insert、find、和 delete 的代码, 注意这里我们构造的 B+树是 N=4 的类型, 也就是一颗 2-3-4 树

find 方法

通过 B+树内部的索引查找相关数值,首先实现 find_leaf_node, 寻找单个叶结点, 之后实现 find_leaf_node_with_condition, 实现在查找区间, 这样就可以实现 select 函数, 根据

select 的条件获得返回值。

find leaf node:

```
def find_leaf_place(table, value):
    # search on primary key
    cur_node = tables[table]
    while not cur_node.is_leaf:
        seed = False
        for index, key in enumerate(cur_node.keys):
            if key > value:
                cur_node = cur_node.pointers[index]
                seed = True
                break
        if seed == False:
                cur_node = cur_node.pointers[-1]
        return cur_node
```

find_leaf_place_with_condition:

```
def find leaf place with condition(table name , value):
   # primary key =
CatalogManager.catalog.tables[table].primary key
    primary key = 0
   head node = tables[table name]
   first leaf node = head node
   while first leaf node.is leaf != True:
      first leaf node = first leaf node.pointers[0]
   lists = []
   #op list = ['<','<=','>','>=','<>','=']
   #if primary key == column and condition != op list[4]:
   while not head_node.is leaf:
      seed = False
      for index, key in enumerate(head_node.keys):
          if key > value:
             head node = head node.pointers[index]
             seed = True
             break
      if seed == False:
          head node = head node.pointers[-1]
   for pointer in head node.pointers[0:-1]:
       if pointer[0] == value:
          lists.append(head node)
   return lists
```

```
def select from table(table name, attributes, where):
   results = []
   columns = {}
   for i, col in enumerate(Catalog.tables[table name].columns):
      columns[col.column name] = i
   primary key = Catalog.tables[table name].primary key
   # primary key = 0
   # columns = {'num': 0, 'val': 1}
   if len(tables[table name].keys) == 0:
      pass
   else:
      if where is not None:
          nodes = find leaf place with condition(table name,
columns[where[0]['l op']], where[0]['operator'], where[0]['r op'])
          for cond in where:
             if columns[cond['l op']] == primary key:
                nodes = find leaf place with condition(table name,
columns[cond['l op']], cond['operator'], cond['r op'])
          for node in nodes:
             for pointer in node.pointers[0:-1]:
                if check conditions(pointer, columns, where):
                    results.append(pointer)
      else:
          first leaf node = tables[table name]
          while first leaf node.is leaf != True:
             first_leaf_node = first_leaf_node.pointers[0]
          while True:
             for i in first leaf node.pointers[0:-1]:
                results.append(i)
             if first leaf node.pointers[-1] != '':
                first leaf node = first leaf node.pointers[-1]
             else:
                break
   if attributes[0] == '*':
       columns list = list(columns.keys())
       columns list num = list(columns.values())
   else:
      __columns_list = []
       columns list num = []
      for i in range(0,len(attributes)):
```

```
__columns_list.append(attributes[i])
__columns_list_num.append(columns(attributes[i]))

print_select(__columns_list,__columns_list_num)
```

print select 的实现和 API 中的类似,这里就不赘述了。

insert 方法

主函数是 insert_into_tables,按照 B+树插入法,调用 find_leaf_node,以及 find_leaf_place_with_condition 实现。

主函数 insert_into_tables:

```
def insert into table(table name, values, line number:int):
   cur node = tables[table name]
   primary key = Catalog.tables[table name].primary key
   # primary key = 0
   if len(cur node.keys) == 0:
      # new tree
      cur node.keys.append( values[ primary key])
cur node.pointers.append([ values[ primary key]]+[line number])
      cur node.pointers.append('')
      print('Successfully insert into table %s,' % table name,
end='')
      return
   cur_node = find_leaf_place(table_name, __values[ primary key])
   if len(cur node.keys) < N - 1:</pre>
      insert into leaf(cur node, values[ primary key],
[ values[ primary key]]+[line number])
   else:
      insert into leaf(cur node, values[ primary key],
[ values[ primary key]]+[line number])
      new node = node(True, [],[], [])
      tmp keys = cur node.keys
      tmp pointers = cur node.pointers
      cur node.keys = []
      cur node.pointers = []
      for i in range(math.ceil(N / 2)):
          cur node.keys.append(tmp_keys.pop(0))
```

```
cur_node.pointers.append(tmp_pointers.pop(0))

for i in range(N - math.ceil(N / 2)):
    new_node.keys.append(tmp_keys.pop(0))
    new_node.pointers.append(tmp_pointers.pop(0))
    cur_node.pointers.append(new_node)
    new_node.pointers.append(tmp_pointers.pop(0))
    insert_into_parent(table_name, cur_node, new_node.keys[0],
new_node)

print('Successfully insert into table %s,' % table_name, end='')
```

insert_into_leaf, 用于在叶结点上插入值

```
def insert_into_leaf(cur_node, value, pointer):
    for index, key in enumerate(cur_node.keys):
        if key == value:
            raise Exception("Index Module : primary_key already
        exists.")
        if key > value:
            cur_node.pointers.insert(index, pointer)
            cur_node.keys.insert(index, value)
        return
        cur_node.pointers.insert(len(cur_node.keys), pointer)
        cur_node.keys.insert(len(cur_node.keys), value)
```

