

# BldIndex v2.11 for Win32

## Program Description

The BldIndex utility is one way of automatically correcting problems of missing indices in the INDEX.DDF file. The utility provides the ability to add the missing indices to the DDF's, based on the Btrieve file key definitions. This can cut DDF development time drastically, and can also be used to patch up a bad set of DDF files.

A second feature added to this tool is the ability to convert unnamed indices (common with DDF's created with Xtrieve, PSQL7, etc.) into Named Indices. Having names for each index allows the v10.10 PCC to see the index definitions properly, and it makes dropping an index from the SQL level a possibility.

## Platform and Package

Win32, DDF Utility & Management Package; GSLic

## Pricing

\$100 Single-User, \$250 Site License

## Command Line Syntax and Help Screen

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Usage: BLDINDEX TableName [/N#|/W] [/R] [/S] [/T] [/P=MasterPassword]

This command examines the TableName table for indices which are not properly defined in INDEX.DDF and adds them to the dictionary. Use "\*" for TableName to process all Tables.

Use the /N option to create Named Index names only.

Specify naming type from the following:

0: Generic key name: "key#" (Default)

1: Generic index name: "index#" (Default)

2: Table naming: "tablename#"

3: TableKey naming: "tablename\_key#"

+10: Include underscore before key number: "key\_#"

Use the /R option to print a report only (no changes made).

Use the /W option to wipe existing indices for this table.

Use the /S option to print statistics at the end.

Use the /T option to print table names as they are processed.

Use the /P= option to provide the database Master Password.

## Examples and Sample Usage

The BldIndex command always works on DDF's in the current directory. This application accesses the DDF's directly, as Btrieve files, and is not recommended for use against an active database.

One way to use this tool is to create a new set of DDF's, copy the mostly-empty INDEX.DDF over to your DDF set, and then run this utility to fill in the blanks based on the Btrieve data. Use the /R option to get a report of the changes only, without actually making any changes.

To use the Index Naming capability, use the /N switch. (The /R is possible, too, if you just want to see what WOULD be changed.) Using the /N by itself creates index names like "key0", "key1", etc. You can also add a number after the /N to leverage alternative names, including "index0" (1), "tablename0" (2), "tablename\_key0" 3,. Adding 10 to the value prepends an underscore before the key number, as in: "key\_0" (10), "index\_0" (11), "tablename\_0" (12), and "tablename\_key\_0" (13).

Error handling is minimal. If the table name is too long, it will be blindly truncated in the hopes that it will still work. If updates to INDEX.DDF fail, the status codes are reported, but it does not terminate the process. (You may wish to restore from backup if this occurs.) If a given field name results in a duplicate name (for example, there is already a field called "key0" in the table), then that key will be skipped, and you'll see in the Summary report (/S) a positive value for

"Indices Corrupt". You can safely re-run BldIndex with a different /N option to select a different field name, and only the remaining indices will be touched.

As with any low-level tool, a full backup of all DDF files involved is required prior to running this tool!

#### **Other Information**

BldIndex is part of the DDF Utility & Management Package.

A DOS version is also available (without Named Index support).

For more information on these utilities contact us at [www.goldstarsoftware.com](http://www.goldstarsoftware.com)

#### **Version History**

Version 1.0: First documented version

Version 2.0: First Win32 Version; Added GSLic capability.

Version 2.1: Added ability to create Named Indices into a database, in response to a bug in PSQLv10.10's Control Center.

Version 2.11: Updated licensing code.

#### **Known Problems**

The default owner name built into the application is for older DDF's most like to have this problem. If a newer version of PSQL created the data dictionary files, or if security is enabled on the DDF's, use the /P= option to specify the new DDF owner name.