

NAME

bulkld_index, create_assoc, create_index, destroy_assoc, destroy_index, find_assoc, print_index –
Class ss_m Methods for B+Tree Index Operations

SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sm_vas.h> // includes sm.h (where they are declared)
```

```
static rc_t      create_index(
    vid_t          vid,
    ndx_t          ntype,
    store_property_t property,
    const char*    key_desc,
    concurrency_t  cc,
    stid_t&        stid    // result
);

// for backward compatibility:
static rc_t      create_index(
    vid_t          vid,
    ndx_t          ntype,
    store_property_t property,
    const char*    key_desc,
    stid_t&        stid
);

static rc_t      destroy_index(
    const stid_t&  iid
);

static rc_t      bulkld_index(
    const stid_t&  stid,
    const stid_t&  source,
    sm_du_stats_t& stats,
    bool          sort_duplicates = true,
    bool          lexify_keys = true
);

/* Variant of above with multiple input files */
static rc_t      bulkld_index(
    const stid_t&  stid,
    int           nsrcs,
    const stid_t*  source,
    sm_du_stats_t& stats,
    bool          sort_duplicates = true,
    bool          lexify_keys = true
);

static rc_t      bulkld_index(
    const stid_t&  stid,
    sort_stream_i& sorted_stream,
    sm_du_stats_t& stats
);

static rc_t      print_index(
    stid_t        stid
```

```

    );

    static rc_t      create_assoc(
        stid_t
        const vec_t&
        const vec_t&
    );

    static rc_t      destroy_assoc(
        stid_t
        const vec_t&
        const vec_t&
    );

    static rc_t      destroy_all_assoc(
        stid_t
        const vec_t&
        int&
    );

    static rc_t      find_assoc(
        stid_t
        const vec_t&
        void*
        smsize_t&
        bool&
    );

```

DESCRIPTION

The above class **ss_m** methods manipulate B+tree indexes.

Common Parameters

There are a number of common parameters for these methods:

stid Store ID instead of the index.

key A vector pointing to the key portion of an index entry.

el A vector pointing to the element portion of an index entry.

```

    static rc_t      create_index(
        vid_t
        ndx_t
        store_property_t
        const char*
        concurrency_t
        stid_t&
    );"

```

The **create_index** methods creates a new B+tree index on the volume *vid*, and returns its store ID in *stid*. The *ntype* parameter specifies the type of implementation used for the index. Valid values for the *ntype* parameter are **t_btree**, indicating a B+tree allowing entries with duplicate keys, and **t_uni_btree**, indicating a B+tree only allowing entries with unique keys. The *property* parameter specifies whether the index is temporary. See **enum(ssm)** for more information on **ss_m::store_property_t**.

The *key_desc* parameter is a string describing the the type of the keys to be stored in the index. The syntax of *key_desc* is as follows:

```

<key_type_str>      ::= <key_type>* <v_key_type>
<key_type>          ::= <type> <len>
<v_key_type>        ::= <type> <var> <len>
<type>              ::= 'i' | 'u' | 'f' | 'b'
<var>               ::= '*' | NULL
<len>               ::= [1-9][0-9]*

```

A <key_type> contains a type ('i' for integer, 'u' for unsigned, 'f' for float, 'b' for binary), and a length. A <v_key_type>, which is the last part of <key_type_str>, can contain an optional indicator ('*') for variable length field. A <key_type_str> is composed of multiple <key_type>, and a <v_key_type>; i.e. only the last field can be variable length.

For example the *key_desc* "i4f8b*1000" specifies a key that contains:

1. a 4 byte integer
2. an 8 byte float (double)
3. a variable length binary field that could be as long as as a 1000 bytes.

The SSM applies a function to the key values, the result of which is a string of bytes that can be lexicographically compared, and yield the correct order. The SSM contains such functions for keys of the following types: signed and unsigned integer keys of length 1, 2, or 4, floating point keys of length 4 or 8. Byte strings keys are not interpreted; they are stored as presented to the SSM. The *cc* argument allows you to associate with the index, a locking protocol other than *t_cc_kvl*. See **enum(ssm)** for more information on **ss_m::concurrency_t**.

See the "ROOT INDEX METHODS" section of **volume(ssm)** for information on how to keep track of the indexes on a volume.

destroy_index(stdid)

The **destroy_index** methods destroys the index and deallocates all space used by it. The space is not available for reuse until the transaction destroying the index commits.

bulkld_index(stdid, nsracs, sources, stats, sort_duplicates, lexify_keys)

bulkld_index(stdid, source, stats, sort_duplicates, lexify_keys)

These **bulkld_index** methods bulk load the **empty** index identified by the *stdid*. The entries to load must be located, in sorted order, in the file or files identified by *source* or the array *sources*. The header of each record in the source files contain the key and the body contains the element (value) associated with the key. Statistics for the newly loaded index are returned in *stats*, specifically in the *btree* field.

bulkld_index(stdid, sorted_stream, stats)

This **bulkld_index** method is identical to the one above except that rather than getting entries from a file, the entries come from *sorted_stream*. **Note:** this method has not been extensively tested and may change in the future. See **sort_stream_i(ssm)** for more information.

print_index(stdid)

The **print_index** method prints the contents of the index. It is meant to be a debugging tool.

create_assoc(std, key, el)

The **create_assoc** method adds a new entry associating *key* with the element (value) *el*.

destroy_assoc(std, key, el)

The **destroy_assoc** method destroys the entry associating *key* with the element (value) *el*.

destroy_all_assoc(std, key, num_removed)

The **destroy_all_assoc** method destroys all entries with *key* as a key. The number of entries removed is returned in *num_removed*.

find_assoc(std, key, el, elen, found)

The **find_assoc** method finds *key* in the index and writes the associated element (only the first one found) to the address specified by *el*. At most *elen* bytes will be written. If the element is not needed, set *elen* to 0. *Elen* will be set to the length actually written. If *key* is found, then *found* will be set to **true**. A more comprehensive lookup facility, allowing range searches, is available from the class *scan_index_i* described in **scan_index_i(ssm)**.

ERRORS

All of the above methods return a **w_rc_t** error code. If an error occurs during a methods that is updating persistent data (the create, destroy, and bulk load methods will update data) then the index could be in an inconsistent state. The caller then has the choice of aborting the transaction or rolling back to the nearest save-point (see **transaction(ssm)**).

See **errors(ssm)** for more information on error handling.

EXAMPLES

To Do.

VERSION

This manual page applies to Version 2.0 of the Shore Storage Manager.

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SEE ALSO

id(ssm), **scan_index_i(ssm)**, **sort_stream_i(ssm)** **intro(ssm)**