insert_into_parent,用于在父节点中增加必要的新的值,递归实现

```
def insert into parent(table name, node, key, new node):
   if node.parent == '':
      cur node = node(False, [], [],[], '')
      cur_node.pointers.append( node)
      cur node.pointers.append(new node)
      cur node.keys.append( key)
       node.parent = cur node
      new node.parent = cur node
      tables[table_name] = cur_node
   else:
      p = node.parent
      if len(p.pointers) < N:</pre>
          seed = False
          for index, key in enumerate(p.keys):
             if key < key:</pre>
                p.keys.insert(index, key)
                p.pointers.insert(index + 1, new node)
                 seed = True
```

```
break
   if seed == False:
      p.keys.append( key)
      p.pointers.append(new node)
   new node.parent = p
else:
   seed = False
   for index, key in enumerate(p.keys):
      if key < key:</pre>
         p.keys.insert(index, key)
          p.pointers.insert(index + 1, new node)
          seed = True
         break
   if seed == False:
      p.keys.append( key)
      p.pointers.append(new node)
   new node = node(False, [], [],[])
   tmp keys = p.keys
   tmp pointers = p.pointers
   p.keys = []
   p.pointers = []
   for i in range(math.ceil(N / 2)):
      p.keys.append(tmp keys.pop(0))
      p.pointers.append(tmp_pointers.pop(0))
   p.pointers.append(tmp pointers.pop(0))
   k = tmp keys.pop(0)
   for i in range(N - math.ceil(N / 2) - 1):
      __new_node.keys.append(tmp_keys.pop(0))
      __tmp = tmp_pointers.pop(0)
       tmp.parent = new node
       __new_node.pointers.append(__tmp)
    tmp = tmp pointers.pop(0)
    tmp.parent = new node
   __new_node.pointers.append( tmp)
   new node.parent =    new node
   insert_into_parent(table_name, p, k__, __new_node)
```

delete 方法

主要分为两步,首先将用户要求 delete 的值从树中减去,然后通过一个专门的函数 maintain_B_plus_tree_after_delete 来维持删除后 B+树的性质。

删除的主函数:

```
def delete from table(table name, pk):
   # delete rows from table according to the statement's condition
   # usage : find leaf place with condition(table, column,
condition, value)
   #[{'operator': '=', 'l op': 'sno', 'r op': '888888888'}]
   print (pk)
   print("pk printed")
   times = 0
   for eachpk in pk:
      #nodes = find leaf place with condition(table name,
columns[where[0]['l op']], where[0]['operator'], where[0]['r op'])
      nodes = find leaf place(table name,eachpk)
      #if len(nodes) == 0:
       # break
      seed = False
      #for node in nodes:
         # if seed == True:
            # break
       node=nodes;
      for index, leaf in enumerate( node.pointers[0:-1]):
          #if check conditions(leaf, columns, where):
          if(leaf[0]==eachpk):
             __node.pointers.pop(index)
              node.keys.pop(index)
             maintain_B_plus_tree_after_delete(table_name, __node)
             times = times + 1
            # seed = True
            # break
      #if seed == False:
         # break
   print("Index:Successfully deleted")
```

删除之后维持 B+树的性质

```
def maintain_B_plus_tree_after_delete(table, __node):
    global N
    if __node.parent == '' and len(__node.pointers) == 1:
        __node.pointers = []
    elif ((len(__node.pointers) < math.ceil(N / 2) and __node.is_leaf
    == False) or</pre>
```

```
(len( node.keys) < math.ceil((N - \frac{1}{2}) and
 node.is leaf == True)) \
         and node.parent != '':
      previous = False
      other node = node(True,[], [], [])
      K = ''
      index = 0
      for index, i in enumerate(__node.parent.pointers):
         if i == node:
             if index == len( node.parent.pointers) - 1:
                other node = node.parent.pointers[-2]
                previous = True
                K = node.parent.keys[index - 1]
             else:
                K = __node.parent.keys[index]
                other node = node.parent.pointers[index + 1]
                index = index + 1
      if (other node.is leaf == True and len(other node.keys) +
len( node.keys) < N) or \</pre>
             (other node.is leaf == False and
len(other node.pointers) +
              len( node.pointers) <= N):</pre>
         if previous == True:
             if other node.is leaf == False:
                other node.pointers = other node.pointers +
node.pointers
                other node.keys = other node.keys + [K] +
node.keys
                for node in node.pointers:
                   __node__.parent = other node
             else:
                other node.pointers = other node.pointers[0:-1]
                other node.pointers = other node.pointers +
node.pointers
                other_node.keys = other node.keys + node.keys
             node.parent.pointers = node.parent.pointers[0:-1]
              node.parent.keys = node.parent.keys[0:-1]
             maintain B plus tree after delete(table, node.parent)
             if other node.is leaf == False:
                 node.pointers = node.pointers +
other node.pointers
                 node.keys = node.keys + [K] + other node.keys
```

