

An example for the data file.

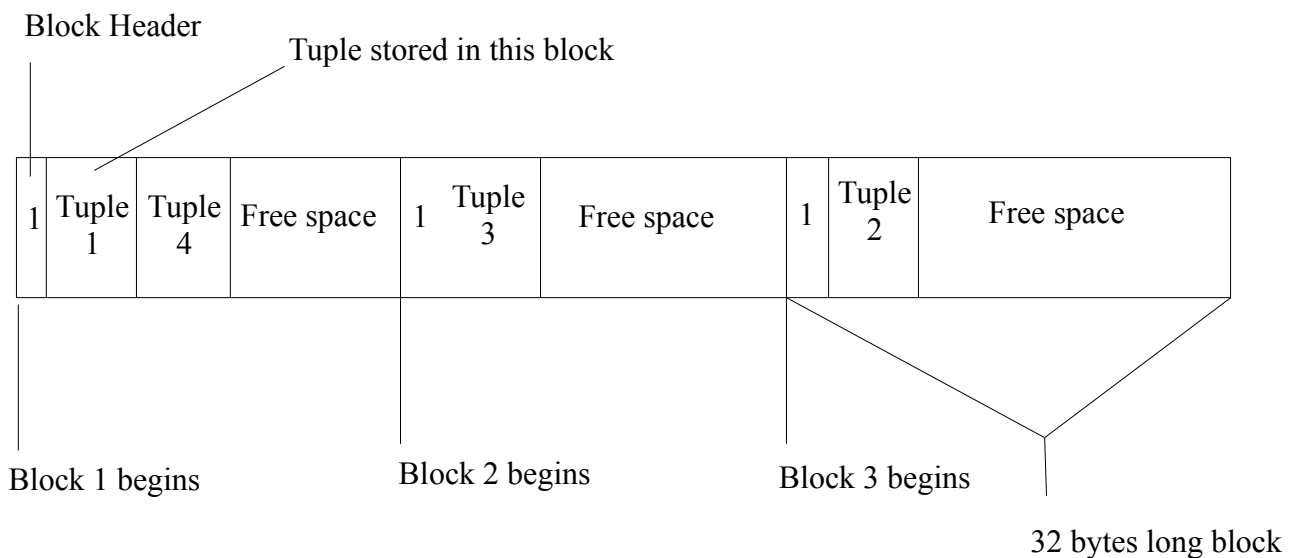
The data file must be stored in binary format. The following example should clarify the things.

Suppose the Relation – Student has 3 records.

Id(4 bytes)	Name(5 Bytes)
1	Jones
2	John
3	Tom
4	Jim

The Id column is of size 4 bytes. The name column is of size 5 bytes ( Add an extra byte to represent the end of char '\0' ) That makes it a total of **10 bytes** per tuple.

Assume these tuples are stored randomly across data blocks within the same data file. The values used (size of block and tuple) are for the purpose of example only. The actual values may be different as per your implementation. The



Block Size: 32 bytes.

Block header: 2 bytes ( This stores the number of tuples in the block).

Tuple size : 10 bytes.

Note that in this example, the tuples were stored randomly across the blocks.

The block as a whole has to be read/written from/to the binary file as and when required.