BITS Pilani, Pilani Campus 2nd Sem. 2021-22

CS F211 Data Structures & Algorithms

Lab XI

Topics – N-ary Trees

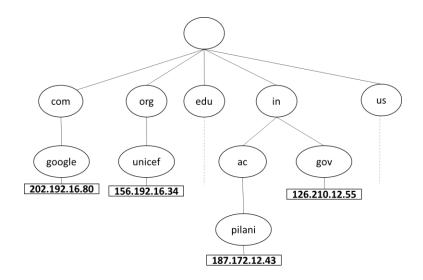
Objective

Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical, and dynamic database that provides the mapping from hostnames to IP addresses. DNS is composed of a hierarchical domain name (ex. pilani.ac.in) space that contains a tree-like data structure of linked domain names.

In this exercise, we will construct a S tree data structure to store the domain names in a hierarchical manner so that the search of an IP address against a domain name can be performed in the number of comparisons equal to the number of levels present in the domain name. Input data will be provided as form of a file containing the list of domain names along with their IP addresses.

Implementation

- 1. Let X_i be the part of a domain name X present between i^{th} and $i+1^{st}$ "dots", when dots are counted from right to left. For example, if X=pilani. ac. in then the value of $X_3=pilani$. Assume two "dots" are always present as the first and last character of a domain name.
- 2. An internal node (excluding root node) at level i will contain a string value Y as the key, if the DNS tree contains at least one domain name X such that $X_i = Y$.
- 3. The leaf nodes will store the IP address of the domain name defined by the path starting from the root node to corresponding leaf node.
- 4. The key value for the root node can be empty or NULL.
- 5. Construct the DNS tree by reading the input file one line at a time (each line containing the domain name, IP address pair) and inserting the IP address of the domain name at the leaf node.
- 6. A single domain name may contain multiple IP address. In that case, while inserting the IP address for a domain name which is already present in the tree, you just have to add a leaf node as the child of internal node corresponding to the given domain name.
- 7. When first time a domain name is being inserted, it may be required to create the internal nodes at different levels of the tree. For example, (considering figure 1), if we need to add a domain name "gov.uk" then an internal node at level 1 with key value "uk" and another internal node at level 2 with key value "gov" have to be created first before creating a leaf node to enter the IP address correspond to domain name gov.uk.



Input format

Each line will start with a one of the following key values (1, 2, or -1). Each key corresponds to a function and has a pattern. Implement following function according to given pattern and write a driver function which can call the functions according to given key value.

Key	Function to call	Input Format	Description
1	readData	1 N name ₁ IP ₁ name ₂ IP ₂	Read next N lines having a single pair of <name, ip=""> in each line. "name" will be a valid website name (containing all lower case letters and hyphen, and arbitrary number of dots). "IP" will be a IPv4 address of the form W.X.Y.Z where</name,>
		name _N IP _N	W, X, Y, and Z will be integers in range [0, 255]. Keep inserting each entry pair in a tree as mentioned above.
2	lookup	2 name	search for "name" in the tree. Print its IP, if entry is present. Otherwise print the child number at each level of the tree (except root) with a space separating each number. For example, if in lookup of nalanda.pilani.ac.in, there is no entry for nalanda in the node Pilani, then it should print "0 2 5" (assuming "in" is 0 th child of root, "ac" is 2 nd child of "in", and "pilani" is 5 th child of "ac").
-1			stop the program.

Test Case:

Input	Output
1 10	
swd.bits-pilani.ac.in 192.168.1.1	
google.co.in 192.168.1.2	
local.facebook.com 192.168.25.37	
admin.nalanda.bits-pilani.ac.in 168.169.245.263	
personal.data.yahoo.com 45.5.0.2	
office.data.yahoo.com 45.5.0.25	
student.csis.bits-pilani.ac.in 36.32.33.33	
faculty.csis.bits-pilani.ac.in 37.36.33.25	
a-b.c-d.e-f.g-h 125.145.15.25	
a-b.c-d.e-f.g-h 125.145.15.26	
2 google.co.in	
2 facebook.co.in	
2 twitter.com	
-1	