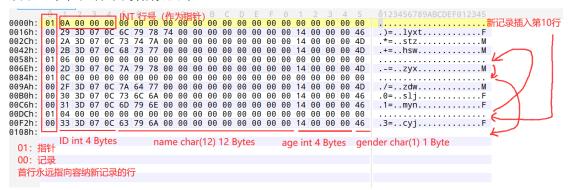
```
for node in other node.pointers:
                   __node__.parent = node
             else:
                 node.pointers = node.pointers[0:-1]
                 node.pointers = node.pointers +
other node.pointers
                node.keys = node.keys + other node.keys
             node.parent.pointers.pop( index)
              node.parent.keys.pop( index - 1)
             maintain B plus tree after delete (table, node.parent)
      else:
         if previous == True:
             if other node.is leaf == True:
                 node.keys.insert(0, other node.keys.pop(-1))
                 node.pointers.insert(0, other node.pointers.pop(-
2))
                node.parent.keys[-1] = node.keys[0]
             else:
                tmp = other node.pointers.pop(-1)
                 _tmp.parent = __node
                node.pointers.insert(0, tmp)
                node.keys.insert(0, node.parent.keys[-1])
                 node.parent.keys[-1] = other node.keys.pop(-1)
         else:
             if other node.is leaf == True:
                node.keys.insert(-1, other node.keys.pop(0))
                 node.pointers.insert(-2,
other node.pointers.pop(0))
                 _node.parent.keys[__index - 1] = other_node.keys[0]
             else:
                __tmp = other_node.pointers.pop(0)
                 tmp.parent = node
                 node.pointers.insert(-1, tmp)
                 __node.keys.insert(-1, __node.parent.keys[__index -
1])
                node.parent.keys[ index - 1] =
other node.keys.pop(0)
```

5.5 Buffer

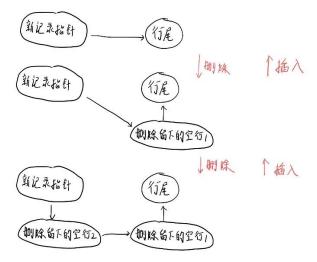
buffer 模块通过 python 的 struct 包,将记录转换为二进制字节串,直接储存在二进制文件中。这种方法储存的文件密度高,且由于我们储存的是定长记录,通过行数*每行的字节数可以很方便地找到某条记录的偏移位置,方便按照行数直接建立索引,快速查询记录。

5.5.1 记录储存方式

接下来以 S(ID int, name char(12) unique, age int, gender char(1), primary key (ID)) 为例 展示记录在文件中的储存形式。



首先,在创建表时,我们会根据表中各个属性的大小决定二进制文件中"一行"的字节数。 (注意,由于采用二进制文件进行储存,这里的"一行"不是文本文件意义上的一行(如以 CRLF 作为行的结尾),而是人为划定字节个数的、储存一条记录的"一行",后文若无特别说明,均为这种含义)。int、float 为 4 字节(且使用小端存储), char 按照创建表时规定的字节大小,再加上用来指示本行是记录还是指针的一个字节,即为一行的字节数。若属性所占字节数小于 4,也会补成 4,以在不储存记录的时候给指针提供 4 个字节的空间。图中一行的字节数为 22。之后,文件的首行固定为指针行,储存容纳新记录的行的行号(为方便,以后称作新记录指针)。

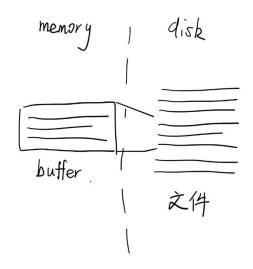


由于我们要按照行数建立索引,因此记录所在的行号是不方便改动的,因此我们采用指针将所有删除的行串起来,并且越晚删除的行越靠近链头。当我们删除记录时,我们将该行清空,首字节变 01 表示指针行,在 2~5 个字节中指向当前新记录指针指向的位置,再将新记录指针指向该行。这样当我们插入记录时,可以首先填补空行,而不是一味地在行尾插入,中间留下许多"空洞"。以上的删除也可以连续进行多次,新删除的记录总会变成指针指向老的空行,形成一个链表。当我们插入新记录时,首先按照新记录指针跳到该行,并检查其中内容。如果是文件末尾,那么直接插入即可,同时新记录指针+1。如果不是文件末尾,而是一个指针行,那么我们先将储存的行号转存到新记录指针里(这样下次插入就可以填充链表里的第下个空行了),在存入相应的记录。

简单来说,我们利用删除的记录留下的空间,维护一个所有空行的链表,使得对一些记录的操作不会影响其他记录的行号,同时又能填补穿插在记录之间的空行。而且只通过链头的指针进行操作,保证找到空行只需要常数的时间。

5.5.2 buffer 与文件的关系

在程序运行的过程中,文件的一部分内容是放在程序内部的结构里的。这些内容存在于内存之中,因而存取较快。下面就将展示 buffer 是如何设计的。



buffer 容纳了文件中连续的几行,因此我们有必要记录 buffer 从文件的哪行开始,记录了几行,其内容是什么。为了正确地解释从文件中读取的字节,我们还需要记录一行的大小以及一个格式码,用来编码、解码。同时,由于 buffer 不一定会容纳文件的首行,我们还要单独储存新记录指针,这样在插入新行时不需要将文件指针倒回文件开头查询。再加上指示buffer 是否 dirty、是否被锁的两个布尔变量,以及 buffer 所属的表名,就构成了 buffer 的所有成员。

除了成员, buffer 也需要一些操作。构造函数负责按文件最开头几行的内容初始化 buffer, 按照 catalog 模块的信息构建格式码、行大小。save 函数负责将 buffer 的改动保存到文件中。adjust 负责调整 buffer 储存的内容(从文件的第几行开始)。同时还要 is_full, line_is_inside 两个辅助函数,用来返回 buffer 是否已满、以及某行号对应的行是否储存在 buffer 之中。

以下是 buffer 的结构体

```
class Buffer(object):
    def __init__(self, table_name: str):
        self.table_name = table_name
        self.file_line = 0  # the position of buffer's first line in
actual file
    self.is_dirty = False
    self.pin = False
    self.format_list = ['<c']
    self.line_size = 1  # we have a flag of 1 byte indicating
record (0x00) or pointer (0x01)</pre>
```

```
# get the format char to support pack and unpack
      for column in Catalog.tables[table name].columns:
          if column.type == 'int':
             self.format list += ['i']
             self.line size += 4
          elif column.type == 'float':
             self.format list += ['f']
             self.line_size += 4
          elif column.type == 'char':
             self.format list += [f'{column.length}s']
             self.line size += column.length
      if self.line size < 5:</pre>
          self.line size = 5 # we need 4 extra bytes at least to
store the empty line pointer
      f = open(f'dbfiles/table files/table {self.table name}.bin',
'rb')
      self.buf size = BUFFER SIZE # as I mentioned before, it can
be adjusted according to the real application
      \# self.buf size = 4096 // self size \# such as this
      self.cur size = BUFFER SIZE
      self.content = []
      # fill the buffer
      for i in range(self.buf size):
          line = f.read(self.line size)
          if line == b'':
             self.cur size = i
             break
          self.content.append(line)
      f.close()
      self.ins pos = struct.unpack('<I', self.content[0][1:5])[0]</pre>
   def adjust(self, line number):
      if self.pin:
          raise Exception ("Locked buffer is not allowed to replace!")
      if self.is dirty:
          self.save()
      f = open(f'dbfiles/table files/table {self.table name}.bin',
'rb')
      # set a different start point
      f.seek(line number * self.line size)
      self.cur size = BUFFER SIZE
      self.content = []
```

```
for i in range(self.buf size):
          line = f.read(self.line size)
          if line == b'':
             self.cur size = i
             break
          self.content.append(line)
      self.file line = line number
       f.close()
   def save(self):
      f = open(f'dbfiles/table files/table {self.table name}.bin',
'rb+')
      f.seek(self.file line * self.line size)
      for line in self.content:
          f.write(line)
       # save the insert position as well
      f.seek(0)
       f.write(struct.pack(f'<cI{self.line size - 5}s', b'\x01',</pre>
self.ins pos, b' \times 00' * (self.line size - 5)))
      f.close()
      self.is dirty = False
   def is full(self):
      return self.cur size == self.buf size
   def line is inside(self, n: int):
      return self.file line <= n < self.file line + self.cur size</pre>
```

5.5.3 数据处理操作 (insert、delete、find)

有了前面的基础操作,数据处理也就可以方便地实现。例如 find_line 函数返回文件的某一行,可以先通过 buffer 的 line_is_inside 方法检查这一行是否在 buffer 中,如果在可以直接快速返回。如果不在,就将 buffer 通过 adjust 调整到这一行,再进行读取。insert_record, delete_line 的方法也类似,只不过加入了对 buffer 记录指针的修改,插入的时候还要检查 unique 性质是否保持。find_line, delete_line 功能是按照条件搜索,所以 buffer 和文件中的记录都要搜索,注意在搜索文件时到 buffer 已经存储的行号时,就进入 buffer 搜索,以免读了已被改动的数据,同时保持记录在文件里的存放顺序。其实数据处理操作的细节还有很多,比如 dirty 置位、编码解码、空 buffer 插入等等,这里不再赘述。以下是各种操作的代码。

我们先给出 find_line 的代码

```
def find_line(table_name: str, line_number: int):
```

```
global buffers
buffer = buffers[table_name]
# if the line is not in buffer, we need to fetch the page first
if not buffer.line_is_inside(line_number):
    buffer.adjust(line_number)
    if not buffer.line_is_inside(line_number):
        raise Exception("The line you want to retrieve exceeds the
file.")

line = buffer.content[line_number - buffer.file_line]
if line[0] == 1:
    raise Exception("The line you want to retrieve is not
existed.")
line = decode(''.join(buffer.format_list), line)
return line
```

注意其中对于 line_is_inside, adjust 的使用。相关的 delete line 如下:

```
def delete line(table name: str, line number: int):
   global buffers
   buffer = buffers[table name]
   remain = struct.pack(f'<cI{buffer.line size - 5}s', b'\x01',</pre>
buffer.ins pos, b' \times 00' * (buffer.line size - 5))
   # if the line is not in buffer, we need to fetch the page first
   if not buffer.line is inside(line number):
      buffer.adjust(line number)
      if not buffer.line is inside(line number):
          raise Exception ("The line you want to retrieve exceeds the
file.")
   if buffer.content[line_number - buffer.file_line][0] == 1:
      raise Exception ("The line you want to retrieve is not
existed.")
   buffer.content[line number - buffer.file line] = remain
   buffer.is dirty = True
   buffer.ins pos = line number
```

对于 record 的处理也就比较简单了,首先在 Buffer 中查找是否有这样的二进制串,如若没有,进入 disk 查找。

比如如下的 find

```
def find_record(table_name: str, columns: dict, where: list):
    # first find them in buffer
    global buffers
    buffer = buffers[table_name]
```

```
results = []
   buffer range = range(buffer.file line, buffer.file line +
buffer.cur size)
   # then find them in file (no fetch)
   f = open(f'dbfiles/table files/table {table name}.bin', 'rb')
   f.seek(buffer.line size)
   i = 0
   while 1:
      i += 1
      # skip the line already scanned in the buffer
      if i in buffer range:
          # buffer 里面的查找放在这里 保证记录整体顺序
          for line in buffer.content:
             if line[0] == 1:
                continue
             line = decode(''.join(buffer.format list), line)
             if check(line, columns, where):
                results += [line]
          i = buffer range[-1]
          f.seek(buffer.line size * (i + 1))
          continue
      line = f.read(buffer.line size)
      # reach EOF
      if line == b'':
         f.close()
         break
      # a pointer line
      if line[0] == 1:
          continue
      else:
          line = decode(''.join(buffer.format list), line)
          if check(line, columns, where):
             results += [line]
   return results
```

还有 delete 同理:

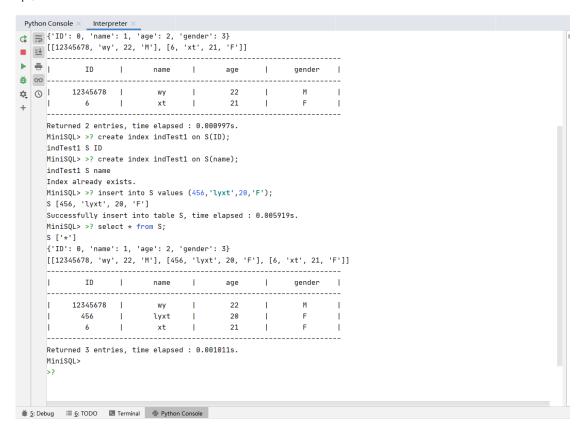
```
def delete_record(table_name: str, column: dict, where: list):
    pk_pos = Catalog.tables[table_name].primary_key
    # first search in the buffer
    global buffers
    buffer = buffers[table_name]
    buffer_range = range(buffer.file_line, buffer.file_line +
buffer.cur_size)
    deleted_pks = []
```

```
for i, line in enumerate(buffer.content):
      if line[0] == 1:
          continue
      line = decode(''.join(buffer.format list), line)
      if check(line, column, where):
          deleted pks += [line[pk pos]]
          buffer.content[i] = \
             struct.pack(f'<cI{buffer.line_size - 5}s',</pre>
                        b'\x01', buffer.ins pos,
                        b' \times 00' * (buffer.line size - 5))
          buffer.ins pos = buffer.file line + i
          buffer.is dirty = True
   # then search in the file (no fetch)
   f = open(f'dbfiles/table files/table {table name}.bin', 'rb+')
   f.seek(buffer.line_size)
   i = 0
   while 1:
      i += 1
      if i in buffer range:
          i = buffer range[-1]
          f.seek(buffer.line size * (i + 1))
          continue
      line = f.read(buffer.line size)
      if line == b'':
          f.close()
          break
      if line[0] == 1:
          continue
       else:
          line = decode(''.join(buffer.format list), line)
          if check(line, column, where):
             deleted pks += [line[pk pos]]
             f.seek(buffer.line size * i)
              f.write(
                 struct.pack(f'<cI{buffer.line size - 5}s',</pre>
                           b'\x01',
                           buffer.ins pos,
                           b' \times 00' * (buffer.line size - 5)))
             buffer.ins pos = i
   return deleted pks
   # when you doing conditional delete, first call
Buffer.delete record,
   # it will tell you pks of the records which are deleted
```

六、界面说明

界面使用的是 win10 内置的 Linux 终端界面,Apple 可以直接在 vim 中运行,使用 vim 的界面

如果是使用 pycharm,则可以调用 pycharm 内部的 python Console 终端,显示效果如下:



七、系统测试

首先进行完备性测试,我们以一个 test1 的表作为实验体。

开始运行

在 pycharm 中的 interpreter 文件中点击运行即可开始

表格创建 create

```
Welcome to our MiniSQL project!
MiniSQL> >? create table test(ID int,name char(12) unique, age int, primary key(ID));
test [{'attribute_name': 'ID', 'type': 'int', 'type_len': 0, 'unique': True}, {'attribute_name': 'name', 'type':
    'char', 'type_len': 12, 'unique': True}, {'attribute_name': 'age', 'type': 'int', 'type_len': 0, 'unique': False}] ID
Successfully create table 'test', time elapsed : 0.000996s.
MiniSQL>
>? |
```

创建成功,注意我们将其 catalog_table 的内容和创建用时反馈了出来。

插入记录 insert

```
MiniSQL> >? insert into test values(1,'stz',18);
test [1, 'stz', 18]
Successfully insert into table test, time elapsed: 0.000950s.
MiniSQL> >? insert into test values(2,'jyc',19);
test [2, 'jyc', 19]
Successfully insert into table test, time elapsed : 0.001049s.
MiniSOL> >? insert into test values(3.'lgv'.20):
test [3, 'lgy', 20]
Successfully insert into table test, time elapsed: 0.001920s.
MiniSQL> >? insert into test values(4,'fyh',18);
test [4, 'fyh', 18]
Successfully insert into table test, time elapsed: 0.002102s.
MiniSQL> >? insert into test values(4, 'motoka', 18);
test [4, 'motoka', 18]
Unique constraint is not conserved.
MiniSQL> >? insert into test values(5,'lgy',100);
test [5, 'lgy', 100]
Unique constraint is not conserved.
MiniSQL> >? insert into test values('homura',6,100);
test ['homura', 6, 100]
invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'homura'
MiniSQL>
>?
```

如上所述,这里总共成功插入了四条记录,最后三条是错误示范,分别违背了 unique 唯一性原则,和插入数值和表头对应的原则。

搜索记录 select

```
MiniSQL> >? insert into test values('homura',6,100);
test ['homura', 6, 100]
invalid literal for int() with base 10: 'homura'
MiniSQL> >? select * from test;
test ['*']
{'ID': 0, 'name': 1, 'age': 2}
[[1, 'stz', 18], [2, 'jyc', 19], [3, 'lgy', 20], [4, 'fyh', 18]]
     ID |
                 name | age
-----
.
Returned 4 entries, time elapsed: 0.001991s.
MiniSQL> >? select name from test where age < 19;
test ['name'] [{'operator': '<', 'l_op': 'age', 'r_op': 19}]
{'ID': 0, 'name': 1, 'age': 2}
[[1, 'stz', 18], [4, 'fyh', 18]]
name
    fyh
Returned 2 entries, time elapsed : 0.000996s.
MiniSOL>
>?
```

如图测试了 select * , select 。。。where。。。的语法,均可以正常返回。

删除记录 delete

```
1
     stz
fyh
| fyh |
Returned 2 entries, time elapsed : 0.000996s.
oo MiniSQL> >? delete from test where age = 18;
test [{'operator': '=', 'l_op': 'age', 'r_op': 18}]
  [4, 1]
  pk printed
  list index out of range
  MiniSQL> >? select * from test;
  test ['*']
  {'ID': 0, 'name': 1, 'age': 2}
  [[2, 'jyc', 19], [3, 'lgy', 20]]
  | ID | name | age |
  _____
  | 2 | jyc | 19 |
| 3 | lgy | 20 |
  Returned 2 entries, time elapsed : 0.000949s.
  MiniSQL>
```

测试了 delete 和 select 的结果,可以返回正常的结果。

删除表格和退出程序

```
Python Console \times Interpreter \times Interpreter (1) \times
₫ 등 [4, 1]
pk printed
list index out of range
MiniSQL> >? select * from test;
ĕ <sup>∞</sup> test ['*']
♠ ('ID': 0, 'name': 1, 'age': 2}
    [[2, 'jyc', 19], [3, 'lgy', 20]]
     | ID | name | age |
     | 2 | jyc | 19 |
| 3 | lgy | 20 |
     Returned 2 entries, time elapsed : 0.000949s.
    MiniSQL> >? drop table test;
     test
     Successfully drop table 'test', time elapsed : 0.000841s.
     MiniSQL> >? select * from test;
     test ['*']
     Table does not exist.
     MiniSQL>
     >?
```

关于 drop 的命令正常。

```
Python Console × Interpreter × Interpreter (1) ×
miniSQL> >? select * from test;
test ['*'] {'ID': 0, 'name': 1, 'age': 2}
[[2, 'jyc', 19], [3, 'lgy', 20]]
🐧 🕓 | ID | name | age |
     | 2 | jyc | 19 |
| 3 | lgy | 20 |
     Returned 2 entries, time elapsed : 0.000949s.
     MiniSQL> >? drop table test;
     test
     Successfully drop table 'test', time elapsed : 0.000841s.
     MiniSQL> >? select * from test;
     test ['*']
      Table does not exist.
     MiniSQL> >? exit;
     All tables have been saved.
     Bye~
     In[3]:
```

我们用 exit 或 quit 实现退出。

脚本文件

```
drop table S;
create table S(ID int, name char(12) unique, age int, gender
char(1),primary key (ID));
# skip this line
```

```
insert into S values(1,'stz',20,'M');
insert into S values(2,'jvc',19,'M');
insert into S values(3,'lgy',20,'M');
insert into S values(4,'fyh',19,'M');
insert into S values(5, 'homura', 500, 'F');
insert into S values(6, 'Motoka', 600, 'F');
insert into S values(7,'AAB',19,'F');
insert into S values(8,'AAC',17,'F');
insert into S values(9,'AAD',23,'F');
insert into S values(10, 'AAE', 13, 'F');
insert into S values(11, 'AAF', 10, 'M');
insert into S values(12, 'AAG', 10, 'F');
insert into S values(13,'AAH',12,'M');
insert into S values(14,'AAI',13,'M');
insert into S values(15, 'AAJ', 25, 'F');
insert into S values(16, 'AAK', 22, 'M');
insert into S values(17,'AAL',18,'M');
insert into S values(18,'AAM',20,'M');
insert into S values(19,'AAN',24,'F');
insert into S values(20,'AAO',30,'M');
insert into S values(21, 'AAP', 25, 'F');
insert into S values(22, 'AAQ', 13, 'F');
insert into S values(23, 'AAR', 18, 'M');
insert into S values(24, 'AAS', 30, 'M');
insert into S values(25,'AAT',10,'M');
insert into S values(26, 'AAU', 15, 'F');
insert into S values(27,'AAV',23,'M');
insert into S values(28,'AAW',10,'F');
insert into S values(29,'AAX',17,'M');
insert into S values(30,'AAY',11,'M');
insert into S values(31,'AAZ',12,'F');
insert into S values(32,'ABA',11,'F');
insert into S values(33, 'ABB', 24, 'F');
insert into S values(34,'ABC',29,'M');
insert into S values(35,'ABD',25,'M');
insert into S values(36, 'ABE', 13, 'F');
insert into S values(37,'ABF',12,'M');
insert into S values(38, 'ABG', 30, 'F');
insert into S values(39,'ABH',10,'M');
insert into S values(40, 'ABI', 27, 'M');
insert into S values(41, 'ABJ', 23, 'F');
insert into S values(42,'ABK',14,'M');
insert into S values(43,'ABL',20,'F');
insert into S values(44,'ABM',23,'M');
```

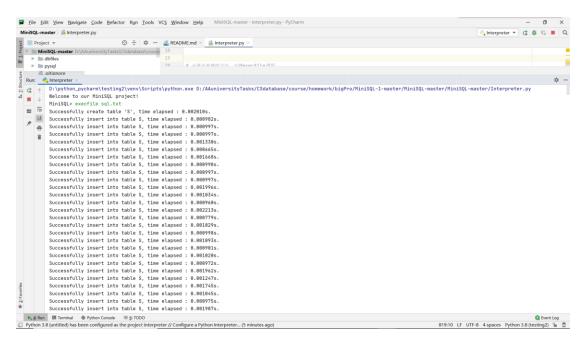
```
insert into S values(45, 'ABN', 17, 'M');
insert into S values(46, 'ABO', 12, 'M');
insert into S values(47,'ABP',13,'M');
insert into S values(48,'ABQ',23,'M');
insert into S values(49, 'ABR', 10, 'F');
insert into S values(50, 'ABS', 28, 'F');
insert into S values(51, 'ABT', 16, 'F');
insert into S values(52, 'ABU', 12, 'M');
insert into S values(53,'ABV',29,'M');
insert into S values(54,'ABW',15,'M');
insert into S values(55, 'ABX', 25, 'M');
insert into S values(56, 'ABY', 11, 'M');
insert into S values(57, 'ABZ', 12, 'F');
insert into S values(58,'ACA',28,'F');
insert into S values(59,'ACB',23,'M');
insert into S values(60,'ACC',17,'M');
insert into S values(61,'ACD',12,'F');
insert into S values(62,'ACE',20,'F');
insert into S values(63,'ACF',21,'F');
insert into S values(64,'ACG',24,'F');
insert into S values(65,'ACH',24,'M');
insert into S values(66, 'ACI', 15, 'M');
insert into S values(67,'ACJ',13,'F');
insert into S values(68,'ACK',15,'M');
insert into S values(69,'ACL',15,'M');
insert into S values(70, 'ACM', 14, 'M');
insert into S values(71, 'ACN', 25, 'M');
insert into S values(72,'ACO',27,'M');
insert into S values(73, 'ACP', 15, 'F');
insert into S values(74,'ACQ',23,'F');
insert into S values(75, 'ACR', 19, 'M');
insert into S values(76, 'ACS', 17, 'M');
insert into S values(77,'ACT',27,'M');
insert into S values(78,'ACU',29,'F');
insert into S values(79,'ACV',22,'F');
insert into S values(80,'ACW',11,'F');
insert into S values(81,'ACX',21,'F');
insert into S values(82,'ACY',20,'F');
insert into S values(83,'ACZ',18,'F');
insert into S values(84,'ADA',12,'F');
insert into S values(85, 'ADB', 18, 'M');
insert into S values(86, 'ADC', 26, 'F');
insert into S values(87,'ADD',15,'F');
insert into S values(88,'ADE',25,'F');
```

```
insert into S values(89,'ADF',17,'F');
insert into S values(90,'ADG',22,'M');
insert into S values(91,'ADH',16,'F');
insert into S values(92,'ADI',14,'M');
insert into S values(93,'ADJ',29,'M');
insert into S values(94,'ADK',27,'M');
insert into S values(95,'ADL',26,'F');
insert into S values(96, 'ADM', 15, 'M');
insert into S values(97,'ADN',14,'F');
insert into S values(98,'ADO',13,'M');
insert into S values(99,'ADP',20,'M');
insert into S values(100, 'ADQ', 28, 'M');
insert into S values(101, 'ADR', 11, 'F');
insert into S values(102, 'ADS', 16, 'F');
insert into S values(103, 'ADT', 24, 'F');
insert into S values(104, 'ADU', 11, 'M');
insert into S values(105, 'ADV', 16, 'M');
insert into S values(106, 'ADW', 28, 'F');
insert into S values(107, 'ADX', 13, 'M');
insert into S values(108, 'ADY', 23, 'F');
insert into S values(109, 'ADZ', 22, 'F');
insert into S values(110, 'AEA', 24, 'F');
insert into S values(111, 'AEB', 23, 'M');
insert into S values(112, 'AEC', 28, 'M');
insert into S values(113, 'AED', 25, 'M');
insert into S values(114, 'AEE', 17, 'M');
insert into S values(115, 'AEF', 12, 'F');
insert into S values(116, 'AEG', 11, 'F');
insert into S values(117, 'AEH', 13, 'F');
insert into S values(118,'AEI',12,'M');
insert into S values(119,'AEJ',18,'F');
insert into S values(120, 'AEK', 19, 'F');
insert into S values(121, 'AEL', 19, 'F');
insert into S values(122, 'AEM', 14, 'M');
insert into S values(123, 'AEN', 23, 'F');
insert into S values(124, 'AEO', 22, 'F');
insert into S values(125, 'AEP', 27, 'F');
insert into S values(126, 'AEQ', 27, 'F');
insert into S values(127, 'AER', 12, 'M');
insert into S values(128, 'AES', 27, 'F');
insert into S values(129, 'AET', 24, 'M');
insert into S values(130, 'AEU', 30, 'F');
insert into S values(131, 'AEV', 29, 'F');
insert into S values(132,'AEW',18,'M');
```

```
insert into S values(133, 'AEX', 13, 'F');
insert into S values(134,'AEY',16,'M');
insert into S values(135, 'AEZ', 18, 'M');
insert into S values(136, 'AFA', 24, 'M');
insert into S values(137, 'AFB', 10, 'F');
insert into S values(138, 'AFC', 23, 'F');
insert into S values(139, 'AFD', 28, 'M');
insert into S values(140, 'AFE', 13, 'M');
insert into S values(141, 'AFF', 20, 'M');
insert into S values(142, 'AFG', 16, 'M');
insert into S values(143,'AFH',19,'M');
insert into S values(144, 'AFI', 25, 'F');
insert into S values(145,'AFJ',11,'M');
insert into S values(146, 'AFK', 20, 'M');
insert into S values(147,'AFL',16,'M');
insert into S values(148, 'AFM', 26, 'M');
insert into S values(149, 'AFN', 13, 'F');
insert into S values(150, 'AFO', 25, 'M');
insert into S values(151, 'AFP', 24, 'M');
insert into S values(152, 'AFQ', 13, 'M');
insert into S values(153, 'AFR', 19, 'F');
insert into S values(154, 'AFS', 23, 'M');
insert into S values(155, 'AFT', 29, 'M');
insert into S values(156, 'AFU', 19, 'F');
insert into S values(157, 'AFV', 15, 'M');
insert into S values(158,'AFW',12,'F');
insert into S values(159, 'AFX', 15, 'F');
insert into S values(160, 'AFY', 25, 'M');
insert into S values(161, 'AFZ', 18, 'M');
insert into S values(162, 'AGA', 25, 'M');
insert into S values(163, 'AGB', 20, 'F');
insert into S values(164, 'AGC', 24, 'M');
insert into S values(165, 'AGD', 21, 'M');
insert into S values(166, 'AGE', 20, 'M');
insert into S values(167, 'AGF', 18, 'M');
insert into S values(168, 'AGG', 24, 'M');
insert into S values(169, 'AGH', 10, 'M');
insert into S values(170, 'AGI', 23, 'F');
insert into S values(171, 'AGJ', 14, 'M');
insert into S values(172, 'AGK', 23, 'M');
insert into S values(173,'AGL',18,'M');
insert into S values(174,'AGM',16,'M');
insert into S values(175, 'AGN', 22, 'M');
insert into S values(176, 'AGO', 21, 'F');
```

```
insert into S values(177, 'AGP', 15, 'F');
insert into S values(178,'AGQ',21,'F');
insert into S values(179, 'AGR', 11, 'M');
insert into S values(180, 'AGS', 21, 'M');
insert into S values(181,'AGT',28,'F');
insert into S values(182, 'AGU', 14, 'M');
insert into S values(183,'AGV',30,'M');
insert into S values(184, 'AGW', 21, 'M');
insert into S values(185, 'AGX', 20, 'F');
insert into S values(186, 'AGY', 28, 'F');
insert into S values(187,'AGZ',22,'M');
insert into S values(188,'AHA',30,'M');
insert into S values(189,'AHB',30,'M');
insert into S values(190, 'AHC', 15, 'F');
insert into S values(191,'AHD',18,'M');
insert into S values(192,'AHE',11,'M');
insert into S values(193, 'AHF', 11, 'F');
insert into S values(194,'AHG',25,'M');
insert into S values(195,'AHH',29,'F');
insert into S values(196, 'AHI', 14, 'F');
insert into S values(197,'AHJ',21,'F');
insert into S values(198,'AHK',19,'M');
insert into S values(199,'AHL',28,'F');
insert into S values(200, 'AHM', 23, 'F');
create index i name on S (name);
select * from S;
select name from S where age < 20 and age > 10;
select ID from S where gender = 'F';
delete from S where age < 18;</pre>
delete from S where ID = 13;
select * from S;
select name from S where age < 20 and age > 10;
select ID from S where gender = 'F';
drop table S;
```

测试结果



如图所示,所有的记录都可以在千分之秒内完成 最后的完成用时不超过 1 秒钟。 对于学生的信息查找是正确的。 详见我们的视频。